



Organisation  
Mondiale  
de la Santé  
Animale

World  
Organisation  
for Animal  
Health

Organización  
Mundial  
de Sanidad  
Animal

## Commerce international : droits et devoirs des membres de l'OIE

Seminaire à l'attention des points focaux nationaux  
de l'OIE pour la faune sauvage

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## *Commerce international, droits et devoirs des membres de l'OIE :* **Contexte, définitions**



### Trade Negotiations

**Trade** is the voluntary exchange  
of goods services, or both



**External trade** is the exchange of goods  
and services across national borders often  
associated with **Trade Barriers**.

**Fair trade** must be regulated and in the  
case of External trade it is the responsibility  
**WTO thru SPS and TBT Agreements**



### Trade Negotiations

- Legal framework for international trade
- Recognition of the OIE as a reference organisation for international standards (one of the "3 sisters")



### The 3 "Sisters"

International Standard-setting  
organisations (ISSOs)

food safety  
CODEX



animal health and  
zoonoses  
OIE



plant health  
IPPC



Codex = Codex Alimentarius Commission (FAO/WHO)  
OIE = World Organisation for Animal Health  
IPPC = International Plant Protection Convention (FAO)



## *Commerce international, droits et devoirs des membres de l'OIE :* **Documents de référence et obligations**



## OIE International Standards

Terrestrial Animal Health Code – mammals, birds and bees (Terrestrial Code)

Aquatic Animal Health Code – fish, molluscs, crustaceans and amphibians (Aquatic Code)

Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals (Terrestrial manual)

Manual of Diagnostic Tests for Aquatic Animals (Aquatic Manual)

available on the  
OIE website ([www.oie.int](http://www.oie.int))



## Obligations of importing countries

- 1 Consider exporting country's sanitary status only in relation to the **animals or animal products to be traded**.
- 2 The right to choose the **appropriate level of protection (ALOP)** for animal, plant and human health.



## Obligations of importing countries

3. Should impose measures only for diseases or pathogens that are **listed by the OIE**,
4. Publish a **list of border zoosanitary check points** for imported animals and or animal products.



## Obligations of exporting countries

1. **Provide the necessary sanitary information required**
  - **Animal health situation** and the national animal health information systems;
  - **Occurrence** of notifiable diseases;
  - **Ability to apply** measures to control and prevent the relevant OIE-listed diseases;



## Obligations of exporting countries

1. **Provide the necessary sanitary information required**
  - **Quality and the governance** of the National Animal Health Services and the **authority** which they exercise their legal mandates; and
  - Provision of technical information, particularly on **tests and vaccines applied** in all or part of the country



## Obligations of exporting countries

2. **Veterinary health certificates**  
Supply information on:
  - **Date and port of entry** into the importing country;
  - Animal **species** and **numbers** involved;
  - **Quantities** in case of products; and
  - Means of **transport**
  - Official SOPs for **certification** by registered veterinarians



*Commerce international,  
droits et devoirs des membres de l'OIE :*  
**Autres concepts et  
outils**



### **Governance and credibility of animal health services**

The **OIE PVS Tool** is used to evaluate the quality and governance of NVS, to assess their compliance to OIE international standards

Efforts are underway to establish a similar Tool for the evaluation of **National Aquatic Animal Health Services** based on the same principles.



### **Other concepts**

**Zoning, compartmentalization and equivalence mechanisms** as provided for in the OIE Codes can facilitate decision making on safe trade

OIE provides guidance on how to conduct import – export risk analysis in **Section 2 of the Code**, details of which are contained in the 2 volumes of the **OIE Handbook on Risk Analysis for Animals and Animal Products**.



### **OIE Dispute mediation**

The OIE's mediation procedure provides OIE member countries a **voluntary procedure** for seeking to resolve their differences using an approach that is based on OIE's standards.

The aim is not to find fault; but rather, **to find an agreed compromise** that will allow trade to be established (or re-established)

It is **more cost effective** than the official WTO dispute settlement mechanism but any solution reached is not legally binding unless agreed upon from the beginning of the process.



### **CONCLUSION**

- OIE member countries are assured of a guaranteed **safe trade** by adopting OIE standards as the basis for sanitary measures.
- Concepts such as **equivalence, zoning and compartmentalization**, according to OIE standards are useful and should be applied.
- OIE member countries are advised to consider using the **OIE informal mediation mechanism** if need arises.



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**merci pour votre  
attention**

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