Webinar Series on Customs and Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures for Mongolia

Series 1: Experiences in Integrated Border Management and Risk Assessment for Plants and Plant Products and Animals and Products of Animal Origin

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Session 4: Risk Assessment and Categorization for Animals and Products of Animal Origin (POAO) and Legal Basis

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Legal basis for animal health in Mongolia

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Mongolian laws for plant and animal health

- Law on quarantine control of animals, plants and their raw materials and products at the state border LQC) (last amended 2021)
- Law on Livestock and Animal Health (2017)
- **Main points today will cover the legal requirements for risk assessment and border checks for live animals and products of animal origin (POAO)**

Legal basis for animal health

LQC covers 'animal quarantine', and establishment of state veterinary services but could be improved.

The *Law on Animal Health* as amended provides a sound legal basis for animal health and veterinary matters in Mongolia.

Some further recommendations can be discussed during mentoring

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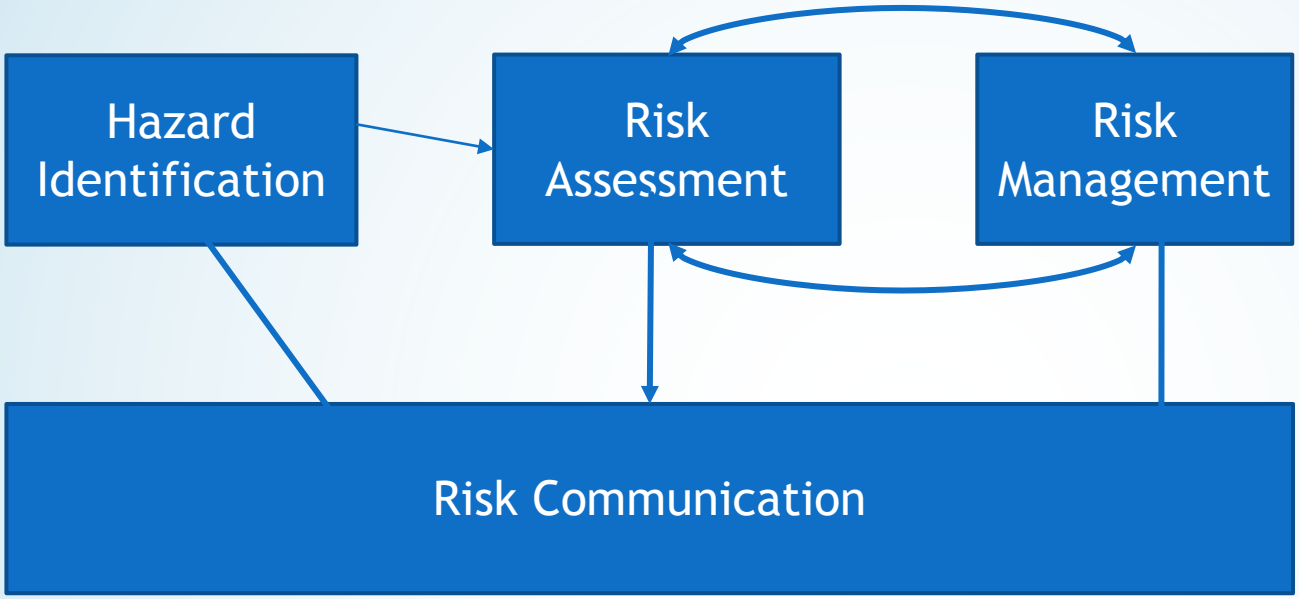
Import Risk Analysis (WOAH)



- Four components, with separation between assessment and management;
- Should be open, iterative, transparent;
- All risk assessments are living documents – updated as more evidence is available

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Hazard Identification

- Pathogen such as virus, bacterium or parasite
- Carried within or on the commodity
- Considering live animals and their transport or Products of Animal Origin
- Are there any treatments of the consignment being traded?

Risk Question

- Can the hazard be transmitted to other animals at the BIP, to humans doing the inspection, to other livestock or wildlife or humans within the country?
- What are the pathways and what are the risk management options?

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Qualitative or Quantitative?

- Define risk question
- Describe/quantify risk factors & mitigating factors
- Estimate (veterinary) consequences
- Estimate likelihood of occurrence ('risk' in epidemiological terms)
  - Qualitative 'very low' or quantitative 'once every 200 years'
- Describe the uncertainties and assumptions
- May include discussion of veterinary risk management
- Conclusions (and summary of veterinary advice)

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Framework

Hazard Identification	*What is the hazard, how is it detected?*
Entry (Release) Assessment	*Pathways for (Pr) hazard being present in a particular environment*
Exposure Assessment	*Pathways for (Pr) animals being exposed to the hazard entering*
Consequence Assessment	*Describes the (Pr) possible consequences of exposure (disease spread, economic impact)*

- Overall risk estimate
  - If non-negligible then risk management/mitigation actions should be considered

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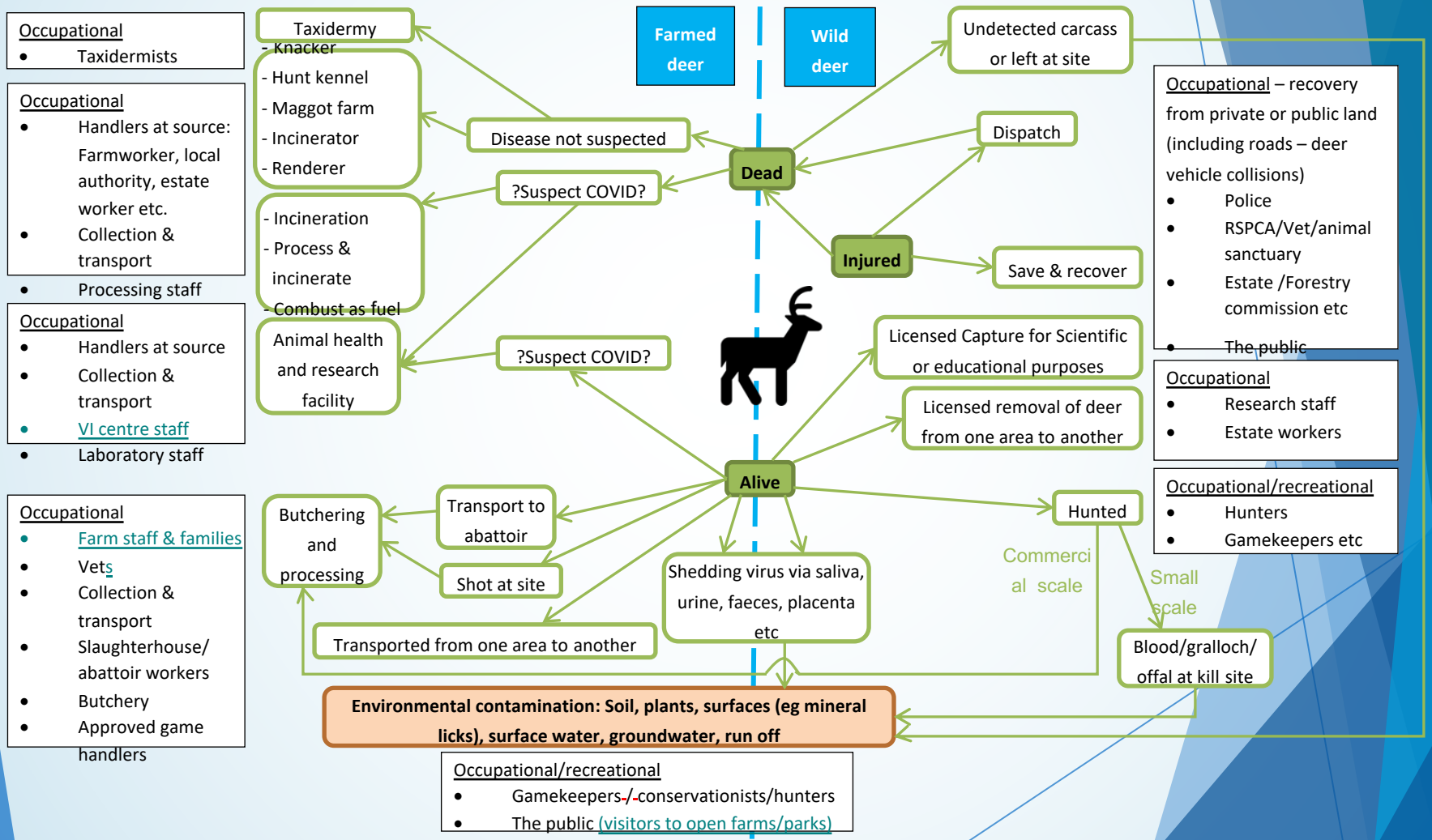
Example of an over-complicated risk pathway



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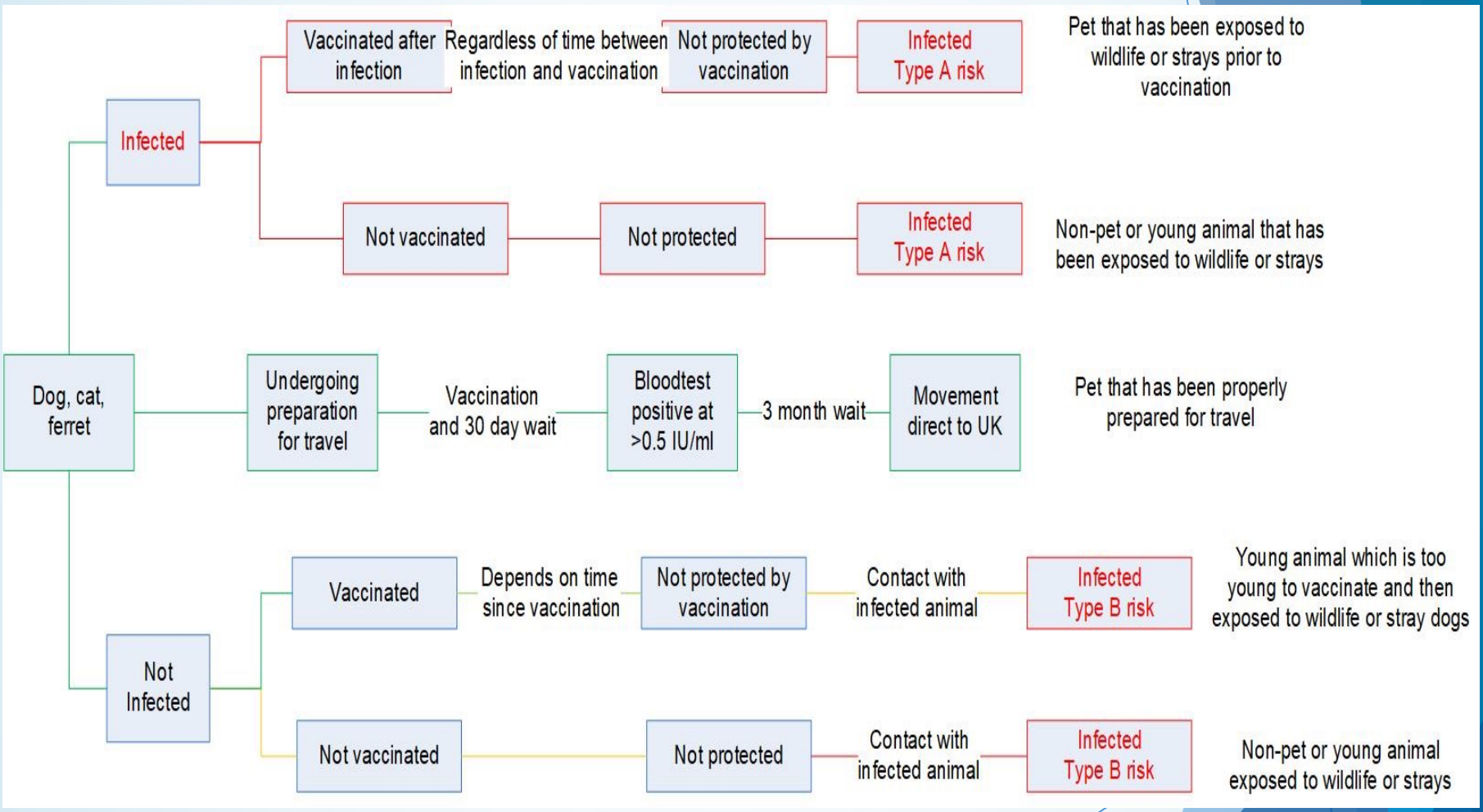
Better example of a risk pathway



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Assessing the risk – Qualitative scores

Negligible	So rare that it does not merit to be considered
Very low	Very rare but cannot be excluded
Low	Rare but does occur
Medium	Occurs regularly
High	Occurs often
Very high	Event occurs almost certainly

Where is the acceptable level of risk?

This will inform the risk management

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Rapid Risk Assessment for Imports of live animals or products of animal origin

First of all, use a simplified risk question: What is the likelihood of disease A entering Mongolia through the import of a single consignment containing X from country/region Y?

You don't need to quantify the exposure or consequence steps

- Assessment of exporting country
- Intuitive assessment of risk related to commodity
  - type of animal
  - quarantine required
  - type of product and treatments of products (heat, deboning, maturation)
  - certificate
  - adoption of Decision on import conditions

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Provisional scoring scheme

№	Criteria	Score
One. Intended purpose (Choose one.)		
1.1	For breeding / permanent (including pets and horses)	80
1.2	For slaughter	30
1.3	For other purposes (temporary admission for competition)	10
Two. Country of origin (Choose one.)		
2.1	Originated from country or region where listed diseases are present and not controlled	60
2.2	Originated from country or region where listed diseases are under control with a view to eradicate	30
2.3	Originated from country or region where listed diseases are not present	10
Three. Records on previous inspections (Choose one.)		
3.1	Repeated, frequent noncompliance with laws, regulations or standards; no actions taken to eliminate violations or malfunctions detected	30
3.2	Minor non-compliance with requirements noted on regular but infrequent basis.	20
3.3	Complies with requirements of law, regulation or standards	10

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Risk category	Total Score (Using Table 1)	Inspection methods
High risk	101 and greater	• Document check • Identity check • Physical Inspection • Laboratory checks: for those diseases on the certificate and to detect 5% prevalence with 95% confidence
Medium risk	61 to 100	• Paper check • Identity check • Physical Inspection • Lab tests only necessary if the non-compliance is serious
Low risk	60 and less	• Document and Identity check only

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Where to next?

Risk Assessment training is best done by practicing!

It is a process for bringing together your evidence into a framework

Used not only for imports but for any process which needs managing – during disease outbreaks, to inform a change in policy.

By using this process you can answer your risk question through a series of pathway questions to give a qualitative or quantitative score.

Transparent, iterative, harmonised, easy to understand.

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