

# The prevention of TADs based on OIE standards: a key element for the safe trade of animals and animal products

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# Summary

- Introduction
- International standards
- Global and regional initiatives
- Making OIE standards : role of the OIE delegates

# Chapter 1

## Introduction

# What are TADS?



*Who came first: TADs, or borders?*

Transboundary Animal Diseases still appear!

- PPR
- FMD
- ASF
- HPAI



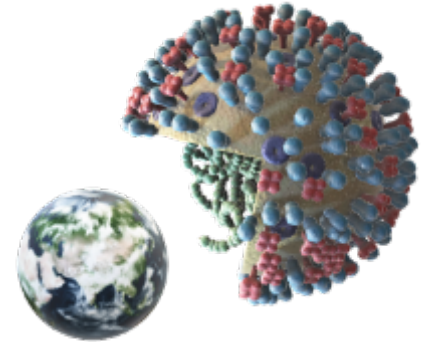
# Why do TADS matter?

- Huge economic losses in pastoral areas:
  - Rinderpest up to 100% dead – but eradicated
  - LSD more than 70% production loss
  - PPR losses estimated at 1,5 to 2,1 million dollars per year
  - FMD cost at about 5 billion yearly worldwide
- Animal welfare
- Spillover to humans in some cases



# Why do TADs matter?

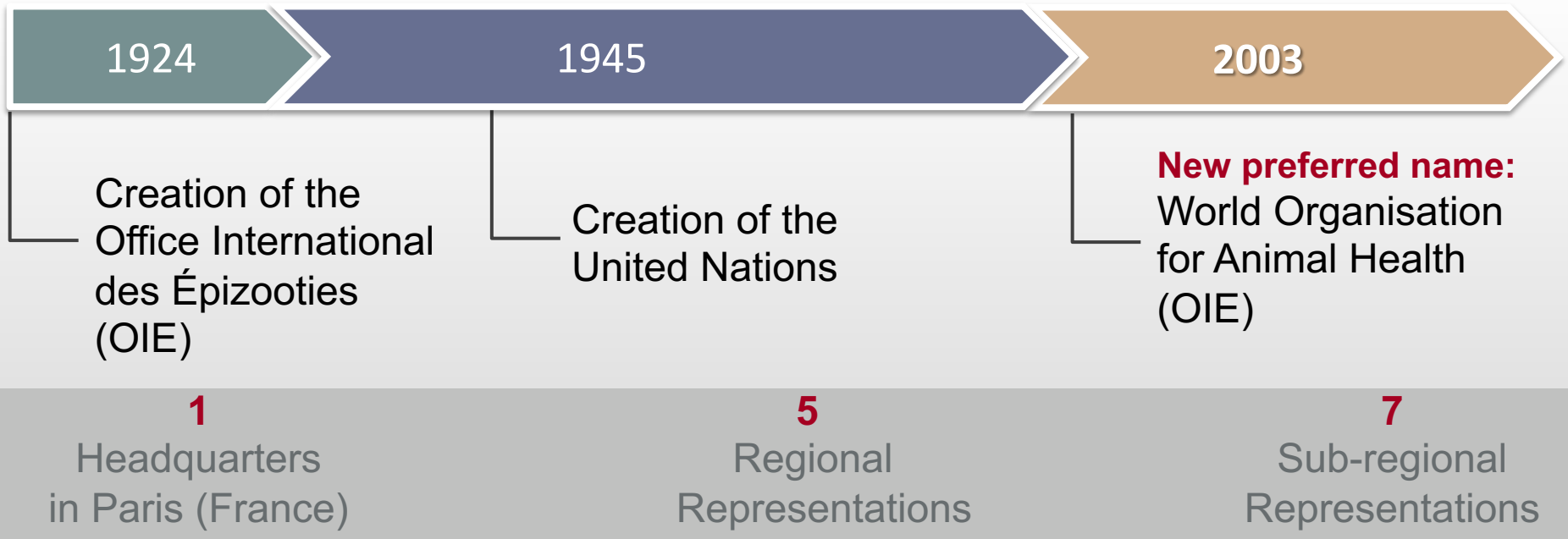
*Disruption in trade through TADs*



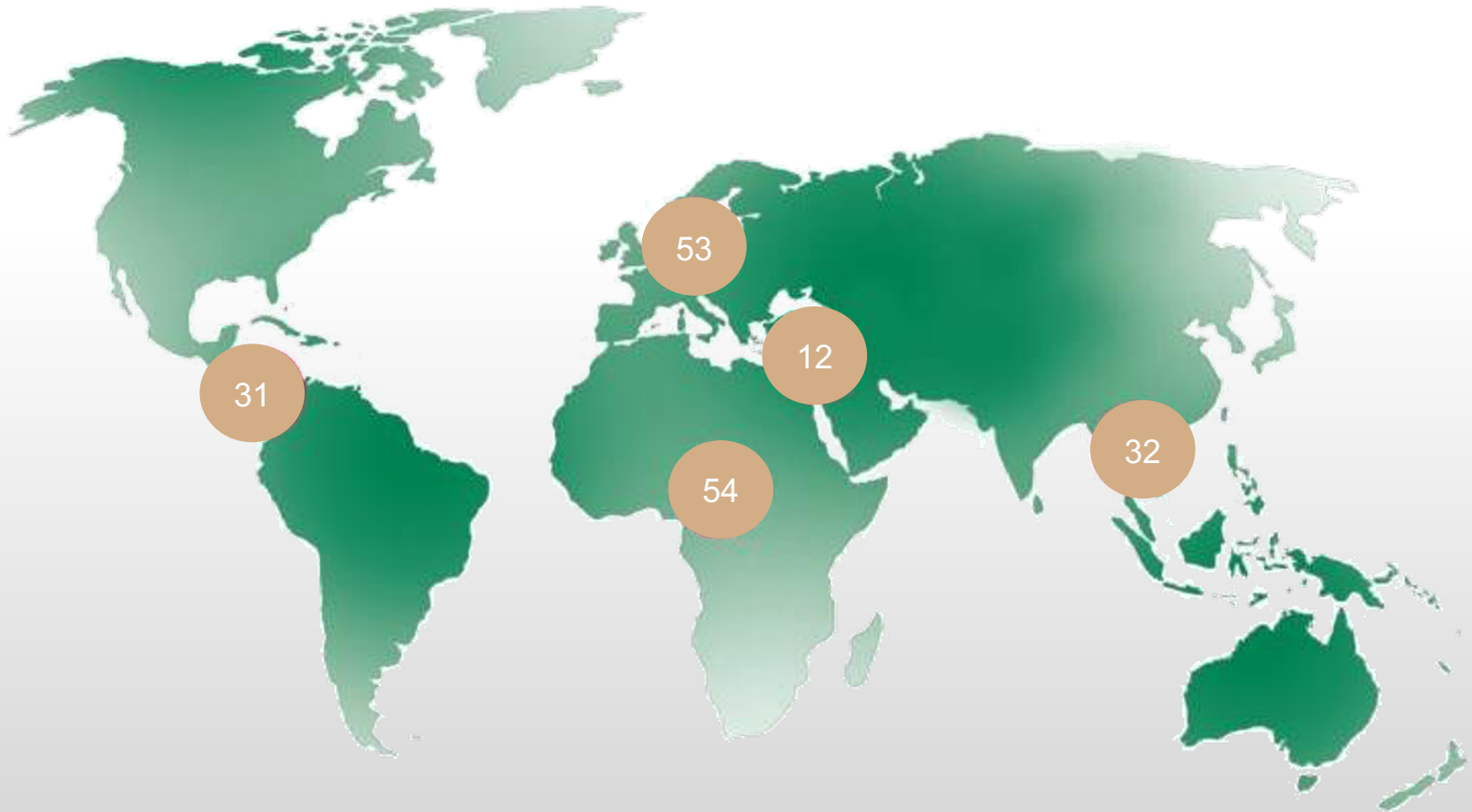
- Disruption in trade through loss of trust between trading partners
- If one zone/country does not commit to controlling a disease, it will be a threat to adjacent zones
- Coordinated efforts in a zone are a necessity!

# History

An international  
technical and science-based Organisation



# 182 Member Countries in 2021





Let's watch a small video!

[What is the OIE?](#)

## What's in the OIE Standards?

The **OIE International Standards** aim to improve **animal health and welfare** as well as **veterinary public health** worldwide, for both terrestrial and aquatic animals.



## OIE STANDARDS

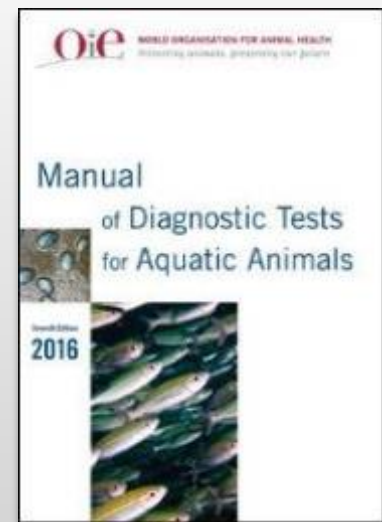
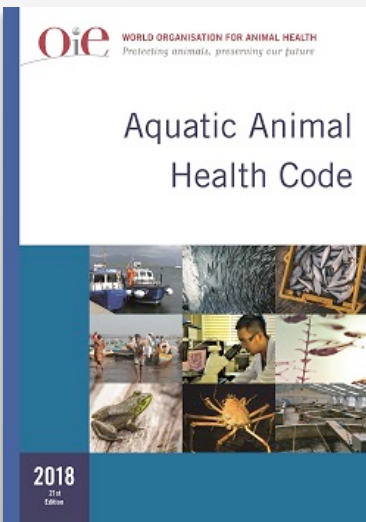
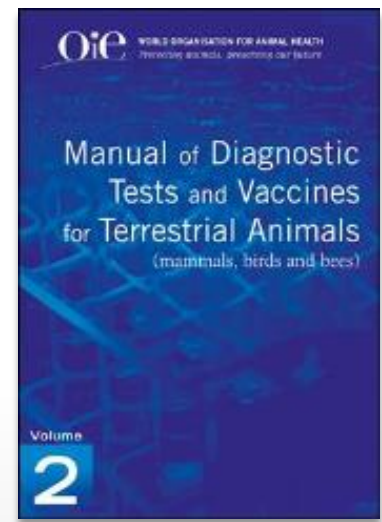
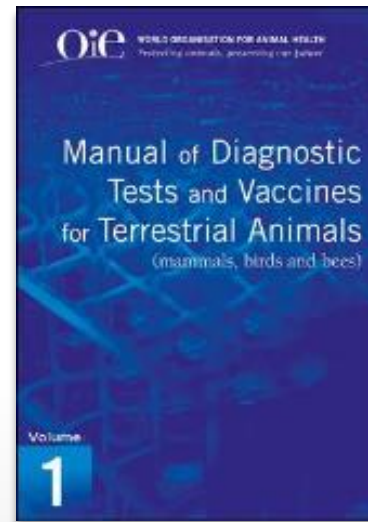
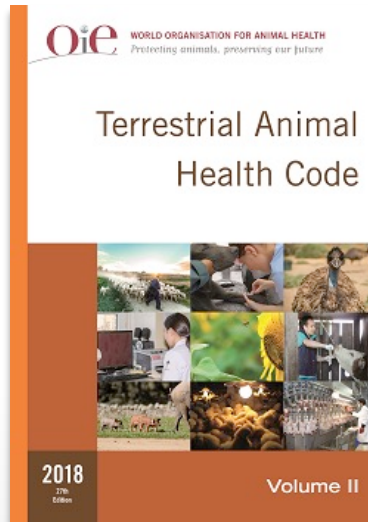
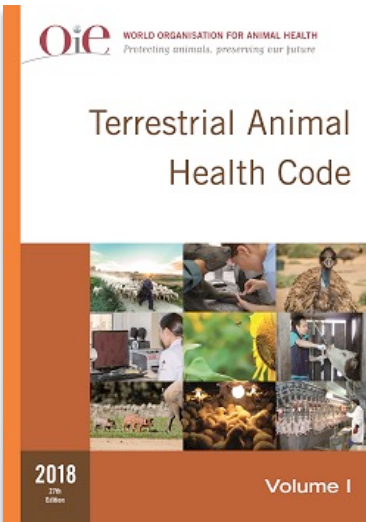
- For disease prevention and control
- For quality of Veterinary Services/  
Aquatic Animal Health Services
- For safe international trade

The OIE is **recognised by the WTO SPS Agreement** as the international standard setting organisation for animal health and zoonoses.

➔ OIE standards contribute to a **fairer rules-based trading system** by supporting **international harmonisation**.

# CODES

# MANUALS



# 389

*Total number of chapters*

**Horizontal chapters**

- General concepts

**Vertical chapters**

- Disease specific

# Aquatic and Terrestrial Codes

- Measures and procedures for most of the theoretical and practical aspects of establishing efficient control of animal diseases, including
  - Setting up veterinary services
  - Surveillance and monitoring
  - Risk assessment
  - Preparedness
  - Animal welfare
  - Etc...
- And measures for the prevention of infection through trade

# Aquatic and Terrestrial Manuals

- General standards for the management of veterinary diagnostic laboratories and vaccine facilities;
- Standards on validation of diagnostic tests, manufacture of vaccines, biotechnology, antimicrobial susceptibility testing;
- Standards for diagnostic tests and vaccines for specific diseases

# Specific standards on specific diseases

- FMD: Terrestrial Code 8.8
  - disease free status, vaccination, regionalization,
- PPR: Terrestrial Code 14.7
  - Disease free status, regionalisation, protective vaccination, etc.
- LSD: Terrestrial Code 11.9
- Section 5 is dedicated to general standards for trade.

# OIE International Standards, the basis for...



Ensuring transparency and enhancing knowledge of the worldwide animal health situation.



Development of national policies and national sanitary systems



Assessment of potential trading partners and their health situation



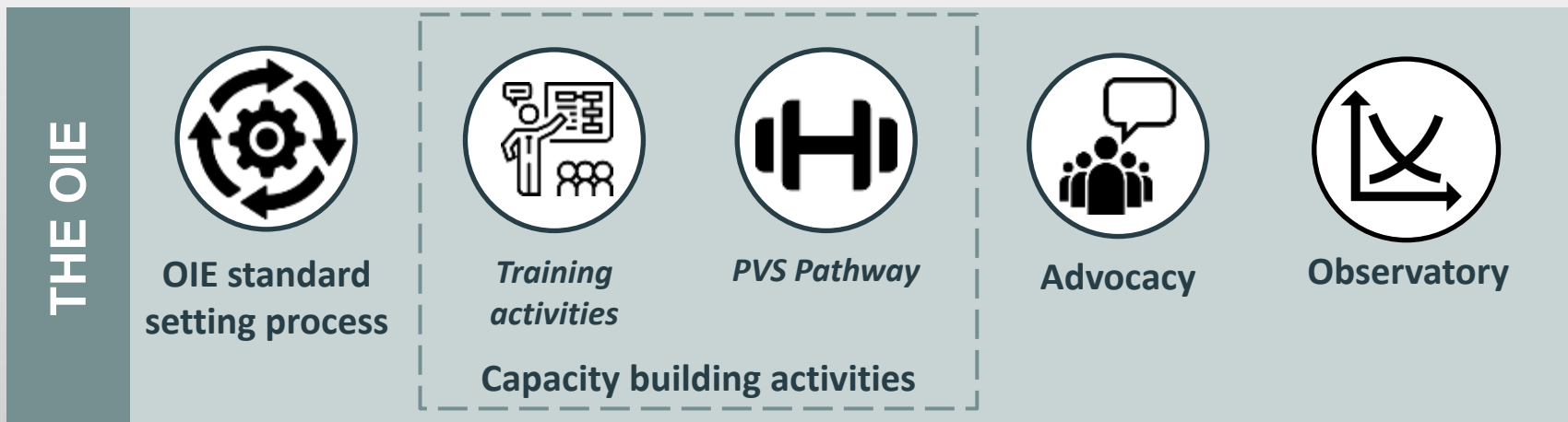
Drafting of import sanitary measures, according to the commodity and their origin



Veterinary certification and export/import procedures



# Implementation of OIE International Standards a shared responsibility...



# OIE standards in the context of the WTO SPS Agreement

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## WTO Agreement on the application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures

- Legal framework for international trade
- Legally binding for WTO Members
- Obligations for importing countries AND exporting countries

Recognises the OIE as international standard setting body for animal health and zoonoses

# Acting as an exporting country



## Three-phase process to export and the related links with OIE Standards



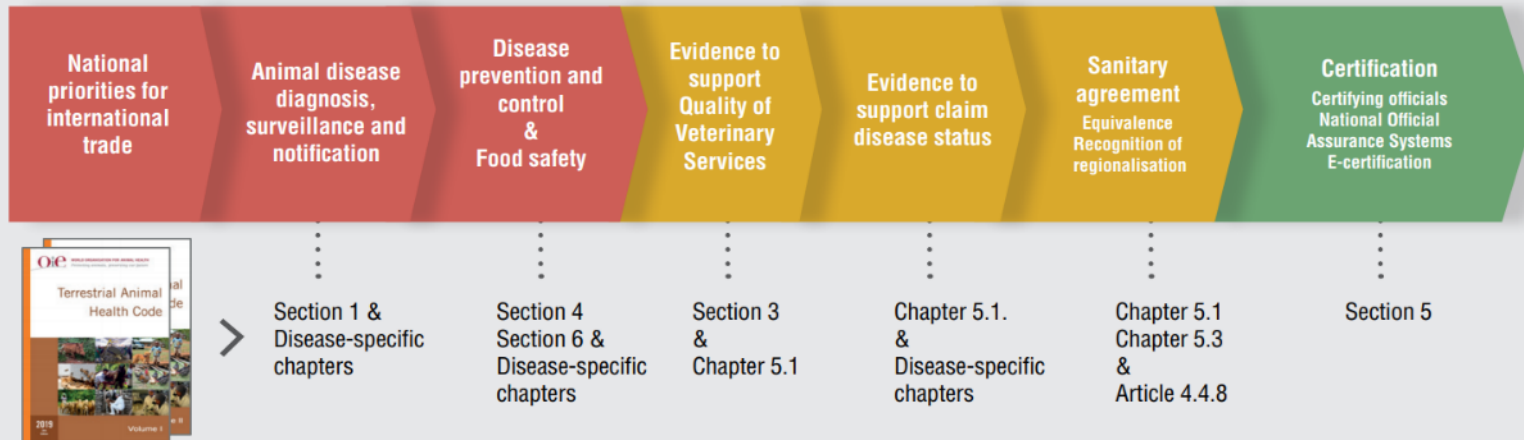
### BEFORE TRADE NEGOTIATION



### DURING TRADE NEGOTIATION



### AFTER NEGOTIATION, IMPLEMENTATION

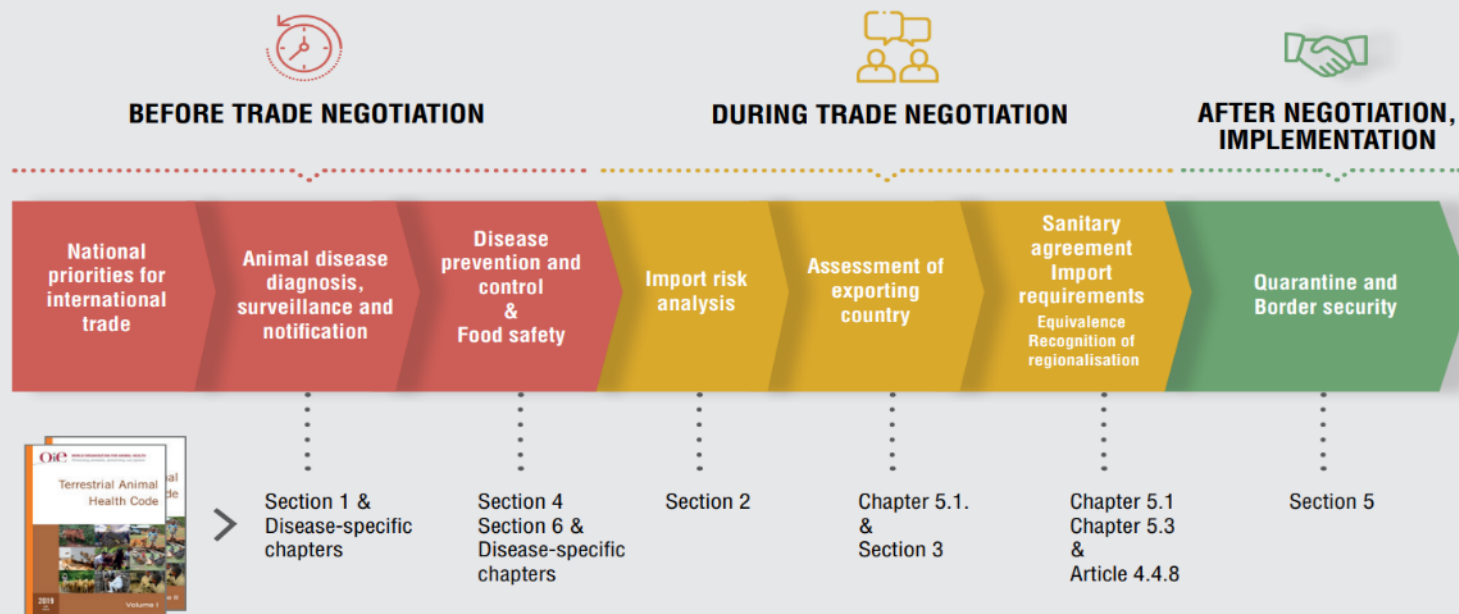


Source: Reports prepared in the framework of 2020 Technical Item “Required competencies of Veterinary Services in the context of international trade: opportunities and challenges” <https://www.oie.int/en/conferences-events/2020-world-assembly-of-the-oie-delegates/technical-item/>

# Acting as an importing country



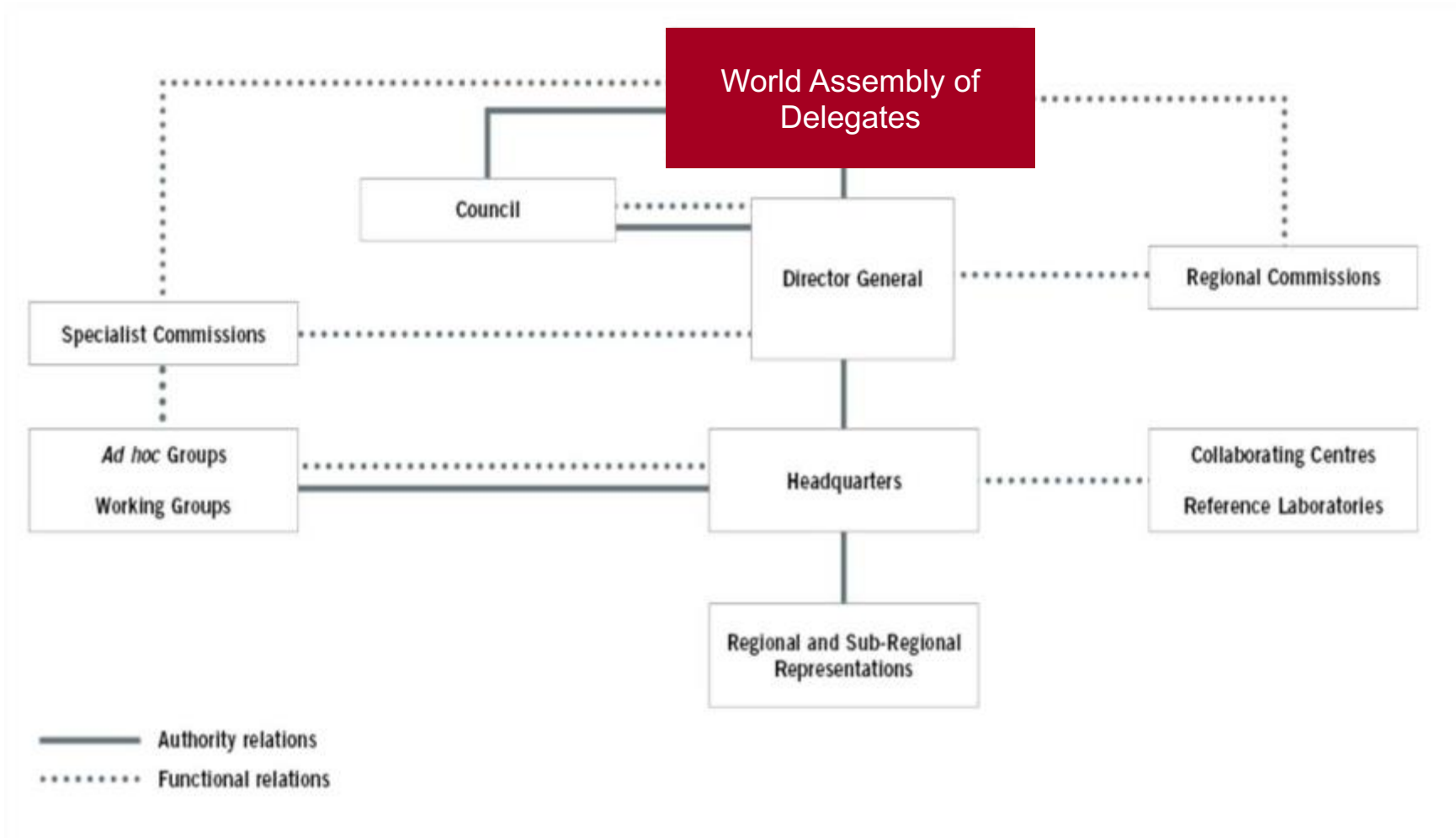
## Three-phase process to import and the related links with OIE Standards



Source: Reports prepared in the framework of 2020 Technical Item “Required competencies of Veterinary Services in the context of international trade: opportunities and challenges” <https://www.oie.int/en/conferences-events/2020-world-assembly-of-the-oie-delegates/technical-item/>

## The makers: role of the OIE delegates

# Governance structures of the OIE



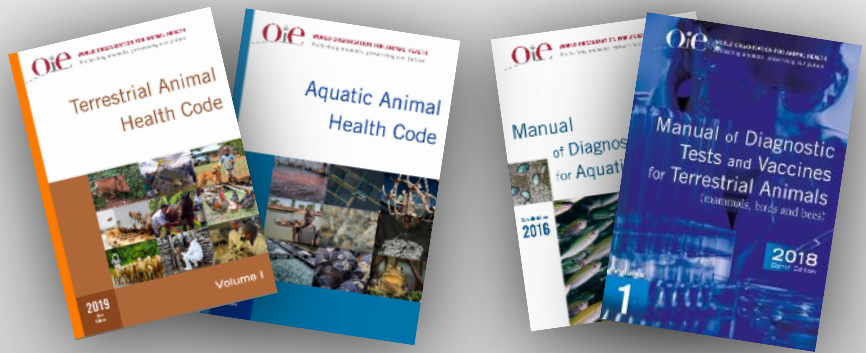
# World Assembly of Delegates

*Highest authority of the OIE*

- Composed of all national Delegates of the OIE
- Convenes at least once a year in May



**Adopts the OIE Standards published in the OIE Codes and Manuals**



**1 Member = 1 vote**



# The Delegate

*National Representative for the OIE*



- Responsible for negotiating international veterinary standards
- Notification to the OIE of the national animal disease situation
- National representative with international status

**Appointed by the national government**

*(most frequently, the country's Chief Veterinary Officer)*



# OIE requirements: development process

Here is a video explaining, in brief, the OIE standard setting process, designed to enable transparency and comprehensiveness

[OIE Standard setting](#)

# OIE international standard setting-process is

**Science-based**



**Specialist Commissions  
Working & Ad-hoc Groups**

**Consensus-based**



**2 Cycles of  
comments by Delegates**

**Inclusiveness**



**Key role of Delegates to  
consult national  
stakeholders**

**Adoption by resolution of the World Assembly (182 Members)**

## Global and regional initiatives

# Overview of prevention activities

## What is the GF-TADs?



Joint FAO/OIE initiative formalized in May 2004 by the “FAO-OIE GF-TADs general agreement”

- to combine the strengths of both international organizations
- Addressing global and regional levels

To limit the impact of animal diseases on livelihoods and international trade

- Improved prevention, detection and control
- Enhanced local and national capacity of animal health systems

# Overview of prevention activities

## GF-TADs Governance and priority diseases

### GF-TADs governance



*4 Global priority diseases:*  
**FMD**  
**PPR**  
**post-RP**  
**ASF**

*Regional priority diseases*

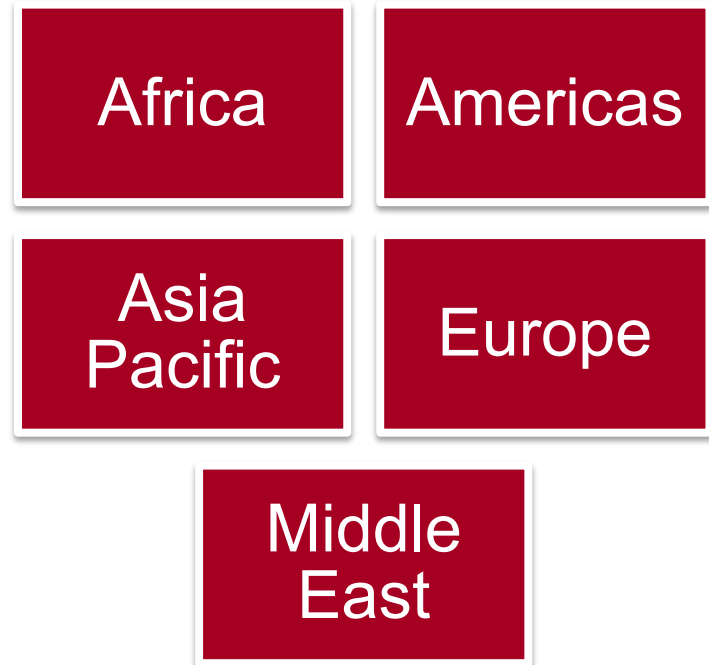
11<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Global Steering Committee of GF-TADs, 3-4 November and 17 December 2020

# Regional GF-TADs governance: Regional Steering Committee (RSC)

## Advisory bodies

Chaired by elected president  
representative FAO and OIE HQs  
Regional representatives FAO and  
OIE  
4 Members of Bureau of OIE regional  
Commission  
1 representative from WHO  
representative of specific donors  
(DTRA?)  
representative of RECs, RSO, RSU

Target of 1 meeting per year



# Activities at the regional level

## *Peste des Petits Ruminants*

- SRR Nur Sultan is leading on PPR activities in the european region, with regional « roadmap » meetings in helping national authorities coordinate control the disease and achieve free status
- Recommendations
- Evaluation

3<sup>rd</sup> PPR Roadmap meeting for Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) Region  
26 - 28 August 2019, Tashkent, Uzbekistan  
Provisional roadmap for 2019-2030, based on self-assessment questionnaires

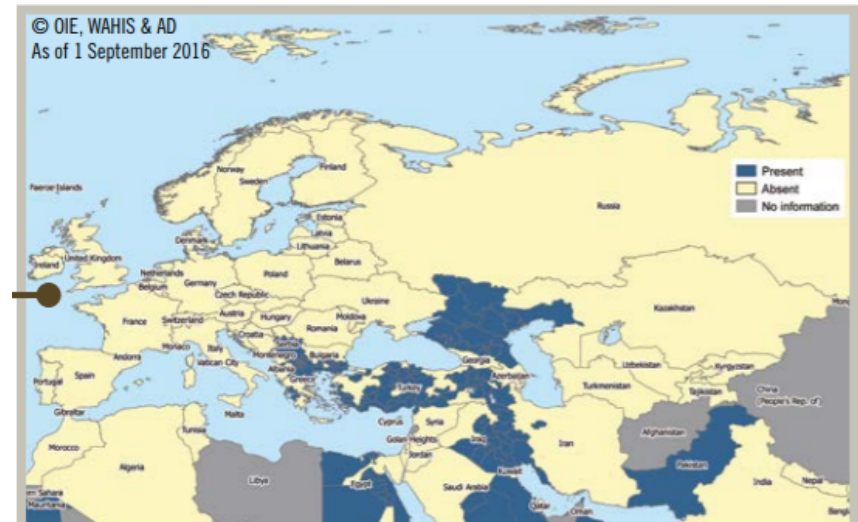
|                    | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020        | 2021        | 2022        | 2023        | 2024 | 2025 | 2026        | 2027 | 2028        | 2029        | 2030 |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------|------|-------------|------|-------------|-------------|------|
| Armenia            | 1    | 1    | 1    | 2    | 4    | 4           | 4           | Status Free |             |      |      |             |      |             |             |      |
| Azerbaijan         | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 4    | 4           | Status Free |             |             |      |      |             |      |             |             |      |
| Georgia            | 1    | 1    | 1    | 2    | 3    | 4           | 4           | Status Free |             |      |      |             |      |             |             |      |
| Iran               | 1    | 2    | 2    | 2    | 2    | 2           | 3           | 3           | 3           | 4    | 4    | Status Free |      |             |             |      |
| Kazakhstan (North) | 3    | 3    | 3    | 4    | 4    | Status Free |             |             |             |      |      |             |      |             |             |      |
| Kazakhstan (South) | 3    | 3    | 3    | 3    | 3    | 4           | 4           | Status Free |             |      |      |             |      |             |             |      |
| Kyrgyzstan         | 1    | 1    | 1    | 2    | 3    | 3           | 4           | 4           | Status Free |      |      |             |      |             |             |      |
| Tadjikistan        | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 2           | 2           | 2           | 3           | 3    | 3    | 4           | 4    | 4           | Status Free |      |
| Turkey (Anatolia)  | 2    | 2    | 2    | 3    | 3    | 3           | 4           | 4           | Status Free |      |      |             |      |             |             |      |
| Turkey (Thrace)    | 3    | 3    | 4    | 3    | 3    | 3           | 4           | 4           | Status Free |      |      |             |      |             |             |      |
| Turkmenistan       | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 2    | 2           | 2           | 2           | 3           | 3    | 3    | 4           | 4    | Status Free |             |      |
| Uzbekistan         | 1    | 1    | 1    | 3    | 4    | 4           | Status Free |             |             |      |      |             |      |             |             |      |

*In gray, countries that did not attend the meeting in Tashkent. Data to be updated later*

# Activities at the regional level

## *Lumpy Skin Disease*

- Spread since 2012
- Also coordinated from Nur Sultan SRR
- The standing group of experts bring them together regularly to discuss the evolution of the disease in the region, and find ways to fight its advance, including vaccination.





# Conclusions

- Countries collaborate with the help of international organisations on common priorities
- This is in part formalised by a framework of Standards, in part by other tools
- Countries can thus improve the state of their herds for the benefit of farmers, meeting international standards and access international markets



WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH  
*Protecting animals, preserving our future*

# Thank you for your attention

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