



GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES

eofmd
european commission for the
control of foot-and-mouth disease



3rd West Eurasian FMD Week
FMD PCP Roadmap workshop
Istanbul 27-29 March 2012



Official OIE Recognition of FMD Country Status and Control Programmes Linkages between OIE procedures (includ OIE PVS) and PCP



N. Leboucq
OIE sub-regional Representative in Brussels



Official recognition of disease status

- Voluntary procedure
- Based on OIE standards
- Procedure under the responsibility of the Scientific Commission (focus technical aspects) with the support of *Ad Hoc Groups*
- Procedure and disease statuses **adopted by all OIE Members** (focus on policy aspects)
- Costs for evaluation covered by applicant Member

FMD

RP

CBPP

BSE

1996

2000

2003

2004

Official Recognition of Disease Status

It is in line with OIE's mandate given by its Members



OIE Mandate: the improvement of animal health, veterinary public health and animal welfare world-wide

By acquiring and maintaining its official status, a country demonstrates:

- *transparency*
- *helps to promote animal health and public health worldwide,*
- *trust of its partners as well as of the international community*

OIE Standards and relevant texts

Chapter 1.6: Procedures for self declaration and for official declaration by the OIE:

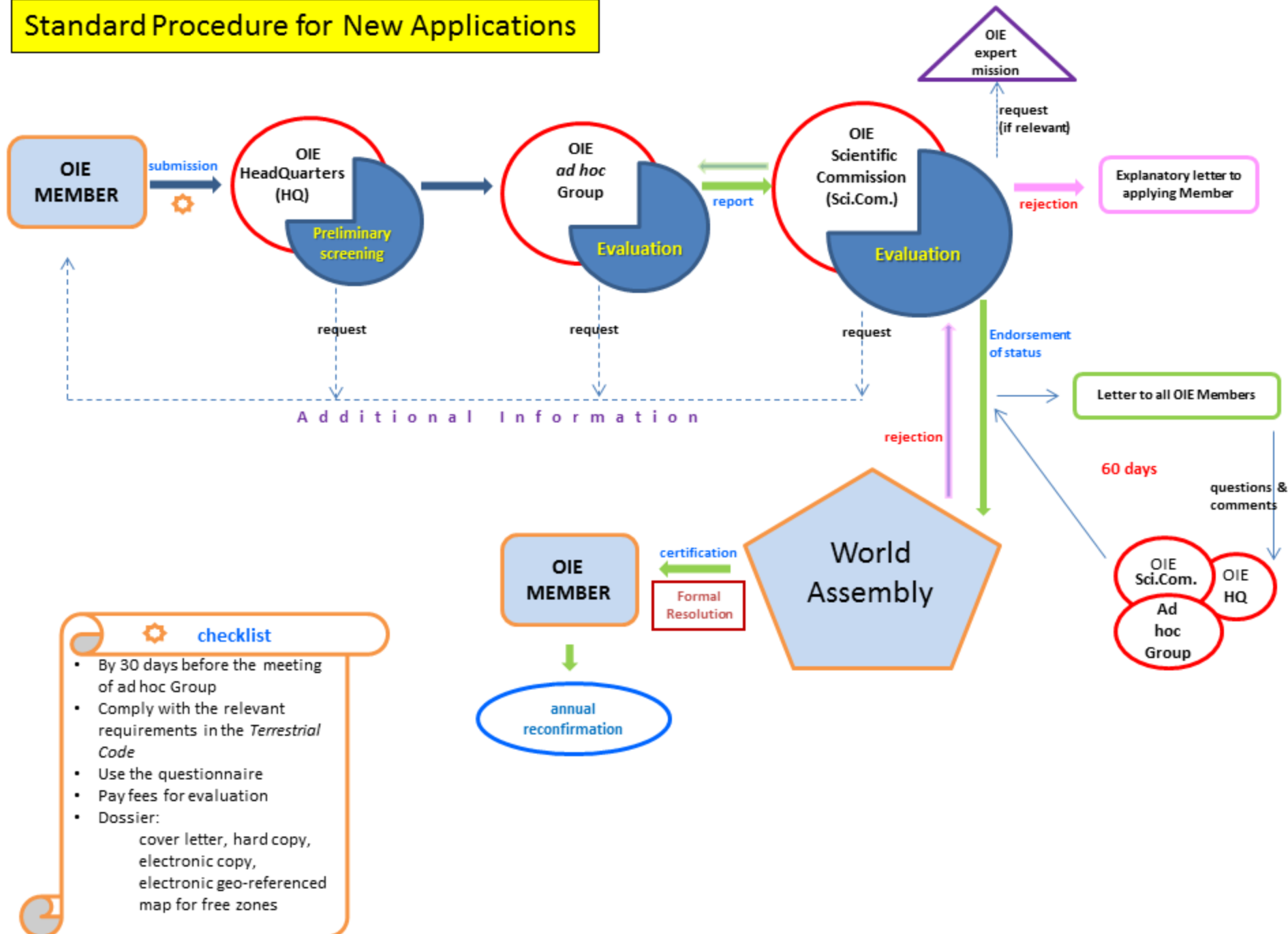
- Article 1.6.2: Endorsement by the OIE of an Official Control Program for FMD
- Article 1.6.4: Questionnaires on FMD
- Article 1.6.7: Questionnaire on FMD (official control program on FMD)

Chapter 8.5: Procedures for self declaration and for official declaration by the OIE:

- Article 8.5.2: FMD free country where vaccination is not practiced
- Article 8.5.3: FMD free country where vaccination is practiced
- Article 8.5.4: FMD free zone where vaccination is not practiced
- Article 8.5.5: FMD free zone where vaccination is practiced
- Article 8.5.9: Recovery of free status
- Article 8.5.48: OIE endorsed official program for FMD

Resolutions XXII and XXIII of the 76th General Assembly (2008)

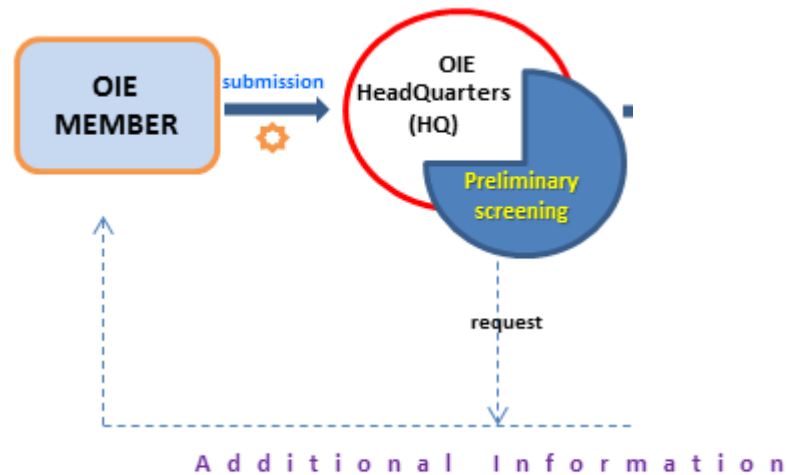
Standard Procedure for New Applications



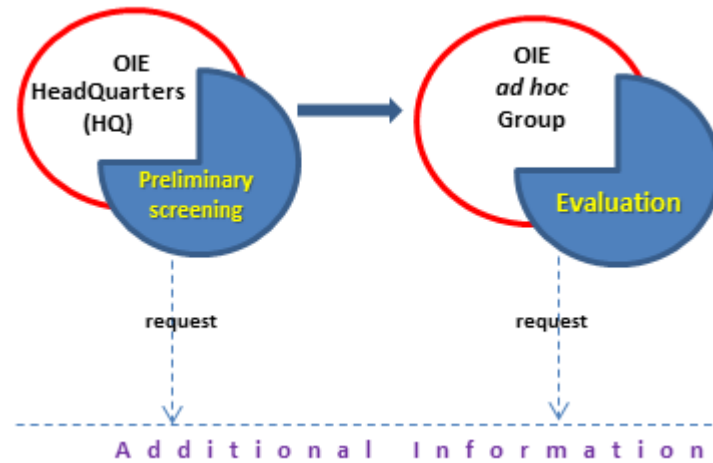
Step 1 – Submission of Application



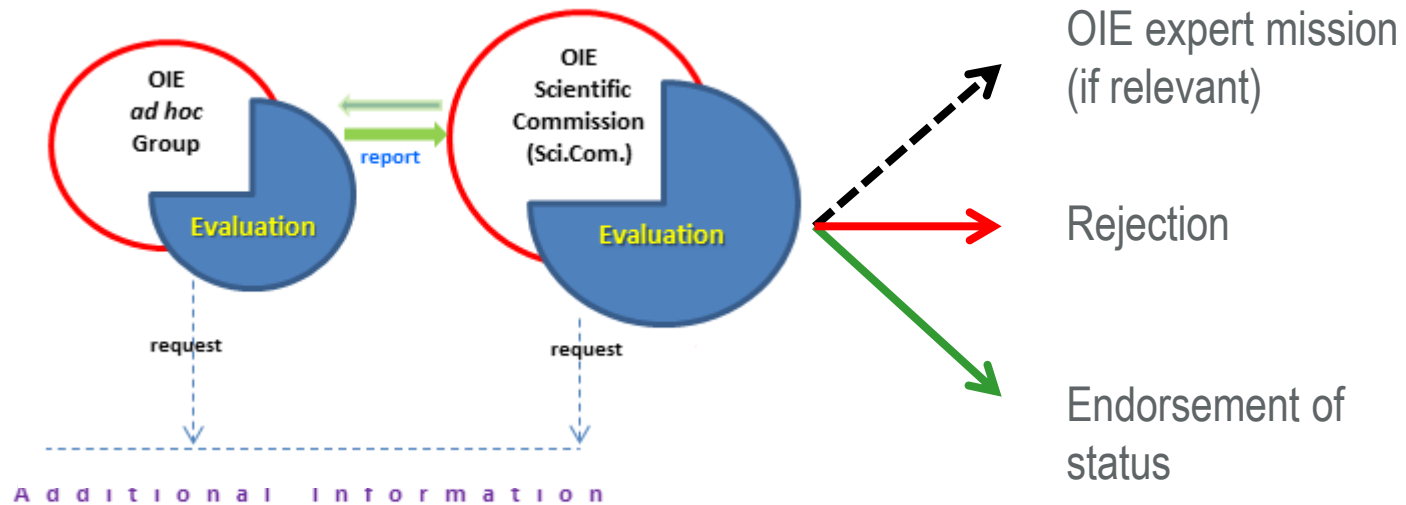
Step 2 – Preliminary screening of application



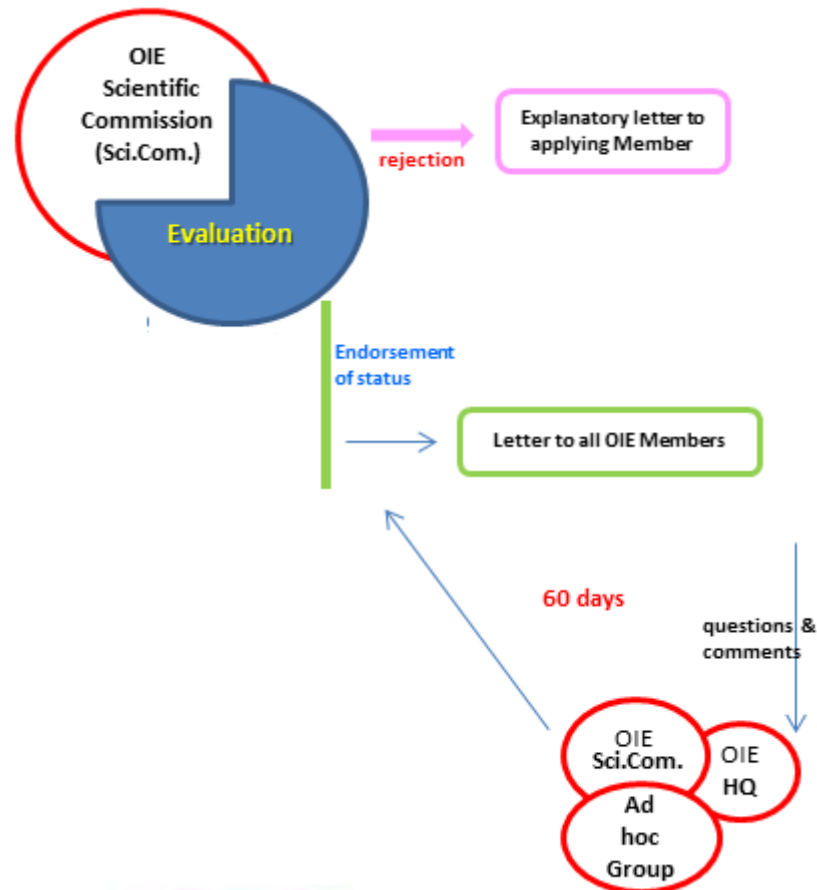
Step 3 – Evaluation by the Ad Hoc Group



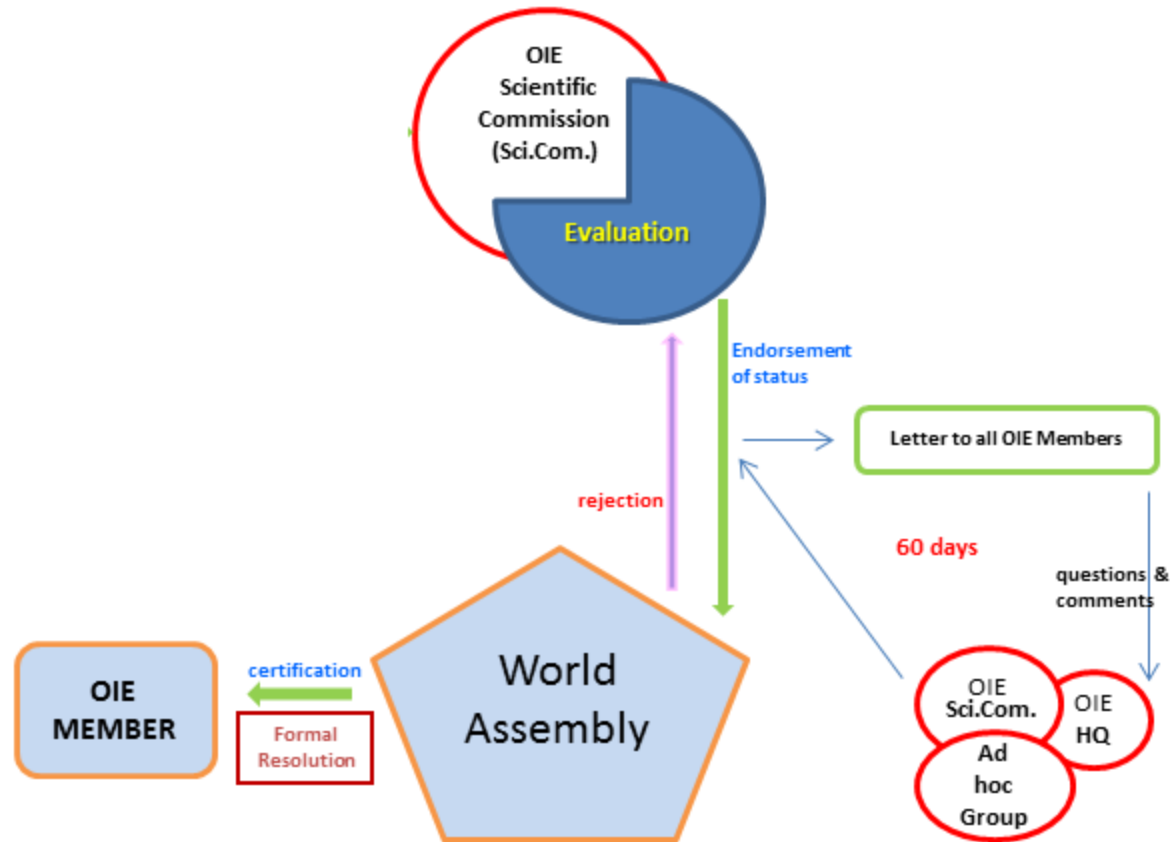
Step 4 – Evaluation by the Scientific Commission (SCAD)



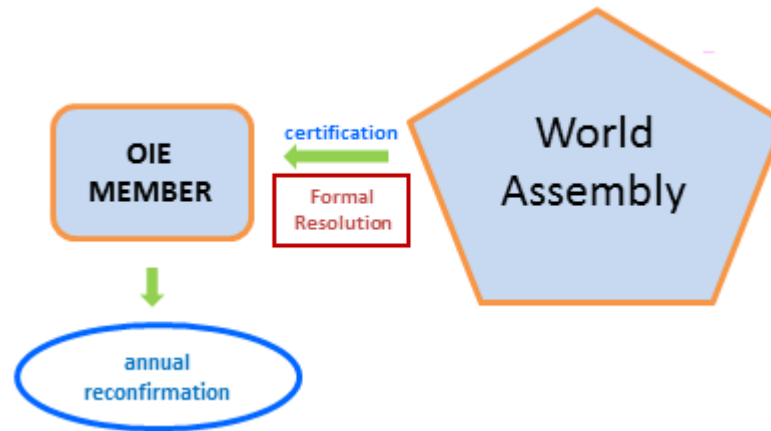
Step 5 – Communication of the outcomes to the applicant and OIE members



Step 6 – Recognition of disease status at the World Assembly



Step 7 – Annual re-confirmation (maintenance of recognized status)



Annual reconfirmation of recognized disease status

- In accordance with Resolution XXII of the 76th General Session
- Usually by November
- Non-compliance results in loss of recognized disease status



Publication of official disease status

Official disease status: OIE - World Organisation for Animal Health - Windows Internet Explorer

http://www.oie.int/en/animal-health-in-the-world/official-disease-status/

Fichier Edition Affichage Favoris Outils ?

★ Favoris Official disease status: OIE - World Or...

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Keywords Search Advanced search

Home About us Our scientific expertise Support to OIE members **Animal health in the World** International Standard Setting Animal welfare Food safety Publications and documentation

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Official diseases status

Since 1998, the OIE has the mandate from the WTO to officially recognise disease-free areas of countries for trade purposes. The procedure for the official recognition of disease status by the OIE is voluntary and applies currently to four diseases:

- + Bovine spongiform encephalopathy
- + Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia
- + Foot and mouth disease
- + Rinderpest

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Example of officially recognised disease status

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Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)

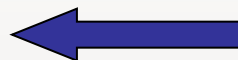


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List of FMD free Members

According to [RESOLUTION No. 14](#) (79 th General Session May 2011)

FMD free where vaccination is not practised
FMD free where vaccination is practised
FMD free zone where vaccination is not practised
FMD free zone where vaccination is practised



FMD free where vaccination is not practised

Members recognised as **FMD free where vaccination is not practised**, according to the provisions of [Chapter 8.5. of the Terrestrial Code](#) :

Albania	Germany	New Caledonia
Australia	Greece	New Zealand
Austria	Guatemala	Nicaragua
Belarus	Guyana	Norway
Belgium	Haiti	Panama
Belize	Honduras	Poland
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Hungary	Portugal
Brunei	Iceland	Romania
Canada	Indonesia	San Marino
Chile	Ireland	Serbia (1)
Costa Rica	Italy	Singapore
Croatia	Japan	Slovakia
Cuba	Latvia	Slovenia
Cyprus	Lesotho	Spain
Czech Rep.	Lithuania	Swaziland
Denmark	Luxembourg	Sweden
Dominican Republic	Madagascar	Switzerland
El Salvador	Malta	Ukraine
Estonia	Mauritius	United Kingdom

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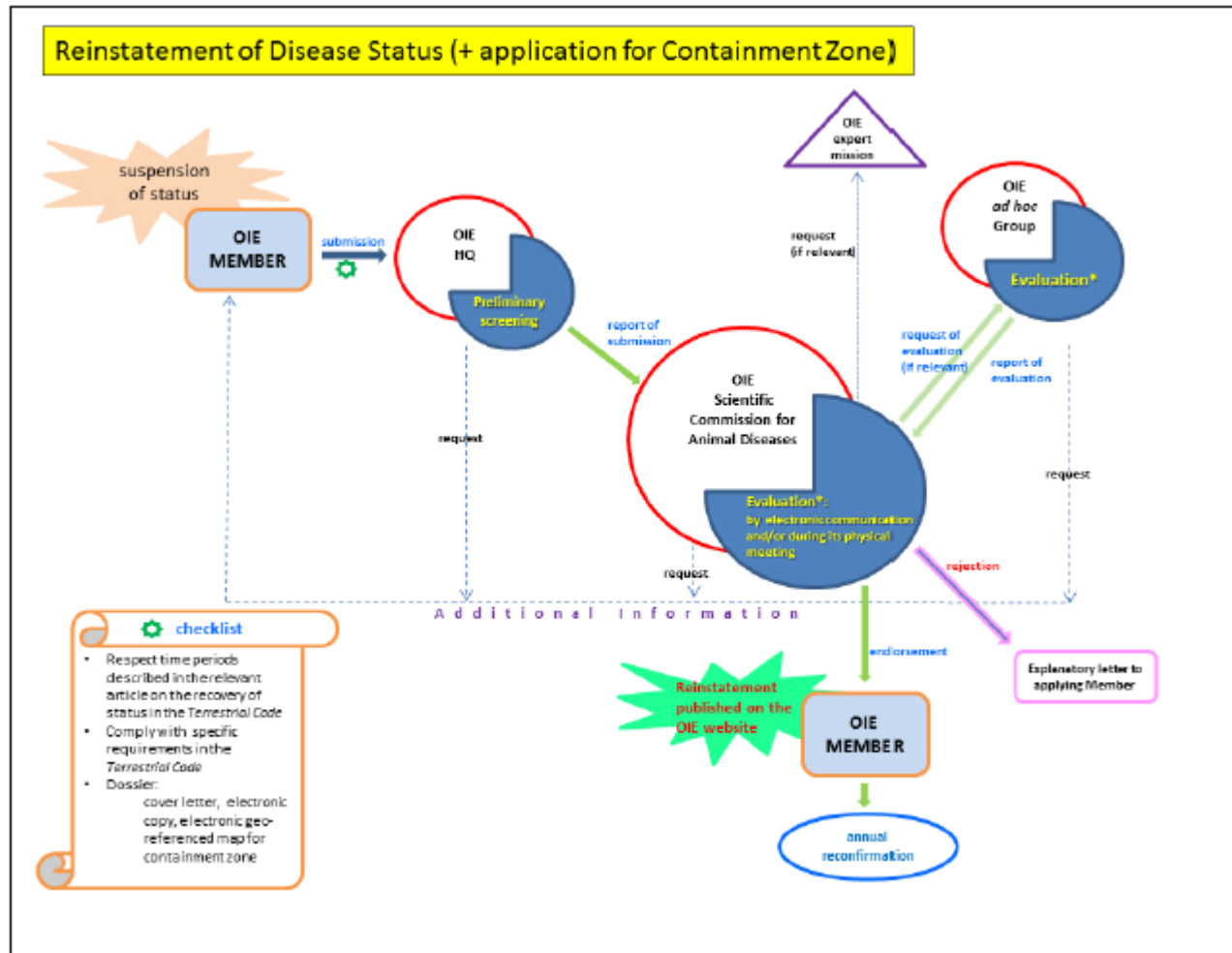
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Suspension of disease status

Reinstatement (recovery) of disease status previously adopted



Officially recognised FMD status

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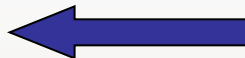
Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)



[List of FMD free Members](#) [Suspension/reinstatement of status](#) [Disease distribution map](#)
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Suspension/reinstatement of status

[Restoration of status](#)
[Suspension of status](#)



Establishment of a containment zone within an FMD free zone

Botswana

Botswana submitted documentation requesting the evaluation of the establishment of a containment zone following an outbreak of foot and mouth disease (FMD) that occurred on 29 April 2011 at Butale Syndicate Crush (Francistown) located in the eastern part of zone 6 and reported to the OIE on 4 May 2011.

After evaluation of the information, the Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases concluded that Botswana's activities submitted by Botswana were compliant with the provisions of Article 8.5.8. of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code (2011) on the establishment of a containment zone within an FMD free country or zone. This circumscribed containment zone had been established around the affected area as described in detail in the documentation submitted to the OIE by the Delegate of Botswana on 7 September 2011.

In accordance with the procedures adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates in May 2009, the "FMD free zone where vaccination is not practised" status for the zone located in the south of Botswana, as recognised by the OIE World Assembly of Delegates in terms of Resolution XV in May 2010, is re-instated with immediate effect from 26 September 2011, with the exception of the territory of the containment zone.

For the time being, the suspension of the FMD free status of zone 7 of Botswana is still in place.

Suspension of status "FMD free zone with vaccination"

Paraguay

Following a report received from the OIE Delegate of Paraguay on an outbreak of FMD in the village of Sargento Loma, district of San Pedro (department of San Pedro), the status of the FMD free zone where vaccination is practised of Paraguay as recognised by the OIE World Assembly of Delegates in terms of Resolution XXI of the 75th General Session in May 2007 is suspended with effect from 18 September 2011.

Suspension of status "FMD free zone where vaccination is practised"

Turkey

Following the assessment by the Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases of a report received from the OIE Delegate of Turkey on the FMD surveillance in wild animal population in the Thrace region, the "FMD free zone where vaccination is practised" status for the zone designated by the Delegate of Turkey in documents addressed to the Director General in November 2009 and in March 2010, as recognised by the OIE World Assembly of Delegates in terms of Resolution XV in

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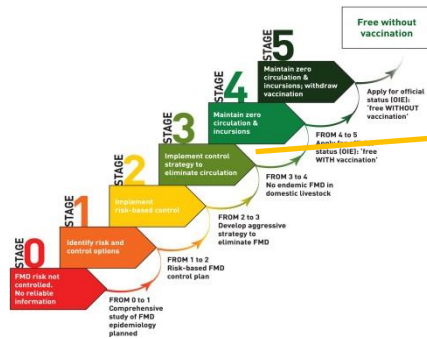


OIE - endorsed official FMD control programme

Endemic



Free



Endorsement of
official FMD control
programmes



Self-assessment tool
developed and managed
by FAO, supported by OIE

Official procedures
developed and
managed by OIE



OIE - endorsed official FMD control programme

Terrestrial Animal Health Code (2011):

- new Article in Chapter 8.5. on FMD
- new Article in Chapter 1.6. on procedures for self declaration and for official recognition by the OIE (Questionnaires)

Article 8.5.48.

OIE endorsed official control programme for FMD

The overall objective of an OIE endorsed *official control programme* for FMD is for countries to progressively improve the situation and eventually attain free status for FMD.

Members may, on a voluntary basis, apply for endorsement of their *official control programme* for FMD when they have implemented measures in accordance with this article.

For a Member's *official control programme* for FMD to be endorsed by the OIE, the Member should:

1. submit documented evidence on the capacity of the *Veterinary Services* to control FMD; this evidence can be provided by countries following the OIE PVS Pathway;
2. submit documentation indicating that the *official control programme* for FMD is applicable to the entire territory;
3. have a record of regular and prompt animal *disease* reporting according to the requirements in Chapter 1.1.;
4. submit a dossier on the epidemiology of FMD in the country describing the following:
 - a. the general epidemiology in the country highlighting the current knowledge and gaps;
 - b. the measures to prevent introduction of *infection*;
 - c. the main livestock production systems and movement patterns of FMD susceptible animals and their products within and into the country;
5. submit a detailed plan on the programme to control and eventually eradicate FMD in the country or *zone* including:
 - a. the timeline;
 - b. the performance indicators to assess the efficacy of the control measures to be implemented;
6. submit evidence that FMD *surveillance*, taking into account provisions in Chapter 1.4. and the provisions on *surveillance* of this chapter, is in place;
7. have diagnostic capability and procedures, including regular submission of samples to a laboratory that carries out diagnosis and further characterisation of strains in accordance with the *Terrestrial Manual*;

Article 1.6.7.

Questionnaire on foot and mouth disease

COUNTRY WITH AN OIE ENDORSED OFFICIAL CONTROL PROGRAMME FOR FMD

Report of a Member which applies for endorsement of status, under Chapter 8.5. of the *Terrestrial Code* (2011), as a Member with an endorsed official control programme for FMD

Please address concisely the following topics. National regulations and laws and Veterinary Administration directives may be referred to and annexed as appropriate in one of the OIE official languages.

1. Introduction
 - a. Geographical factors. Provide a general description of the country and any *zones*, including physical, geographical and other factors that are relevant to FMD dissemination, countries or *zones* sharing common borders and other countries or *zones* that, although not adjacent, present a risk for the introduction of *disease*.
 - b. If the endorsed plan is gradually implemented to specific parts of the country, the boundaries of the *zone(s)* should be clearly defined, including the *protection zone*, if applied. Provide a digitalised, geo-referenced map with a precise text description of the geographical boundaries of the *zone(s)*.
 - c. Provide a general description of the livestock industry in the country and any *zones*.
2. Veterinary system
 - a. Legislation. Provide a list and summary of all relevant veterinary legislation in relation to the FMD control programme.

Key elements for OIE endorsed official control programmes for FMD

- Evidence on the capacity of Veterinary Services to control FMD
- Disease surveillance
- Diagnostic capability
- Vaccination
- Emergency response
- Regional integration
- Social participation
- Knowledge of livestock systems
- Epidemiological situation
- Outbreak investigation
- Sustainability
- Political commitment and funding
- Timeline/performance of indicators

=> **Detailed plan** on the program to control and eventually eradicate FMD in the country or zone

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OIE official procedures and policy for Members wishing to apply for recognition of animal disease status

In May 1994, the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE requested the Foot and Mouth Disease and Other Epizootics Commission (now called the Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases) to develop a procedure for the official recognition by the OIE of the foot and mouth disease (FMD) free status of Members. The procedure has since been expanded to include official recognition of freedom from rinderpest, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) and bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE). In 1998, the official agreement between the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the OIE further confirmed the OIE's mandate to recognise disease- and pest-free areas (Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures) for trade purposes.

Any Member that wishes to be included in the list of disease-free countries or to change its status (for example, to move from the list of countries or zones free where vaccination is practised to the list of countries or zones where vaccination is not practised) sends a request to the OIE Director General, accompanied by specific documentation and the relevant questionnaires (FMD, CBPP, BSE, OIE endorsed Official Programme for FMD). The Director General then submits the Member's request to the Scientific Commission for evaluation. Documentation including appendices should be in any of the three official languages of the OIE and should be supplied in hardcopy as well as in electronic format (MSWord or PDF file).

Members wishing to submit dossiers for evaluation by the Scientific Commission should take note of the schedule of meetings of the Scientific Commission and *ad hoc* Groups. To facilitate work at the OIE Headquarters and for optimal consideration by the respective *ad hoc* Group, Members are kindly requested to submit their dossier and request 3 weeks prior to the scheduled meeting. The Bureau of the Scientific Commission meets in June of each year and meetings of the full Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases are held in September and February. Meetings of the *ad hoc* Groups for country evaluations are usually scheduled for the period from July to the end of January to enable sufficient time for the Scientific Commission to evaluate the recommendations of the *ad hoc* Groups and to circulate the tentative lists of countries, territories or zones recommended for the allocation of disease status, to Members for comment. The list of recommendations that will be submitted to the World Assembly of Delegates for adoption during the General Session in May each year is usually circulated to Members following the meeting of the Scientific Commission and not later than the month of February prior to the General Session to allow for the 60-day period for comments by Members.

The maintenance of a disease-free status is dependent on continued compliance with the requirements of the *Terrestrial Code* for that specific disease and immediate reporting by Members of any significant events that may change that status. Failure to comply could result in the deletion of the name of a Member from the official OIE list for that particular disease. Members are obliged to notify the OIE in writing during November of each year that the epidemiological situation in respect of each of the diseases for which disease-free status was allocated by the World Assembly of Delegates, has remained unchanged.

The detailed and updated framework of the procedures for Members for the official recognition and maintenance of status for FMD, CBPP, BSE and rinderpest are described in [Resolutions XXII](#) (procedure) and [XXIII](#) (financial obligations for official disease status recognition), both adopted during the 76th General Session. No payment is required for the evaluation of disease status for rinderpest.

> OIE procedures for self-declaration by a Member of freedom from OIE-listed diseases other than FMD, Rinderpest, CBPP and BSE

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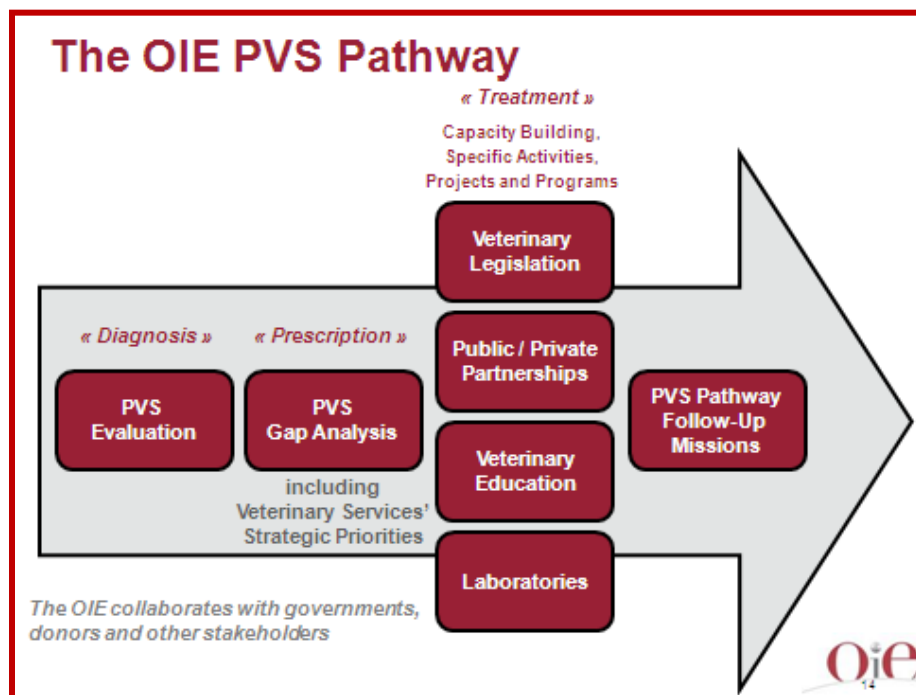
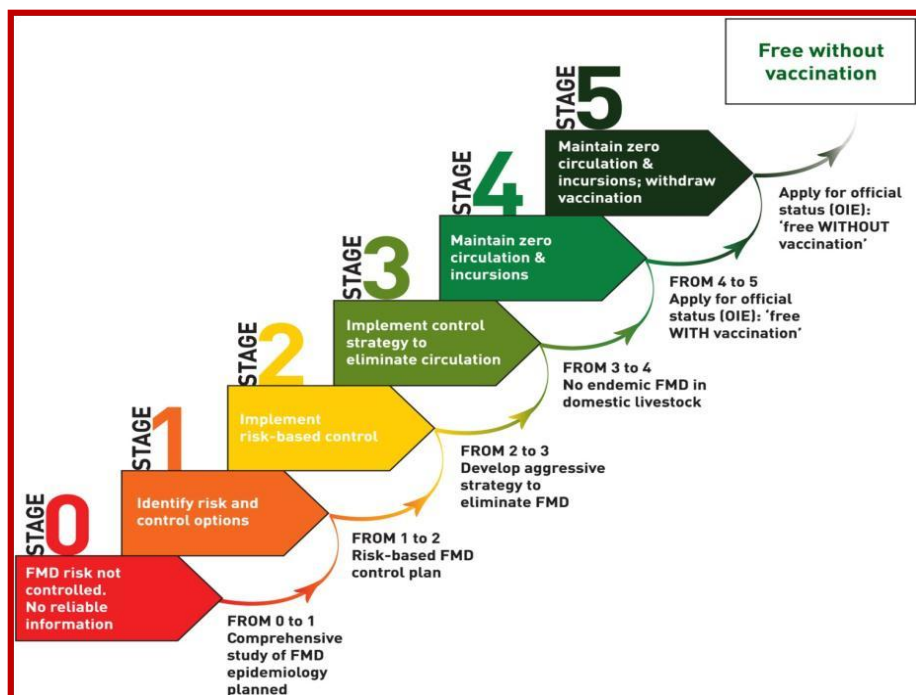
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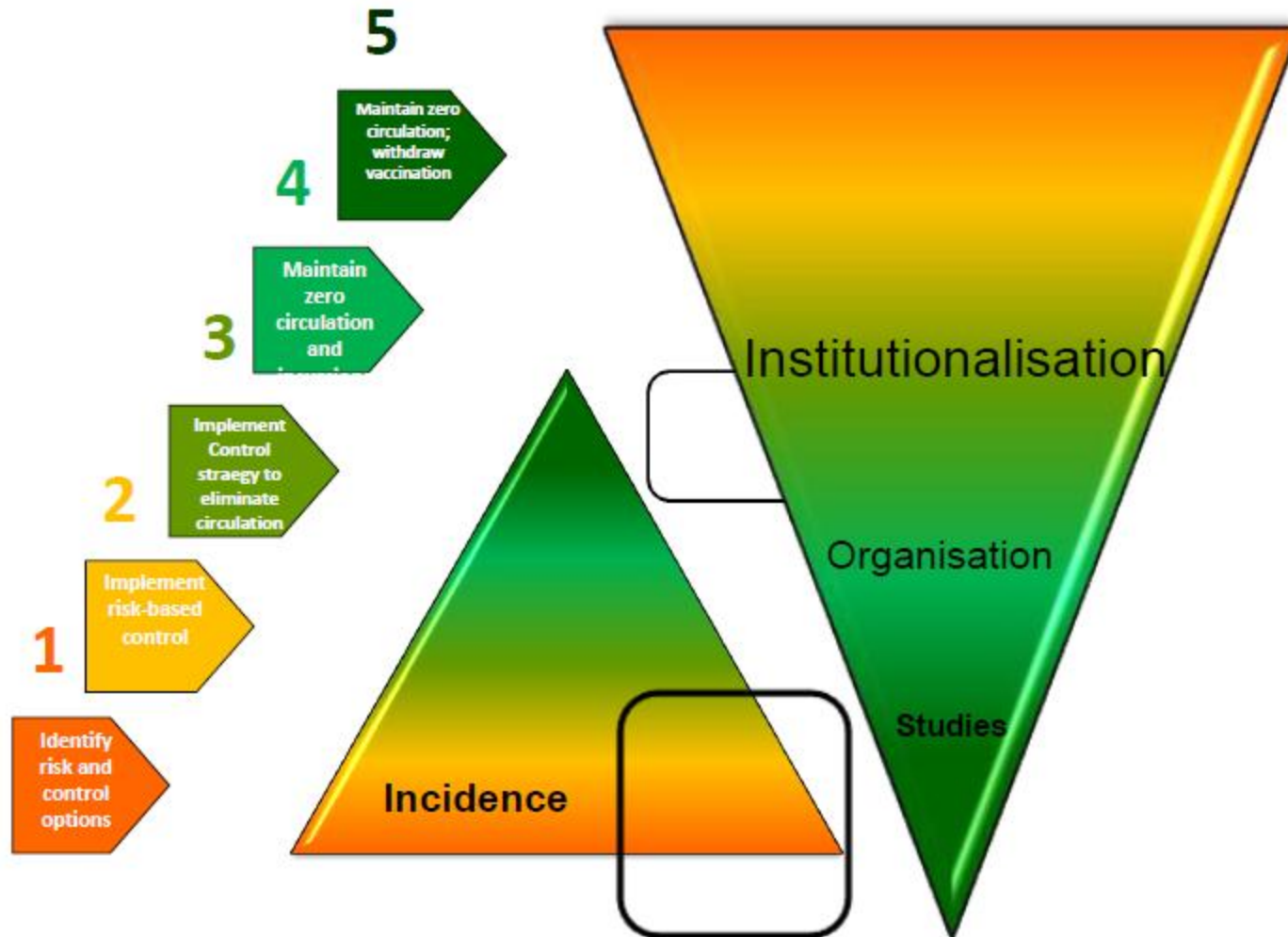
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Standard Operating Procedure

Linkages between the FMD PCP and OIE procedures and PVS tool



Moving up means institutionalisation of FMD control





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