

# WOAH Standards for Exportation, Transit and Importation (new and revised Chapters 5.4., 5.5., 5.6. and 5.7.)

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Regional Workshop Africa: WOAH Standards to Ensure and  
Facilitate Safe International Trade (poultry meat)

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# Agenda

1. WOAHI Standards for 'International trade'
2. Section 5
3. Chapters 5.4. to 5.7.
4. How to?
5. Conclusions

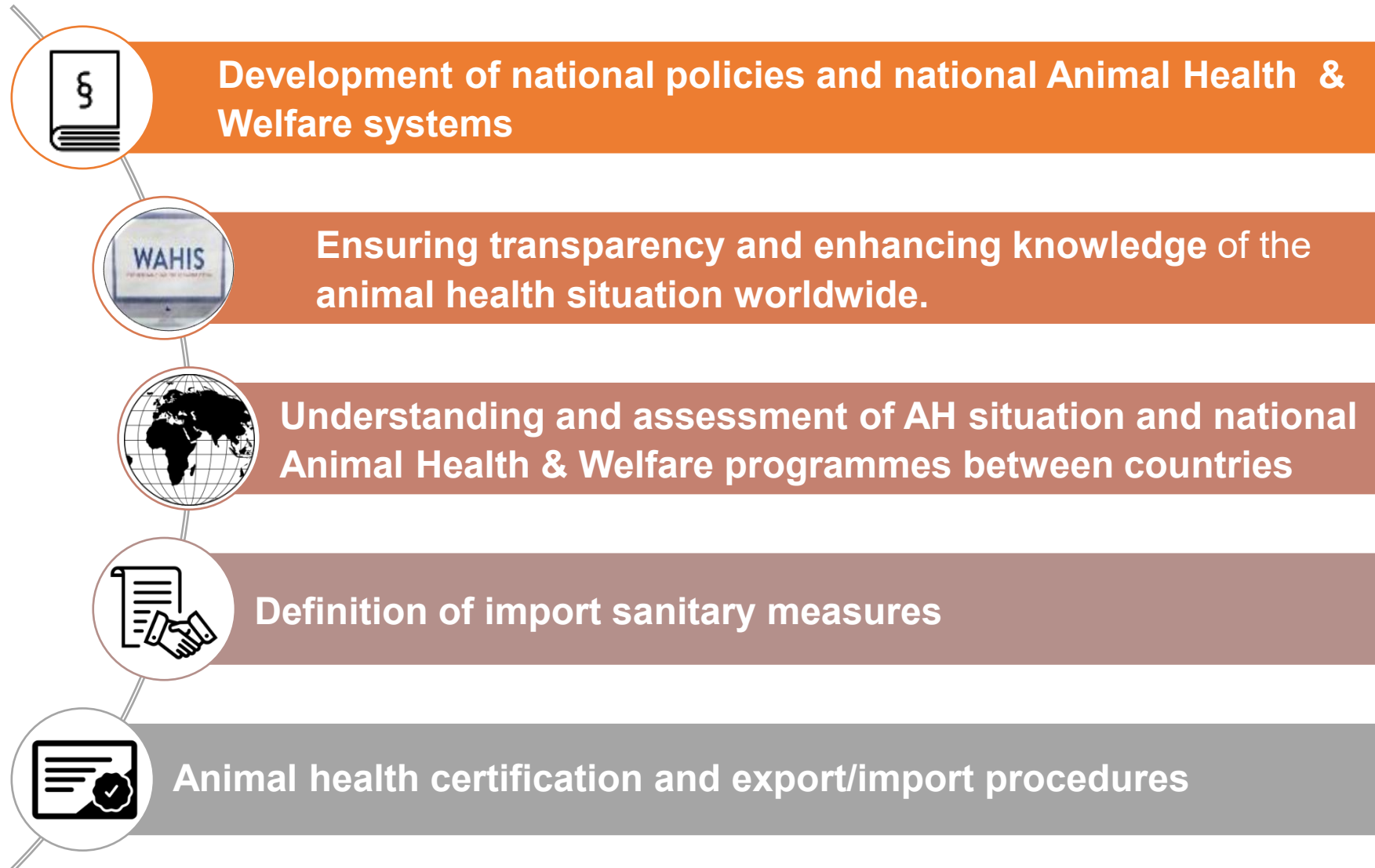


# 1. WOAH Standards for 'International Trade'

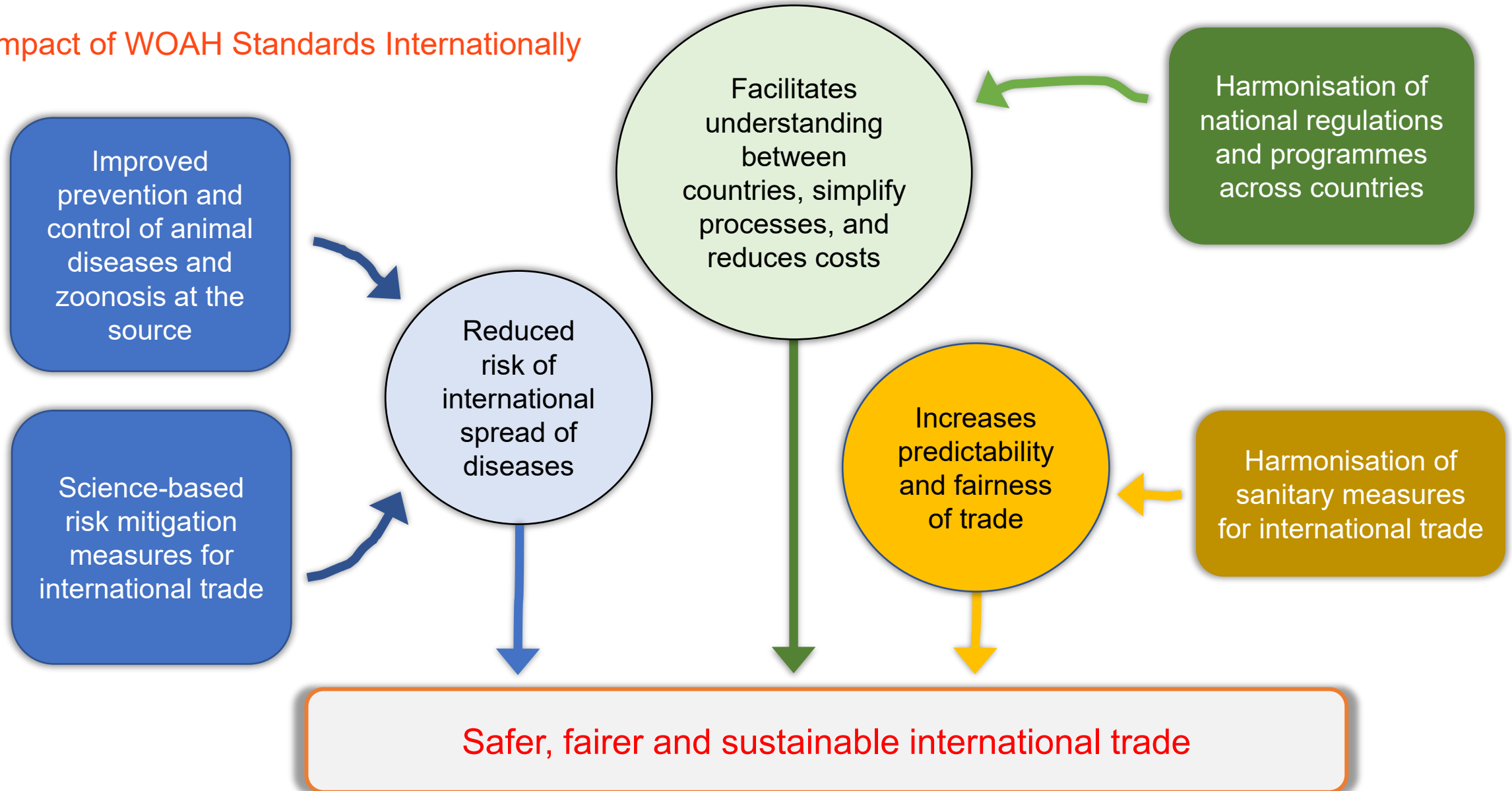
All WOAH Standards can be considered as 'fit for trade'

Some are specifically addressing the issue of how to guarantee swift and safe movements of commodities across borders.

## ‘Pour mémoire’: WOAAH international standards, the basis for ...



## Impact of WOAH Standards Internationally





# 2. Code Section 5

## Trade measures, import/export procedures and veterinary certification

The 'heart' of WOAHS Standards meant to prevent transboundary spread of contagious animal diseases.

Like all WOAHS Standards, contain 'recommendations': they are KEY for the Members, both to avoid cross border movements of pathogenic agents, AND to avoid unjustified barriers to trade.

In 'safe trade', there is 'safe' and there is 'trade'... the issue is to export knowingly and conscientiously, and to import rigorously and fairly.

Chapters 5.1. and 5.2. = certification

**Chapters 5.4. to 5.7. = procedures**



# 3. Chapters 5.4. to 5.7. Measures and procedures

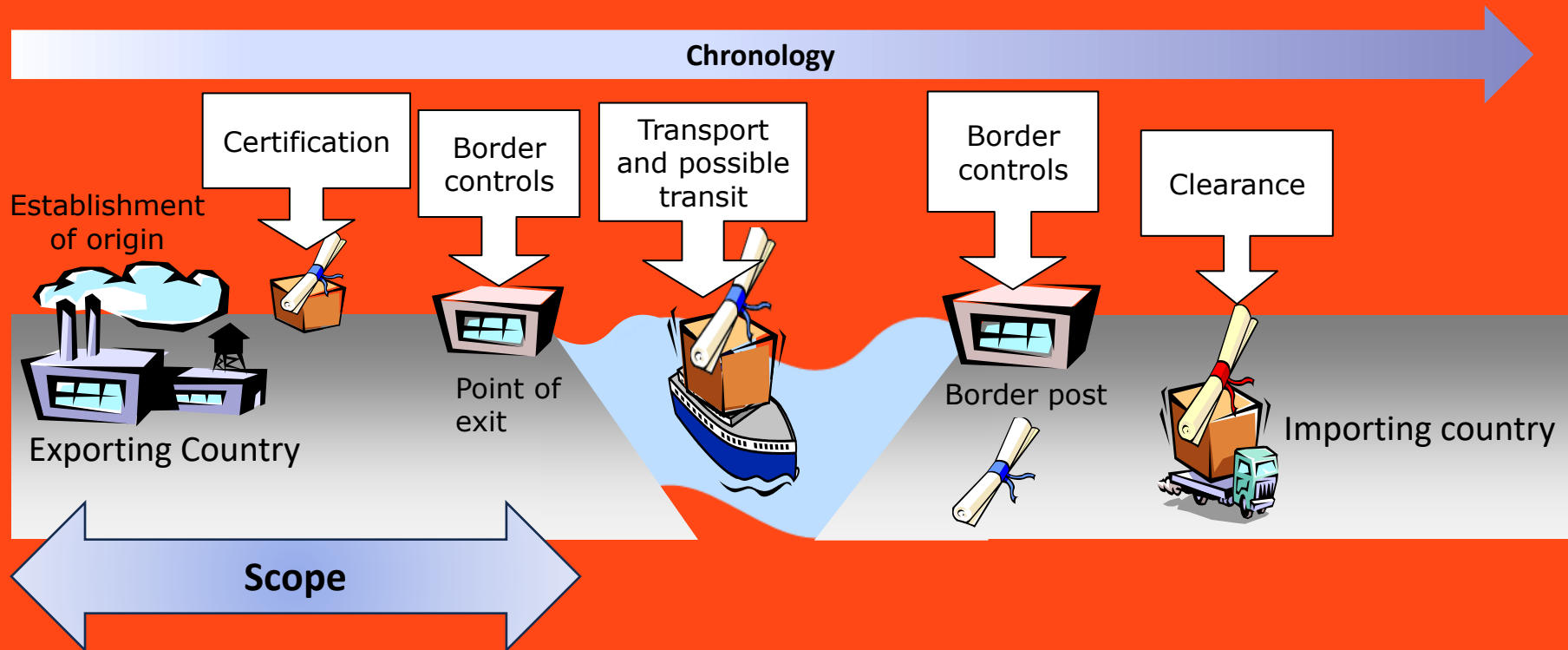
Chapter 5.4.  
Measures and procedures applicable to  
the **exportation** of commodities

Chapter 5.5.  
Measures and procedures applicable to  
the **transit** of commodities

Chapter 5.6.  
Measures and procedures applicable to  
the **importation** of commodities

Chapter 5.7.  
**Border inspection posts** and  
quarantine centres

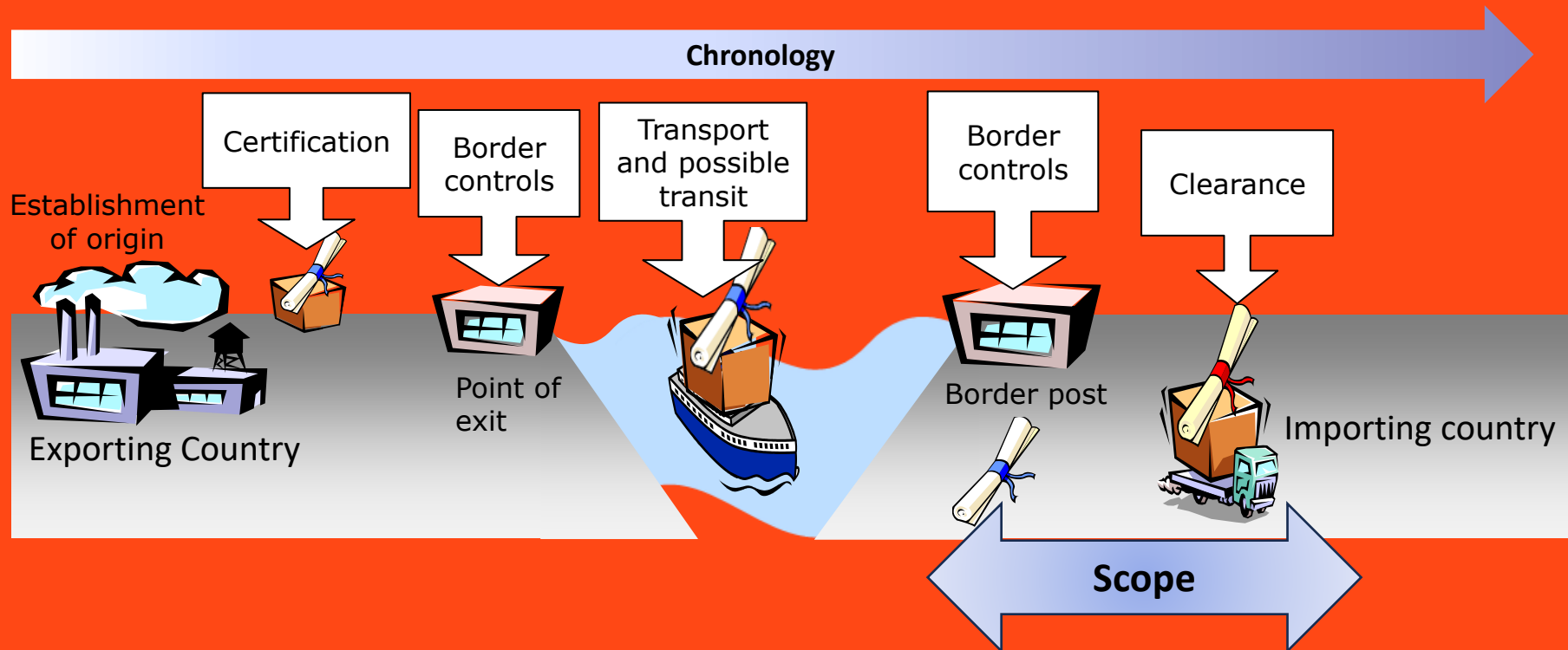
# Exportation: What is the scope?



- **From the facilities of origin...**
  - ... to the point of exit of the exporting country**
- **Animals, germinal products, products of animal origin (food and by-products)**



# Importation: What is the scope?



- From the time of arrival at the border...  
... to the point of clearance
- Animals, germinal products, products of animal origin (food and by-products)

# Process of exportation (5.4.)

- **Preparation for exportation**

- **Veterinary Authority should make operators aware of the processes required; 'Operator' means any natural or legal entity or person responsible for export of commodities; Transparency – communication - coordination**
- **Informing the authorities in advance; Preparing evidence, documents, certificates, permits; Sampling, testing, vaccination, treatments; Means of transport and transport plan**

- **Certification**

- **Providing documentary evidence of compliance with all guarantees in line with import requirements**
- **Identification - Traceability**

- **Transport (until point of exit)**

- **Maintenance of required conditions: temperature, packing, and welfare**

- **Cooperation with all relevant authorities, including actions to prevent and combat fraud or illegal pathways**



# Controls at importation (5.6.)



- **Preparation:** Operators should be aware of the importing country requirements and import procedure before the importation and inform, in advance, to the Veterinary Authority or other relevant Competent Authorities of the arrival of consignments at the border inspection post
- **Documentary check (100%):** examination of certificates, attestations, lab reports, any documents accompanying the commodities
- **Identity checks (% based on risk assessment):** visual inspection to verify concordance between shipment and documents
- **Physical checks (% based on risk assessment):** visual inspection to verify compliance with import requirements (possible testing, including laboratory)
- **Decision:** clearance or refusal (with actions for non-compliant commodities), or special measures before release (disinfection, treatment...)
- **NB1:** Covers not only legal importation, including non-commercial movements of commodities accompanying persons, but also illegal or informal entry of commodities
- **NB2:** The Veterinary Authority may exempt from inspection safe commodities or commodities posing a negligible risk, and should plan for unexpected events (e.g. finding of disease)



# 4. How to use the standards in Section 5 for poultry?

**‘Follow the Guide’... and use import conditions in poultry related disease-specific chapters (Section 10)**

**Adapt to commodities and related risks:**

**Day-old chicks**

**Hatching eggs**

**Fresh meat**

**Meat products**

**‘By-products’**

**Possible specialised BIPs (e.g. for live animals: specific premises; for fresh meat: specific cold storage; for all: specific diagnostic capacities)**

**Elaborate conditions at regional or subregional level**



# 5. Conclusions

All WOAHA Standards concur to safe international trade and should be implemented in this objective

Some WOAHA Standards (Section 5) specifically address procedures for safe trade, and should be thoroughly applied by Members' Veterinary Authorities and by Operators

Illegal and informal trade is the major cause for transboundary spread of diseases: Veterinary Authorities and all other relevant authorities should collaborate to control that issue

Poultry is one of the most traded commodity globally, notably into and within Africa – HPAI is one of the greatest threat in animal health and One Health: Incentivize legal trade

# Thank you Merci Gracias

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