

**COMMON POSITION OF AFRICA OIE DELEGATES TO BE PRESENTED AT THE 82<sup>nd</sup> WORLD ASSEMBLY OF DELEGATES OF THE OIE: PARIS,  
FRANCE: 25 to 30 MAY 2014**

**Guidelines**

- The Africa position presented in the table below is the main outcome of the sixth meeting of African CVOs organized by AU/IBAR in Nairobi on 5-7 May 2014
- The position reflects the common view of the participating 38 African countries' delegates, the one represented RECs as well as AU/IBAR.
- The 14 African countries which were not represented in this meeting should adhere to and fully support this position that takes into account and guarantees the interests of the whole continent.
- The table below indicates consensually agreed positions on specific topics of interest along with identified countries to raise the issue as well as country (ies) to provide necessary support. The delegate taking the floor is strongly advised to mention that his position reflects the position of **52 African OIE Member Countries**. His statement should reflect precisely and faithfully what is indicated in the table.
- If the delegate indicated as nominee is not present, the first assigned supporting countries should take the floor and represent Africa. If none of the indicated countries are present, any other African delegate should take the floor and replace them as will be agreed before the session.
- Where a country is indicated as an ALTERNATE, that country only speaks if the speaker indicated did not speak / is absent, or if the main speaker has been opposed by another country and needs to be supported
- Every delegate should have this document ready with him during the session and specifically during the session(s) of interest as outlined in the final remark.
- Final preparation shall be taking into place with all delegates in Paris at a date and time to be determined.
- All the comments indicated below will be made on
  - **For the presentation of the Technical Theme 1 on Monday 26<sup>th</sup> May from 11.00 to 12.30**
  - **For the presentation of the Technical Theme 2 on Tuesday 27<sup>th</sup> May from 11.00 to 11.45**
  - **For the Aquatic Animal Health Standards commission on Tuesday 27<sup>th</sup> May from 11.45 am to 1.15 pm**
  - **For the Scientific Commission on Tuesday 27<sup>th</sup> May from 2.45 to 6.00 pm**
  - **For the follow-up to the Recommendations of the Conferences on Tuesday 27<sup>th</sup> May from 6.00 to 6.30pm**
  - **For the Terrestrial Code Commission on Wednesday 28<sup>th</sup> May from 9.00 am to 12.30 pm and 2.30 to 4.15 pm**
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**Please make sure to avail yourself/delegate to attend the session where you are kindly required to make the specified intervention.**

**Technical Item 1 - Monday 26 May: 11.00 am – 12:30 am**

Item	Comment / African Position	SPEAKER	ALTERNATE
<p><u>Technical Item I</u>: Criteria and factors for use establishing priority diseases of aquatic and terrestrial animals under official control programmes</p>	<p>Africa compliments the rapporteur on the findings of this important study and agrees in principle with the findings and recommendations but makes the following comments: It is notable that the findings of a prioritisation issue be shared with the veterinary services and related stakeholders but it must be emphasised that more efforts should be made to share it with Ministry of Finance as it ultimately allocates financial resources for the execution of programs.</p> <p>Africa reiterates the need for guidance and possible training workshops by experts on applying criteria for prioritisation as expressed during the survey.</p> <p>The outcome showing tuberculosis, rabies and brucellosis as the most important priority diseases has also a historical connotation in Africa but diseases such as Peste des Petits Ruminants and Foot and Mouth Disease might be of higher priority in terms of trade and economic impact.</p> <p>Africa strongly supports the development of guidelines for the prioritization of animal diseases through consolidation of the proposed criteria.</p>	Togo	Côte d'Ivoire

## Technical Item II - Tuesday 27th May from 11.00 to 11.45 am

Item	Comment / African Position	SPEAKER	ALTERNATE
<p><u>Technical Item II: African Swine Fever : new challenges and measures to prevent its spread</u></p>	<p>Africa thanks the rapporteur and his co-workers for this study on African Swine Fever (ASF). We would like to recall that ASF is a priority disease of the 5 year plan of the Global Framework for Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs) Africa, and that in the scope of this plan, the African Union – Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) and FAO were tasked to develop a continental strategy for the control of this disease.</p> <p>However, the study and subsequent recommendations focus mainly on the current situation in Europe and do not apply a global approach to ASF control nor address the needs for control in respect of the epidemiology of the disease in Africa, such as the recurrence of outbreaks in infected countries, the transboundary nature of the disease and the need to clarify the role played by the tick species <i>Ornithodoros</i>.</p> <p>The rapporteur briefly mentions the need for “preventive control measures” but does not provide any indications of these measures. In Africa, these measures should include strengthening of networks for epidemiological surveillance and laboratory diagnosis. An important issue for example not mentioned, is the importance of swill control – especially at ports of entry.</p> <p>The need for the development of an effective vaccine against ASF cannot be over-emphasised and Africa would like to urge the research community to work towards the development of a vaccine for the control of ASF.</p> <p>Africa also requests the support of the international community for the implementation of the continental control strategy.</p>	Uganda	Rwanda

### Aquatic Code Commission – Tuesday 27th May from 11.45 am to 1.15 pm

STANDARD	ANNEXE	CHAPTER	PROPOSED FOR ADOPTION	AFRICAN POSITION	SPEAKER	ALTERNATE
Glossary	Annex 3	Definition of emerging disease	Replacement of “ <i>newly recognised infection,</i> ” by “ <i>disease other than listed diseases, which has a significant impact on aquatic animal or public health</i> ”	As proposed in previous General Sessions, Africa reiterates the need for harmonization of definitions in the aquatic and terrestrial codes. Therefore the sentence should read as follows: “ <i>means a new occurrence in an animal of a disease, infection or infestation, causing a significant impact on animal or public health resulting from:...</i> ”	Ghana	Chad

## Report of the Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases - Tuesday 27 May from 2.45 to 6.00 pm

Item	Comment / African Position	SPEAKER	ALTERNATE
Chapter 8.6 Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)	Africa thanks and congratulates the Scientific Commission for the extensive review undertaken to amend the current chapter. We urge both Commissions to expedite the process for its final adoption.	Niger	Zambia
Expert missions to Member Countries	Africa appreciates the implementation of resolution No 25 of the 81 <sup>st</sup> General Session by the Scientific Commission with support from the Director General, to conduct expert missions to Member Countries to verify the maintenance of disease status and to provide guidance to Member Countries on achieving disease status recognition. Africa recommends involving African experts from regional and continental organizations to be part of such missions in the future.	Lesotho	Namibia
Rinderpest containing materials	Africa thanks the Scientific Commission and the OIE for the progress made with the establishment of an electronic database for rinderpest containing materials and the information that has already been collated in this database.	Comoros	Senegal

## Follow-up to the Recommendations of the Conferences - Tuesday 27 May from 6.00 to 6.30pm

Item	Comment / African Position	SPEAKER	ALTERNATE
OIE Global Conference on the prudent use of antimicrobial agents for animals	Africa strongly supports the recommendations of the Conference especially in respect of providing assistance to developing countries in improving and harmonising their legislation for the manufacturing, registration and use of veterinary antimicrobial remedies. Africa requests support from the OIE for the establishment of a surveillance network on resistance to antimicrobials.	Chad	Algeria
OIE Global Conference on Veterinary Education and the Role of the Veterinary Statutory Body	Africa strongly supports the recommendations and welcomes the intended accreditation of Veterinary Education Establishments (VEEs) and strengthening the role of Veterinary Statutory Bodies (VSBs) to enhance and oversee the quality of veterinary education, ensuring compliance to Day-1 competencies of new graduates. Africa also welcomes the intention to augment the standards and criteria in the PVS tool as requested during the 2011 Bamako Conference on the role of VSB's in veterinary education. Africa also recommends that the One Health concept be incorporated in the training curricula, and that the twinning programme between VEEs be rolled out.	Zimbabwe	Senegal

**Terrestrial Code Commission – Wednesday 28 May 9.00 to 12.30 am and 2.30 to 4.15 pm**

STANDARD	ANNEX	CHAPTER	PROPOSED FOR ADOPTION	AFRICAN POSITION	SPEAKER	ALTERNATE
Introductory report of the Terrestrial Code	Item 2: Users Guide	Difference between standards, guidelines and recommendations	NA	<p>The Current text in the introduction reads: <i>“standards’ means any texts which have been subjected to the official procedure of the OIE for adoption by the World Assembly of Delegates, and thus are found in Codes and Manuals, while ‘guidelines’ and ‘recommendations’ are used for other texts published by the OIE Headquarters”</i>. In spite of this clarification from the Code Commission, the difference between standards, guidelines and recommendations is still not clear. For instance in Chapter 7.10 related to <i>“animal welfare and broiler chicken production systems”</i>, submitted for adoption by this GA, the introduction mentions that the contents of chapter are <i>‘recommendations’</i>.</p> <p>Africa needs to know if these recommendations can be considered as standards and therefore should be enforced by trading partners. Africa therefore requests the OIE to clarify further this issue by harmonising and bringing consistency in the code.</p>	Nigeria	Ghana

STANDARD	ANNEX	CHAPTER	PROPOSED FOR ADOPTION	AFRICAN POSITION	SPEAKER	ALTERNATE
NA	Annex IV	User's Guide	Par. A(2):	In this paragraph, the word " <i>notification</i> " has been added after " <i>reporting</i> ". Africa requests the Commission to provide an explanation on what is the perceived difference between reporting and notification as both are used alternatively for the same purpose i.e. to make a disease occurrence known.	Rwanda	Gambia
			Par. A(3):	In the second sentence of this paragraph, Africa suggests to replace " <i>during</i> " with " <i>throughout</i> " The sentence would now read " <i>...animal health and welfare and veterinary public health throughout production and trade cycle in animals and animal products</i> ". This comment only applies to the English version. The French version is satisfactory.	Communicated in writing only	
			Par. B(5)	Africa suggests deleting " <i>Veterinary Services</i> " in the second sentence of this paragraph, as standards may have a wider application than just the Veterinary Services. This part of the sentence would now read: " <i>...standards are intended to assist Member Countries...</i> "	Communicated in writing only	

			<p>Par. B(10):</p> <p>In the first sentence of the second paragraph, Africa suggests to add “<i>zone or compartment</i>” after “<i>country</i>” The sentence would now read “<i>The standards in each of the chapters of Sections 8 to 15 are designed to prevent the aetiological agents of OIE listed diseases, infections or infestations from being introduced into an importing country, zone or compartment</i>”.</p> <p>This comment only applies to the English version. The French version is satisfactory.</p> <p>.</p>	Communicated in writing only	
			<p>Par. B(10):</p> <p>In the third sentence of the second paragraph, we suggest to add the word “<i>infestations</i>” after “<i>infection</i>”. The sentence would now read “<i>Some chapters include specific measures to prevent and control the infections or infestations of global concern.</i>”</p>	Communicated in writing only	
			<p>Par. C(4):</p> <p>Africa suggests to rephrase the first sentence of the paragraph for better language as follows: “<i>Animal health measures related to international trade, should be based on OIE standards</i>”</p> <p><b>[same comment as EU]</b></p> <p>Other written comments on this chapter have been sent to the OIE</p>	Rwanda	Gambia

STANDARD	ANNEX	CHAPTER	PROPOSED FOR ADOPTION	AFRICAN POSITION	SPEAKER	ALTERNATE
Introduction to the recommendations for controlling antimicrobial resistance	Annex XIII	Chapter 6.6 Article 6.6.1	Replacement of “entire” by “all” in last sentence of 4th para.	For better clarity, Africa suggests deleting the word “the” in the last part of sentence. The sentence would now read: “ <i>the OIE developed these chapters to provide guidance to Member Countries in regard to risks in all animal sectors</i> ” This comment only applies to the English version. The French version is satisfactory.	Communicated in writing only	
Risk analysis for antimicrobial resistance arising from the use of antimicrobial agents in animals	Annex XV	Chapter 6.10 Article 6.10.2 Para (3). release assessment 2nd bullet	Reformulation of the second bullet	In the English version, In our opinion, the word “and” is redundant. The second bullet should be changed to: “ <i>number of animals treated, their age, geographical distribution and sex, where appropriate</i> ”. The same comment applies to Article 6.10.3 (Release assessment). This comment only applies to the English version. The French version is satisfactory.	Communicated in writing only	
		Article 6.10.3 Para (4) : Exposure assessment Bullet 5	Reformulation of bullet 5	In the English version, Africa suggests to change the formulation of this sentence to: “ <i>quantity and trends in the use of antimicrobial agent(s) in animals</i> ” This comment only applies to the English version. The French version is satisfactory.	Communicated in writing only	
		Article 6.10.3 Para (5) (Consequence assessment) Bullet 4	Reformulation of bullet 4	In the English version, Africa suggests to change the formulation of this sentence to: “ <i>potential linkage of virulence with resistance ;</i> ” This comment only applies to the English version. The French version is satisfactory	Communicated in writing only	

STANDARD	ANNEX	CHAPTER	PROPOSED FOR ADOPTION	AFRICAN POSITION	SPEAKER	ALTERNATE
Animal welfare and broiler chicken production systems	Annex XVI	Chapter 7.10 Article 7.10.2	Definition of the scope	In the scope, and in line with the comment made earlier on the introductory report on the definition of standard, recommendation and guidelines, Africa suggests to replace “ <i>these recommendations</i> ” with “ <i>this chapter</i> ” to avoid confusion <i>(will be supported by the EU)</i>	Burkina Faso	Comoros
		Article 7.10.3	Addition of a sentence at beginning of 7.10.3	Africa would like to suggest moving the last sentence of the paragraph between the first and second sentence. The paragraph would now read “ <i>The welfare of broilers should be assessed using outcome-based measurables. Consideration should also be given to the resources provided and the design of the system</i> The following outcome-based measurables, specifically animal-based measurables, can be useful indicators of animal welfare” <i>(same comment as EU)</i>	Burkina-Faso	Comoros

STANDARD	ANNEX	CHAPTER	PROPOSED FOR ADOPTION	AFRICAN POSITION	SPEAKER	ALTERNATE
Infection with Rift valley fever virus	Annex XXII	Whole chapter		Africa generally welcomes the changes to this chapter which is of great importance for our Continent.	Swaziland	Zimbabwe
		Chapter 8.12 Article 8.12.3	New requirements for country or zone free from Rift valley fever virus infection	Africa believes that the statement reading “ <i>No country or zone which has experienced an epizootic of RVF can be considered free from RVFV</i> ” is too dogmatic and should be removed since it adds nothing to the conditions for country or zone freedom already mentioned in 1, 2a and 2b. Secondly, the statement “ <i>indigenous human case</i> ” in 2b is unclear. <i>(will be supported by the EU)</i>	Swaziland	Zimbabwe
		Article 8.12.8 (1) and (2)	Changes in the requirement for veterinary certificate	In the provisions of Article 8.12.8 Africa suggests to add the word “AND”, in capitals, between (1) and (2), as it exists between (2) and (3). The other option would be to delete the second “AND” between (2) and (3) since it is normally implied that a list of conditions not separated by “OR” are all compulsory. <i>(if we are asked to choose between the two options we propose option 2)</i>	Swaziland	Zimbabwe

		Article 8.12.1 Point (6)	Definition of susceptible species	Africa supports the comment from the EU and requests the OIE to ensure that camels, including dromedaries, are considered as susceptible species in this chapter. This should be achieved by adding “ <i>including camels</i> ” after “ <i>ruminants</i> ” in para 2 of 8.12.1, or by reinserting the sentence “ <i>For the purposes of this chapter, ruminants include camels</i> », proposed for deletion, in para 6 of the same article.  <i>(in support of EU comment)</i>	Swaziland	Zimbabwe
Infection with <i>Mycoplasma mycoides</i> subsp. <i>mycoides</i> sc (contagious bovine pleuropneumonia)	Annex XXVII	Chapter 11.8	Whole chapter	Africa thanks the Scientific and Code Commissions for the speedy reaction to insert the article for endorsement of control programs for CBPP following its request at the 81 <sup>st</sup> General Session.	Namibia	Chad