General requirements of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code) Chapters 8.8. on FIMD and 14.7. on PPR

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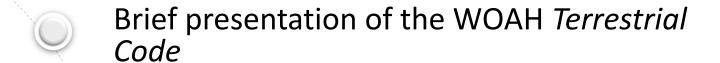


World Organisation for Animal Health Organisation mondiale de la santé animale

Organización Mundial de Sanidad Animal



Outlines



General requirements of Chapter 8.8.

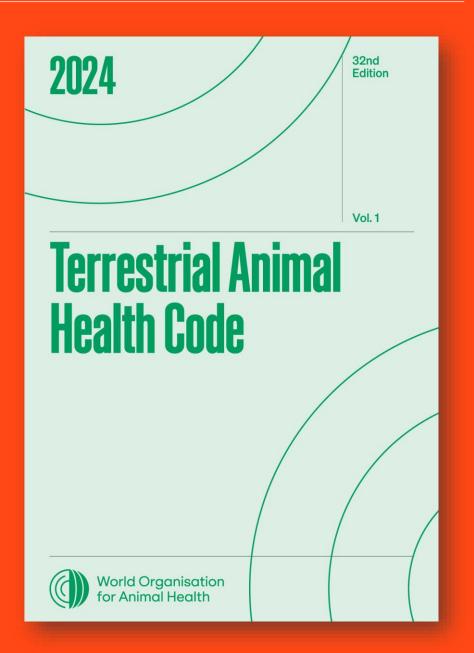
General requirements of Chapter 14.7.

Common points





Brief presentation of the WOAH Terrestrial Code





Horizontal Chapters

- Disease notification (1.1.)
- Animal health surveillance (1.4.)
- Evaluation of Veterinary Services (3.2.)
- Veterinary legislation (3.4.)
- Import risk analysis (2.1.)
- Zoning and compartmentalisation (4.4.)
- Vaccination (4.18.)
- Import/export procedures (5)

Disease Specific Chapters

- General provisions, case definition
- Safe commodities, if any
- Criteria for disease status: country, zone or compartment
- Provisions for import of commodities
- Pathogen inactivation
- Endorsement of official control programme
- Specific disease surveillance







General requirements of Chapter 8.8.





Chapter 8.8. of the WOAH Terrestrial Code

Article 8.8.1.	General provisions, including case definition	
Articles 8.8.3. to 8.8.11.	Articles related to status: FMD free country/zone/compartment containment zone/ recovery FMD infected country or zone	
Articles 8.8.13. to 8.8.33.	Recommendations for importing commodities	
Articles 8.8.34. to 8.8.41.	Virus inactivation	
Article 8.8.42.	Endorsement of the official control programme	
Article 8.8.43. to 8.8.45.	Surveillance and interpretation of diagnostic test results	



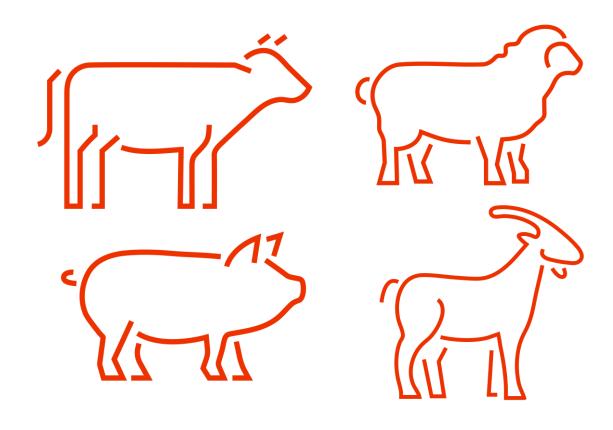
Article 8.8.1.: General provisions

Susceptible animals-

- > animals of the family Suidae;
- > animals of the subfamilies bovinae, caprinae and antilopinae of the family Bovidae and family Cervidae (hereafter 'ruminants'); and
- > Camelus bactrianus.

Case definition –

infection of susceptible animals with FMD Virus







Article 8.8.2.: Safe commodities

Glossary: a commodity which can be traded without the need for risk mitigation measures specifically directed against a particular listed disease, infection or infestation and regardless of the status of the country or zone of origin for that disease, infection or infestation

For FMD:

- 1.Ultra-high temperature (UHT) milk and derivatives thereof;
- 2.heat-treated *meat products* in a hermetically sealed container with a F₀ value of
- 3 or above;
- 3. protein meal;
- 4.gelatine;
- 5.in vivo derived bovine embryos collected, processed and stored in accordance with Chapter 4.8.;
- 6.limed hides, pickled pelts, and semi-processed leather;
- 7.extruded dry pet food.

point 2. a. of Article 1.4.6.

Requirements to declare a country or a zone free from an infection or infestation

- 1. The infection or infestation has been a notifiable disease;
- 2. an <u>early warning system</u> has been in place for all relevant species;
- 3. measures to prevent the introduction of the infection or infestation have been in place (importations or movements of <u>commodities</u> in accordance with the FMD Chapter);
- 4. the infection or infestation is not known to be established in wildlife



Article 8.8.3. FMD free country/zone without vaccination

For at least the past 12 months:

- 1. there has been **no case of infection** with FMDV;
- 2. The **Veterinary Authority** has current knowledge of, and authority over, all domestic and captive wild susceptible animals;
- 3. The **Veterinary Authority** has current knowledge of the distribution and habitat of wild and feral susceptible animals
- 4. Appropriate **surveillance** has been implemented in accordance with:
 - a. Article <u>1.4.6.</u> where historical freedom can be demonstrated; or
 - b. Articles <u>8.8.43.</u> to <u>8.8.45.</u> where historical freedom cannot be demonstrated;
- 5. measures to **prevent the introduction** of the infection have been in place (**importations or movements of commodities** according to FMD chapter);
- 6. vaccination against FMD prohibited.









Article 8.8.4. FMD free country/zone with vaccination

For at least the past 12 months:

- 1. there has been **no transmission** of FMDV;
- 2. there has been **no case of infection** with FMDV;
- 3. The **Veterinary Authority** has current knowledge of, and authority over, all domestic and captive wild susceptible animals;
- 4. The **Veterinary Authority** has current knowledge of the distribution and habitat of wild and feral susceptible animals;
- 5. compulsory systematic vaccination in the target population has been carried out to achieve adequate vaccination coverage and population immunity with appropriate vaccine strain selection;
- 6. measures to **prevent the introduction** of the infection have been in place (**importations or movements of commodities** according to FMD chapter);
- 7. For at least the past 24 months:
- **surveillance** has been implemented in accordance with Articles <u>8.8.43.</u> to <u>8.8.45.</u>









Trade recommendations (Articles 8.8.13. to 8.8.33.)



Recommendations for the imports of vaccinated animals to an FMD-free country/zone without vaccination (Article 8.8.14.)

From countries/zones	FMD free without vaccination	FMD free with vaccination	FMD infected
Live animals	Х	X	X
Fresh & frozen semen	Х	X (frozen)	X (frozen)
in vivo derived embryos of cattle	Х	X	X
in vitro produced embryos of cattle	x	X	
Fresh meat	х	Х	Х
Meat products	х	х	X
Milk and milk products	х	Х	Х
Blood and meat-meals			Х
Wool, hair, bristles, raw hides and skins			X
Straw and forage			Х
Skins and trophies from FMD susceptible wild animals	X	X	X



Specific recommendations

 Direct transfer within a country of susceptible animals from an infected zone, including containment zone, for slaughter in a free zone (whether vaccination is practised or not)

Inactivation of FMDV in

- □ swill
- □ wool and hair
- Bristles
- □ raw hides and skins
- ☐ milk and milk products
- ☐ skins and trophies from susceptible animals
- □ casings of ruminants and pigs



RECOMMENDATIONS





General requirements of Chapter 14.7.





Terrestrial Code – PPR Chapter 14.7

Article 14.7.1.	General provisions, including case definition	
Article 14.7.2.	Safe commodities	
Article 14.7.3. to 14.7.7.	Articles related to status: PPR free country/zone/compartment containment zone/ recovery	
Articles 14.7.8. to 14.7.25.		
Articles 14.7.26.	Virus inactivation in casings	
Article 14.7.27. to 14.7.33.	Surveillance	
Article 14.7.34.	Endorsement of the official control programme	



Article 14.7.1.: General provisions

Susceptible animals-

Only domestic sheep and goats play a significant epidemiological role

Case definition –

infection of sheep and goats with PPRVirus

Occurrence of - clinical signs

Occurrence of - infection





Article 14.7.2.: Safe commodities

Glossary: a commodity which can be traded without the need for risk mitigation measures specifically directed against a particular listed disease, infection or infestation and regardless of the status of the country or zone of origin for that disease, infection or infestation

For PPR: Hides and skins which have been submitted to the usual chemical and mechanical processes in use in the tanning industry



Article 14.7.3.: PPR free country or zone

point 2. a. of Article 1.4.6.

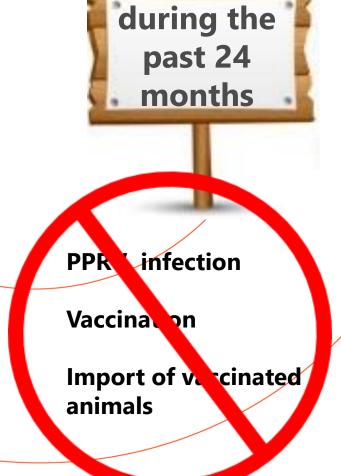
Requirements to declare a country or a zone free from an infection or infestation

- 1. The infection or infestation has been a notifiable disease;
- 2. an early warning system has been in place for all relevant species;
- 3. measures to prevent the introduction of the infection or infestation have been in place (importations or movements of commodities in accordance with the PPR Chapter);
- 4. the infection or infestation is not known to be established in wildlife

(1) Article 14.7.3.: PPR free country or zone

A country or zone may be considered free from PPR when for at least the past 24 months:

- 1. there has been no case of infection with PPRV;
- 2. The **Veterinary Authority** has current knowledge of, and authority over, all domestic sheep and goats;
- 3. Appropriate surveillance has been implemented in accordance with:
 - a. Article <u>1.4.6.</u> where historical freedom can be demonstrated; or
 - b. Articles <u>14.7.27</u> to <u>14.7.33</u> where historical freedom cannot be demonstrated;
- 4. measures to prevent the introduction of the infection have been in place (importations or movements of commodities according to PPR chapter);
- 5. no vaccination against PPR has been carried out;
- 6. no animals vaccinated against PPR have been introduced since the cessation of vaccination.



point 2. b. of Article <u>1.4.6.</u>

Historical freedom: a country or zone may be considered free without formally applying a pathogen-specific surveillance programme when:

- for at least the past 10 years
 - ✓ no vaccination against the disease has been carried out.
 - ✓ the prerequisites listed in point a) are met
- for at least 25 years there has been no occurrence of infection or infestation.



(1) Article 14.7.8. to 14.7.25: Trade recommendations

From countries/zones	Importation from PPR free countries or zone	Importation from countries or zones considered infected with PPRV	
Domestic sheep and goats and wild ruminants	X	X	
Semen of domestic sheep and goats	X	X	
Embryos of domestic sheep and goats and captive wild ruminants	X	X	
Fresh meat and meat products	No status condidered		
Milk and milk products from sheep and goats	X	x /	
Meal and flour from blood, defatted bones, hooves, claws and horns from sheep and goats		X	
Hooves, claws, bones and horns, hunting trophies from sheep and goats		X	
Wool, hair, raw hides and skins from sheep and goats		X	
Products of animal origin from sheep and goats intended for pharmaceutical or surgical use		X	



ex: Articles 14.7.10: Recommendations for importations of domestic small ruminants from PPR infected* countries/zones

For domestic sheep and goats

- showed no clinical sign suggestive of PPRV infection for at least the 21 days prior to shipment;
- kept in a quarantine station for at least the 21 days prior to shipment;
- not vaccinated against PPR and submitted to a <u>diagnostic test for PPRV</u> infection with negative result no more than <u>21 days</u> prior to shipment.

*Article 14.7.5.: PPRV infected country or zone

A country or zone shall be considered as PPRV infected when the requirements for acceptance as a PPR free country or zone are not fulfilled.



Articles 14.7.29: Surveillance strategies

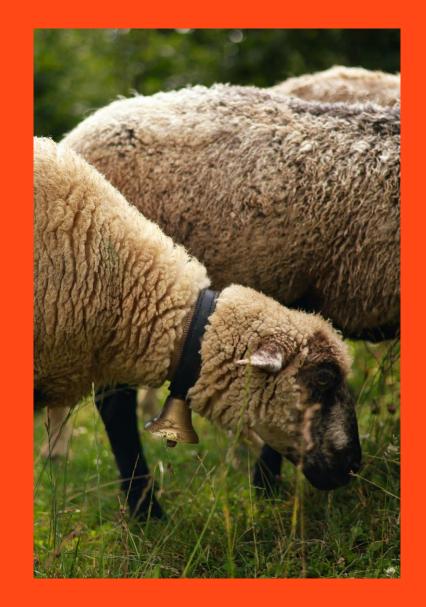
- 1. Clinical surveillance
- 2. Virological surveillance
- 3. Serological surveillance
- ✓ Targeted surveillance may be considered
- ✓ Where a population of a susceptible <u>wildlife</u> species may act as sentinels indicating the spill over of PPRV from domestic sheep and goats, <u>serosurveillance</u> data should be collected (purposive and opportunistic samplings)



Chapter title Date



Article 14.7.34. WOAH endorsed official control programme for PPR





WOAH endorsed official control programme for FMD & PPR

- A programme which is approved, and managed or supervised by the Veterinary Authority for the purposes of controlling a vector, pathogenic agent or disease by specific measures applied throughout country, or within a zone.
- On a voluntary basis, when the measures have already been implemented programme
 - ➤ PCP-FMD: The effectiveness of the Official Control Program plan while in Stage 3 would normally lead the country to request the OIE endorsement that, once obtained, will be the gateway to move to Stage 4 (moving towards achievement of freedom with vaccination)
 - ➤ PPR-GCES (FAO-OIE International Conference, Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, 31 March-2 April 2015): "During Stage 3, countries are entitled to submit their national control programme (CP3) to the OIE for official endorsement, in accordance with the provisions of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Chapter 1.6.).
- Should be applicable to the entire territory even if on a zonal basis
- Objective for Members is to progressively improve the situation in their territories and eventually attain free status for PPR





WOAH endorsed official control programme for FMD & PPR

- Evidence of capacity of VS
- The measures have been already implemented when the official control programme is presented for adoption
- Information on epidemiology of the disease in country
- Surveillance (including in wildlife), diagnostic capacity
- Vaccination/vaccine used in accordance with the Terrestrial Code and the Terrestrial Manual, strategy to identify vaccinated animals
- Workplan & Timeline, including the timeline for transition to the cessation of vaccination
- Performance indicators
- Monitoring, evaluation and review of the programme





And also

Prerequisite to any application to WOAH

Compliance with notification obligation (WAHIS)



 Quality of the Veterinary Services (appropriate legislation, long term and major effort, zoning and control movement, vaccination strategy...)





And also

Other standards relevant to both FMD and PPR

- Surveillance 1.4
- Identification and traceability of animals 4.2 & 4.3
- Chapter 4.4. Zoning and compartmentalisation
 - Different animal subpopulation;
 - Geographical basis + biosecurity measures;
 - Identification, control movements;
 - Established by the Veterinary Authority

Thank you for your attention!

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