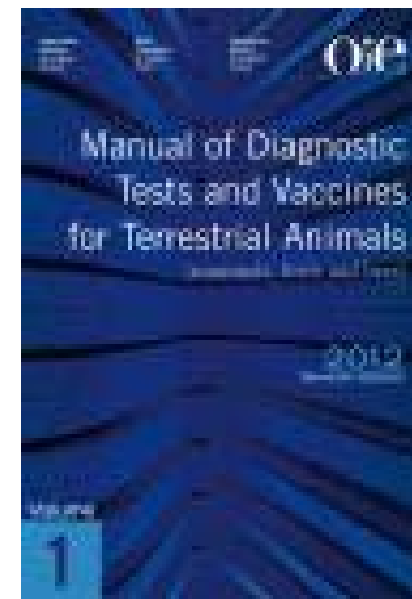
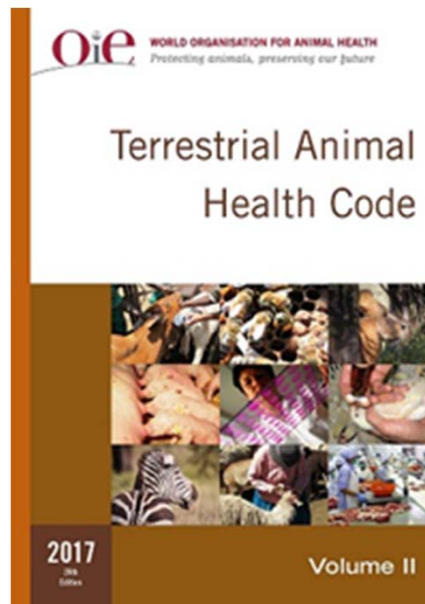
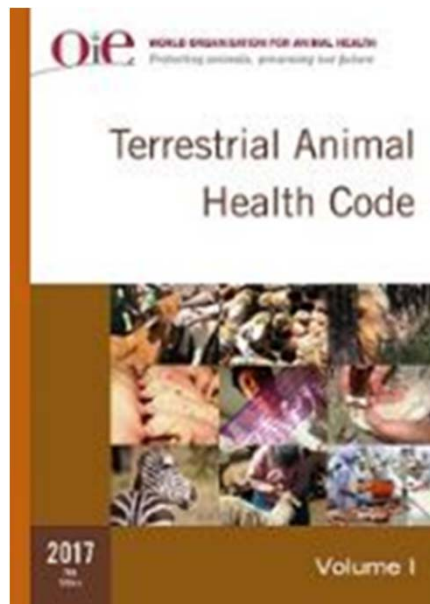


Overview of OIE Standards: A step-by-step ‘user’s guide’ for safe trade and disease prevention and control



Etienne Bonbon
President, OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission

QUESTIONS!



1. Are the OIE Standards “applicable” and “practical”?
2. What is the legal value of OIE Standards?
3. How can the OIE Standards help in “normal life”?
4. Are the OIE Standards only for trade?
5. Are the OIE Standards only for Veterinary Services?
6. Etc, etc, etc.

ANSWERS!



1. OIE Standards are applicable... but not applied!
2. OIE Standards have a legal value, especially for WTO Members.
3. OIE Standards can be, should be the basis for national regulations and policies on animal health and welfare.
4. OIE Standards are for disease prevention and control, which involves trade, especially international trade.
5. OIE Standards are aimed at Veterinary Services but may be used by others, as they are a reference.



THEN, HOW TO USE OIE STANDARDS?



At the beginning of the Terrestrial and the Aquatic Codes, there is a **“User’s Guide”**
It explains what is in the Codes, and what for. USE IT!

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TIPS, NOT TO USE OIE STANDARDS BLINDLY



Before any use, read the “User’s Guide”.

Read the Code not only vertically but also horizontally.

All chapters are linked somehow.

The Codes are not the only source: Manuals, Handbooks,...

USER'S GUIDE

A. Introduction

1. The OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (hereafter referred to as the *Terrestrial Code*) establishes standards for the improvement of terrestrial animal health and welfare and veterinary public health worldwide. The purpose of this guide is to advise the Veterinary Authorities of OIE Member Countries on how to use the *Terrestrial Code*.
2. Veterinary Authorities should use the standards in the *Terrestrial Code* to set up measures providing for early detection, internal reporting, notification and control of pathogenic agents, including zoonotic ones, in terrestrial animals (mammals, birds and bees) and preventing their spread via international trade in animals and animal products, while avoiding unjustified sanitary barriers to trade.
3. The OIE standards are based on the most recent scientific and technical information. Correctly applied, they protect animal health and welfare and veterinary public health during production and trade in animals and animal products, and in the use of animals.
4. The absence of chapters, articles or recommendations on particular pathogenic agents or commodities does not preclude the application of appropriate sanitary measures by the Veterinary Authorities, provided they are based on risk analyses conducted in accordance with the *Terrestrial Code*.
5. The complete text of the *Terrestrial Code* is available on the OIE Web site and individual chapters may be downloaded from: <http://www.oie.int>.

NOW LET'S BEGIN, A QUICK OVERVIEW OF THE *TERRESTRIAL CODE*

SECTIONS 1 to 15



NOW LET'S BEGIN, TAKING THE TERRESTRIAL CODE AS EXAMPLE

SECTION 1

Strongest legal value: notification not optional! (Ch 1.1)

Basis of all the rest: can't determine measures without disease information?

Lists of diseases: to be prioritised...





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- Chapter 1.5.
- Chapter 1.6.

ANIMAL DISEASE DIAGNOSIS, SURVEILLANCE AND NOTIFICATION

- Notification of diseases, infections and infestations, and provision of epidemiological information
- Criteria for the inclusion of diseases, infections and infestations in the OIE list
- Diseases, infections and infestations listed by the OIE
- Animal health surveillance
- Surveillance for arthropod vectors of animal diseases
- Procedures for self declaration and for official recognition by the OIE

WE WILL NOT SEE THE WHOLE CODE TODAY

SECTION 2

Import risk analysis: the way to the safe side outside OIE!
(Ch 2.1.)

Safe commodities: another way! (Ch 2.2.)



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Chapter 2.1.

Chapter 2.2.

RISK ANALYSIS

Import risk analysis

Criteria applied by the OIE for assessing the safety of commodities

BUT WE NEED TO ADDRESS THE CONCEPTS



SECTION 3

Quality of Veterinary Services: the basis of trust (Ch 3.1 & 3.2.), which is the basis of safe trade;
Veterinary Legislation: please follow! (Ch 3.4.)

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Chapter 3.4.

QUALITY OF VETERINARY SERVICES

Veterinary Services

Evaluation of Veterinary Services

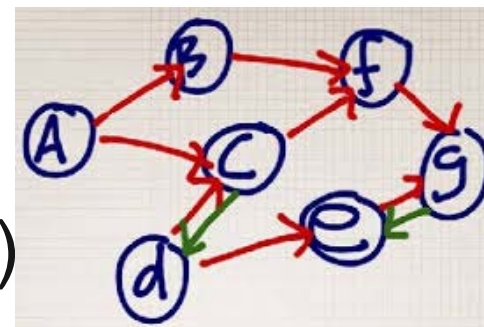
Communication

Veterinary legislation

IN ORDER TO UNDERSTAND THE MECHANISMS

SECTION 4

How to know what is going on and what is traded without traces? (Ch 4.1 & 4.2.)



How to prevent and control diseases is also how to ensure continuation of safe trade. (Chapters 4.3. to 4.16.)

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Chapter 4.11.

Chapter 4.12.

Chapter 4.13.

Chapter 4.14.

Chapter 4.15.

Chapter 4.16.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS: DISEASE PREVENTION AND CONTROL

General principles on identification and traceability of live animals

Design and implementation of identification systems to achieve animal traceability

Zoning and compartmentalisation

Application of compartmentalisation

General hygiene in semen collection and processing centres

Collection and processing of bovine, small ruminant and porcine semen

Collection and processing of *in vivo* derived embryos from livestock and equids

Collection and processing of *in vitro* produced oocytes or embryos from livestock and horses

Collection and processing of micromanipulated oocytes or embryos from livestock and horses

Collection and processing of laboratory rodent and rabbit oocytes or embryos

Somatic cell nuclear transfer in production livestock and horses

Disposal of dead animals

General recommendations on disinfection and disinsection

Official health control of bee diseases

Hygiene precautions, identification, blood sampling and vaccination

High health status horse subpopulation

THAT ALLOWS TO USE THE OIE STANDARDS SECTION 5



Now we are talking trade! (Ch 5.3.)

But first of certification, which is not optional... (Ch 5.1 & Ch 5.2)

All chapters in this Section should be of daily use: before, during, after the movements, model certificates... this is of direct, handy usefulness... and in line with SPS Agreement!

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SECTION 5.

TRADE MEASURES, IMPORT/EXPORT PROCEDURES AND VETERINARY CERTIFICATION

Chapter 5.1.	General obligations related to certification
Chapter 5.2.	Certification procedures
Chapter 5.3.	OIE procedures relevant to the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures of the World Trade Organization
Chapter 5.4.	Animal health measures applicable before and at departure
Chapter 5.5.	Animal health measures applicable during transit from the place of departure in the exporting country to the place of arrival in the importing country
Chapter 5.6.	Border posts and quarantine stations in the importing country
Chapter 5.7.	Animal health measures applicable on arrival
Chapter 5.8.	International transfer and laboratory containment of animal pathogenic agents
Chapter 5.9.	Quarantine measures applicable to non-human primates
Chapter 5.10.	Model veterinary certificates for international trade in live animals, hatching eggs and products of animal origin
Chapter 5.11.	Model veterinary certificate for international movement of dogs, cats and ferrets originating from countries considered infected with rabies
Chapter 5.12.	Model passport for international movement of competition horses
Chapter 5.13.	Model veterinary certificate for international trade in laboratory animals

WITHOUT LETTING OTHERS TELL YOU “IMPOSSIBLE”

SECTION 6

Not really relating to trade!

However, very related to safety...

Veterinary Services are upstream doctors.

Ante- and post- mortem inspection is nearly in all international veterinary certificate.



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SECTION 6.

VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH

Chapter 6.1.	The role of the Veterinary Services in food safety
Chapter 6.2.	Control of biological hazards of animal health and public health importance through ante- and post-mortem meat inspection
Chapter 6.3.	The control of hazards of animal health and public health importance in animal feed
Chapter 6.4.	Biosecurity procedures in poultry production
Chapter 6.5.	Prevention, detection and control of <i>Salmonella</i> in poultry
Chapter 6.6.	Introduction to the recommendations for controlling antimicrobial resistance
Chapter 6.7.	Harmonisation of national antimicrobial resistance surveillance and monitoring programmes
Chapter 6.8.	Monitoring of the quantities and usage patterns of antimicrobial agents used in food-producing animals
Chapter 6.9.	Responsible and prudent use of antimicrobial agents in veterinary medicine
Chapter 6.10.	Risk analysis for antimicrobial resistance arising from the use of antimicrobial agents in animals
Chapter 6.11.	Zoonoses transmissible from non-human primates
Chapter 6.12.	Prevention and control of <i>Salmonella</i> in commercial bovine production systems
Chapter 6.13.	Prevention and control of <i>Salmonella</i> in commercial pig production systems

EVEN IF SOMETIMES WE NEED TO THINK “OUT OF THE BOX”



SECTION 7

Animal welfare is not in the SPS Agreement.

However, many times it is linked to trade issues...

“Outcome based” means more investment and partnerships.

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Chapter 7.11.

Chapter 7.12.

ANIMAL WELFARE

Introduction to the recommendations for animal welfare

Transport of animals by sea

Transport of animals by land

Transport of animals by air

Slaughter of animals

Killing of animals for disease control purposes

Stray dog population control

Use of animals in research and education

Animal welfare and beef cattle production systems

Animal welfare and broiler chicken production systems

Animal welfare and dairy cattle production systems

Welfare of working equids

WE ALWAYS COME BACK TO THE ESSENTIALS

SECTIONS 8 to 15 Disease-specific chapters

The sections that give answers, but ask questions. These “vertical” chapters are linked with “horizontal” ones.



Notification, Status, Eradication, Surveillance, Certification for trade, Safety of commodities.

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Recommendations applicable to OIE Listed diseases and other diseases of importance to international trade

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- Chapter 8.14.
- Chapter 8.15.
- Chapter 8.16.
- Chapter 8.17.
- Chapter 8.18.
- Chapter 8.19.

MULTIPLE SPECIES

- Anthrax
- Infection with Aujeszky's disease virus
- Infection with bluetongue virus
- Infection with *Brucella abortus*, *B. melitensis* and *B. suis*
- Infection with *Echinococcus granulosus*
- Infection with *Echinococcus multilocularis*
- Infection with epizootic hemorrhagic disease virus
- Infection with foot and mouth disease virus
- Heartwater
- Japanese encephalitis
- Infection with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex
- New world screwworm (*Cochliomyia hominivorax*) and Old world screwworm (*Chrysomya bezziana*)
- Paratuberculosis
- Infection with rabies virus
- Infection with Rift Valley fever virus
- Infection with rinderpest virus
- Infection with *Trichinella* spp.
- Tularemia
- West Nile fever

SECTION 9.

- Chapter 9.1.
- Chapter 9.2.
- Chapter 9.3.

APIDAE

- Infestation of honey bees with *Acarapis woodi*
- Infection of honey bees with *Paenibacillus larvae* (American foulbrood)
- Infection of honey bees with *Melissococcus plutonius* (European foulbrood)

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Recommendations applicable to OIE Listed diseases and other diseases of importance to international trade

SECTION 9.

- Chapter 9.1.
- Chapter 9.2.
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- Chapter 9.4.
- Chapter 9.5.
- Chapter 9.6.

APIDAE

- Infestation of honey bees with *Acarapis woodi*
- Infection of honey bees with *Faenibacillus* larvae (American foulbrood)
- Infection of honey bees with *Melissococcus plutonius* (European foulbrood)
- Infestation with *Aethina tumida* (Small hive beetle)
- Infestation of honey bees with *Tropilaelaps* spp.
- Infestation of honey bees with *Varoa* spp. (Varroosis)

SECTION 10.

- Chapter 10.1.
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- Chapter 10.3.
- Chapter 10.4.
- Chapter 10.5.
- Chapter 10.6.
- Chapter 10.7.
- Chapter 10.8.
- Chapter 10.9.

AVES

- Avian chlamydiosis
- Avian infectious bronchitis
- Avian infectious laryngotracheitis
- Infection with avian influenza viruses
- Avian mycoplasmosis (*Mycoplasma gallisepticum*)
- Duck virus hepatitis
- Fowl typhoid and pullorum disease
- Infectious bursal disease (Gumboro disease)
- Infection with Newcastle disease virus

SECTION 11.

- Chapter 11.1.
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- Chapter 11.4.
- Chapter 11.5.

- Chapter 11.6.
- Chapter 11.7.
- Chapter 11.8.
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- Chapter 11.10.
- Chapter 11.11.

BOVIDAE

- Bovine anaplasmosis
- Bovine babesiosis
- Bovine genital campylobacteriosis
- Bovine spongiform encephalopathy
- Infection with *Mycoplasma mycoides* subsp. *mycoides* SC (Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia)

- Enzootic bovine leukosis
- Haemorrhagic septicaemia (*Pasteurella multocida* serotypes 6.b and 6.e)
- Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/ infectious pustular vulvovaginitis
- Infection with lumpy skin disease virus

- Theileriosis

- Trichomonosis

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Recommendations applicable to OIE Listed diseases and other diseases of importance to international trade

SECTION 12.	EQUIDAE
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Chapter 12.2.	Contagious equine metritis
Chapter 12.3.	Dourine
Chapter 12.4.	Equine encephalomyelitis (Eastern and Western)
Chapter 12.5.	Equine infectious anaemia
Chapter 12.6.	Infection with equine influenza virus
Chapter 12.7.	Equine piroplasmosis
Chapter 12.8.	Infection with equid herpesvirus-1 (Equine rhinopneumonitis)
Chapter 12.9.	Infection with equine arteritis virus
Chapter 12.10.	Glanders
Chapter 12.11.	Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis
SECTION 13.	LEPORIDAE
Chapter 13.1.	Myxomatosis
Chapter 13.2.	Rabbit haemorrhagic disease
SECTION 14.	CAPRINAE
Chapter 14.1.	Caprine arthritis/encephalitis
Chapter 14.2.	Contagious agalactia
Chapter 14.3.	Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia
Chapter 14.4.	Infection with <i>Chlamydia abortus</i> (Enzootic abortion of ewes, ovine chlamydiosis)
Chapter 14.5.	Meadi-visna
Chapter 14.6.	Ovine epididymitis (<i>Brucella ovis</i>)
Chapter 14.7.	Infection with peste des petits ruminants virus
Chapter 14.8.	Scrapie
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SECTION 16.	SUIDAE
Chapter 15.1.	Infection with African swine fever virus
Chapter 15.2.	Infection with classical swine fever virus
Chapter 15.3.	Infection with porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus
Chapter 15.4.	Infection with <i>Taenia solium</i> (Porcine cysticercosis)

OK NOW LET'S SEE HOW TO PROCEED FOR TRADE

“Animal health measures related to international trade should be based on OIE standards”.

It depends on:

WHAT is traded? Animal, raw or processed product...

From WHERE? Country, region, vet services, epi situation...

To protect WHAT or WHO, from WHAT? National policies...



A BIT FURTHER IF YOU DON'T MIND



“The quality of the exporting country's Veterinary Services is essential in providing assurances to trading partners regarding the safety of exported animals and products. This includes the Veterinary Services' ethical approach to the provision of veterinary certificates and their history in meeting their notification obligations.”

FURTHER MORE

“International veterinary certificates underpin international trade and provide assurances to the importing country regarding the health status of the animals and products imported.

The measures prescribed should take into account the health status of both exporting and importing countries, and zones or compartments within them, and be based upon the standards in the Terrestrial Code.”



ALL RIGHT, LET'S DO THIS STEP BY STEP

STEP 1

Identify the diseases, infections or infestations from which the importing country is justified in seeking protection because of its own health status. Importing countries should not impose measures in regards to diseases that occur in their own territory but are not subject to official control programmes.

STEP 2

- For commodities capable of transmitting these diseases, infections or infestations through international trade, the importing country should **apply the relevant articles in the disease-specific chapters.**
- The application of the articles should be adapted to the **disease status** of the country, zone or compartment of origin.
- Such status should be established according to Article 1.4.6. (*Surveillance to demonstrate freedom from disease or infection*) except when articles of the relevant disease specific chapter specify otherwise.

STEP 3

- When preparing **international veterinary certificates**, the importing country should endeavour to use terms and expressions in accordance with the definitions given in the Glossary.
- International veterinary certificates should be kept as simple as possible and should be clearly worded, to avoid misunderstanding of the importing country's requirements.

STEP 4

- Chapters 5.10. to 5.13. provide, as further guidance to Member Countries, **model certificates** that should be used as a baseline.
- It is recommended that Veterinary Authorities prepare 'guidance notes' to assist importers and exporters understand trade requirements. These notes should identify and explain the trade conditions...

SO, IN A (BIG) NUTSHELL

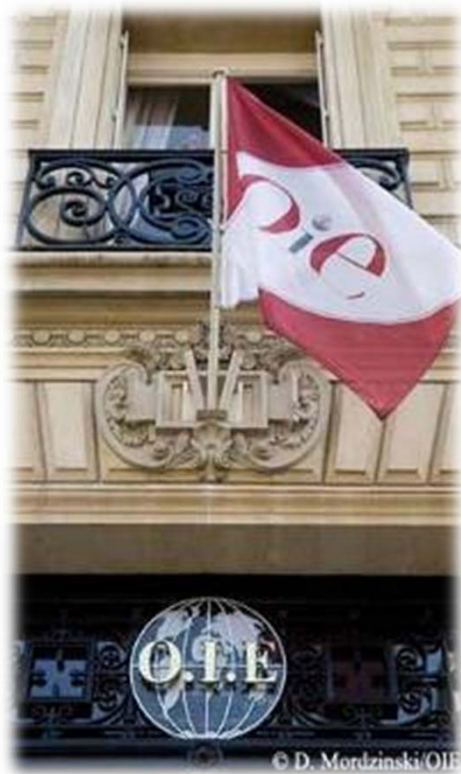
1. First use the Code to elaborate national policies and assess your services, your situation, your priorities.
2. Then use the Code to assess potential trading partners and their health situation.
3. Then, according to the commodity and their origin, use the Code to draft import conditions consistent with 1.
4. Then, use the Code to apply the documentation and physical controls at import.

YOU WANT EXAMPLES? WAIT A MOMENT

After the tea (or coffee) break, we will see specific points of measures relating both to disease control and safe trade, and examples of “success stories”.

And we will do practical exercises during the course of the workshop...

Thank you for your attention



WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH
Protecting animals, preserving our future

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