



Peste des Petits Ruminants

Articles of the OIE Terrestrial Manual and Terrestrial Code related to PPR

Joseph Domenech, OIE

5th meeting of the GF TADs Regional Steering Committee for Europe

October 8th-9th October 2013, Brussels, Belgium

The role of OIE in transforming sciences into practice and policy making

Through the publication of standards, guidelines and recommendations

Which will be translated in tools, methods, strategies and policies, laws & regulations



OIE standard setting process

Based on responsive, transparent and rapid procedures.

Well recognized and independent experts invited to participate to small groups which reports to the Specialist Commissions.

Specialist Commissions play a central role in the OIE standard setting procedures

Major source of OIE experts: OIE Reference Centres, comprising Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres (277 in 2012)

- Specialized Commissions:
 Scientific Commission for Animal
 Diseases, Code Com., Biological
 Standards Com., Aquatic animals Com.
- Ad Hoc Groups: FMD Vaccine Quality, FMS Status, PPR, PRRS, Brucellosis, CSF, RVF, Epidemiology, Trade in animal products, Antimicrobial resistance...
- Working Groups: Wildlife Food safety...





Proposed Standards sent to all OIE Delegates

Comments from all OIE Delegates Consultation of major partners Second round of discussions with Commissions...

General Session May Adoption: vote of all Delegates during the World Assembly





Official Recognition of Disease Status

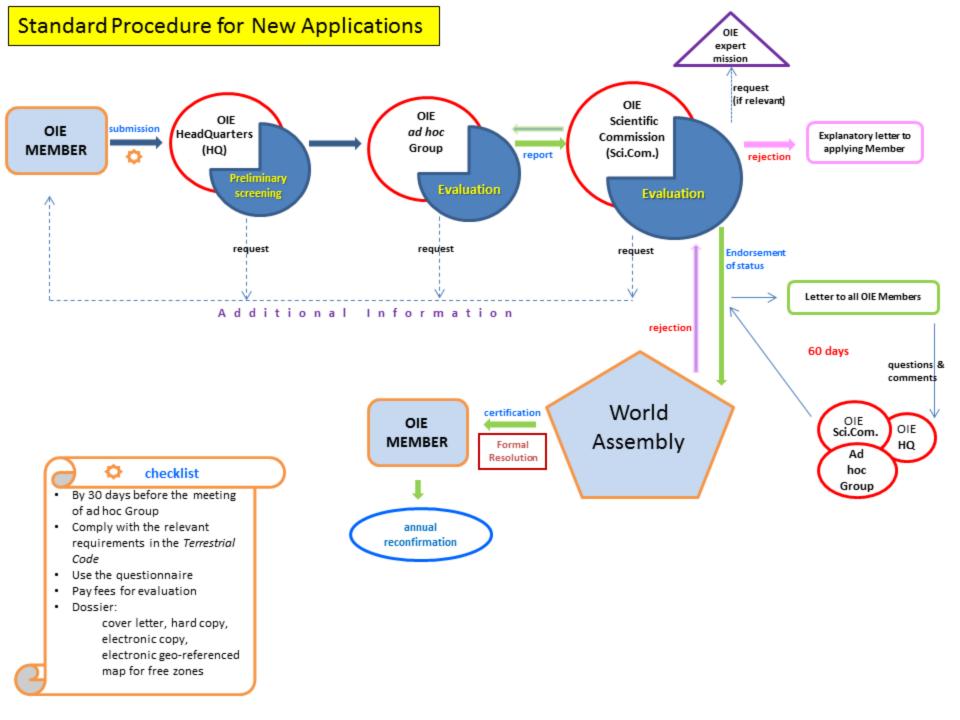
It is in line with OIE's mandate given by its Members



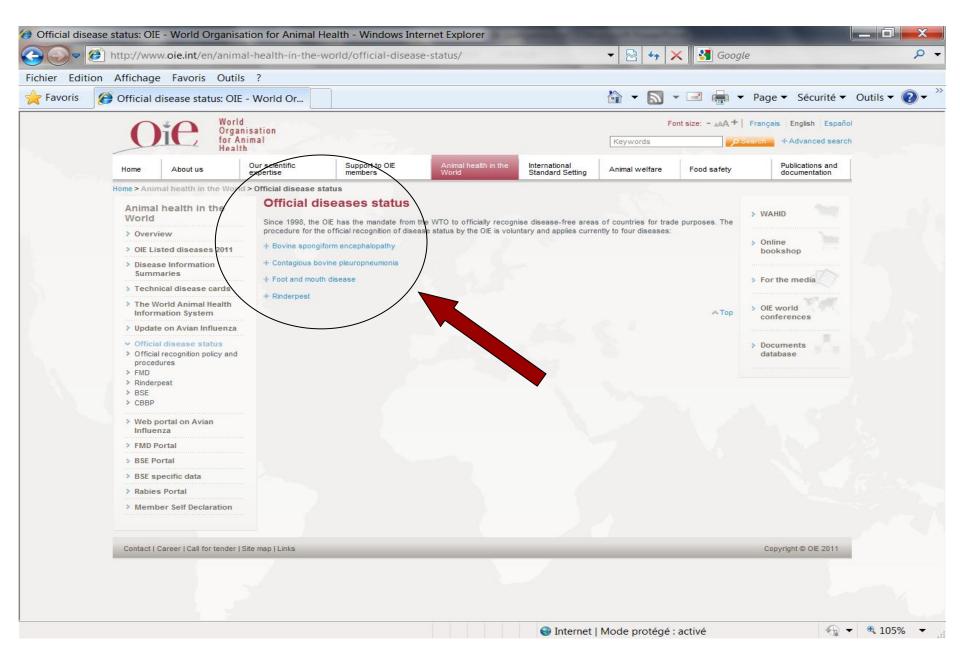
OIE Mandate: the improvement of animal health, veterinary public health and animal welfare world-wide

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



Publication of official disease status



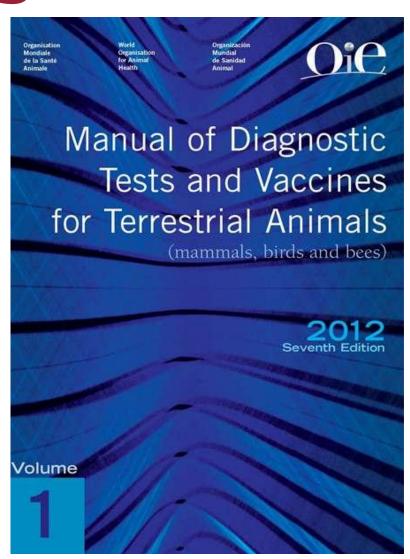
Manual relevant articles regarding PPR

In OIE Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals, 2012

CHAPTER 2.7.11.
PESTE DES PETITS
RUMINANTS
(12 pages)

SUMMARY

- A. INTRODUCTION
- **B. DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES**
- C. REQUIREMENTS FOR VACCINES
 REFERENCES



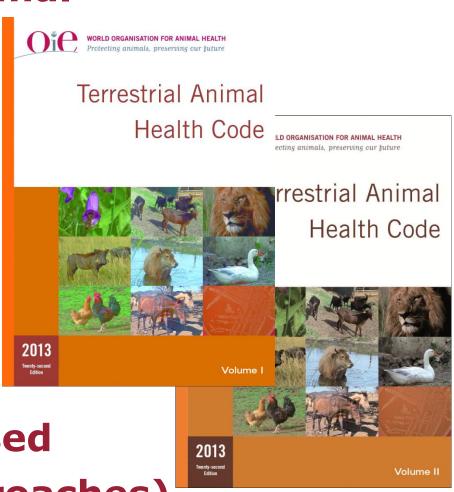
Code relevant articles regarding PPR

In OIE Terrestrial Animal

Health Code, 2012

Chapter 14.8.
Peste des Petits
Ruminants

Related to import of animals and animal products (science based and risk analysis approaches)



Chapters of the OIE Terrestrial Code regarding PPR adopted at the 81st General Assembly, Paris, 26-31 May 2013

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

- Questionnaires for countries which applies for recognition of status, under Chapter 14.8. of the *Terrestrial Code* as a PPR free country or zone
- Questionnaire for countries which applies for the OIE endorsement of its *official control programme* for PPR under Chapter 14.8. of the *Terrestrial Code*



Chapter 14.8. Peste des petits ruminants

34 articles including:

- 6 articles on country status
- 17 articles on recommendations for importing commodities
- 7 articles on surveillance
- 1 article on endorsed official control programme

The articles on surveillance define the principles and provides a guide for the surveillance of PPR in accordance with Chapter 1.4. applicable to Member Countries seeking recognition of country or zonal freedom from PPR or seeking reestablishment of freedom following an outbreak

- Introduction, general conditions and methods, surveillance strategies
- Wildlife surveillance where a significant susceptible wildlife population exists



Endorsement of official control programs for PPR: a new tool to further progress towards global PPR control

- Is not a status recognition but an endorsement of the national plan of a Member Country to progressively move towards freedom from PPR (with or without vaccination) in accordance with the requirements of the Code
- Country need not to be already free from PPR but must provide evidence that it already has a national plan in operation to move towards freedom
- Useful tools to help Member Countries to assess compliance with requirements of Article 14.8 and the information required in the Questionnaire in Chapter 1.6 of the Code are the OIE PVS Pathway and possibly the PPR-PCP (to be prepared)
- Endorsement can be suspended if non-compliance with Code requirements

- Is a voluntary decision by a Member Country
- Evidence of capacity of VS (PVS assessment)
- Plan applicable to entire country
- Evidence of disease reporting
- Information on epidemiology of disease in country
- Control measures to prevent PPR introduction
- Surveillance in accordance with the Code
- Detailed plan on future timeline and intended milestones/performance indicators
- Diagnostic access/capabilities
- Vaccination program



Terrestrial Animal Health Code Contents VOLUME I General provisions

Section 1	ANIMAL DISEASE DIAGNOSIS, SURVEILLANCE AND NOTIFICATION
Chapter 1.1	- Notification of diseases and epidemiological information
Chapter 1.2	- Criteria for the inclusion of diseases, infections and infestations on the OIE List
Chapter 1.3	- Prescribed and alternative diagnostic tests for OIE listed diseases
Chapter 1.4	- Animal health surveillance
Chapter 1.5	 Surveillance for arthropod vectors of animal diseases
Chapter 1.6	- <u>Procedures for self declaration and for official</u> recognition by the OIE
Section 2	RISK ANALYSIS
Section 3	OHALITY OF VETEDINARY SERVICES

Article 1.6.1.

General principles

Members may request official recognition by the OIE as to:

- the risk status of a country or zone with regard to BSE;
- 2) the freedom of a country or *zone* from FMD, with or without vaccination;
- 3) the freedom of a country from rinderpest;
- 4) the freedom of a country or zone from CBPP;
- 5) the freedom of a country or zone from AHS;
- 6) the freedom of a country or zone from PPR;
- 7) the freedom of a country or zone from CSF.

In these cases, Members should present documentation setting out the <u>compliance of the Veterinary Services</u> of the applicant country or <u>zone</u> with the provisions of <u>Chapters 1.1., 3.1. and 3.2</u>. of the <u>Terrestrial Code</u> and with the provisions of the <u>relevant disease chapters</u> in the <u>Terrestrial Code</u> and the <u>Terrestrial Manual</u>.

When requesting official recognition of disease status, the Member should submit to the OIE Scientific and Technical Department a dossier providing the information requested (as appropriate) in .../... 1.6.7bis. (for PPR) .../...

Article 1.6.2. bis

Endorsement by the OIE of an official control programme for peste des petits ruminants

.../...

When requesting endorsement by the OIE of an official control programme for PPR, the Member Country should <u>submit to the OIE Scientific and Technical Department a dossier</u> providing the information requested in Article 1.6.8 bis..

Article 1.6.7. bis

Questionnaires on peste des petits ruminants

PPR FREE COUNTRY
Report of a Member Country which applies for recognition of status, under Chapter 14.8. of the *Terrestrial Code* as a PPR free country

PPR FREE ZONE

Report of a Member Country which applies for recognition of status, under Chapter 14.8. of the *Terrestrial Code* as a PPR free *zone*

Article 1.6.8. bis

Questionnaire on peste des petits ruminants

COUNTRY WITH AN OIE ENDORSED OFFICIAL CONTROL PROGRAMME FOR PPR

Report of a Member Country which applies for the OIE endorsement of its official control programme for PPR under Chapter 14.8. of the Terrestrial Code

Terrestrial Animal Health Code Contents VOLUME II

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

Section 14 OVIDAE AND CAPRIDAE

Chapter 14.8 Peste des petits ruminants

Numbering of the articles is not final See the new Terrestrial Code 2013 on OIE website (to be online shortly)

CHAPTER 14.8. INFECTION WITH PESTE DES PETITS RUMINANTS VIRUS Article 14.8.1.

General provisions

.../...

This chapter deals not only with the occurrence of clinical signs caused by PPRV, but also with the presence of *infection* with PPRV in the absence of clinical signs.

The following defines the occurrence of PPRV infection:

- a) PPRV, excluding vaccine strains, has been isolated and identified as such from a domestic sheep or goat or a product derived from it; or
- b) viral antigen or viral ribonucleic acid (RNA) specific to PPRV, excluding vaccine strains, has been identified in samples from a domestic sheep or goat showing clinical signs consistent with PPR, or epidemiologically linked to an *outbreak* of PPR, or giving cause for suspicion of association or contact with PPR; or
- c) antibodies to PPRV antigens which are not the consequence of vaccination, have been identified in a domestic sheep or goat with either epidemiological links to a confirmed or suspected outbreak of PPR, or showing clinical signs consistent with recent infection of PPRV.



Thank you for your attention



