



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)



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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