



PARTICIPATION OF AFRICAN NATIONS IN SANITARY AND PHYTOSANITARY STANDARD-SETTING ORGANIZATIONS PROJECT

PAN-SPSO PROJECT

Panafrican CVOs' meeting on Africa's coordinated position on international animal health standards, AU/IBAR Nairobi, 5-6 May 2009

COMMON POSITION OF AFRICAN DELEGATES TO BE PRESENTED AT THE 77th GENERAL SESSION OF THE OIE TO BE HELD IN PARIS, 24-29 MAY 2009

Guidelines

- The Africa position presented in the table below is the main outcome of the first meeting of African CVOs organized by AU/IBAR in Nairobi on 5 – 6 May 2009
- The position reflects the common view of the participating 36 African countries' delegates, the three represented RECs as well as AU/IBAR
- The 16 African countries which were not represented in this meeting are recommended to 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 country(ies) to provide necessary support. The delegate taking the floor is ***strongly*** advised to mention that his position reflects the position of African 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.
- 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 during the reception to be held on Sunday 6pm and/or during the Regional Commission for Africa. To be discussed as well is the nomination of an African delegate to the drafting Committee.
- All the comments indicated below will be made on Wednesday May 27 within the fifth plenary session starting 2:30pm, except for the involvement on the (1) Resolution on rinderpest vaccines

and viral agents, which will take place on the Biological Standards Commission on Thursday May 28 between 9-10:30am, and (2) proposal on climate change, which will take place on presentation of Technical Theme on Monday May 25 between 11-12:20am. Please make sure to avail yourself/delegate to attend the session where you are kindly required to make the specified involvement.

Code Commission	27 May 2009	14h30 – 18h00			
STANDARD	CODE REFERENCE	PROPOSED CHANGE	AFRICA POSITION	NOMINEE	SUPPORT
Glossary		Definition of Protection zone: Replace definition of buffer zone	SUPPORT – more clear and will facilitate control of disease free areas with emphasis on control measures	Kenya	Benin
		Deletion of definition of Surveillance zone	SUPPORT – already in new definition of protection zone	Kenya	Benin
Animal Health Surveillance	Chapter 1.4 (2)	Inclusion of wildlife and surveillance of wildlife	AGREE that surveillance of wildlife is essential but concern over the high cost implied if made too rigid/obligatory and concern that emphasis on wildlife might have negative effect on the disease-free certification of domestic animals	Nigeria	Mauritania
Animal traceability	Chapter 4.2 Article 4.2.3 (5)(b)	Means of animal identification – recognition of Group identifier	SUPPORT – will be to the advantage of Africa – especially in nomadic communities and due to the high cost of individual animal ID using expensive techniques. AU-IBAR is planning a project on animal ID and traceability to address needs of nomadic communities and management systems.	Chad	Sudan Botswana
Zoning and compartmentalisation	Chapter 4.3 Article 4.3.3	Principles of containment zone applicable to all diseases	SUPPORT – need to be applied for other diseases – possibly also where freedom as result of a self-declaration – need guidelines from Commission on how to apply for other diseases than FMD which is already well described in the Code. Is a recognised trade facilitation measure appreciated by developing countries.	South Africa	Guinée Conakry. Swaziland
Application of compartmentalisation	Chapter 4.4 Article 4.4.7	Status of compartment in the event of at risk from an outbreak	SUPPORT – welcome this proposed change as it will ensure continuation of trade from a compartment even in the event of an outbreak of a disease outside the compartment.	Sudan	Zimbabwe Zambia
Stray dog control	Chapter 7.X	Chapter as a whole	SUPPORT – accept and interpret it as a useful guideline without being prescriptive	Tanzania	Mali
Foot and mouth disease	Chapter 8.5 Articles 8.5.2 -5	Inclusion of protected vs separated and replacing buffer zone	SUPPORT – concept of separation of populations of different health status which previously was confusing and now clear and understandable for implementation	Uganda	Namibia Rwanda

		with protection zone			
	Article 8.5.5 9 (bis)	Compartmentalisation for FMD	WILL STRONGLY SUPPORT this when presented for adoption in 2010 as it supports previously conveyed request by African Delegates. Africa appreciates the progress on this concept by Code Commission.	Botswana	Burundi Cote D' Ivoire. Ethiopia
	Article 8.5.39	Inactivation of casings	Although not presented for adoption, need urgent guidelines for inactivation procedures for casings for cattle as this is important issue for trade. Ask Commission to take this on the program for next year.	Botswana	
Rinderpest	Chapter 8.13 Article 8.13.2	Procedures for annual confirmation	WELCOME AND SUPPORT this proposed change as surveillance and proof of absence of virus circulation for annual confirmation is not necessary	Somalia	Senegal Malawi
Avian influenza	Chapter 10.4 Article 10.4.1 (4)	Trade in commercial poultry	ARTICLE CONFUSING – Poultry is identified – why refer to commercial poultry in this article which is not defined. Need clarification and suggest deletion of the word 'commercial' incoherence between French and English version on the term "commercial poultry"	Ghana	Cameroun
	Chapitre 10.4 Article 10.4.4 (1)	AI infection status	SUPPORT. Appreciate that there is no more obligation to provide proof of absence of infection in wild birds.	Ghana	Cameroun
	Article 10.4.11 (4)	Deletion of packing material and replacement by container	Do NOT support – <i>container</i> is poorly defined in the glossary and should reflect that packing material is included. Packing material for eggs are still used extensively and should thus be recognised. Applies for all articles where <i>container</i> is inserted.	Egypt	Cote D' Ivoire
	Article 10.4.16	Importation of egg products and destruction of NAI	Article unclear and inconsistent with guidelines in Article 10.4.25. This article only refers to methods of inactivation for HPNAI while Article 10.4.16 refers to inactivation of NAI. Are the methods described in Article 10.4.25 also applicable to LPNAI?	DRC	Morocco
Newcastle Disease	Chapter 10.13 Article 10.13.1 (3)	Trade in commercial poultry	Article confusing – Poultry is identified – why refer to commercial poultry in this article which is not defined. Need clarification and suggest deletion of the word 'commercial'	Lesotho	Burkina Faso
	Article 10.13.8	Deletion of packing material and replacement by	Do NOT support – <i>container</i> is poorly defined in the glossary and should reflect that packing material is included. Packing material for eggs are still used extensively and should thus be	Lesotho	Burkina Faso

		container	recognised. Applies for all articles where <i>container</i> is inserted.		
BSE	Chapter 11.6.1 Article 11.6.1(e)	Deletion of 30 months age restriction	Strongly supported – Code Commission is thanked for complying with request of Africa delegates on this issue as the changes are in our view scientifically justified and will have major positive trade implications for Africa	Zimbabwe	Namibia Tunis Mozambique
	Article 11.6.15	The non-exclusion of vertebral column	Not supported as the vertebral column is regarded as equal risk as skull.	Zimbabwe	Namibia Tunis Mozambique
Bovine tuberculosis	Chapter 11.7 Article 11.7.2 (6)	Deletion of herd in favour of compartments	NOT supported. No objection for making provision of compartments for trade purposes but freedom certification for internal trade and intra-regional trade is done on a herd basis. By not providing for herd certification will have major trade and economic impacts for Africa countries as the cost of maintenance of compartments as outlined in the chapter will also be too costly for most African countries.	Ethiopia	Ghana
African horse sickness	Chapter 12.1	Whole chapter and Article 12.1.8	Supported. It is assumed that the same approach for inactivated vaccines will be followed once becoming available for AHS as is the case for bluetongue.	South Africa	Mauritius
Scrapie	Chapter 14.9	Whole chapter	Supported and appreciate the provision of historical freedom as well as compartmentalisation for scrapie and exclusion of atypical scrapie.	Gabon	Niger
CBPP	Chapter 11.8	Whole chapter and surveillance guidelines	Supported – also in favour of provision for safe commodities	Angola	Zambia
Rift Valley fever	Chapter 8.12 Article 8.12.1 bis	Safe commodities	Supported. Need also clarification in respect of milk as a safe commodity.	Gambia	Kenya
Disease questionnaires for official disease status recognition	Chapter 1.5	Whole chapter	Supported as a necessary change and inclusion in the Code	Equatorial Guinea	Eritrea
Classical swine fever	Chapter 15.3	Whole chapter	Supported – could be the model and approach to be followed also for African swine fever. However some concern over removal of the concept of historical freedom for CSF as it might be repeated for other diseases?	Zimbabwe	Somalia Togo Mauritania

Commodity trade	Proposed concept		Africa welcomes the commissioning of a research project and the progress so far. However, taking into consideration that this need was already expressed at the Cairo conference in 2004, the Africa delegates urge the OIE to do all that is possible to expedite the process.	Ethiopia	Botswana Mozambique
Biological Standards Commission	28 May 2009	09h00 – 10h30			
Biological Standards Commission	Resolution on rinderpest vaccines and viral agents	Proposal to develop databank, safe storage and destruction of vaccines	Supported – necessary to expedite process for moving towards global freedom from rinderpest. Africa would request to serve on the drafting committee for the Resolution.	Kenya	Sudan
Presentation of Technical Theme	25 May 2009	11h00 – 12h30			
		Proposal on Climate change	Supported – Urge OIE to incorporate the effect of climatic and environmental changes in all discussions on new or amended standards. At least one Delegate of Africa to serve on drafting team for Resolution	Mauritania	Kenya

Issues for future discussion/comments for OIE:

1. **Definition of vaccination** – representative of PANVAC to provide an amended definition
2. **Anthrax chapter** – of importance for comments are the reduction of pre-import vaccination from 42 to 21 days and new requirements for pathogen inactivation. Judge on possible trade restriction potential
3. **Rabies chapter** – need for revision of chapter and incorporation of stray- dog control and oral vaccination for rabies
4. **African swine fever** – important for Africa and insistence of the recognition of compartments and the same procedure as for CSF – effect or not of wildlife presence of disease on country status for export
5. **FMD** - Important issues to comment on are compartmentalisation now included, viral inactivation to facilitate commodity trade, surveillance of wildlife and the effect of presence of disease in wildlife on official country/zonal disease status
6. **Swine vesicular disease** – new revised chapter. Evaluate on possible impact on trade from Africa.

Other issues for comments will be indicated during the report of the Code Commission during the 77th General Session and Delegates must be sensitive for this.”