



WOAH Standards and international trade

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Whole journey scenario workshop on long-distance
transport in Europe
3 October 2024



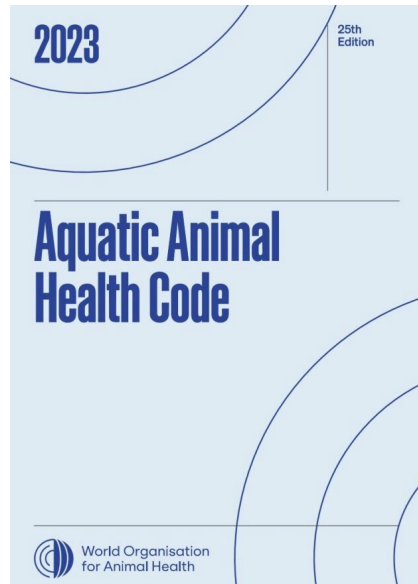
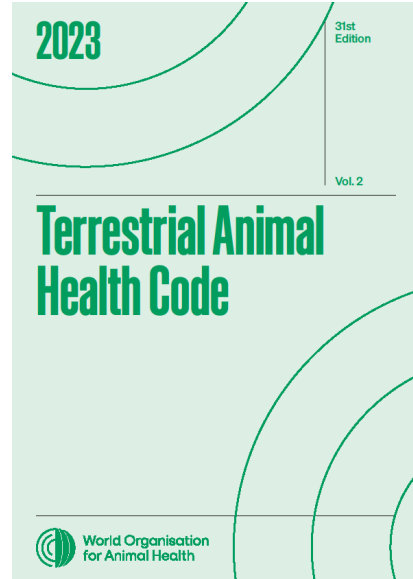
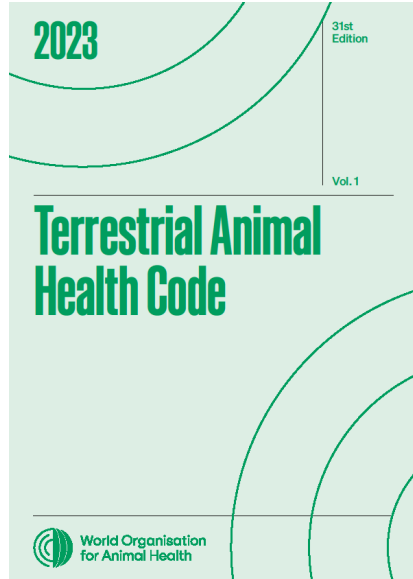


WOAH international Standards

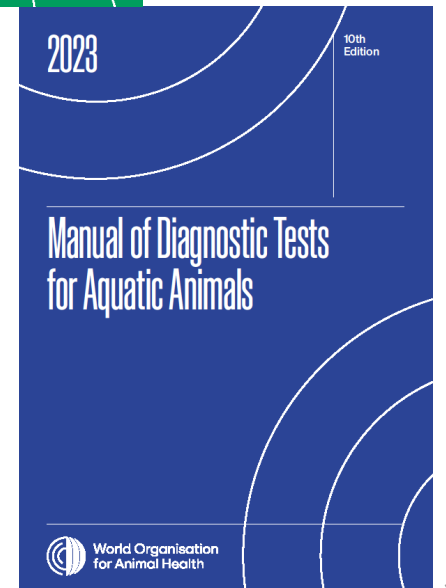
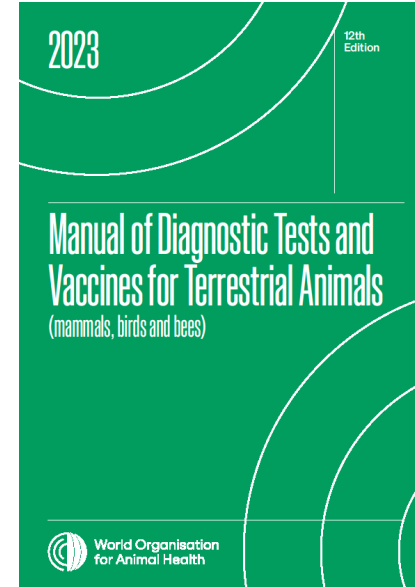


WOAH International Standards

Codes



Manuals





The principles of
WOAH
International Standards

Science-based



**Specialist Commissions
Working & *Ad-hoc* Groups**

Consensus-based



**2 Cycles of
comments by Delegates**

Inclusiveness

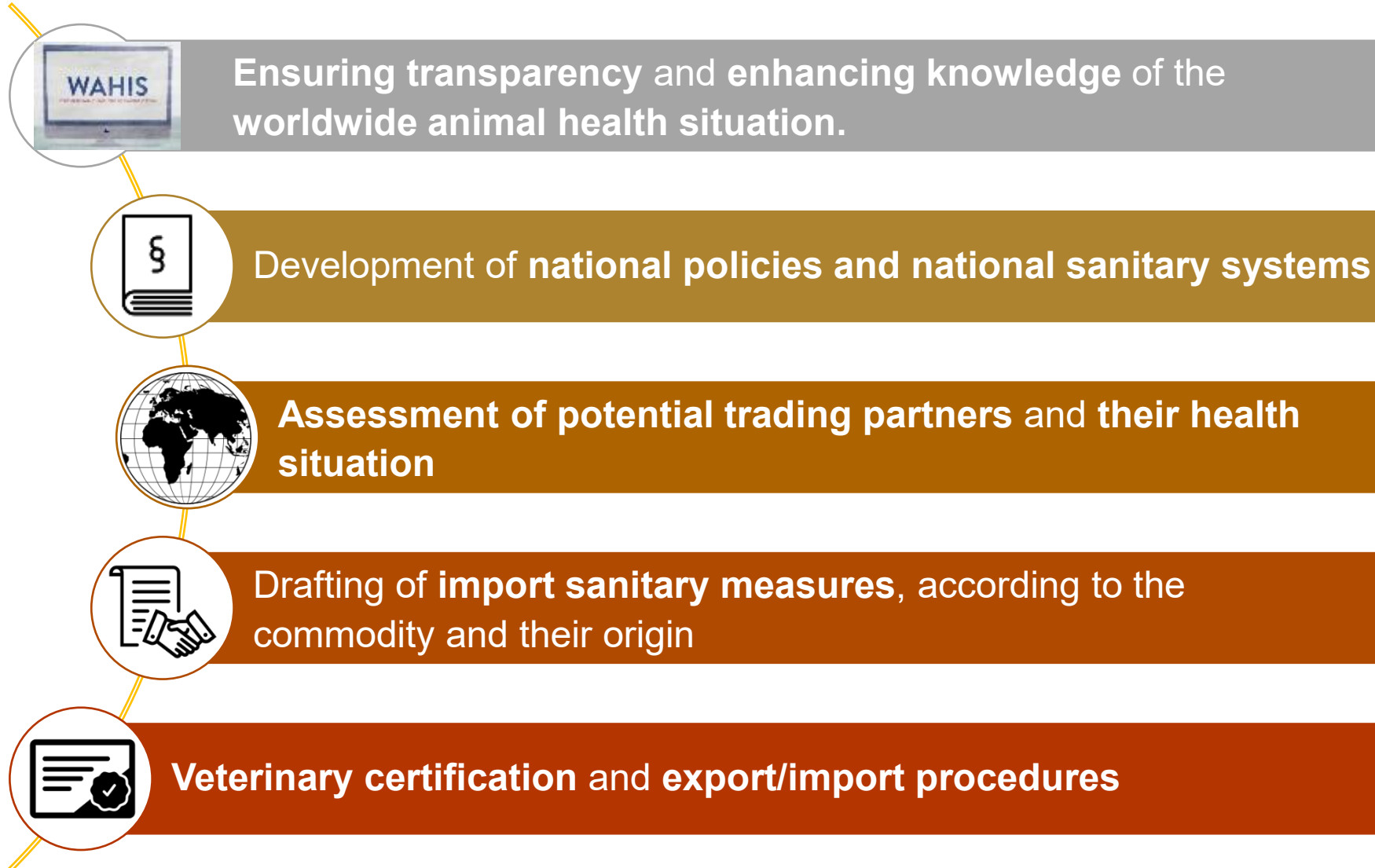


**Key role of Delegates to
consult national
stakeholders**

Adoption by resolution of the World Assembly (183 Members)



Used by Veterinary or Competent Authorities to:



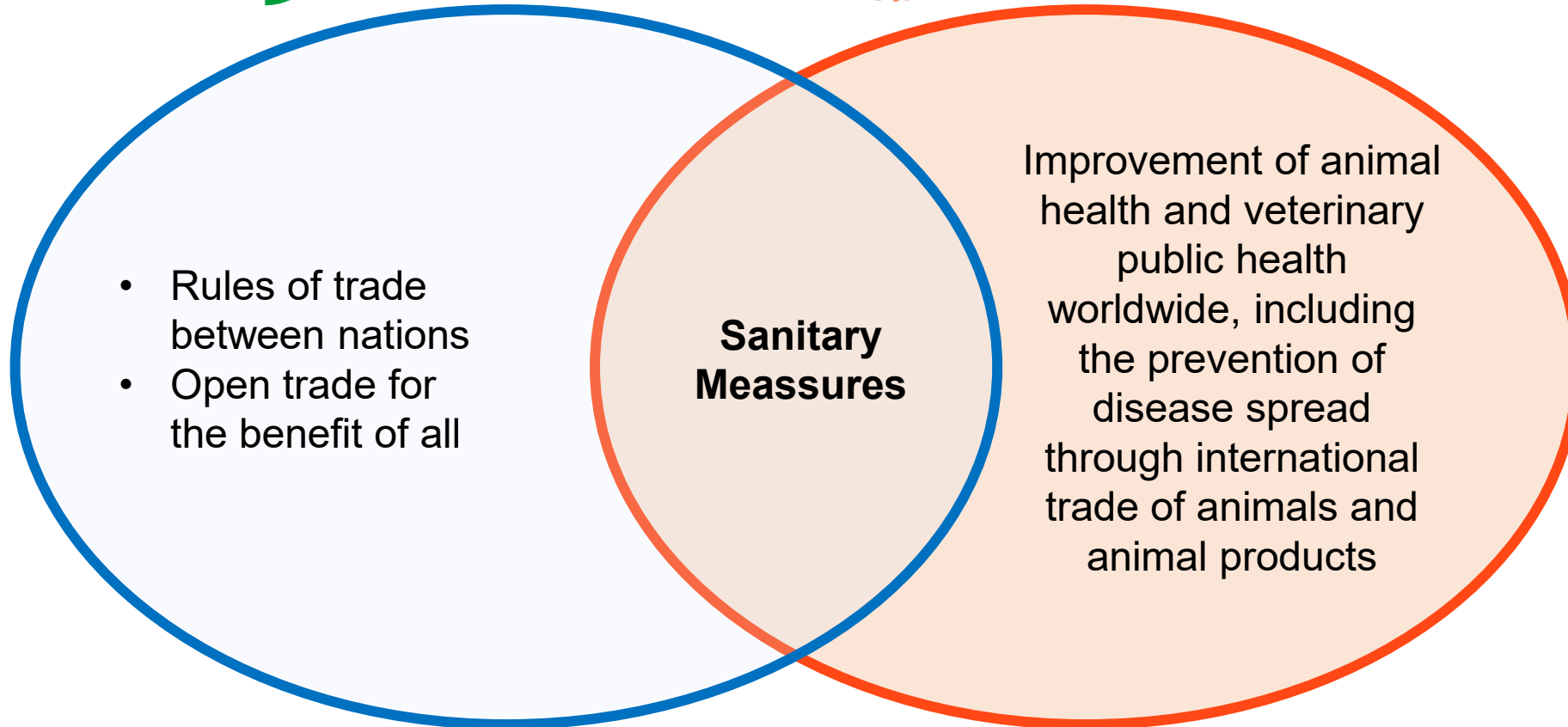


Impact of WOAH Standards in trade





WOAH and WTO



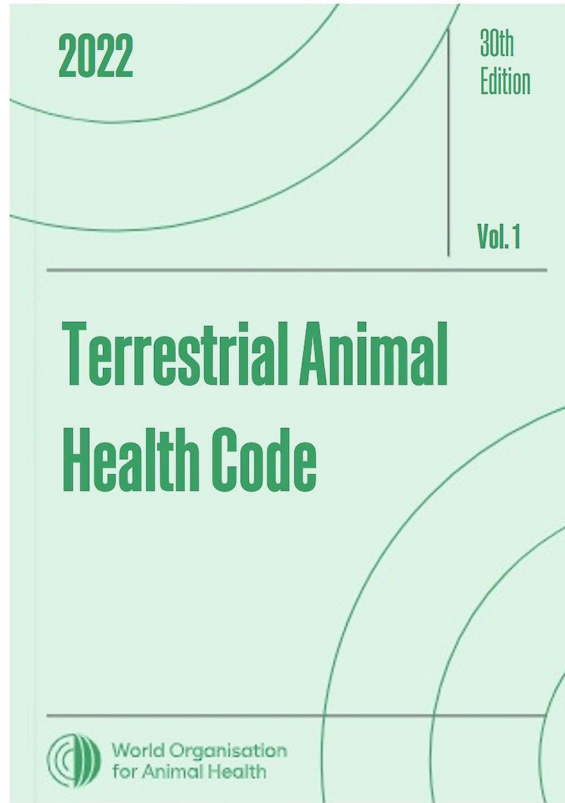
WOAH is recognised by the WTO SPS Agreement as the standard setting organisation for animal health and zoonoses.



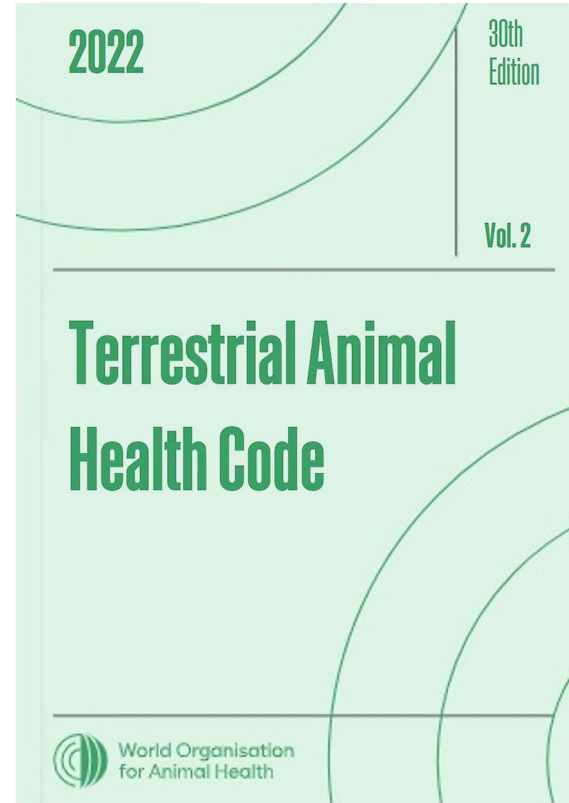
Understanding WOAH Standards

*The example of the
Terrestrial Code*

Terrestrial Code



Volume I
User's guide and
Horizontal chapters



Volume II
Disease-specific
chapters

*standards for the improvement of animal health and welfare, and veterinary public health worldwide, including the **prevention of disease spread** through international trade of animals and animal products.*

- New version every year
- Latest version publicly available on the WOAH website
- Previous editions are also available



Terrestrial Code – Volume I: Horizontal chapters

- User's Guide
- Glossary
- Section 1: Animal disease diagnosis, surveillance and notification
- Section 2: Risk analysis
- Section 3: Quality of Veterinary Services
- Section 4: Disease prevention and control
- Section 5: Trade measures, import-export procedures and veterinary certification
- Section 6: Veterinary public health
- Section 7: Animal welfare



Terrestrial Code – Volume II: Disease-specific chapters (Section 8 - 15)

In principle, each chapter has provisions on:

- **Definition of infection/infestation** and specific epidemiological considerations (e.g. hosts, incubation, ...)
- **Safe commodities**
 - Safe commodities = (Ch. 2.2.) based on absence of the pathogenic agent in the traded commodity OR inactivation by the standard processing or treatment that the commodity has undergone, not specifically targeting the pathogenic agent concerned
 - Importing countries should not apply trade restrictions to safe commodities with respect to the pathogenic agent concerned
- **Determination of the animal health status** of a country, zone or compartment, or of a herd, of origin
- **Recommendations for safe trade** for live animals, germinal products, other products of animal origin (meat, milk, eggs, skins, etc.)
- **Specific management** of commodities, e.g. recommendations on inactivation of the pathogenic agent concerned
- **Recommendations on surveillance**, e.g. strategies specific to infection/infestation

Specific provisions are presented in articles within a chapter



Harmonisation

- WOAAH Standards are based on scientific principles and scientific evidence
- Provide recommendations applicable to all Members for countries to develop their sanitary measures for animal health and zoonosis

Scientific risk assessment

- WOAAH Standards include specific recommendations on how to conduct Import risk analysis (Chapters 2.1 of Terrestrial and aquatic Code)

Regionalisation

- WOAAH Standards provide specific recommendations for different animal health status at origin, considering country level, zones, or compartments.
- There are specific WOAAH Standards for Members to define the animal health status at origin, including to define disease prevalence (Standards on surveillance), to define subpoluations (zones, compartment, herd) and standards on national official control programmes.

Equivalence

- WOAAH Standards are outcome based
- WOAAH Standards provide alternative measures that provide a similar level of safety

Non-discrimination

- WOAAH Standards are outcome based and applicable to all Members

Transparency

- WOAAH Standards include specific notification obligations for Members to communicate the disease situation to the international community.



TERRESTRIAL O

ANIMAL WELFARE

means the physical and mental state of an animal in relation to the conditions in which it lives and dies.

ANIMAL WELFARE

Introduction to the recommendations for animal welfare

Transport of animals by sea (1998/2005)

Transport of animals by land (1998/2005)

Transport of animals by air (1982/2011)

Slaughter of animals (2005/2024)

Killing of animals for disease control purposes (2005/2016)

Stray dog population control (2009/2022)

Use of animals in research and education (2010/2013)

Animal welfare and beef cattle production systems (2012/2013)

Animal welfare and broiler chicken production systems (2013/2017)

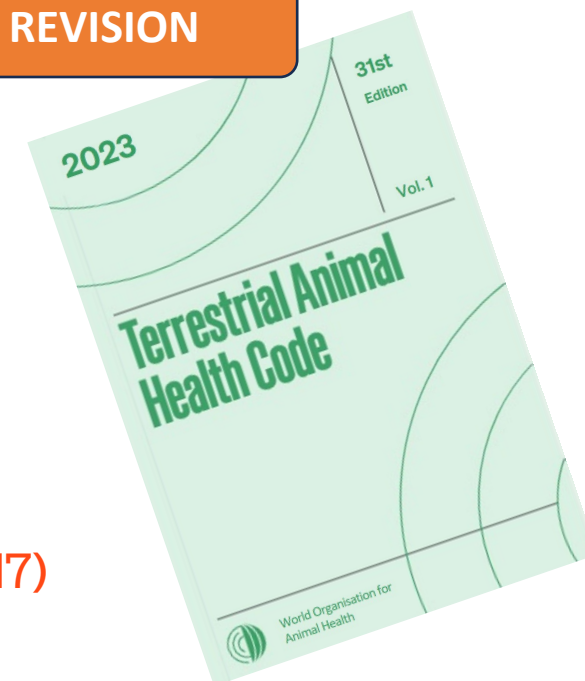
Animal welfare and dairy cattle production systems (2015/2017)

Welfare of working equids (2016/2018)

Animal welfare and pig production systems (2018/2019)

Killing of reptiles for their skins, meat and other products (2019)

UNDER REVISION



SECTION 7.

Chapter 7.1.

Chapter 7.2.

Chapter 7.3.

Chapter 7.4.

Chapter 7.5.

Chapter 7.6.

Chapter 7.7.

Chapter 7.8.

Chapter 7.9.

Chapter 7.10.

Chapter 7.11.

Chapter 7.12.

Chapter 7.13.

Chapter 7.14.



WOAH STANDARDS ON ANIMAL WELFARE: AQUATIC CODE

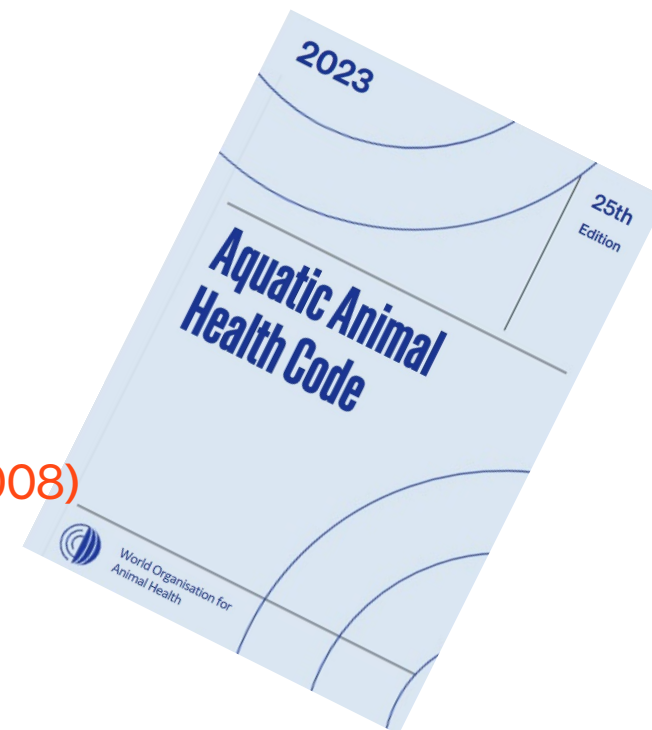
SECTION 7. WELFARE OF FARMED FISH

Chapter 7.1. Introduction to recommendations for the welfare of farmed fish (2008)

Chapter 7.2. Welfare of farmed fish during transport (2008/2012)

Chapter 7.3. Welfare aspects of stunning and killing of farmed fish for human consumption (2010/2012)

Chapter 7.4. Killing of farmed fish for disease control purposes (2012/2013)



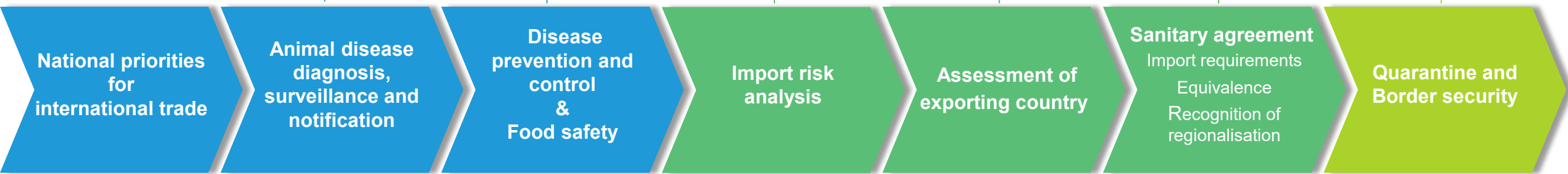
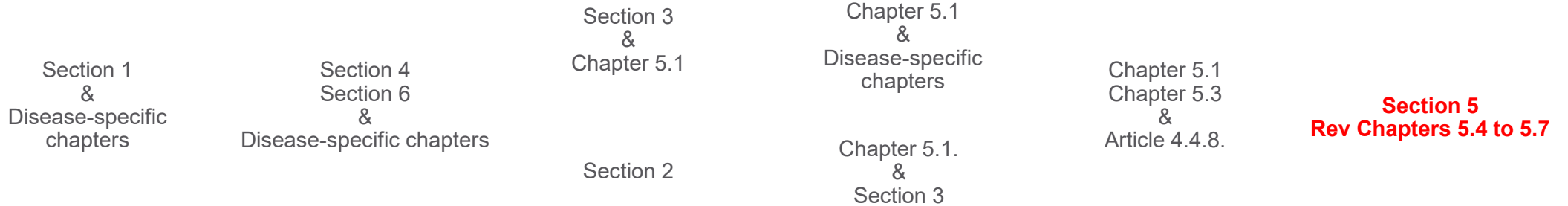


Use of WOAH Standards in trade



Exporting country

+ Section 6: Public Health + Section 7: Animal welfare



Importing country

Before the negotiation

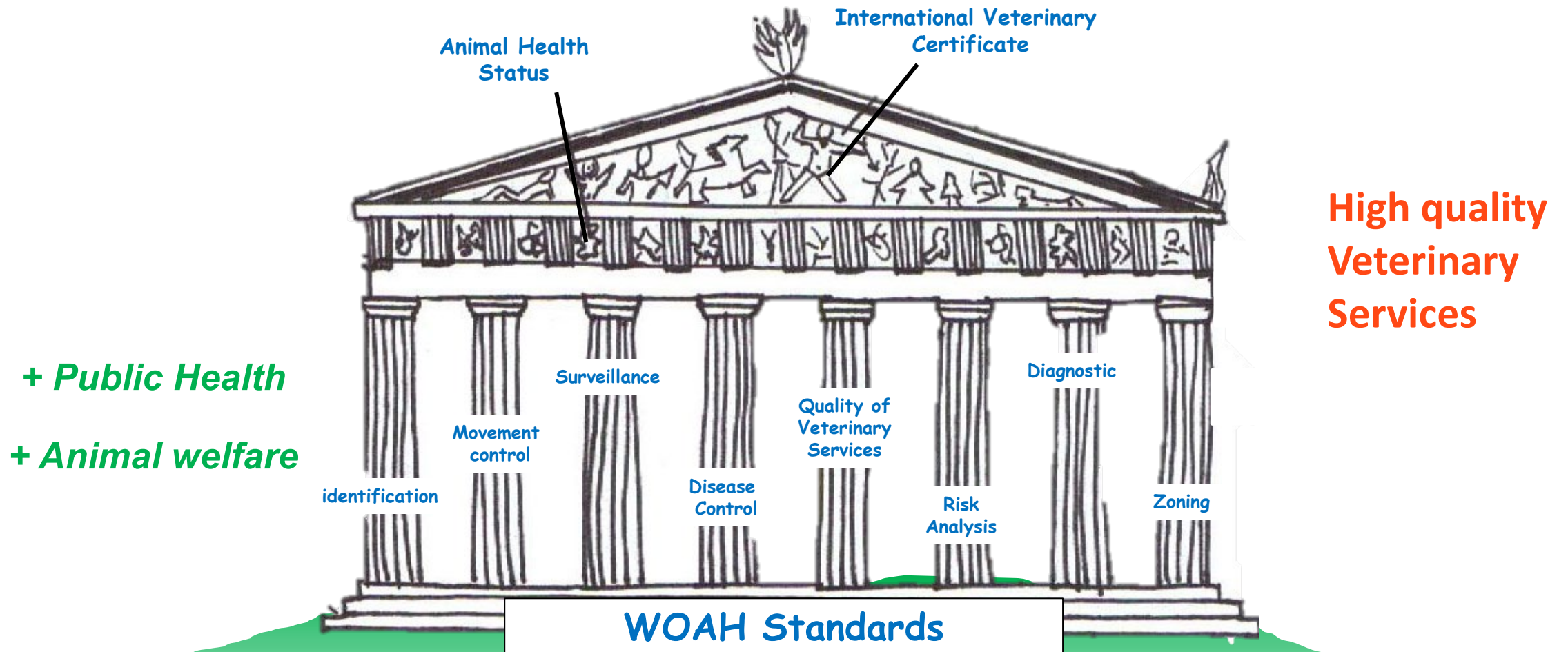
During the negotiation

Implementation



One goal, many ways, a common basis

Safe, fair, predictable and sustainable trade of animals and animal products





SECTION 3. QUALITY OF VETERINARY SERVICES

- Chapter 3.2.** Quality of Veterinary Services
- Chapter 3.3.** Evaluation of Veterinary Services
- Chapter 3.4.** Veterinary legislation

SECTION 5. TRADE

Exporting country

- Implements disease prevention and control
- Sets up zoning rules and programmes
- Implements surveillance and demonstrate status
- Certifies exports



Importing country

- Assesses exporting country programmes and results
- Defines import conditions based on risks
- Controls imports



Chapter 3.3. Evaluation of Veterinary Services

Objectives of the evaluation of Veterinary Services

1. The evaluation of Veterinary Services has the following objectives:
2. to provide an independent, objective perspective on the performance of Veterinary Services;
3. to verify performance, provide confidence, enhance reputation and avoid complacency, and as part of a process of continuous improvement;
4. to demonstrate compliance of the Veterinary Services with Chapter 3.2.;
5. to better advocate for, allocate and prioritise resources;
6. to generate trust between trading partners in the quality and integrity of Veterinary Services.



Who evaluates?

1. The evaluation of Veterinary Services can be performed by the country itself (self-evaluation),
2. by another country or countries, or
3. by WOAH experts under the auspices of WOAH as part of the PVS Pathway.



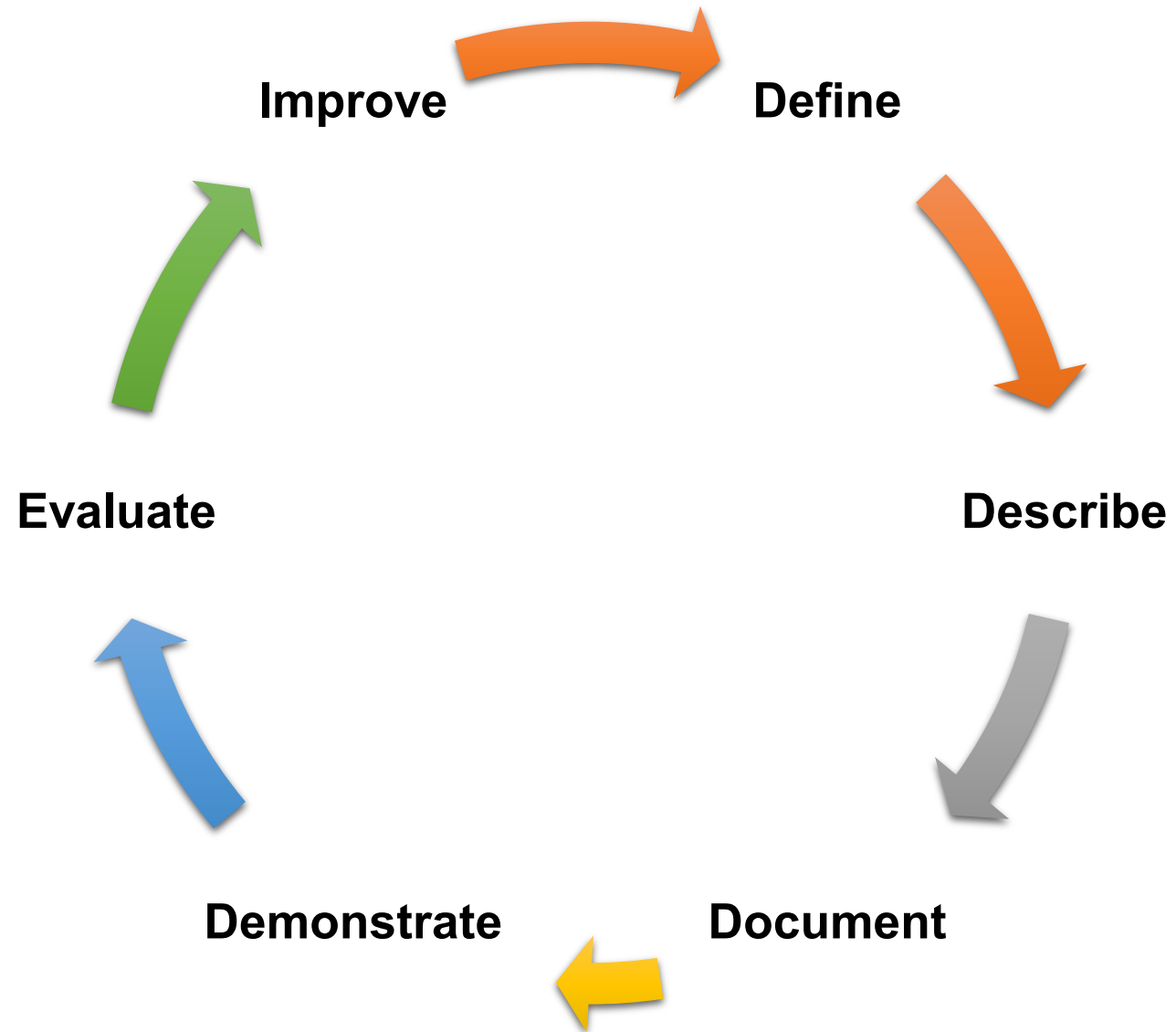
National official assurance systems

the organisational structures, regulations, processes, procedures, responsibilities and resources involved in meeting certification requirements

should follow general quality control and quality assurance principles

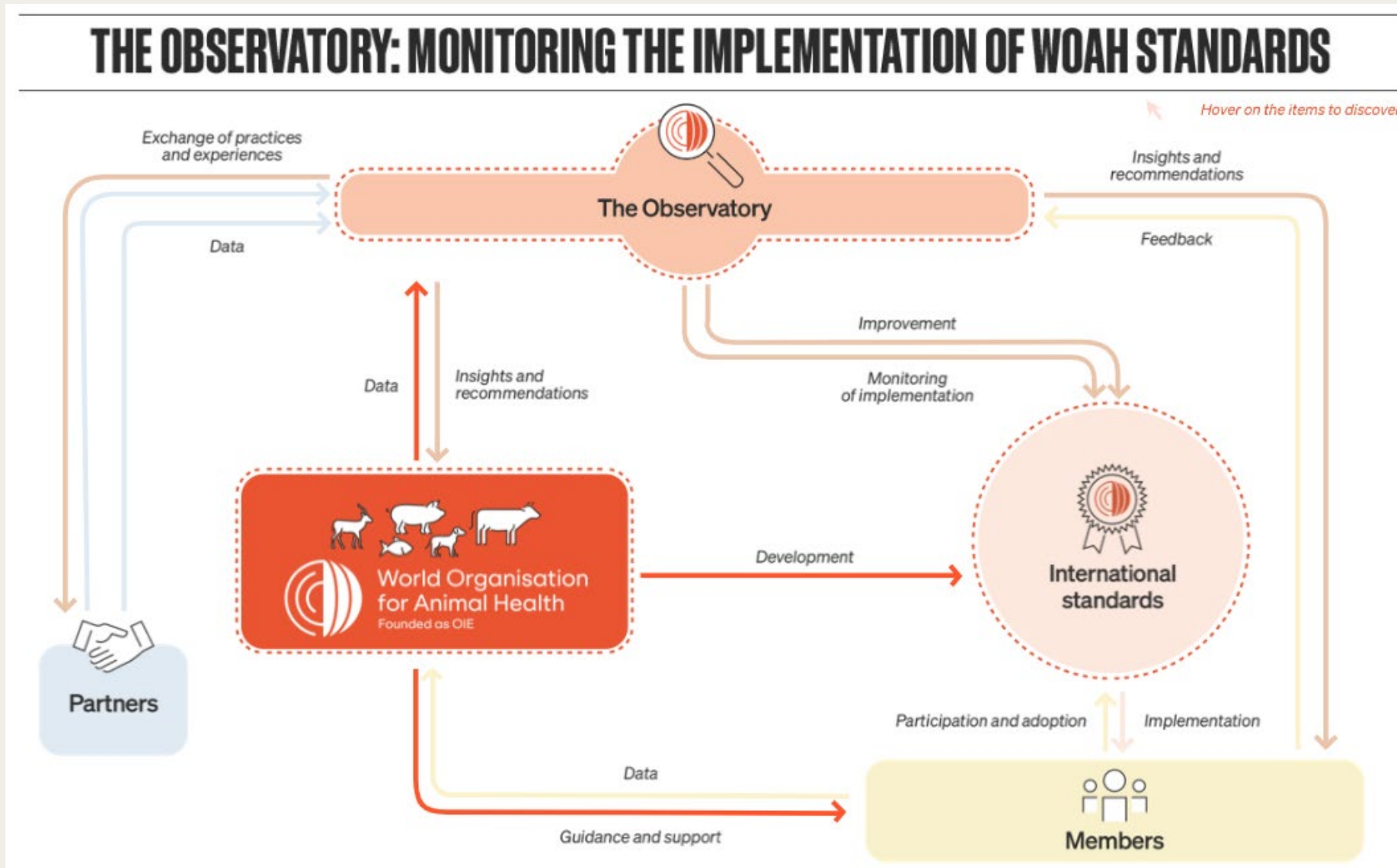


National official assurance systems





The Observatory



Thank you

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Fundada como OIE

