

# 22<sup>ND</sup> CONFERENCE OF THE OIE REGIONAL COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

SWAKOPMUND, NAMIBIA, 20 – 24 FEBRUARY 2017



## OIE SCIENTIFIC COMMISSION FOR ANIMAL DISEASES AND THE OIE TERRESTRIAL ANIMAL HEALTH STANDARDS COMMISSION

### ISSUES OF INTEREST TO THE REGION – CHALLENGES AND PROPOSALS

Gideon Brückner

President OIE Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases

# Outline

- **The Scientific Commission and the Code (TAHSC) Commission**

- **Important issues discussed – September (2016) and February (2017)**

- **Challenges**

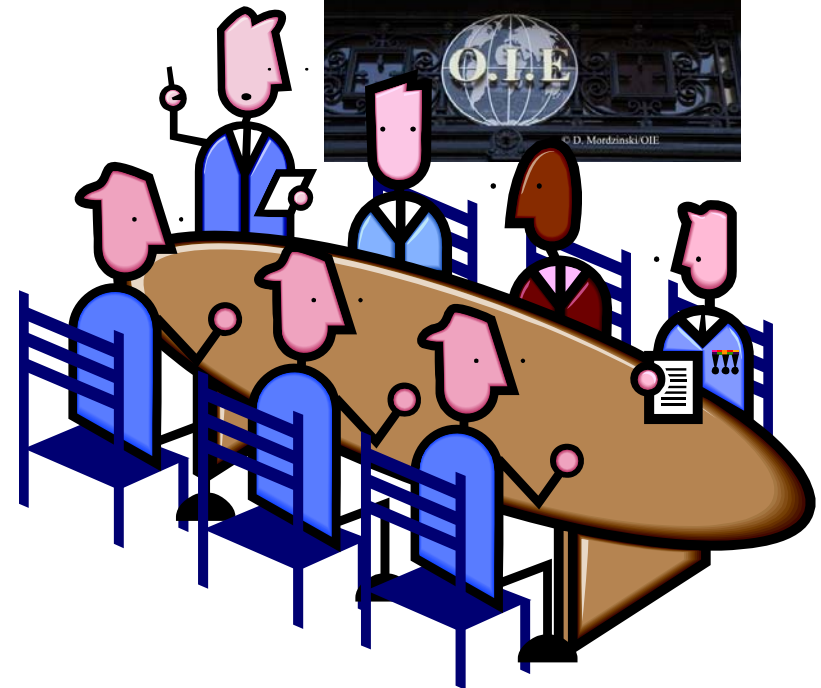


SCAD

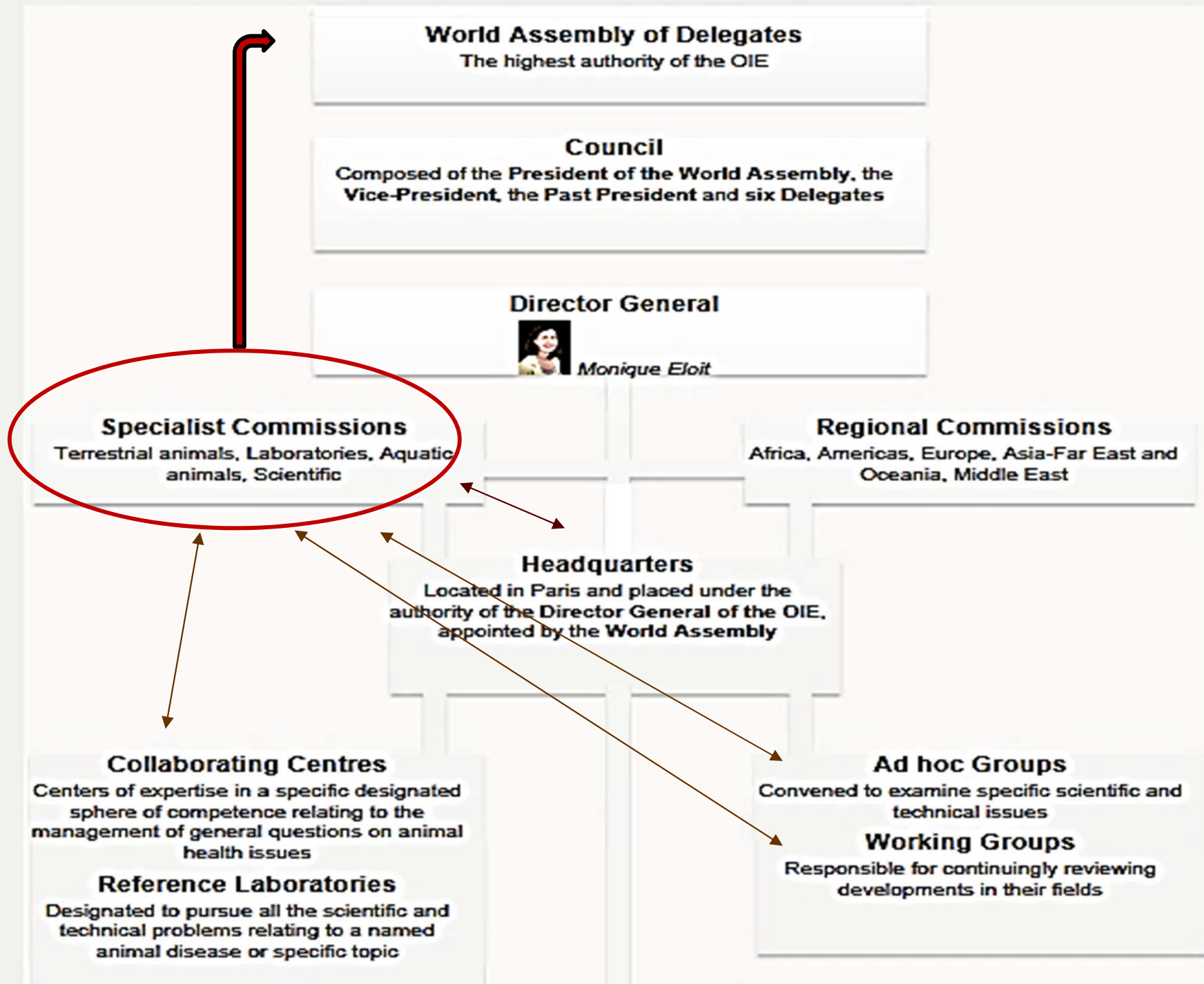
TAHSC

# OIE Scientific Commission (SCAD) and the Code Commission

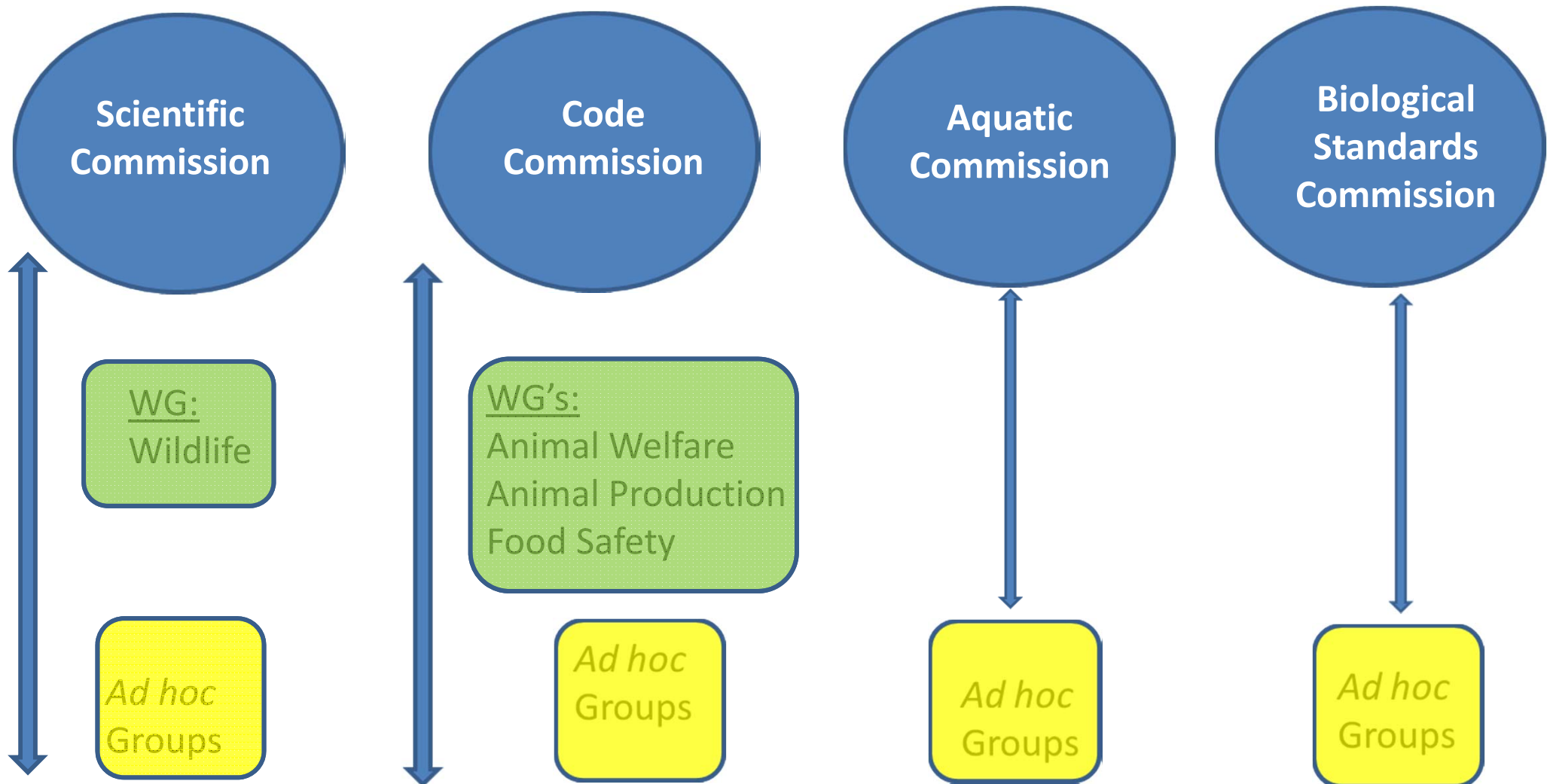
- SCAD established in 1946 and Code Commission in 1960
- SCAD previously known as the “*Foot and mouth disease and other Epizootics Commission*”
- Elected by and responsible to the OIE World Assembly of Delegates
- Both Commissions have 6 members – President, 2 Vice Presidents and 3 members
- Elected for a period of 3 years – can be re-elected
- New election procedure 2018



# General organisation



# The four specialist commissions



# Main responsibilities of the Scientific Commission

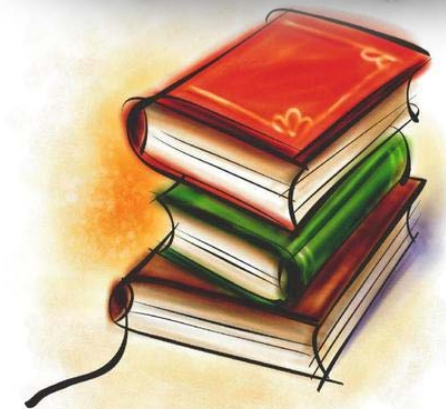
- To provide a scientific rationale for OIE international standards on terrestrial animal health
- To assess compliance of Member Countries for official OIE disease free status (FMD, CBPP, BSE, AHS, CSF, PPR)
- To assess official disease control programs for official OIE endorsement (FMD, PPR and CBPP)
- To conduct missions to Member Countries to assess maintenance of compliance, assist to advance towards freedom
- To recommend allocation of free status or withdrawal of a given free status
- To assess each February a selected number of declarations for maintenance of status
- To assess with the Code Commission the possible impact of emerging animal diseases and provide scientific guidance to the OIE
- Facilitation of the global control programs for FMD and PPR

# Main responsibilities of the Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission (Code Commission)

- Responsible for updating the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* annually
- Proposes new standards for adoption by the World Assembly of Delegates
- Responsible for ensuring that the Code reflects current scientific information
- To assess with the Scientific Commission the possible impact of emerging animal diseases and provide scientific guidance to the OIE

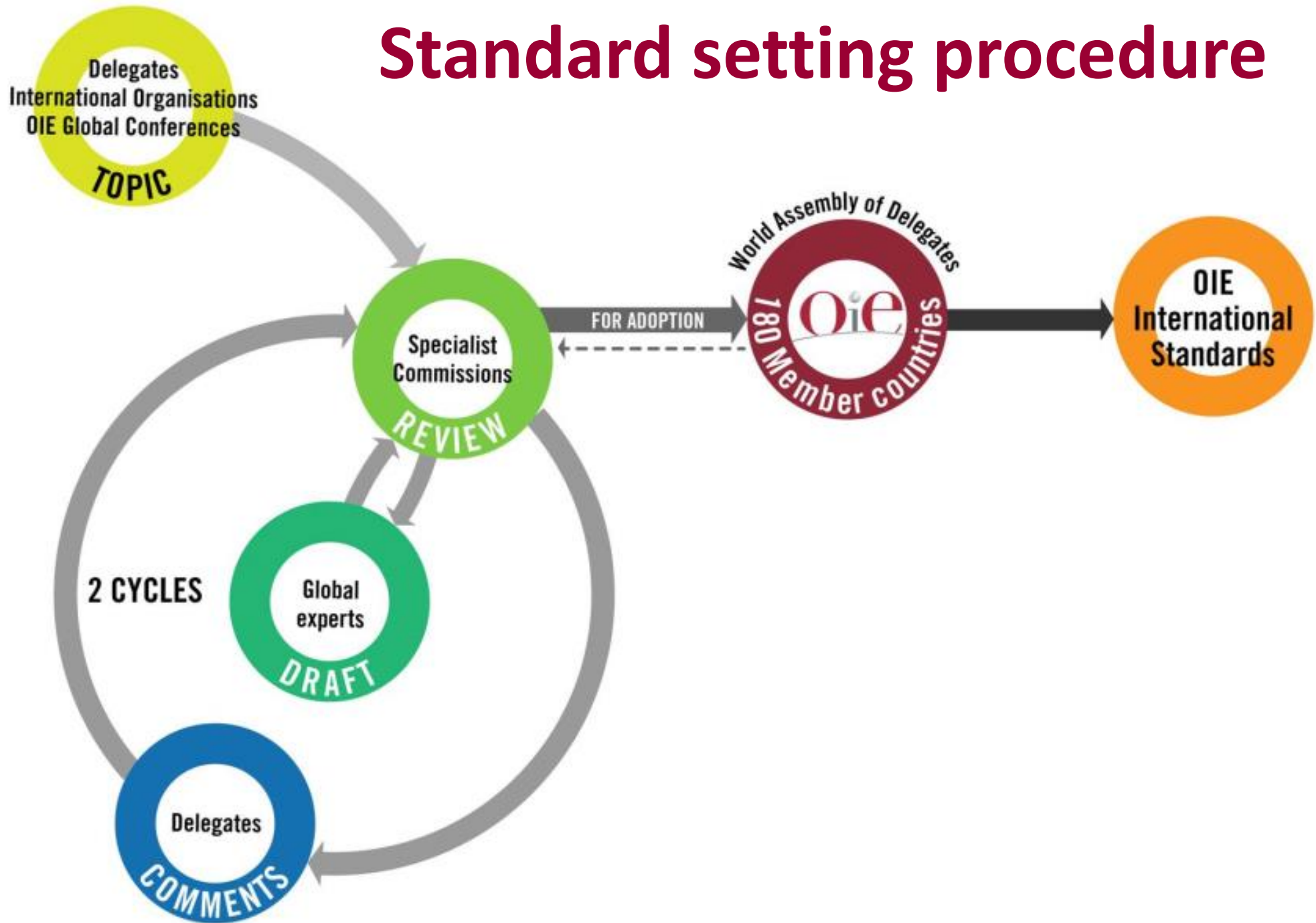
# Important administrative issues related to Scientific and Code Commissions

- Meet in February and September each year
- Written comments on Code Commission reports August and January and then verbal at GS
- Scientific Commission do not send out draft/amended Code Chapters
- Must read Code Commission report with Scientific Commission report and *ad hoc* Group reports with rationale for proposed changes





# Standard setting procedure



## **Important issues relevant for Africa attended to by both Commissions in 2016/2017**

- Amendments to chapter on FMD
- Finalisation of comments on chapter on PRRS
- Review of chapter on zoning and compartmentalisation
- Review and update of chapter on Lumpy skin disease
- Review and update of chapter on Theileriosis
- Review and update of chapter on ASF
- Review of chapters on Trypanosomiasis (ongoing)
- Finalisation of comments on chapter on Tuberculosis
- Amended chapter on Glanders
- Finalisation of comments on chapter on vaccination
- Extensive review of questionnaires for disease status recognition (Chapter 1.6)

# Chapters to be possibly presented for adoption in May 2017

- Amended chapter on ASF
- Amended chapter on Tuberculosis
- Amended chapter on revised procedures in relation to the SPS Agreement
- Amended chapter on LSD
- Amendments to the FMD chapter
- Chapter on control of Salmonella in pigs
- Chapter on PRRS
- Chapter on criteria for assessing safe commodities

## Important issues relevant for Africa related to the chapters to be presented for adoption in May 2017

- **LSD** – only freedom without vaccination – might change later – OIE Conference in Buenos Aires in 2014
- **ASF** – now in line with CSF chapter – acknowledge compartments for control
- **PRRS** – safety of commodities
- **TB** – excluding African buffalo in case definition but inclusion of *M. tuberculosis*
- **Glossary:** - new/amended definitions for safe commodity; different types of zones

# Response of Africa Delegates for 2017 General Session

- Reports of the two Commissions will be available within the next 2 to 3 weeks in preparation for GS
- Meeting of Technical Committee to assist in preparing interventions for GS (April)
- Meeting of OIE Delegates to formulate common position for GS (early May)

# Foot and mouth disease – proposals considered by Scientific Commission

- Compartment with vaccination
- Allow for acceptance of incidental buffalo incursions without affecting free status of country
- To allow for temporary preventative protection zone in the event of disease threat
- Widening the concept for the application of a containment zone

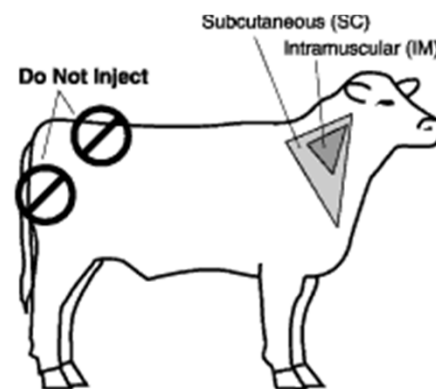


# Need for a Code chapter on vaccination: clarity and understanding of terminology

- Use and quality of vaccines currently described in *Manual* but not vaccination strategies /application
- No consistency between *Code* and *Manual*
- Several terms used in both the *Code* and *Manual* in relation to vaccination strategies but interpreted differently:



- Systemic vaccination
- Emergency vaccination
- Strategic vaccination
- Routine vaccination
- Ring vaccination
- Vaccination to live



# Evaluations of country applications for OIE disease status recognition

- The total number of applications evaluated (21):

- FMD: 4 (1 from Africa)

- CBPP: 3 (1 from Africa)

- AHS: 4

- BSE: 3 (1 from Africa)

- PPR: 2 (1 from Africa)

- CSF: 5 (1 from Africa)

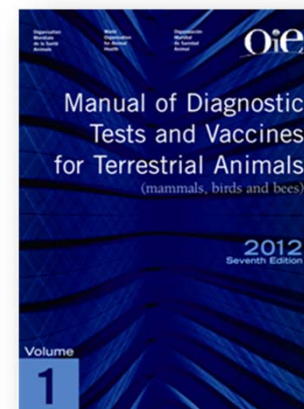
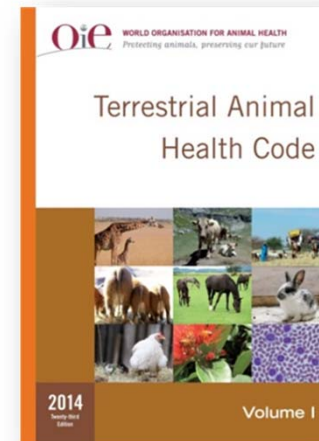


**Total applications: 21**



# The OIE Codes and Manuals: Adopted standards for official disease status recognition

- **Terrestrial Animal Health Code**
- **Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals**
- **Evolved from recognition of country freedom - > zonal freedom - > compartment**
- **Containment zone**
- **Main thrust is trade facilitation**
- **Dedicated single Department for Disease Status established at OIE HQ**



## Critical aspects related to disease status recognition

- Main focus on quality of veterinary service; disease control measures, diagnostic services, disease surveillance
- Obtaining disease freedom recognition – not so difficult
- **Main challenge is maintaining the recognized disease status**
- Where status was lost – main reasons were breakdown in disease surveillance system

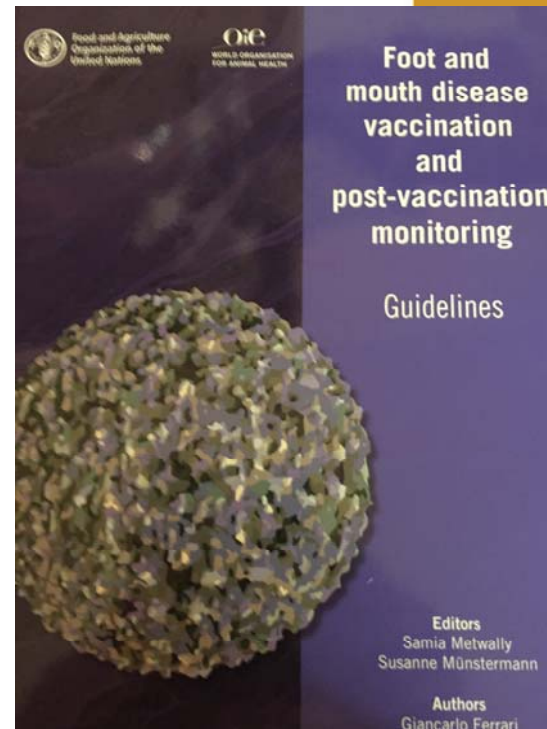
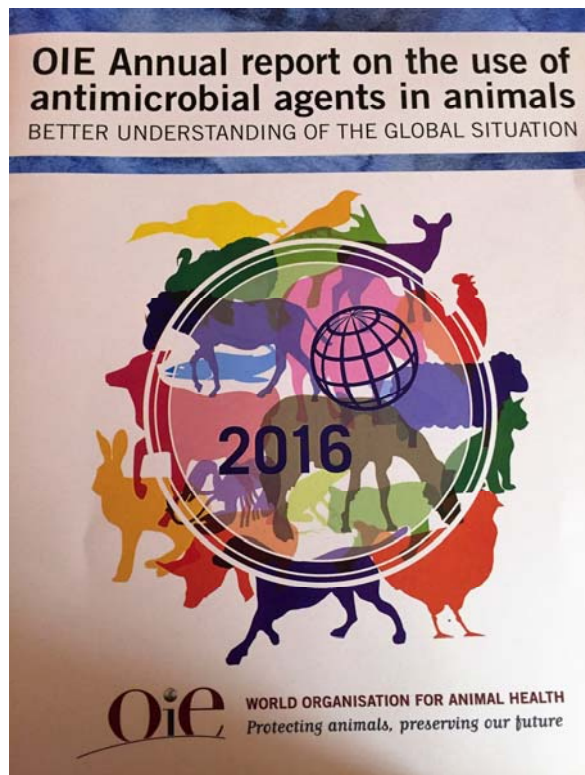
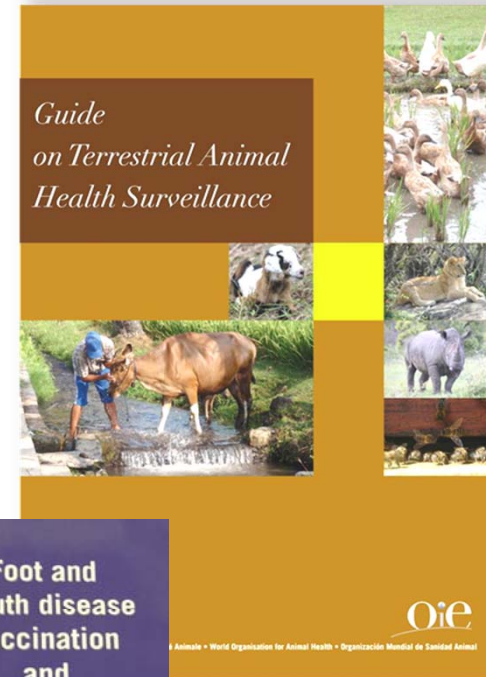


## Expert missions to Member countries to assess the maintenance of disease-free status

- Resolution XXV of the 80<sup>th</sup> General Session provides mandate to SCAD and approval by DG to visit applicant countries and verify maintenance of status
- Need to assess maintenance of free status as reflected in annual confirmations – OIE credibility.
- Colombia – CSF and FMD
- Kazakhstan – FMD
- Myanmar – PPR
- SE-Asia – FMD
- Madagascar – CBPP and FMD
- Venezuela – FMD

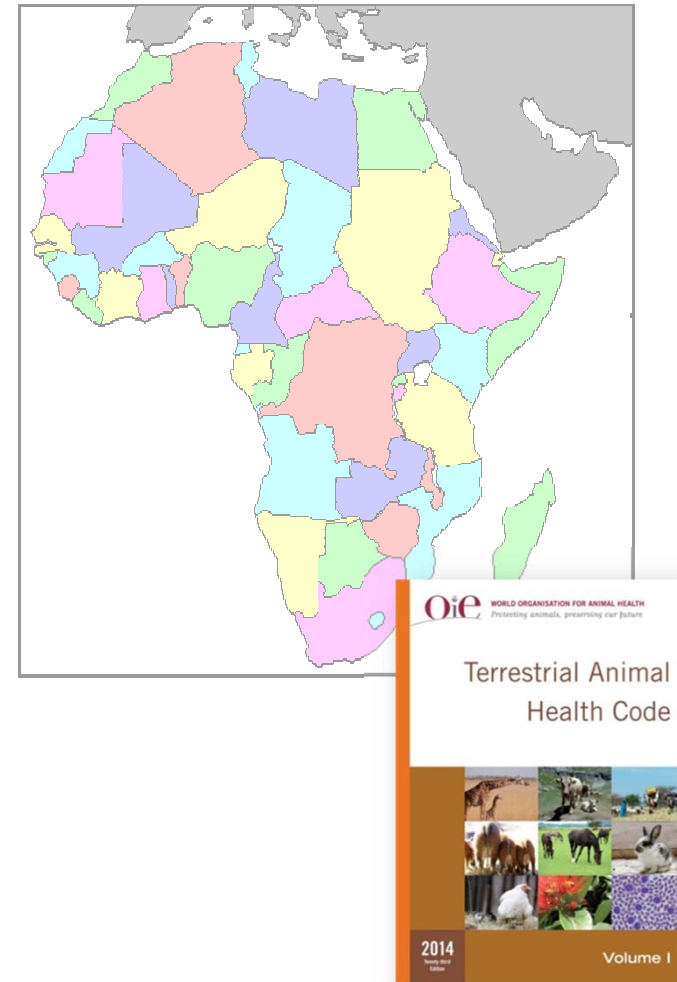


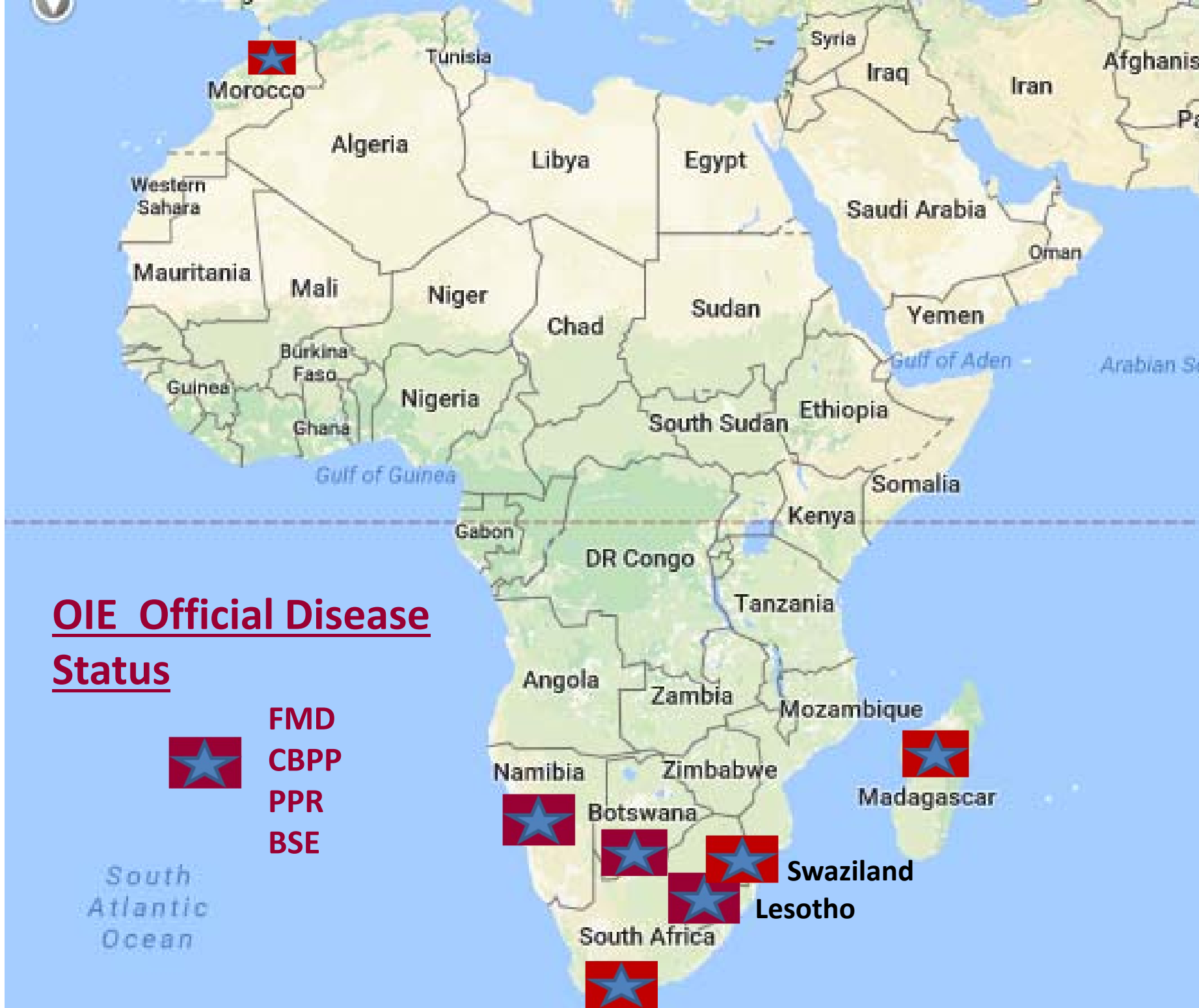
# Useful new publications for the benefit of Member Countries



# What are the challenges for Africa in the standard setting process?

- Continue to comment on new/amended standards – written comments and interventions at GS
- Not the number but quality of interventions are important
- Identify and contribute on standards addressing needs in Africa (Animal health, zoonosis, animal welfare)
- Standards not cast in stone – continuously seek what would` be the best for facilitation of trade for Africa – and submit amendments where necessary





## OIE Official Disease Status



- FMD
- CBPP
- PPR
- BSE

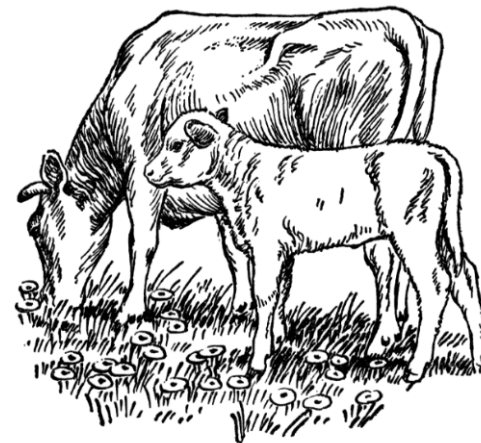
South Atlantic Ocean

# Regionalisation: Main challenges in respect of OIE zoning status in southern Africa

- Regionalisation – how do we perceive the concept of regionalisation or regional approach?
- Striving for OIE free zones in a region is to create equal trade opportunities in a region – acknowledge allocated OIE status - and trade free accordingly.
- **WTO rules stipulate (irrespective if OIE listed disease):**
  - If free from a disease, should not impose trade restrictions on trade from a country also free
  - If infected in your own country, should not impose trade restrictions on trade from a country also infected with the same disease
  - If infected – should not impose trade restrictions if exporting country is free
  - Acknowledge requirements of Code to facilitate trade – even from countries infected with a disease
  - Trade requirements should be risk based (as in the Code) – i.e. risk for breeding vs risk for direct slaughter – e.g. FMD chapter
  - Zero risk – risk averse – **acceptable risk**

## Planned new *ad hoc* Groups (AHG) for 2015

- AHG on Rabies
- AHG on Animal Disease Surveillance
- AHG on FMD surveillance to evaluate current recovery periods
- AHG on training criteria for veterinary para-professionals







***Thank you for your attention!***