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Specific requirements of the *Terrestrial Code* for maintenance of official FMD free status

Regional training workshop on the OIE procedures for the official status recognition and endorsement of national official control programmes with regard to PPR and FMD and maintenance of FMD official free status

Almaty, Kazakhstan, 16-18 April 2019



Efforts related to status recognition and control plans endorsement do not stop when the evaluation is finished



Maintenance...

- as important as recognition!!!
- need substantial and continuous efforts

Outline

- Specific requirements of the Terrestrial Code for maintenance of official FMD free status (with vs without vaccination)
- Surveillance for maintenance
- Feedback from evaluation of FMD annual reconfirmations

Chapter 8.8. of the *Terrestrial Code*

Article 8.8.2.

FMD free country or zone where vaccination is not practised

Chapter 8.8.- Infection with foot and mouth disease virus

- 3) supply documented evidence that for the past 12 months:
 - a) *surveillance* in accordance with Articles 8.8.40. FMD and demonstrate no evidence of:
 - i) *infection* with FMDV in unvaccinated animals;
 - ii) FMDV transmission in previously vaccinated animals where *vaccination* is practised is seeking to become established;
 - b) regulatory measures for the prevention and early detection of FMD have been implemented;
- 4) describe in detail and supply documented evidence that the following have been properly implemented and supervised:
 - a) in the case of a FMD free *zone*, the boundaries of the proposed FMD free *zone*;
 - b) the boundaries and measures of a *protection zone*, if applicable;
 - c) the system for preventing the entry of FMDV into the proposed FMD free country or *zone*, in particular the measures described in Articles 8.8.8., 8.8.9. and 8.8.12.;
 - d) the control of the movement of susceptible animals and their products into the proposed FMD free country or *zone*, in particular the measures described in Articles 8.8.10., 8.8.11. and 8.8.12.;
 - e) no vaccinated animal has been introduced except for the purpose of *vaccination*.

The Member Country or the proposed free *zone* will be included in the list of FMD free countries or *zones* where *vaccination* is not practised only after the submitted evidence, based on the provisions of Chapter 1.11., has been accepted by the OIE.

Retention on the list requires that the information in points 2) and 4) above be re-submitted annually and changes in the epidemiological situation or other significant events including those relevant to points 3 b) and 4) should be reported to the OIE in accordance with the requirements in Chapter 1.1.

Provided the conditions of points 1) to 4) are fulfilled, the Member Country or the proposed free *zone* may be included in the list of FMD free countries or *zones* where *vaccination* is not practised only after the submitted evidence, based on the provisions of Chapter 1.11., has been accepted by the OIE.

- the zoological collection has the primary purpose of research, including the boundaries of the facility, and appropriate *biosecurity* measures are in place, including the control of the movement of susceptible animals and their products into the proposed FMD free country or *zone*, in particular the measures described in Articles 8.8.10., 8.8.11. and 8.8.12.;

Article 8.8.3.

FMD free country or zone where vaccination is practised

- 3) supply documented evidence that:
 - a) *surveillance* in accordance with Articles 8.8.40. to 8.8.42. has been implemented to detect clinical signs of FMD and demonstrate no evidence of:
 - i) *infection* with FMDV in unvaccinated animals;
 - ii) FMDV transmission in vaccinated animals;
 - b) regulatory measures for the prevention and early detection of FMD have been implemented;
 - c) compulsory systematic *vaccination* in the target population has been carried out to achieve adequate *vaccination* coverage and population immunity;
 - d) *vaccination* has been carried out following appropriate vaccine strain selection;
- 4) describe in detail and supply documented evidence that the following have been properly implemented and supervised:
 - a) in case of FMD free *zone*, the boundaries of the proposed FMD free *zone*;
 - b) the boundaries and measures of a *protection zone*, if applicable;
 - c) the system for preventing the entry of FMDV into the proposed FMD free country or *zone*, in particular the measures described in Articles 8.8.8., 8.8.9. and 8.8.12.;
 - d) the control of the movement of susceptible animals and their products into the proposed FMD free country or *zone*.

The Member Country or the proposed free *zone* will be included in the list of FMD free countries or *zones* where *vaccination* is practised only after the submitted evidence, based on the provisions of Chapter 1.11., has been accepted by the OIE.

Retention on the list requires that the information in points 2), 3) and 4) above be re-submitted annually and changes in the epidemiological situation or other significant events including those relevant to points 3 b) and 4) should be reported to the OIE in accordance with the requirements in Chapter 1.1.

If a Member Country that meets the requirements of a FMD free country or *zone* where *vaccination* is practised wishes to change its status to FMD free country or *zone* where *vaccination* is not practised, it should notify the OIE in advance of the intended date of cessation of *vaccination* and apply for the new status within 24 months of the cessation. The

Scientific Commission & OIE Headquarters



02/2017: SCAD confirmed the need to harmonise and update the requirements for recognition and maintenance of status

02/2018: approach for the harmonization agreed between the Commission

02/2019: work programme established and agreed between the Commissions for the harmonisation work in disease-specific chapters (PPR finalised)

CSF free country or zone

A country or zone may be considered as CSF free if:

- 1) *surveillance* in accordance with Chapter 1.1.1.1.
- 2) there has been no *outbreak* of CSF since the last time the country or zone was on the list;
- 3) no evidence of *infection* with CSF virus in the country or zone;
- 4) no *vaccination* against CSF is carried out in the country or zone, unless there are means, validated in accordance with Chapter 1.1.1.1, between vaccinated and infected pigs;
- 5) imported pigs and pig *commodities* comply with the requirements in Chapter 1.1.1.1.

The country or the proposed free zone will be included in the list of CSF free countries or zones if the submitted evidence, based on Chapter 1.9., has been accepted by the OIE.

Retention on the list requires that the information in points 1) to 5) above be re-submitted annually and changes in the epidemiological situation or other significant events should be reported to the OIE in accordance with the requirements in Chapter 1.1.

des petits ruminants virus

Article 14.7.3.

PPR free country or zone

- 1) The PPR status of a country or zone should be determined on the basis of the following criteria, as applicable:
 - a) PPR is notifiable in the whole territory, and all clinical signs suggestive of PPR should be subjected to appropriate field or *laboratory* investigations;
 - b) an ongoing awareness programme is in place to encourage reporting of all cases suggestive of PPR;
 - c) systematic *vaccination* against PPR is prohibited;

and the *transportation* of domestic ruminants and their semen, oocytes or embryos is carried out in accordance with this

and has current knowledge of, and authority over, all domestic sheep and goats in the

the presence of *infection* even in the absence of clinical signs, and an awareness programme in accordance with Articles 14.7.27. to 14.7.30.


Article 11.5.3.

UNDER REVIEW

of CBPP free countries and zones, a Member Country should report to the OIE the following information that: CBPP during the past 24 months; CBPP has been found during the past 4 months; and supply documented evidence that *surveillance* for CBPP in accordance with this chapter is in operation that regulatory measures for the prevention and control of CBPP have been implemented; 3) not have imported since the cessation of *vaccination* any animals vaccinated against CBPP. The country or zone will be included in the list only after the submitted evidence has been accepted by the OIE. Retention on the list requires that the information in points 2 a), 2 b), 2 c) and 3 above be re-submitted annually and changes in the epidemiological situation or other significant events should be reported to the OIE in accordance with the requirements in Chapter 1.1.

On-line system for annual reconfirmation

- <http://www.oie.int/annual-reconfirmation>
- You can access the on-line system only with the Delegate's credentials for WAHIS
- Tutorial available at: <http://www.oie.int/reconfirmation-tutorial>

SST [Logout](#) - [English](#) - [Français](#) - [Español](#)

Annual reconfirmation of OIE officially recognised disease status/endorsed national official control programme

Instructions

In accordance with Resolution No. 15 adopted at the 83rd General Session and other relevant Resolutions previously adopted,

- Member Countries having an officially recognised disease status or BSE risk status should reconfirm every year, during the month of November that remained unchanged,
- Member Countries having an officially endorsed control programme should inform the OIE during the month of November on the progress on the in the control programme.

Please find below a list of diseases for which your country has an officially recognised status or an endorsed official control programme. You will be directed to the relevant annual reconfirmation form to be completed by clicking the link. Should you have any questions or problems please do not hesitate to contact the OIE at disease.status@oie.int.

Note: Please save regularly to avoid loss of data.

List of OIE officially recognised disease status

Disease	Zone	Status	Reconfirmation step
FMD Foot and mouth disease	FMD free country without vaccination		Begin
AHS African horse sickness	AHS free country		Begin
PPR Peste des petits ruminants	PPR free country		Begin
CSF Classical swine fever	CSF free country		Begin

On-line system for annual reconfirmation

*Form for the annual reconfirmation of the foot and mouth disease (FMD) status of OIE Member Countries
(submit during the month of November each year)*

FMD free country where vaccination is not practised

* Year:

9. Have any changes in the epidemiological situation or other significant events regarding PPR occurred during the past 12 months?

Yes No

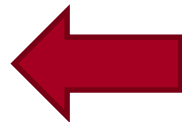
**Please insert any additional comments and/or upload relevant material associated to your annual reconfirmation of PPR free country
In particular, please provide relevant documented evidence substantiating your answers to questions 6 to 9.**



Additional file(s)

Only the following file types are allowed for uploading: pdf, jpg, png, doc, docx, xls, xlsx

	Browse...
	Browse...
	Browse...





Screening & evaluation of Annual Reconfirmations



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION is requested

- In accordance with the *Terrestrial Code*:
 - surveillance
 - regulatory measures
 - system for preventing the entry of FMDv
 - control of the movement of susceptible animals & products
 - emergency planning
- To ensure long-term maintenance

Do not only tick the boxes

Outline

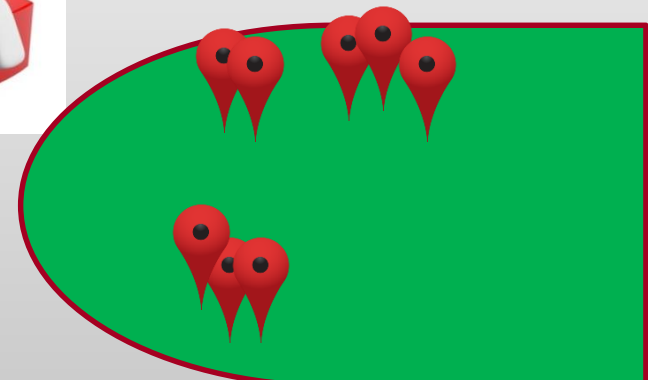
- Specific requirements of the Terrestrial Code for maintenance of official FMD free status (with vs without vaccination)
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Surveillance for maintenance of freedom

- *Terrestrial Code* Chapter 1.4. Animal Health Surveillance
- Notifiable; early warning system for all relevant species
- Adapted to the evolution of the countries' FMD status
 - Likelihood of occurrence of infection
- Targeted to early detect the presence of infection
- Risk-based
 - Geographical, high-risk subpopulations (i.e. high density areas, border with infected areas, etc.)
- Appropriate follow-up of FMD suspicions
- Awareness campaigns and simulation exercises

Targeted surveillance in free countries

- Aim is to enhance early detection and spread
- Examples include:
 - Testing of animals showing clinical signs of FMD (non-vaccinated)
 - Testing of imported animals and their products
 - Testing of animals on border with country not officially FMD-free
 - Testing of herds with increased abortion, mortalities in young calves, reduced production of milk



Changes in level of threat?

- an emergence or an increase in the prevalence of FMD in countries or zones from which live animals or products are imported;
- an increase in the prevalence of FMD in adjacent countries or zones;
- an increased entry from, or exposure to, infected susceptible populations of adjacent countries or zones.

Outline

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Screening & evaluation of Annual Reconfirmations

Common shortcomings

■ Surveillance

- Early warning/detection system
- FMD suspicions reported in the corresponding year
- Criteria for raising FMD suspicion
- Awareness campaigns or simulation exercises conducted
- Type of surveillance (clinical, serological, virological or combination)
- Number of suspected cases, if any
- Follow-up testing and/or investigations to exclude FMD and reach a final differential diagnosis
- Vaccination coverage and population immunity
- Regulatory measures to prevent the entry of FMDV
- Control of the movement of susceptible animals and their



■ CONCISE and ACCURATE!



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Protéger les animaux, préserver notre avenir



Thank you for your attention

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