



**CONVENTION ON
BIOLOGICAL
DIVERSITY**

Distr.
GENERAL

UNEP/CBD/BS/LG-CB/4/INF/1
7 February 2007

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

LIAISON GROUP ON CAPACITY-BUILDING
FOR BIOSAFETY
Fourth meeting
Lusaka, 1-2 March 2007

**ROSTER OF EXPERTS (ARTICLE 22): COMPILATION OF THE SUBMISSIONS MADE BY
PARTIES, OTHER GOVERNMENTS AND RELEVANT ORGANIZATIONS**

Note by the Executive Secretary

The Executive Secretary is circulating herewith, for the information of participants in the fourth meeting of the Liaison Group on Capacity-building for Biosafety, a compilation of the views and suggestions regarding the criteria and minimum requirements for experts to be nominated to the roster of biosafety experts as well as views on a possible quality control mechanism for the roster, which were submitted by Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations. The submissions are reproduced in the form and the language in which they were received by the Secretariat.

/...

CONTENTS

SUBMISSIONS FROM PARTIES AND OTHER GOVERNMENTS.....	3
CANADA	3
EUROPEAN UNION	4
JAPAN	5
NORWAY	6
THAILAND.....	6
TOGO	7
SUBMISSIONS FROM ORGANIZATIONS	8
GLOBAL INDUSTRY COALITION (GIC).....	8
PUBLIC RESEARCH AND REGULATION INITIATIVE (PRRI)	12

SUBMISSIONS FROM PARTIES AND OTHER GOVERNMENTS

CANADA

[1 NOVEMBER 2006]
[ORIGINAL: ENGLISH]

Canadian Submission on Roster of experts in response to MOP decision BS-III/4

Decision BS/III/4 of the Meeting of the Parties invites Parties, other governments and relevant international organizations and stakeholders to submit views on the criteria and minimum requirements for experts to be nominated to the roster of experts, and views on a possible quality control mechanism for the roster of experts.

Canada is cognizant of the dual role of the roster of experts under the Cartagena Protocol, in that the roster of experts serves as a mechanism for developing countries to provide international experience to their national experts while also ensuring that the roster identifies valid expertise for developing countries in assisting them to implement their obligations under the Cartagena Protocol. The roster is viewed by many as a mechanism for developing countries to build their national expertise on a continuing basis thus ensuring sustainability in the implementation of the Protocol.

The roster of experts is characterized by a mechanism of self identification followed by listing of experts by national authorities responsible for maintaining the roster. The rules for nomination identify specific areas of expertise and indicate some elements of expertise but do not identify any specific criteria for nomination. However, use of the roster has been minimal in the context of international response to capacity development, and in selection of experts by national authorities under such programmes as GEF. In part this is thought to be due to limited international recognition of national experts and the continued selection of a limited number of experts that have been identified during the development of the Protocol and in various meetings of the international community.

Canada recognizes the value of national expertise in areas that are unique to individual countries, for example, expertise on the fauna and flora of a specific country, expertise in sectoral procedures within an individual country, e.g. agricultural sector, health sector. Canada also believes that there are areas in which expertise should be internationally recognized to be of value in capacity building, for example, international law, risk assessment, regulatory development and institutional development.

In Canada's view it may be beneficial to clearly delineate areas in which international recognition should be identified and documented and areas where national expertise is the major asset. In instances where national expertise is the area of competence it should remain with the national authority to identify the criteria for competence. Expertise can be a combination of academic credentials, experience and practical knowledge,

Criteria for nomination to the roster of experts:

1. Evidence of in depth knowledge of the Cartagena Protocol
2. Academic qualifications in the field of expertise. In sciences, and especially in risk assessment and risk management, a higher degree would be an asset.
3. Knowledge of sector(s) that fall under the Protocol.
4. Documented experience in the field of expertise indicating national or international experience (e.g. participation in policy/regulatory/institutional development)
5. Documented evidence of research in the field (publications).
6. References from internationally recognized experts in the field.

Canada's views on a quality control mechanism for the roster of experts:

In Canada's view the primary quality control must lie with national authorities. It is in the interest of Parties and in the interest of their experts that a degree of quality control be exercised at the national level in approving nominations to the roster of experts.

Where the expertise resides in the international sphere, in areas beyond domestically generated and relevant expertise, it is possible that a quality control mechanism could enhance the utilization and acceptability of the roster of experts. Such a mechanism must include an objective assessment of the expertise and the experience indicated in a nomination. A panel of recognized experts, or a regionally balanced review panel of experts nominated by governments, could provide recommendations to national authorities responsible for the roster of experts.

The recommendations would be based on the documented information provided in the application for inclusion on the roster (see above), however the final decision must lie with the national authority,

In order to ensure that the roster is a living entity, experts in international fields but not national expertise should be listed on the roster for a period not exceeding 2 years. Following the two-year period the roster should be reviewed and in the absence of selection for advice continued listing would require a second nomination from government.

EUROPEAN UNION

[31 OCTOBER 2006]
[ORIGINAL: ENGLISH]

EU Submission regarding the criteria and minimum requirements for experts to be nominated to the Roster of biosafety experts as well as a Quality control (QC) mechanism for the Roster to be considered by the COP/MOP 4

This submission should be viewed as representative of current EU thinking on the development of the roster of experts. The EU reserves the right to submit further views to the secretariat, for example for the use of the incoming Liaison group meetings before the COP/MOP 4. The EU proposes here a two-step approach when considering the criteria and quality control mechanism for the Roster of Experts under the BCH.

1) Discussion on fundamentals

The Roster of Experts is an important tool in the implementation of capacity-building activities under the Protocol. The EU acknowledges the importance of guaranteeing an efficient use of the Roster. The resources needed for the Roster depend on the way of its implementation. The EU notes that clear criteria and minimum requirements for experts to be nominated to the roster as well as a quality control mechanism of the roster are necessary. However, the EU believes that a structured and systematic discussion on basic features of the Roster is needed before entering into a discussion on the draft criteria and a possible QC mechanism for it. In this context some fundamental questions should be considered, for example:

- What is the role of the Roster in contributing the implementation process of the Protocol?
- What are the expectations, needs and objectives for biosafety experts identified by the recipient countries?

The EU is well aware that these questions have been discussed before at various occasions, *inter alia* at the last meetings of the Coordination Meeting and the Liaison Group on Capacity-building (Tromso,

January 2006) as well as at COP/MOP 3. However, we think that the discussions have not been conclusive enough. We need to get a clearer and more harmonized picture and position on this matter before starting a detailed discussion on specific issues. The EU suggests that a discussion on fundamentals related to the Roster should take place at the 4th meeting of the Liaison Group on Capacity-building in Lusaka, Zambia on 1-2 March 2007.

2) Discussion on criteria and QC mechanism

The second phase is to consider in detail the criteria and QC mechanism taking into account the discussion on fundamentals. This phase could be initiated in the Lusaka meeting and finalized in the following Liaison Group meeting in early 2008, taking into account that the COP/MOP 4 will take place in May 2008.

JAPAN

[31 OCTOBER 2006]
[ORIGINAL: ENGLISH]

Japan's comments on the criteria and minimum requirements for experts to be nominated to the Roster of Biosafety Experts as well as on a possible quality control mechanism for the Roster

1. On the criteria and minimum requirements for experts to be nominated to the Roster of Biosafety Experts:

The roster is to be structured through collaboration among the Parties to the Protocol in order to promote risk assessment and management of LMOs as well as consultation with the industries, especially in the developing country Parties. Therefore, enough experience on risk assessment and management of LMOs and consultation with the industries as well as a balanced view are important elements in selecting the experts.

Our current practice as explained below may provide an example of such criteria for selecting experts.

The Japanese law provides that the competent authority must consult persons with specialized knowledge and experience concerning adverse effects on biological diversity with regard to the approval of using living modified organisms intended for intentional introduction into the environment. Pursuant to the law, the committee of experts has been established on three areas: agricultural products, gene therapy and research and development.

The committee members are selected according to the following criteria:

- The experts having knowledge of LMOs (breeding and genetics, plant physiology etc.)
- The experts having knowledge of living organism or ecosystem potentially affected by the use of LMOs (conservation biology, weed science, risk assessment, risk regulation etc.)

Japanese biosafety experts registered in the Roster of the Protocol are mainly selected from the committee members, especially those with knowledge on international situation and broad-mindedness.

2. On a possible quality control mechanism for the Roster:

No specific comment at this point.

NORWAY

[2 NOVEMBER 2006]
[ORIGINAL: ENGLISH]

CBD Notification 2006-111 - Submission of Views and Suggestions on the Criteria and Minimum Requirements for Experts to be Nominated to the Roster of Biosafety Experts as well as Views on a Possible Quality Control Mechanism for the Roster

Referring to the notification mentioned above, we hereby inform you of Norway's present views and suggestions on the criteria and minimum requirements for experts to be nominated to the Roster of Biosafety Experts as well as views on a possible quality control mechanism for the Roster.

As the Roster of Experts is one of the tools for implementation of capacity-building activities under the Protocol, we consider it important to guarantee an efficient use of it. According to the Report on the Roster of Biosafety Experts prepared for consideration at COP-MOP/3¹ the use of the Roster has been limited. Judging from the report there are various reasons for this. The report does however seem to suggest that there are different views on the role of the Roster.

In our opinion we therefore need to clearly define the role of the Roster and identify the means needed for the Roster to fulfill this role, in order to guarantee an efficient use of it.

The Roster of Experts has been discussed at several previous occasions, both at the previous meetings of the Coordination Meeting for Governments and Organizations Implementing or Funding Biosafety Capacity-Building Activities, the Liaison Group on Capacity Building and at COP-MOP/3. The role of the Roster in implementation of capacity-building activities and the means needed for it to fulfil this role has nevertheless in our opinion not yet been defined clearly enough for us to suggest criteria and minimum requirements for experts to be nominated or present views on a possible quality control mechanism at this stage.

We therefore suggest that the Liaison Group on Capacity-Building for Biosafety thoroughly discuss the role of the Roster and the means needed for it to fulfil this role at the upcoming meeting in Lusaka in March 2007. Depending upon the finalization and outcome of this discussion, consideration of criteria and minimum requirements and a possible quality control mechanism could start at the same meeting and be finalized at the next meeting early in 2008, in time for COP-MOP/4 in May 2008.

THAILAND

[30 OCTOBER 2006]
[ORIGINAL: ENGLISH]

Submission of views and suggestions on the criteria and minimum requirements for experts to be nominated to the roster of Biosafety experts as well as views on a possible quality control mechanism for the roster

In response to the CBD Secretariat letter (SCBD/BS/ET/jh/54978) dated on 31 May 2006, Thailand would like to submit our views and suggestions as follows;

- 1) Criteria and minimum requirements for experts:
 - a) Not being affiliated with pro-biotech or anti-biotech organizations

^{1/} UNEP/CBD/BS/COP-MOP/3/4/Add.2.

b) Be able to recommend and assist the COP to make decision under Article 7 (4) regarding the identification whether living modified organisms as being not likely to have adverse effects on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

c) Should be able to give advice and information to parties for the implementation to Article 15 (Annex III) and Article 16, on Risk Assessment and Risk Management in the order, to be carried out prior to the first release of a living modified organism.

d) The roster of expert should consist of the experts that have skills on Biology, Ecology, Genetics and Taxonomy and have good knowledge and experiences on Biosafety.

e) Have been working with Convention of Biological Diversity and Cartagena Protocol at least 5 years either national or international levels

f) Have ever participated in at least two of international workshops and meetings involving with biosafety issues

g) Have any presentation, lecture or publication internationally in biosafety issues

h) Showing keen and experience with academic teaching and research on biosafety-related issues at national and international level

2) A possible quality control mechanism for the roster:

a) A periodical evaluation of the experts by the SCBD to assure the experts have been actively involved with biosafety issues

b) Roster of Expert Meeting to occasionally standardize and update new technique, methodology or approach for all experts chosen in the roster

c) SCBD Rule to qualify and maintain expert names for the country that proposes those experts

d) An appraisal for expert who has been successfully worked for the requesting country

TOGO

[31 OCTOBER 2006]
[ORIGINAL: FRENCH]

Suite à votre communication n° 2006-111, ref SCBD/BS/ET/jh/54978-F en date du 17 Octobre 2006, invitant les Parties à soumettre des suggestions ou des points de vues sur les critères et les conditions minimales à remplir pour inscrire des experts dans le fichier, ainsi que sur un éventuel mécanisme de contrôle de la qualité pour ce fichier,

J'ai l'honneur de vous rassurer que les conditions d'inscription dans le fichier d'experts répondent jusque là à nos attentes.

En effet, compte tenu du fait que les experts sont nommés par les gouvernements, ceci leur permettrait de veiller à l'exactitude des renseignements donnés dans les formulaires et de s'assurer que les spécialistes désignés détiennent les plus hautes qualités et compétences professionnelles dans les champs pour lesquels ils sont choisis.

Toutefois, le secrétariat ne devra pas sacrifier certaines inscriptions dans l'optique d'encourager la représentation équilibrée des deux sexes quoique favoriser l'instauration d'un équilibre régional semble opportun.

Enfin, le Secrétariat doit revoir le processus de financement de la phase pilote du Fonds de contributions volontaires pour le fichier d'experts afin d'aider les pays en développement à financer les services d'experts choisis dans le fichier. Ceci permettra d'utiliser efficacement les services de ces experts au fin de la réussite de la mise en œuvre réussie du Protocole de Cartagena pour la prévention des risques biotechnologiques.

SUBMISSIONS FROM ORGANIZATIONS

GLOBAL INDUSTRY COALITION (GIC)

[21 NOVEMBER 2006]

[ORIGINAL: ENGLISH]

Submission of Views and Suggestions on the Criteria and Minimum Requirements For Experts to be Nominated to the Roster of Biosafety Experts as well as Views on a Possible Quality Control Mechanism for the Roster

Further to Notification SCBD/BS/ET/jh/54978 dated 31 May 2006 requesting Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to submit to the Secretariat views and suggestions on the criteria and minimum requirements for experts to be nominated to the Roster of Biosafety Experts (the "Roster") as well as views on a possible quality control mechanism for the Roster, please find below the suggestions provided on behalf of the Global Industry Coalition (GIC).²

The decision-making processes under the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (the "Protocol") rely heavily on country-level expertise, particularly in the area of risk assessment of living modified organisms ("LMOs") subject to transboundary movement and destined for introduction into the environment. The Roster is intended to play an important capacity building role in these decision-making processes, providing a pool of technical experts to aid Parties in decisions at the national level. The primary objective of the Roster must remain to identify qualified experts who can help a Party conduct appropriate risk assessments; make timely, science-based decisions; develop national human resources; and promote institutional strengthening for longer term independence.

In reviewing the Roster to date, it is clear that work needs to be done in order for these objectives to be met. As of the date of this submission, 23% (147) of the 640 experts currently listed in the Roster have only listed their contact information in the Roster, with no information available as to their areas of expertise. In addition, only 45% (288) of the existing Roster entries list the complete information requested on the nomination form.³ Much of the information required to provide users with sufficient means with which to seek and obtain assistance is missing.

It is the view of the users and developers of modern biotechnology that the burden of quality control need not be on the user of the Roster – the Party in need of assistance. If the Roster is truly to serve as a

^{2/} The Global Industry Coalition (GIC) for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety receives input and direction from trade associations representing thousands of companies from all over the world. Participants include associations representing and companies engaged in a variety of industrial sectors such as plant science, seeds, agricultural biotechnology, food production, animal agriculture, human and animal health care, and the environment.

^{3/} Please see annex I on page 11 below for more information on this data.

capacity building tool for developing country Parties, those Parties should be in a position to quickly identify the experts who truly have the experience they require from the information on the Roster, without having to go through extensive additional information search. Indeed, it is often the case that there lacks sufficient information available to make that judgment.

The GIC suggests that the Liaison Group on Capacity-Building develop a system for Parties to consider that will allow nominating Governments and the Secretariat to work together to ensure that the nomination forms are complete and that they accurately reflect the expertise claimed. The authority for this activity is already found within the Guidelines for the Roster, which provide the Secretariat with the power to administer the Roster, review the nomination forms and ensure each form is complete prior to listing a nominee on the Roster. While it is recognized that Governments are responsible for ensuring that nominees possess the highest professional quality and expertise in the fields in which they are nominated, the Parties could agree to a revised nomination form for the Roster that includes additional information, and request the Secretariat not to post any nominations unless the forms have been fully completed.

The Liaison Group on Capacity-Building for Biosafety is requested to consider the information below when developing draft criteria and minimum requirements for experts to be included in the Roster, as well as a possible quality control mechanism, for consideration at the fourth meeting of the Parties to the Protocol.

1. Criteria and Minimum Requirements for Experts Nominated to Roster

A. Revision of Existing Roster

In order to successfully build the Roster into a tool that will assist Parties in obtaining the advice and support they need to comply with Protocol obligations, the nomination form for the Roster should be revised. The current checklist serves as a good starting point; however, the revision should be focused on ensuring the Roster requests all appropriate information to allow users to find the information they require.

It is suggested that the nomination forms be revised to also include detailed information on:

- **Relevant experience:** Rather than simply including a checklist of areas of expertise, it is suggested that the nomination forms require the expert to indicate their areas of specialization and summarize how this expertise applies to the areas of capacity building needs under the Protocol.
- **Professional references:** Experts should provide a listing of references who can vouch for that expert's applied experience in order to ensure expert has a proven track record of experience in the stated area of specialty.
- **Publications:** Experts should also be required provide their three most important and relevant publications, which may be made available and linked through the expert's listing on the Roster, if possible.

B. Guidance from the STAP

Since the Global Environment Facility (GEF) is the financial mechanism for the Convention on Biological Diversity, and thus the Protocol, it is appropriate that Parties consider the guidance and lessons learned in the development of its roster of experts. The Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP) to the GEF has put in place a roster of experts to review project proposals submitted for funding to the GEF for scientific and technological soundness. In order to further improve the quality of the information on the Roster, it is suggested that Parties consider the following selection criteria developed and used by the STAP for its roster of experts:

- Relevant academic and/or professional qualifications (Ph.D. or equivalent);
- Major publications/reports in the relevant subject area;
- Professional experience (at least 10 years);
- Participation in relevant scientific and technical committees (governmental or non-governmental, and at national, regional and international levels);
- Involvement or familiarity in dealing with key stakeholders in the field of global environmental issues (e.g., non-governmental organizations, community groups, local governments, and private sector); and
- Experience in networking and outreaching to individual and groups of scientists familiar with the regional aspects of his/her field of expertise.

In addition, under the STAP roster of experts, the STAP Secretariat selects nominees on the basis of the GEF focal areas, and their ability to assess projects within a global context. Consideration is also given to country and/or regional expertise. In the case of the Protocol's Roster, it is Governments themselves that make the nominations and select the experts, and as such are not applying the selection criteria in decision-making in a consistent manner.

2. Quality Control Mechanism for the Roster

A. Elements of a Quality Control Mechanism

Given the current lack of use of the Roster, it is clear that quality control measures are required to monitor nominees in order to ensure that resources are being invested in individuals with the knowledge and demonstrated expertise to assist countries in their areas of need as related to biosafety. For example, at present, one sees that there are relatively few experts named by countries with long experience in biosafety and with existing regulatory frameworks, and numerous nominees from countries that are only in the beginnings of developing regulatory and associated administrative systems. While not every expert needs to have regulatory or administrative expertise, a more meaningful vetting or clearance system is required to identify and select such experts. Without such a system, the Roster is seriously limited in its utility to countries in need of particular expertise.

The users and developers of modern biotechnology encourage Parties to consider creating a system of quality control so that countries using the Roster are provided with sufficient information to assist them in sorting through the list to determine which experts truly have the required expertise. Such a system could include the following:

- Revision of nomination forms to include the information the criteria listed above
- Creation of a screening mechanism for nomination forms within the Secretariat to simply verify that nomination forms were completed in their entirety.
 - If forms are not completely filled out, nomination may not be posted.
- Creation of panel of experts to review nominations to ensure experts nominated have the appropriate expertise outlined in their nomination forms.
- Development of a measure of accountability to evaluate the utility of consultations in terms of whether the requested support was provided.
 - Make it mandatory for users to provide evaluation reports, using a standardized evaluation format, of the completed assignments by the experts, including the quality of the advice and other support provided.
 - Make results of such consultations and reviews public through the BCH for review by all interested Parties.
 - Remove from the roster any experts who do not meet minimum evaluation results, based on the evaluations.

B. *Consideration of Elements of STAP Quality Control System*

As suggested in section 1 above, Parties could also consider a quality control system such as that used by the STAP Secretariat to measure the performance of experts in the roster in their reviews of project proposals. The Parties could agree to a similar system of review and monitoring for the Roster as was developed for the STAP roster. The STAP system consists of the following elements:

- Individual task managers of the Implementing and Executing Agencies fill out an evaluation of each project completed by an expert on the roster and submit it to the STAP Secretariat.
- On an annual basis, the STAP Secretariat analyzes the evaluations of the experts' reviews and submits an evaluation to the GEF Council that addresses:
 - The quality of the reviews;
 - Important conclusions, recommendations or impacts of the experts; and
 - The extent to which the recommendations are taken into account in subsequent revisions of the projects.

Additional information is requested from the Implementing and Executing Agencies in order to evaluate the performance of the reviewers. The STAP Secretariat uses this information above to evaluate the effectiveness and impact of the review process and make decisions about future editions of the STAP roster, including about the content of the roster expertise, the roster guidelines and the project review system.

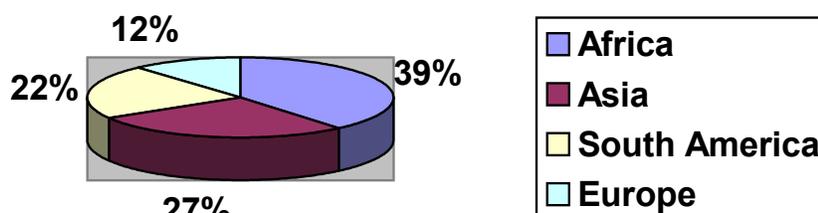
While this submission does not take an opinion on the appropriateness or quality of the STAP experts, a review of the STAP roster of experts in the field of biosafety demonstrates a major difference between the STAP roster and that of the Protocol – 100% of the experts listed in the STAP roster have each section completed and each listing is completely filled out with detailed data available for each category of information.

The users and developers of modern biotechnology encourage the Parties to consider the information provided above and recognize the need to ensure that the Roster provides an appropriate and screened pool of experts who have the necessary technical resources so that Parties using the Roster to facilitate their compliance with Protocol obligations are able to maximize the impact of the limited resources available through the Voluntary Fund.

Annex I
Analysis of the Roster Data

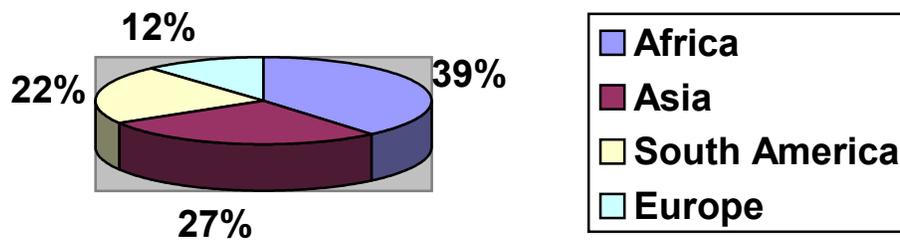
45% of the entries in the roster of experts had ALL fields completed
23% had NO fields completed
26% had MOST fields completed
6% had VERY FEW fields completed

45% of Countries listed on the Roster of Experts had ALL fields completed, these regions included:



/...

**23% of Countries listed on the Roster of Experts
had NO fields completed, these regions included:**



**PUBLIC RESEARCH AND REGULATION INITIATIVE
(PRRI)**

[1 DECEMBER 2006]
[ORIGINAL: ENGLISH]

The Public Research and Regulation Initiative (PRRI) believes that the Roster of Experts can be a useful mechanism, but that it hasn't worked to date. In our view, the main reasons for that are because there is no common view as to what constitutes an expert and because there is insufficient information on the BCH about the areas of expertise of the experts. We therefore welcome the decision by the MOP to develop draft criteria and minimum requirements, and to explore a quality control mechanism.

We submit the following views and suggestions for the preparation of such criteria, minimum requirements and quality control mechanism.

1. Criteria and minimum requirements for experts to be included in the Roster.

The types of scientific and legal expertise that may be needed to assist a country in meeting its obligations under the Protocol are very diverse, and can include many different specialised fields, such as molecular biology, plant physiology, and population ecology. It is important for the functioning of the Roster that the areas of expertise of the experts are sufficiently detailed.

Experts need to have the appropriate training and experience in the field for which assistance is needed, and a minimum requirement should in our view be that in addition to an advanced degree (at least an M.Sc. or equivalent) the expert has at least 5 years of recent 'hands on' experience in that particular field. With 'hands on' we mean that the expert must have been actively involved in active practice in the particular field, so that his/her expertise is demonstrated to be in current use. Another general criterion is

that the expert involved is fluent in a language that is understood by the officials in the country seeking assistance.

To ensure this, the BCH should specify not only the broad areas of expertise, but indeed include detailed information on:

- Professional training, including academic studies completed, at which universities, in which topics, resulting in which academic or professional qualifications, and including a list of publications;
- Work experience, i.e. the number of years worked at which institution or company, and on which topics;
- Participation in relevant advisory bodies;
- Fluency in languages

2. *Quality control mechanism*

A quality control mechanism should be in place to ensure that the individuals on the Roster comply with the minimum criteria and to verify whether they have delivered adequate response to the needs of the country that requested help.

Quality control before inclusion in the Roster of Experts should be done by the representative of the Party entering the expert in the Roster, as well as by the Secretariat, which screens whether the nomination forms have been filled in completely and adequately. This means, among others, that much attention needs to be given to developing an adequate nomination form and that screening of forms should involve critical review to decide whether the areas of expertise claimed should in fact be listed for the expert, and that references are in order.

The reports of the experts following conclusion of an assignment paid through the Roster, should also be subject to independent evaluations. The results of those evaluations should also be made available through the BCH in order to assist Parties in choosing experts.
