Communauté Economique et Monétaire de l'Afrique Centrale

Conseil Phytosanitaire Interafricain

REGLEMENTATION COMMUNE SUR L'HOMOLOGATION DES PESTICIDES EN AFRIQUE CENTRAL

COMMON REGULATION BINDING THE HOMOLOGATION OF PESTICIDES IN CENTRAL AFRICA

REGLAMENTO COMUNITARIO SOBRE LA HOMOLOGACIÓN DE LOS PESTICIDAS EN ÁFRICA CENTRAL

Yaoundé, 2006

Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC)
Executive Secretariat

Common Regulation Binding the Homologation of Pesticides in Central Africa

List of abbreviations

CEEAC:	Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)
CEMAC:	Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa
GDP:	Gross Domestic Product
LIFDC:	Low Income Food Deficient Country
FAO:	United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization
MRL:	Maximum Residue Limits
WTO:	World Trade Organization
CRHP:	Common Regulation on the Homologation of Pesticides
CSP :	Comité Sahélien des Pesticides/Sahelian Pesticides Committee
OAU:	Organization of African Unity
CM:	Council of Ministers
SPS Agreement	Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures
PIC:	Prior Informed Consent Procedure for certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade;
PSA:	Provisional Sale Authorization
CPAC:	Pesticide Homologation Committee of Central Africa
NPMC:	National Pesticides Management Committee
IAPSC:	Inter African Phytosanitary Council
WHO:	World Health Organization
OECD:	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development

Introduction

Central Africa is one of the 5 African sub-regions identified as a first step towards inter-African integration by the Lagos Plan of Action adopted in 1980. The sub-region is made up of 2 blocs, the bigger one being the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) which comprises 11 member States (Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo-Brazzaville, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Rwanda and Sao Tome & Principe).

The ECCAS zone covers an area of 6,666,842 km² with a population of about 120 million people. An economic entity called CEMAC grouping 6 States was set up within ECCAS with the aim of better managing together certain aspects of life in the community.

The Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC) comprises the Republic of Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Republic of Congo Brazzaville, the Gabonese Republic, the Republic of Equatorial Guinea and the Republic of Chad.

Geographically, CEMAC is made up of Sahelian, Sudano-Sahelian, Guinean and forest zones covering more than 3.02 million km², that is, about 10% of Africa's surface area.

Agriculture is the leading activity and the mainstay of the economy, contributing to above 30% of the GDP and employing 70% of the work force. Although agriculture accounts for about 44% of CEMAC exports, all the six member countries are Low Income Food Deficit Countries (LIFDC) and, according to FAO classification, rank among the 43 most needy African countries in food security. The CEMAC countries spend more than 385,000 million CFAF on food imports each year.

Although the CEMAC zone has great potentials to boost agricultural output, there are obstacles, chief among which are harmful organisms. Phytopharmaceutical products are the means most commonly used at present to fight against the harmful organisms. Indeed, CEMAC countries spend more than 22,000 million CFAF each year on pesticides to improve agricultural production. All the same, although such chemical products are beneficial to agriculture, they could be a constant threat to all forms of life as well as the environment, especially when they are not properly managed. The current situation in Central Africa is characterized by the existence of diverse Phytosanitary laws and regulations, some of which are wanting in some aspects. This situation is compounded by the lack of adequate expertise and infrastructure for chemical tests in the zone.

Without a common homologation system, consumers of the sub-region are exposed to problems of food security and compliance with international measures and conventions such as the European Union Maximum Residue Limits (MRL), the FAO International Plant Protection Convention, the WTO Health and Phytosanitary Measures, the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for certain Hazardous Chemical and Pesticides in International Trade, the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Waste and their Disposal, and the Bamako Convention to ban the importation in Africa of hazardous waste and on the control of transboundary movements and management of

hazardous waste produced in Africa, etc..

There is therefore urgent need to regulate the management of pesticides in order to minimize their harmful effects and maximize their benefits.

Given that current analysis and monitoring procedures are so diverse in a sub-region with such porous boundaries, the Governments need to envisage common, harmonious solutions.

In this light, CEMAC Heads of State, at their N'Djamena (Chad) Meeting of 14 December 2000, adopted the Regional Strategy on Food Security which featured prominently the Harmonization of Phytosanitary Regulations. For the implementation of the strategy, they requested assistance from FAO, which readily obliged and put in place a Regional Programme on Food Security.

Moreover, at the seminar organized in Nigeria on 1 March 2001, by AMEWG/GCPF, now known as CropLife Africa Middle East, Cameroon and the Inter-African Phytosanitary Council were designated to initiate a system to harmonize phytosanitary regulations in the CEMAC zone.

IAPSC and CropLife Africa Middle East organized a meeting in Yaounde on 19 and 20 March 2002 bringing together representatives of all the six CEMAC countries to translate the recommendation into reality. The aim of the meeting was to reflect on the means of setting up a sub-regional committee for the homologation of pesticides.

The meeting set up a monitoring unit entrusted with the task of overseeing the creation of a committee to harmonize phytosanitary procedures in CEMAC. The unit was granted approval to set up the Committee on the Harmonization of Phytosanitary Regulations by the Ministers in charge of agriculture in CEMAC and Sao Tome and Principe. The first step in the harmonization process involves the drafting of a common regulation document on the homologation of pesticides in the CEMAC zone.

This document comprises two major parts:

The first part deals the regulatory procedures necessary for the homologation of a pesticide within CEMAC, while the second part deals with the major homologation criteria required for a given pesticide.

Preamble

We, Ministers in charge of agriculture in member countries of the Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC),

After examining the conclusions arrived at by the expert delegates from CEMAC member countries, representatives of the Inter-African Phytosanitary Council, the CEMAC Executive Secretariat, the Sahelian Pesticides Committee (SPC) and of CropLife Africa Middle East meeting at Yaounde (Cameroon) on 19 and 20 March 2002 to reflect on the possibility of laying down common phytosanitary regulations in the CEMAC zone;

Considering the OAU provisions relating to sub-regional groups as a first step toward African integration, as defined in the Lagos Plan of Action, the treaty instituting the African Economic Community and Article 3(L) of the constituent act of the African Union;

Mindful of the recommendation on the harmonization of phytosanitary regulations adopted by the Summit of Heads of State of the sub-region during its last meeting held at N'Djamena (Chad) on 14 December 2000;

Mindful of the amended CM/RES 119 (IX) resolution of the OAU Council of Ministers at its ninth ordinary meeting held in Kinshasa from 4 to 10 September 1967 relating to the creation of the Phytosanitary Convention for Africa;

Considering the International Plant Protection Convention signed in Rome on 5 December 1951, as amended in 1997 and 2002;

Considering the FAO international code of conduct for the distribution and use of pesticides, as amended in November 2002;

Considering the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade;

Conscious of the potential threats to persons and the environment posed by the use of pesticides;

Wishing to comply with the WTO SPS measures and to the directives on standards fixing MRL as well as all other international measures on the security and quality of agricultural products;

Taking into account the specificities of each Member State;

Have agreed as outlined below:

Part I: Objective

Article 1
The Common Regulation aims to pool the experiences and expertise of member States towards the evaluation and homologation of pesticides so that they can be used rationally and judiciously, while human health and the environment are protected.

Part II: Definitions

Article 2
Within the meaning of this Common Regulation, the following definitions shall apply:

Provisional sale authorization (PSA): temporary homologation granted for a pesticide to enable the collection of additional data required for final homologation thereof.

Bio-pesticide: biological control substance, most often a pathogenic organism, formulated and applied in a manner similar to that of a chemical pesticide.

Pesticide Homologation Committee of Central Africa (CPAC): A committee comprising experts from Central African States which accept to adhere to the common regulation initiative, as well as IAPSC, ECCAS and CEMAC representatives responsible for the evaluation and homologation of pesticides.

Packaging: a container with its protective wrapping used to convey pesticides through wholesale and retail distribution networks right to consumers.

Applicant: Manufacturer or his representative applying for homologation of a product.

DL50: Dosage of a substance that can cause the death of 50% of members of an experimental population over a given period of time.

Manufacturer: public or private sector establishment whose activity or duty consists, directly or through an agent or organism it controls or with which it has concluded an agreement, in manufacturing active pesticide substances or in preparing formulations and products therefrom.

Formulation: combination of various compounds designed to make the product effectively usable for a desired purpose; also the form under which a pesticide is sold on the market.

Homologation: any process following which the competent authorities approve the sale and use of a pesticide, after examining the complete set of scientific data showing that such product is effective for the intended uses and safe enough for human, animals and the environment.

Banned: said of a pesticide which official control authorities have banned or for which homologation applications or any similar action for use for whatever purpose have been rejected on public health or environmental protection grounds.

Active substance: biologically active constituent of the formulation of a pesticide.

Generic name: name given to the active constituent of a pesticide by the International Standards Organization or adopted by the national standards authority as the generic or ordinary name use solely for the active constituent.

Trade name: name used by the manufacturer to label, homologate and market a pesticide. Where the trade name is legally protected, it may be used exclusively by the manufacturer to distinguish the product from other pesticides containing the same active constituent.

Pesticide: any substance or combination of substances intended for:

- warding off, overcoming or controlling harmful organisms including vectors of human or animal diseases and undesirable plant or animal species that are destructive or otherwise harmful during the production, processing, storage, transportation or marketing of food products, agricultural products, timber and non-timber forest products or animal feed;
- administration to animals to combat insects, arachnids and other internal or external parasites;
- use as plant growth regulators, defoliants, desiccants, fruit ripeners or to prevent early falling off of fruit.

Product: pesticide as it is packaged and sold.

Residues: specific substances left by a pesticide in food intended for consumption by humans or animals, agricultural products and the environment. The term refers to all pesticide by-products such as conversion products, metabolites and reagents as well as impurities deemed toxicologically important. The term pesticide residue comprises residues of unknown or inevitable origin and those resulting from a known use of the pesticide.

Strictly regulated: limited ban: a final decision of the competent authority generally bans almost all approved uses of a pesticide, but authorizes one or more specific uses.

Acute toxicity: toxic nature of a substance appearing after it has been exposed for sometime.

Part III: Area of application and scope of competence

Article 3

3.1. This common regulation on the homologation of pesticides in Central African States (hereinafter referred to as the Common Regulation) concerns the experimentation, authorization, importation, transportation, storage, marketing, use, manufacture and control of active substances and pesticide formulated products in Central African States.

3.2. The Common Regulation shall apply to active substances, synthetic pesticide formulations and bio-pesticides.

3.3. The Common Regulation shall concern the homologation, marketing, use and control of active substances and pesticide formulations in member States. Homologation conditions for bio-pesticides shall be defined in subsequent instruments.

Article 4
The Common Regulation shall apply to the classification, labelling and packaging of pesticide formulations.

Article 5
5.1. The Pesticide Homologation Committee of Central Africa (CPAC) shall be responsible for the evaluation and homologation of formulations. It shall have jurisdiction over all States concerned. Homologation procedures and conditions are laid down in this Common Regulation.

5.2. The competent authorities of member States shall be responsible for controlling the importation, exportation, marketing, use and destruction of pesticides approved under this Common Regulation. Such control shall include regulation of publicity concerning pesticides.

Article 6
6.1. This Common Regulation shall comply with international conventions in force relating to pesticides.

6.2. CPAC shall evaluate all notices and decision guideline documents (DGD) in line with the Rotterdam convention, and forward its import authorization notices to member States for implementation.

Part IV: General Provisions

Article 7
7.1. Member States shall subject the marketing and use within their territory of pesticides to homologation in accordance with the provisions of this Common Regulation, unless the intended use is not covered by the provisions of Articles 21 and/or 23.

7.2. Each member state undertakes to market only homologated pesticides. However, any member State that refuses an approved pesticide, or one that has been granted a PSA by CPAC, from being marketed within its territory, shall immediately inform CPAC of such decision and substantiate it.

Article 8
Member States shall require pesticides to be used in an appropriate manner. Such appropriate use shall entail compliance with the conditions laid down in Articles 10 and 11 and featuring on the label, application of the principles of sound phytosanitary conduct and of vector control measures. It shall further entail, as and when necessary, the comprehensive management of harmful substances.

Part V: Homologation conditions

Article 9
A pesticide may not be homologated unless its formulation conforms to the following criteria:
(i) Following the study of the homologation file provided for in Annex II and usage in compliance with the provisions of Article 10, and considering all normal conditions in which

it can be used as well as the consequences of such use, it has been established that:
- the pesticide is sufficiently effective against the target harmful organism;
- under normal conditions of use, it has no phytotoxic effect in member countries;
- under normal conditions of use, it is harmless to humans and wildlife not initially targeted in member States;
- it will not affect the environment in member countries.

(ii) Where experiment results from member States show that the product is of acceptable biological efficacy.

(iii) Where officially established experimental and analysis methods can determine the components, impurities and residues of the pesticide.

(iv) Where member States or other competent national or international authorities have set maximum residue limits for agricultural products intended for human consumption and subject to homologation.

Article 10
Homologation of a pesticide shall be granted for one or more specific uses. A pesticide may be used only for the approved purpose in member States.

Article 11
Annex III features homologation criteria concerning biological efficacy, the quality of products on sale, toxicity and hazards to man as well as harmful effects and hazards to the environment.

Article 12
12.1. Homologation
Homologation shall be granted subject to fulfilment of all the conditions stipulated in Article 9. Homologation shall be valid for 10 (ten) years renewable. It may be granted with specific restrictions relating to use.

12.2. Provisional Sale Authorization (PSA)
Where most of the information required for the evaluation of the conditions specified in Article 9 is furnished, the PSA shall be granted. Provided that additional information may be requested where necessary. Such information shall mainly concern data that may be furnished only after wide-scale use of the pesticide under real conditions. The PSA shall be valid for a limited period of 2 (two) years non renewable.

12.3. Retaining a file for study
A homologation file shall be retained for study if the applicant has not furnished all the necessary information required by CPAC.

12.4 Refusal of homologation
Where the conditions specified in Article 9 cannot or can hardly be fulfilled under actual conditions of use of pesticides in member States, homologation shall be refused.

12.5. The homologation or PSA may be reviewed, modified or cancelled at any time if:
(i) One of the conditions required for obtaining it is not fulfilled;
(ii) the information on the basis of which it was granted is false or fallacious;
(iii) on account of scientific and technical advances, the method of use and quantities required may be modified, or where the evaluation of data furnished in the homologation file, as detailed in annex documents, has changed.

Part VI: Procedure for the homologation of a formulation

Article 13
The applicant for homologation of a product shall have a head office or be represented in a CEMAC member country.

Article 14
14.1. The application for homologation of a product, together with a complete file complying with Annex II, shall be submitted to the CPAC Permanent Secretariat. CPAC will issue technical instructions relating especially to the various data required. The applicant should closely monitor the composition of the homologation file to facilitate optimum analysis thereof.

14.2. As described in Annex I, CPAC shall make the product homologation decisions.

Part VII: Information

Article 15
15.1. CPAC shall inform the applicant of its decision on the granting of a PSA or homologation within 2 (two) months following the meeting at which the file was examined.

15.2. The Chairperson of CPAC shall sign homologations and PSA granted by CPAC. An original copy of each instrument shall be sent to the applicant, IPC and CEMAC. A certified copy shall be sent to each member State as soon as possible following the CPAC meeting during which the homologation or PSA were granted.

15.3. CPAC shall update the list of homologations and PSA after each meeting. The updated list shall be sent to each Member State and be published in a CPAC official journal.

Part VIII: Protection of confidential data

Article 16
Data furnished by an applicant in compliance with the file for the homologation of pesticides in Central Africa may not be used for other applicants, except as so agreed upon between the first and other applicants.

Article 17
17.1. When submitting the homologation file, the applicant may indicate the sections of the file that, according to him, constitute or contain industrial or trade secrets. CPAC and member States shall take all steps to keep such information secret.

17.2 Confidentiality shall not apply to:
(i) names, active constituent(s) and trade name of the product;
(ii) the names of other substances considered hazardous to man or the environment;
(iii) physical and chemical facts relating to the active substance, degradable substances or ecological/toxicological metabolites and the commercial product;
(iv) the facilities used to render the active substance or commercial product harmless;
(v) summary findings of experiments conducted to establish the product's effectiveness and safety to humans, animals, plants and the environment;
(vi) methods and precautions recommended to minimize hazards during the handling, storage, transportation, etc...
(vii) methods of analysing the active substance(s) or their ensuing residues, as well as metabolites and other eco/toxicologically significant constituents;
(viii) methods of disposing of the product and its packaging;
(ix) decontamination measures to be taken in case of accidental use or leak;
(x) first aid and medical care needed in case of accidental exposure or intoxication.

Part IX: Labeling and packaging

Article 18
18.1. Users shall be informed through labels and notices complying with the regulations in force. Annex IV contains the minimum information that should feature on the label and/or enclosed notices, which have to be written in the official language(s) used in the country in which the product is sold (see Annex V).

18.2. The text shall be supplemented by pictograms, especially with respect to handling precautions. Colours required on labels shall be these laid down by WHO/FAO classification for toxicity hazards.

Article 19
The packaging shall comply with the FAO directives on the homologation and control of pesticides as well as with international norms applicable to the transportation of dangerous chemical substances by air, water, railway or road.

Part X: Experimentation

Article 20
Experiments or tests conducted in member States for the homologation, research on or development of a pesticide not approved by CPAC may not be done unless the competent authority of the member States in which the experiment or test is planned has given the authorization.

Article 21
21.1. Biological effectiveness tests for homologation shall be conducted by CPAC approved public or private establishments, in accordance with CPAC protocols.

21.2. The document fixing the composition of the file for pesticide homologation in Central Africa, prepared and updated by CPAC, lays down detailed conditions governing protocols and methods for conducting experiments in respect of homologation.

Part XI: Emergencies

Article 22

22.1. In case of a phytosanitary, veterinary or health emergency, such as the unforeseen invasion by a pest or the sudden appearance of a disease vector, a pesticide that has not been granted homologation or a PSA by CPAC may be used exceptionally.

22.2. Such a pesticide may be used only if there is no alternative means of managing the harmful organism. The invasion has to be widespread, while the unapproved pesticide will be used for a limited period.

22.3. A member State wishing to use an unapproved pesticide, or one that has not been granted a PSA, for an emergency shall immediately inform CPAC of its decision and submit a file with justification for such decision.

22.4. CPAC shall lay down conditions under which a pesticide that has not been granted homologation or a PSA may be used in case of emergency.

Part XII: Control

Article 23

23.1 Member States shall generally be responsible for the post-homologation control of the distribution and use of pesticides through National Pesticide Management Committees (NPMC).

23.2 Duly empowered structures of member States shall monitor homologated products in respect of toxicological surveillance.

Article 24

Member States shall be required to ensure compliance with the conditions laid down by this Common Regulation, notably in respect of:

(i) the quality of formulations sold on the market;
(ii) authorized fields of use and restrictions placed on PSA and homologations;
(iii) standards and indications appearing on labels;
(iv) the use of pesticides sold in compliance with directions given on labels;
(v) pesticide impacts on the environment.

Part XIII: Setting up, composition, duties and running of the Pesticide Homologation Committee of Central Africa.

Article 25

25.1. The Pesticide Homologation Committee of Central Africa (CPAC) is hereby set up as a specialized agency to oversee the implementation of the Common Regulation. Articles 26 and 27 lay down its composition and duties.

25.2. A Permanent Secretariat is hereby set up to manage CPAC activities. The composition

and duties of the Permanent Secretariat shall be determined by CPAC members.

Article 26

26.1. The Pesticide Homologation Committee of Central Africa shall comprise:

(i) *two experts from each member State: ordinary members;*
(ii) four African scientists: experts;
(iii) CPAC Permanent Secretary: member/rapporteur;
(iv) a representative of IAPSC: associate member;
(v) a representative of CEMAC: associate member;
(vi) a representative of CEBEVIRHA: associate member;
(vii) a representative of ECCAS: observer;
(viii) a representative of the Sahelian Pesticide Committee: observer;
(ix) a representative of FAO; observer;
(x) a representative of WHO; observer.

26.2. Experts from member countries should be specialists in disciplines relating to plant protection toxicology, eco-toxicology or chemistry.

26.4. CPAC may resort to any resource persons on account of their expertise.

26.5. CPAC shall be presided over by a chairperson in accordance with the procedure laid down in the internal regulations.

Article 27

CPAC shall be responsible for:

- *examining applications for homologation for follow up;*
- listing public establishments authorized to conduct experiments;
- listing laboratories authorized to conduct counter-appraisal analyses;
- defining procedures for the control, composition, quality and evaluation of products in respect of man, animals and environment;
- setting technical directives relating to data to be furnished for applications for homologations and experiments to be conducted;
- keeping the register of homologations and authorizations;
- *cataloguing pesticides used or sold in member countries;*
- listing pesticides that are banned or strictly regulated in member countries;
- maintaining relations with national pesticide management boards (NPMB) in member countries; annual collection of information on the implementation of this Common Regulation and publishing of results.

Article 28

28.1. CPAC shall meet in ordinary session twice a year. It may meet in extraordinary session when convened by its Chairperson.

28.2. The Internal Regulations shall lay down the rules governing CPAC's running.

Part XIV: Review

Article 29

29.1 The applicant shall have the right to ask for review of a CPAC decision concerning refusal to grant homologation as laid down in Article 13.4 and of the amendment or cancellation of a PSA or homologation as laid down in Article 13.5.

29.2 The applicant may, upon being informed of the CPAC decision and in accordance with Article 18.1, by registered mail addressed to the CPAC Permanent Secretariat, ask for review of the decisions mentioned in Article 29.1 within three months of the taking of such decisions. The request must be substantiated in detail.

29.3 The Permanent Secretary of CPAC shall acknowledge receipt of the request for review within a time-limit of one month after receiving it.

29.4 The Chairperson of CPAC shall set up an appeal committee to examine the request. It shall comprise 4 members from various CPAC member countries.

29.5 The appeal committee shall examine the arguments substantiating the request for review and make a decision within 6 (six) months following the reception of the request by the CPAC Permanent Secretariat. The applicant may be called upon to defend his request for review before the appeal committee.

29.6 The decision of the committee shall be final and shall be published in member States as soon as possible.

Part XV: Special provisions

Article 30

The applicant shall bear the cost of examining homologation files, the amount of which shall be fixed by CPAC.

Article 31

31.1 More detailed information on certain articles of this Common Regulation is found in the annexes, which form an integral part of the Common Regulation.

31.2 CPAC shall lay down technical directives concerning information to be provided by an applicant for homologation, experiments to be conducted as well as homologation criteria, provided such directives may not be prejudicial to the provisions of this Common Regulation.

Article 32

32.1 CPAC shall, following extended consultation in member countries, prepare and propose the homologation criteria referred to in Article 12.

32.2 CPAC members shall propose the homologation criteria for adoption by the CEMAC Council of Ministers within 2 (two) years following the entry into force of this Common Regulation. The criteria shall be appended as Annex 3 to the Common Regulation.

Part XVI: Final Provisions

Article 33
33.1. This Common Regulation may be amended only by decision of the CEMAC Council of Ministers, on the proposal of the Executive Secretary of CEMAC or of any member State.

33.2. The annexes to the Common Regulation may be amended on a temporary basis by decision of the CPAC Chairperson on the proposal of CPAC. The Chairperson shall immediately inform the current Minister Chairperson of CEMAC of any amendment to the annexes. Such amendments shall be valid till the next Council of Ministers meeting, which shall validate them.

Article 34
There may be no reserve to this Common Regulation.

Article 35
The Ministers in charge of Agriculture, Trade and Finance respectively, shall, each in his own sphere of competence, be responsible for the implementation of the provisions of this Common Regulation.

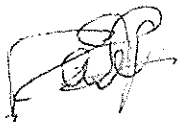
Article 36
The original copy of the Common Regulation, written in English and French, shall be deposited with the CEMAC Executive Secretariat. All member States shall be given certified true copies of the Common Regulation.

Article 37
This Common Regulation, which shall enter into force on the date of its adoption by the CEMAC Council of Ministers, shall be published in the official journal of the Community.

Done in Douala, on 8 September 2005

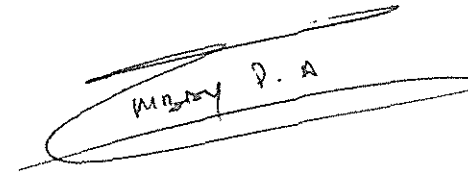
Signé à Douala, le 8 septembre 2005

Pour le Cameroun
Le Ministre de l'Agriculture
et du Développement Rural



Monsieur TCHATAT Clobert

Pour la Centrafrique
Le Ministre de Développement Rural



LT Colonel Parfait Anicet MBAY

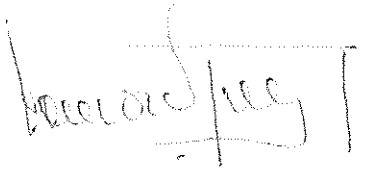
Pour le Congo
Madame la Ministre de l'Agriculture,
de l'Elevage et de la Pêche

Mamame Jeanne DAMBENDZET

Pour le Gabon
Le Ministre Délégué auprès du Ministre
l'Agriculture, de l'Elevage et du
Développement Rural

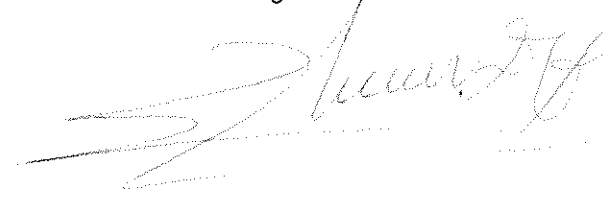
Monsieur Frédéric MASSAVALA MABOUMBA

Pour la Guinée Equatoriale
Madame la Vice-Ministre de
l'Agriculture et des Forêts



Madame Pelagia ABESO TOMO

Pour le Tchad
le Ministre de l'Agriculture



Monsieur Padacke Albert PAHIMI