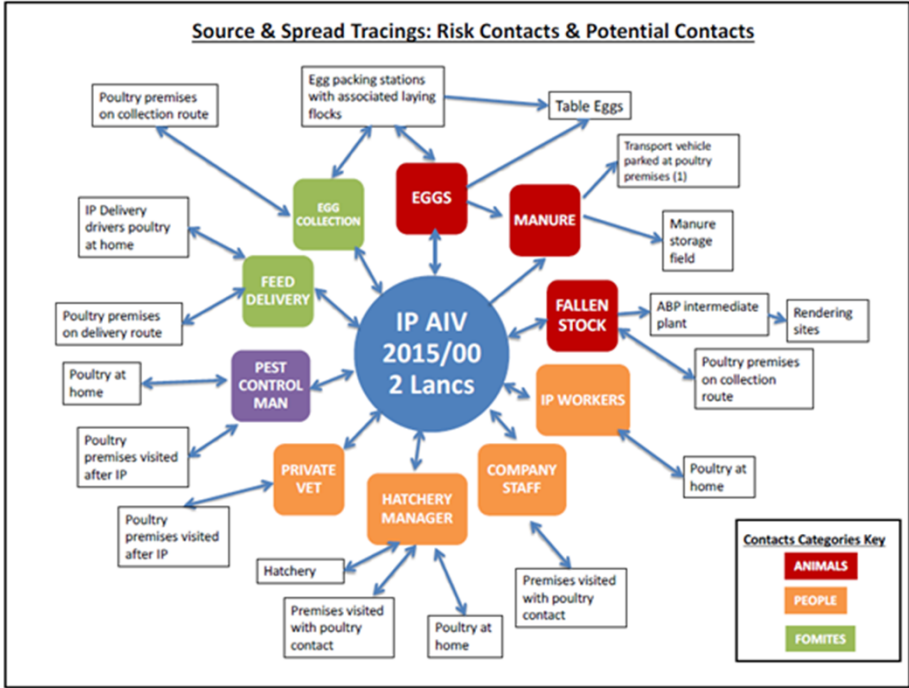

Dr Matthew Stone
Deputy Director General
International Standards and Science

OIE standards on zoning and compartmentalisation and their implementation

SPS COMMITTEE THEMATIC SESSION ON REGIONALIZATION
TUESDAY, 11 JULY 2017
WTO, GENEVA

Agenda

- Introduction to the topic: zoning examples
- SPS Agreement and OIE standards
- Challenges, opportunities, commitments



https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/469948/ai-epi-report-july-2015.pdf

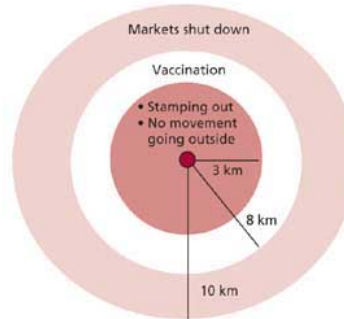
Zoning in Asia for Avian Influenza 1995-2004

CAMBODIA, VIET NAM, REPUBLIC OF KOREA

- Movement control
- No trade, markets shut down (Viet Nam)
- Eggs from ducks destroyed (Republic of Korea)

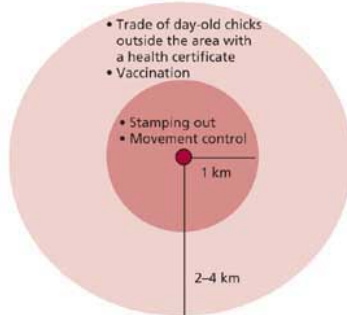


CHINA

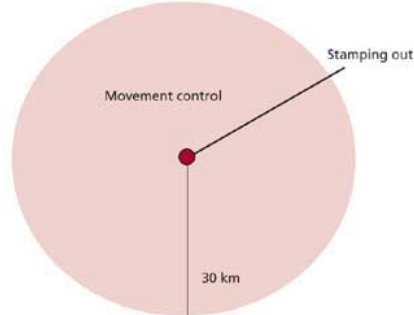


INDONESIA

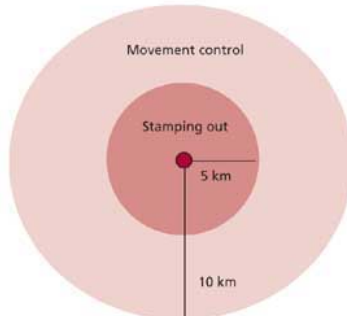
- Trade of day-old chicks outside the area with a health certificate
- Vaccination



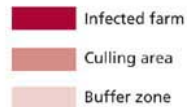
JAPAN



THAILAND



Legend







Illustrating configuration and size of the culling areas and the buffer zones variation between countries

Source: FAO EMPRES Transboundary Animal Diseases Bulletin: Issue No. 25, 2004







Last update May 2015



-  Veterinary Cordon Fence
 FMD free zone where vaccination is not practised, located south to the veterinary cordon fence (February 1997)
 Zone of Namibia without a recognised FMD status, covering the districts of Kavango East, Ohangwena, Omusati, Oshana, Zambezi and part of Kavango West, Kunene, Oshikoto and Otjozondjupa
 District Framed districts are partly included in the FMD free zone where vaccination is not practised
- * Date shown in brackets indicates when the relevant application was submitted to the OIE by the Delegate.

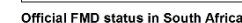
Last update May 2017




- | | |
|---|--|
|  | FMD free zone where vaccination is not practised, consisting of zones 3c, 4b, 5, 6a, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 (January 2009, November 2009 and August 2014), covering Gaborone, Ghanzi, Hukuntsi, Jwaneng, Kanye, Lobatse, Mahalapye, Mochudi, Molepolole, Palapye, Serowe, Tseabong and part of Francistown, Lethakane and Nata |
|  | FMD free zone where vaccination is not practised, consisting of zone 4a (August 2014), consisting of part of Lethakane |
|  | FMD free zone where vaccination is not practised, consisting of zone 3c Maletsweng (August 2014), consisting of part of Francistown |
|  | FMD free zone where vaccination is not practised, consisting of zone 6b (August and November 2014), consisting of part of Francistown |
|  | FMD free zone where vaccination is not practised, consisting of zone 3b (August 2016), consisting of part of Nata |
|  | Zone of Botswana without a recognised FMD status, covering Shakawe, Kasane, Maun, Selebi-Phikwe, part of Nata and part of Lethakane |

* Dates shown in brackets indicate when the relevant applications were submitted to the OIE by the Delegate

Last update May 2015

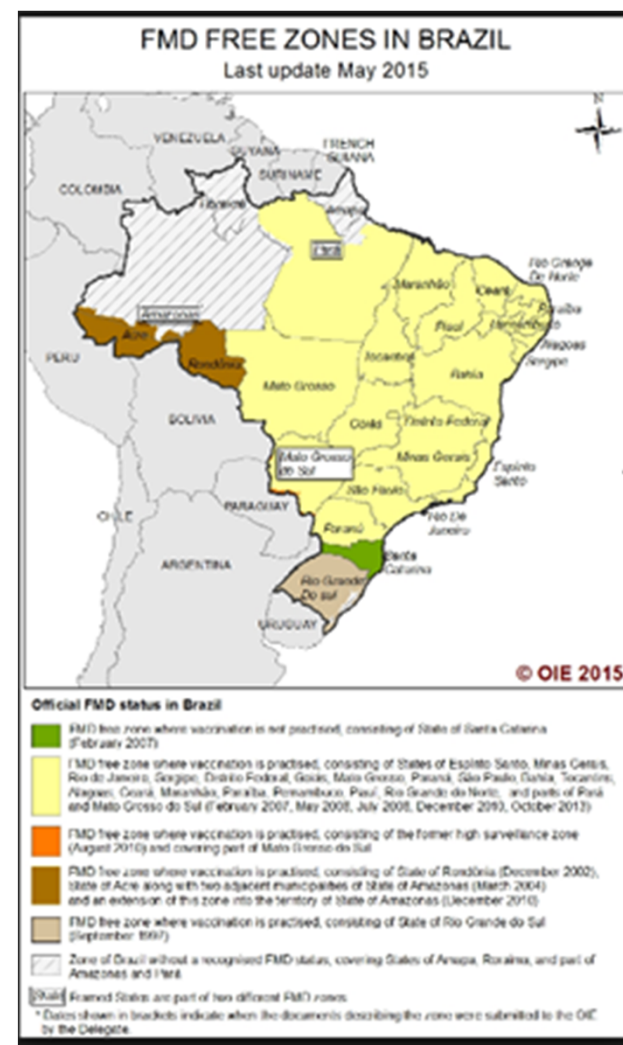
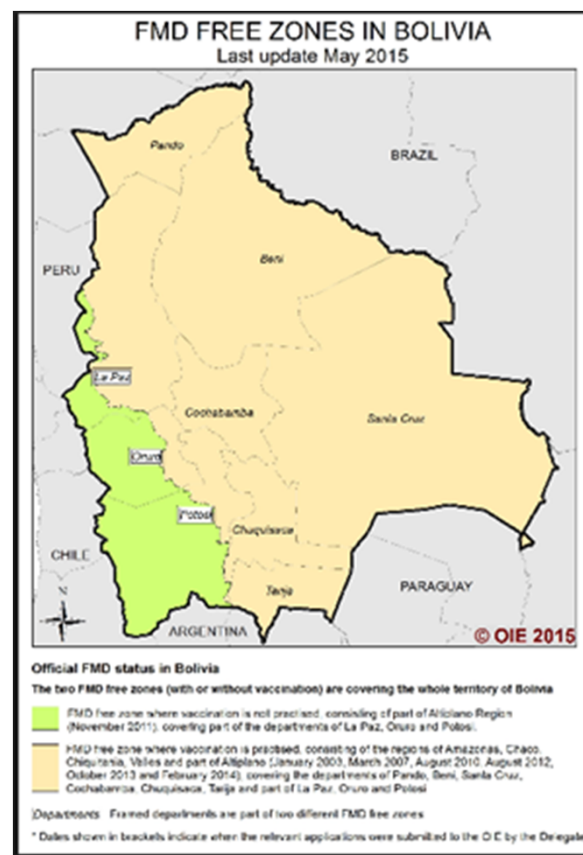
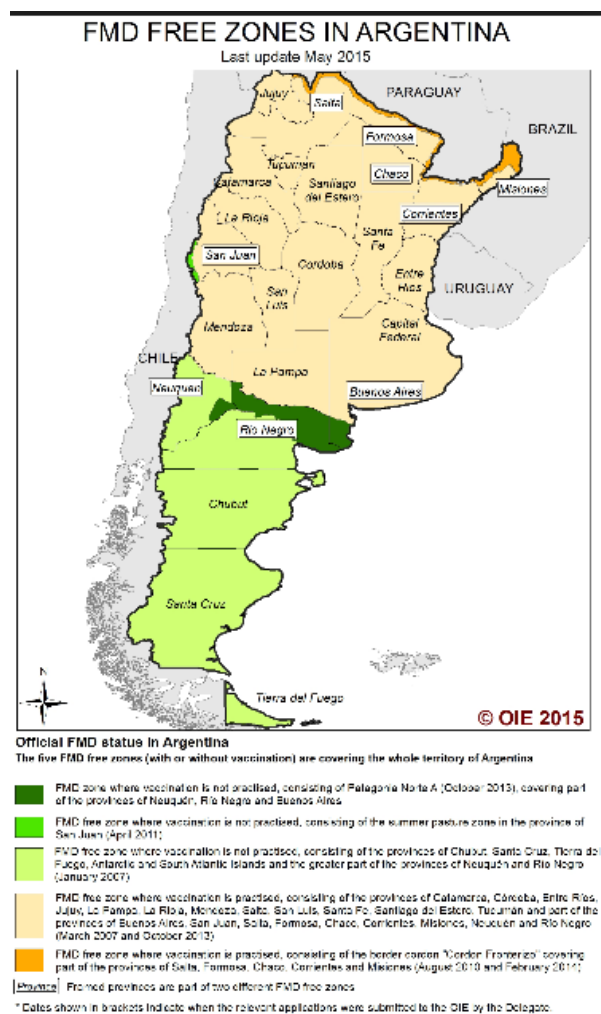


-  FMD free zone where vaccination is not practised, consisting of the provinces of Eastern Cape Province, Free State, Gauteng, North West Province, Northern Cape Province, West Cape Province and part of KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo and Mpumalanga (May 2005 and January 2014)

[Province] Framed provinces are partly included in the FMD free zone

* Dates shown in brackets indicate when the documents describing the zone were submitted to the OIE by the Delegate.

Examples from South America: FMD free zones recognised by OIE





FMD Control in SEA and China: Managing the risk of transboundary animal movements

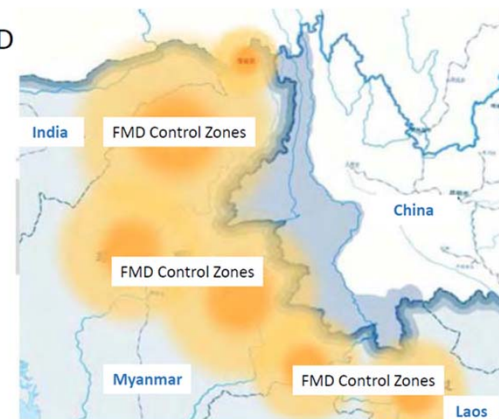
Establishment of Export Zones

Proposed China-SEA FMD control/Livestock trade zones in 2017



Establishment of Export Zones

Proposed China-SEA FMD control/Livestock trade zones after 2019





Canadian Food Inspection Agency



Canada

 Search

- About the CFIA
- Food
- Animals
- Plants
- Industry Guidance

Home → Animals → Terrestrial Animals → Diseases → Reportable → AI → 2015 - Investigation - Ontario → Ontario 2015

Acts and Regulations

Terrestrial Animals

Biosecurity

Diseases

Exports

Hatchery

Humane Transport

Imports

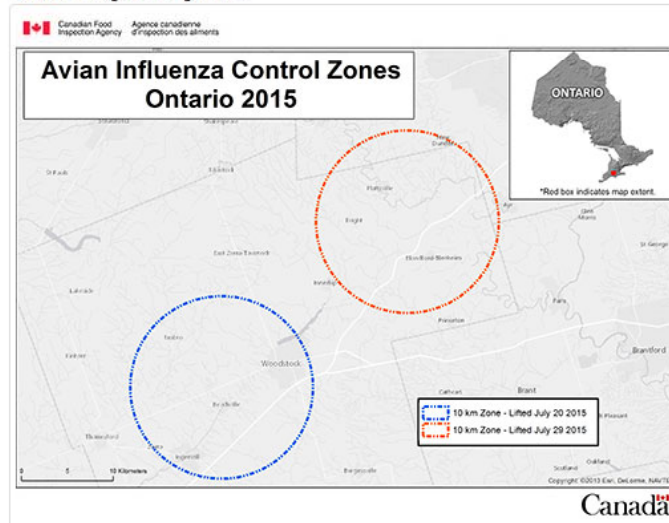
Offices

Traceability

Avian Influenza Control Zones – Ontario 2015

The Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) has established Avian Influenza Control Zones in Ontario to control the movement of animals, products and equipment in the areas to minimize disease spread.

Click on image for larger view



Avian Influenza Control Zones

The boundary of the first Avian Influenza Control Zone (lifted July 20, 2015) covered a 10 km radius from the single premises confirmed to be infected with avian influenza, located in Oxford County, Ontario. The boundary of the second Avian Influenza Control Zone covers a 10 km radius from the second premises confirmed to be infected with avian influenza. The zone spans across a portion of Oxford County and Waterloo County, Ontario.

[Acts and Regulations](#)[Terrestrial Animals](#)[Biosecurity](#)[Diseases](#)[Exports](#)[Hatchery](#)[Humane Transport](#)[Imports](#)[Offices](#)[Traceability](#)

Avian influenza investigation in Ontario - 2015

Canada has notified the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) that as of October 8, 2015, Ontario is considered free of notifiable avian influenza. This declaration is based on the successful completion of a three month surveillance period following the eradication of notifiable avian influenza in domestic poultry in the province.

Statements and Updates - 2015

- 2015-07-29 – **Statement** – [CFIA Removes Final Avian Influenza Control Zone](#)
- 2015-07-20 – **Statement** – [CFIA Removes First Avian Influenza Control Zone](#)
- 2015-04-22 – **Statement** – [The Canadian Food Inspection Agency Establishes a Second Avian Influenza Control Zone](#)
- 2015-04-18 – **News Release** – [Avian influenza confirmed on second farm in Southern Ontario](#)
- 2015-04-12 – **Statement** – [The Canadian Food Inspection Agency Establishes Avian Influenza Control Zone](#)
- 2015-04-08 – **Statement** – [Avian influenza in Southern Ontario confirmed as H5N2](#)
- 2015-04-07 – **Statement** – [CFIA continues avian influenza investigation in Ontario](#)
- 2015-04-06 – **News Release** – [Avian influenza confirmed on farm in Southern Ontario](#)

Additional Information

- [Avian Biosecurity – Protect Poultry, Prevent Disease](#)
- [Avian Influenza investigation in British Columbia - 2014/2015](#)
- [Animal Health Compensation - What to expect when an animal is ordered destroyed](#)
 - [Compensation for Destroyed Animals Regulations – Chicken, Turkeys, Ducks and Geese](#)
- [CFIA Investigation Highlights Ontario Avian Influenza 2015 Outbreak](#)
 - [Outbreak Investigation Report on H5N2 Avian Influenza in Ontario](#)
- [How to prevent and detect disease in backyard flocks and pet birds](#)
- [Infected Premises Table](#)
- [Map of Control Zones](#)
- [Questions and Answers](#)
- [Strengthen On-Farm Biosecurity During Wild Bird Migration](#)
- [Timeline of Events](#)
- [What to expect if your animals are infected](#)

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) has confirmed several findings of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) since mid-December 2014.



MANAGING *BONAMIA OSTREAE* – a flat oyster parasite

BACKGROUND

The parasite *Bonamia ostreae* was detected for the first time in New Zealand in early 2015. Overseas, infection with this parasite has been lethal for some flat oyster species.

It is not yet known how *Bonamia ostreae* would affect New Zealand's flat oyster (the Bluff or dredge oyster – *Tiostrea chilensis*) but it is thought that it would be similar to infection with *Bonamia exitiosa* – a closely related parasite that has been in New Zealand since the 1960s and which has impacted the Bluff oyster fishery in Southland.

To date, *Bonamia ostreae* is present in two farming operations and the wild in the Marlborough Sounds, including in scattered low-density populations in Queen Charlotte and Pelorus Sounds, and an aquaculture facility at the top of the South Island. MPI monitoring has not found it anywhere else, including New Zealand's key areas of flat oyster farming and harvest – Foveaux Strait, Otago, the Chatham Islands, and North Island. It is not known how it entered New Zealand.

Other bivalves, in particular Pacific oysters, green-lipped (Greenshell) mussels and geoduck are not susceptible to disease caused by *Bonamia ostreae*, but they may be able to carry the parasite and transmit it to flat oysters.

There is no human health impact from consuming oysters that may contain the parasite. The discovery of *Bonamia ostreae* in New Zealand does not raise any food safety concern. MPI's advice, to consumers here and internationally, is that fresh, good quality New Zealand oysters are safe to eat.

LOOKING OUT FOR *BONAMIA OSTREAE*

Bonamia ostreae is very difficult to recognise in wild or farmed oysters. Typically the only sign of infection is the occurrence of mass oyster deaths.

In general, signs of disease caused by this parasite, which can go undetected, are:

- » poor condition;
- » gills appear eroded;
- » yellow discolouration of the gills and mantle.

Farmers and harvesters observing these signs in flat oysters, or a mass mortality event, should report the situation immediately to MPI on the 24/7 Pests and Diseases Hotline: 0800 80 99 66.

PROTECTING NEW ZEALAND'S FLAT OYSTERS WITH MOVEMENT CONTROLS ON SHELLFISH STOCK

MPI has introduced measures to protect the wild flat oysters in Foveaux Strait, Otago and in the Chatham Islands from the introduction of *Bonamia ostreae*.

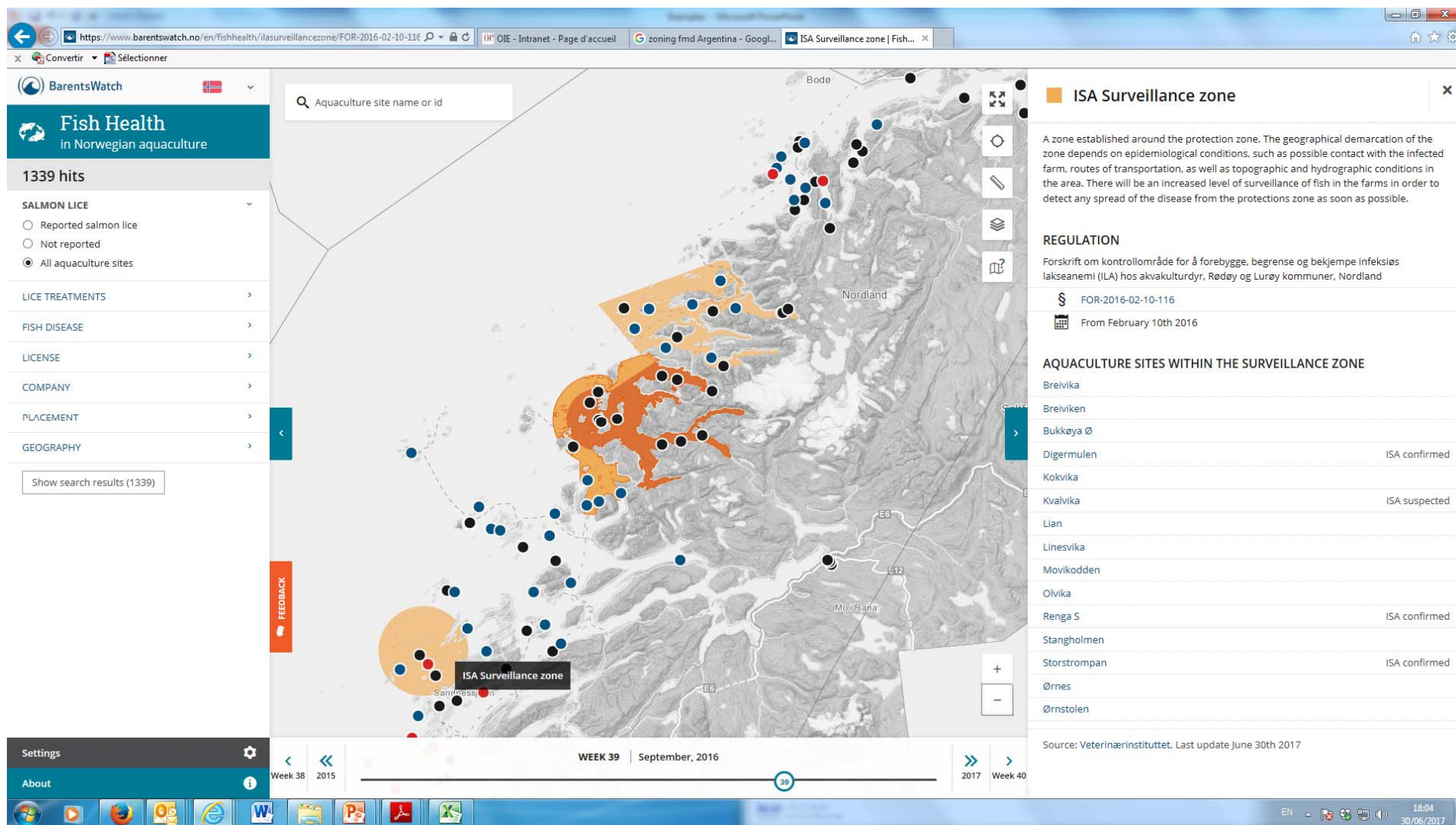
A Controlled Area Notice has been issued that legally restricts the movement of some shellfish species including their spat from the higher risk area of Marlborough/Nelson to Foveaux Strait and Stewart Island, Otago and the Chathams.

The notice also sets out a Contained Zone that takes in the region of Marlborough and the area within the boundaries of Nelson City and extends out to 12 nautical miles offshore. It also creates a Protected Zone that takes in two areas – the Southland/Otago regions and the Chatham Islands and out to 12 nautical miles from their coasts.



www.mpi.govt.nz

July 2016



Regionalisation - General Application

- Response to outbreaks
- Disease control in endemic situation
- Control a trans-boundary risk
- Protect a sub-population

and

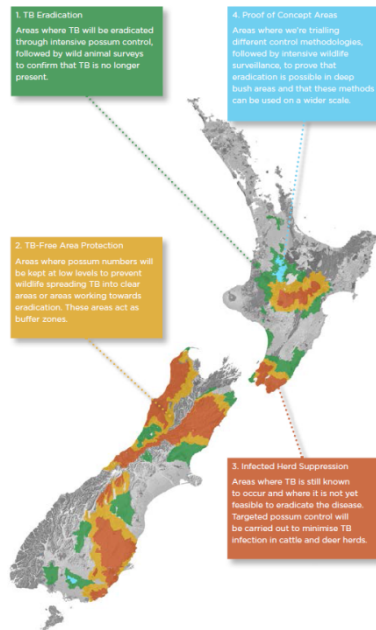
- Assurance for trade purposes
- Both terrestrial and aquatic scenarios

Regionalisation - General Principles

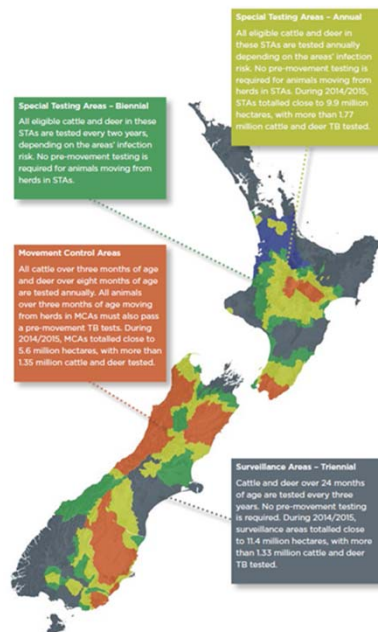
- Understand the underlying disease epidemiology
 - Transmission pathways: animal/product/fomite movements
 - Spread dynamics: contact rates in population at risk
 - Targeted risk management for disease control
 - Targeted surveillance for early detection
- Rational risk-based programme codified in clear rules
- Veterinary Authority regulatory, financial and technical resources and capability
- Stakeholder management systems underpinning a culture of compliance
- Monitoring through periodic audits, and enforcement as needed

Strategic Objectives

Map 1: Plan for progressive eradication – what we do where

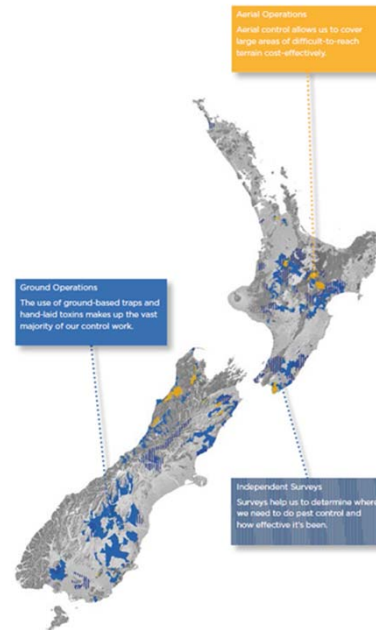


Map 3: Disease control areas (DCAs)



Operational tactics: Herd Management

Map 2: Pest control operations



Map 1: Vector risk areas

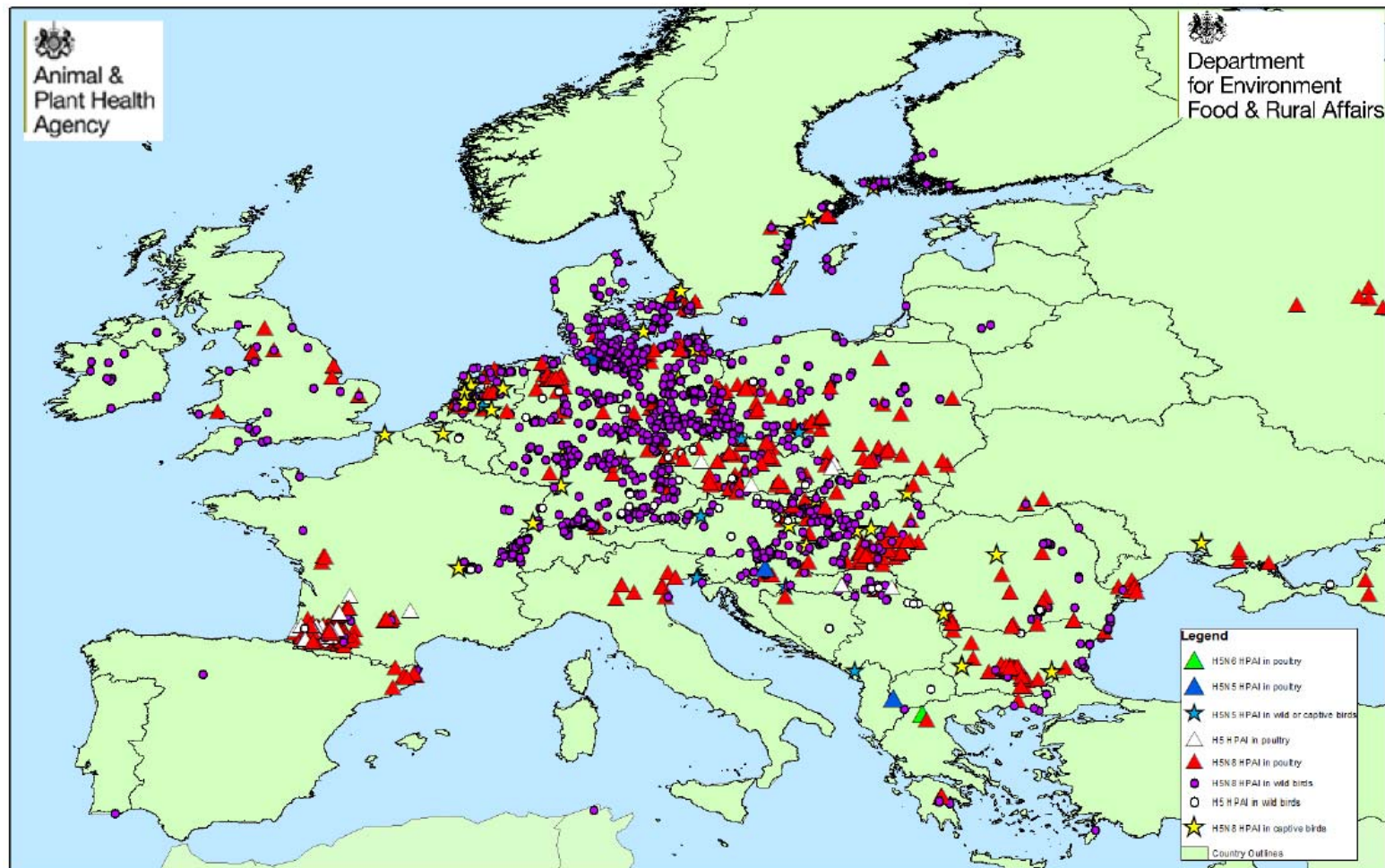


Operational tactics: Aerial poisoning

<http://www.tbfree.org.nz>

Risk: Infected Vectors

Avian Influenza H5N8 in EU 2016-2017



Date Prepared 28/03/2017

Outbreaks of H5N8 HPAI in poultry, captive and wild birds
October - March 2017

Actual Scale 1:20,000,000

Map prepared by IDM

0 137.5275 550 825 1,100
Km

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/avian-influenza-bird-flu-in-europe>

SPS Agreement and OIE standards

Harmonization (SPS Article 3)

‘Members shall base their measures on international standards,...where they exist, except as otherwise provided in this Agreement...’

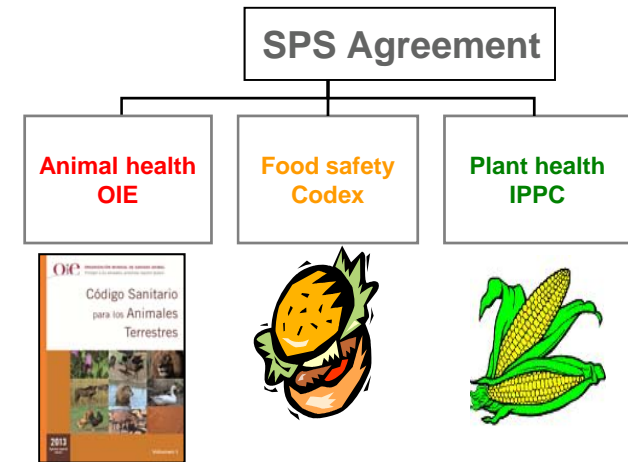
Adaption to Regional Conditions (SPS Article 6)

‘Members shall ensure ... measures are adapted to the sanitary ... characteristics of an area ...

In assessing ... Members shall take into account ...prevalence ...control programmes ...criteria or guidelines developed by international organisations

Exporting members ... shall provide the necessary evidence thereof ...to demonstrate ... such areas are, and are likely to remain ..

... access shall be given ...for inspection, testing and other relevant procedures.’



International standard setting organizations
The Three Sisters

(Annex A: Definition point 3)

International standards

- (a) for food safety, ... established by the [Codex Alimentarius Commission](#)...
- (b) for animal health and zoonoses, ... developed under the auspices of the [OIE](#)
- (c) for plant health, ... developed under the auspices of the [IPPC](#)

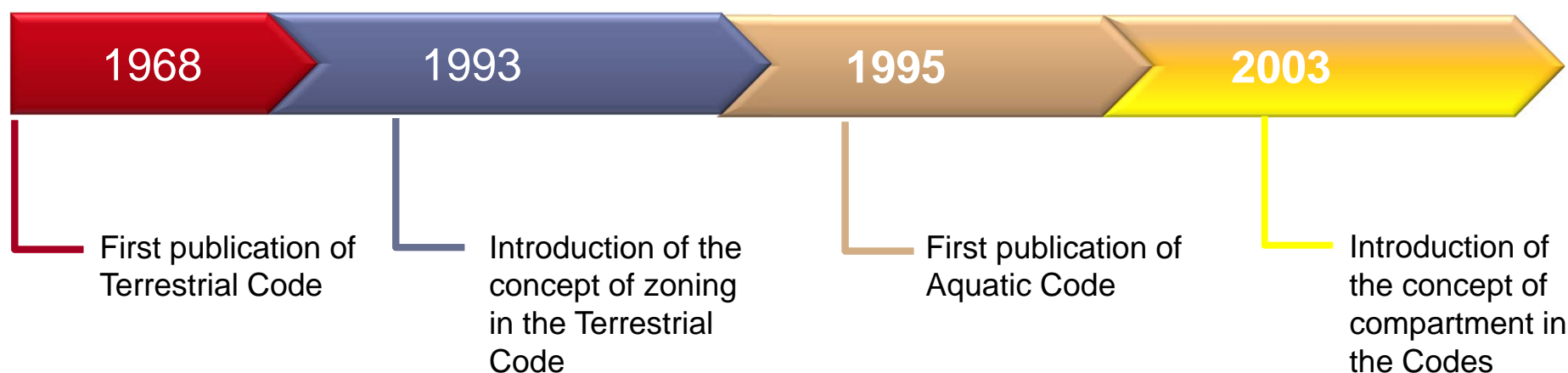
WTO dispute processes relevant to regionalization

DS430 US poultry case, DS447 ARG beef , DS475 EU pork cases

- **In DS430 (US and India, avian influenza, poultry meat) the Panel found that:**
 - the respondent's measures were inconsistent with Article 5.6, as it did not accept the alternative measures (recognition of disease-free zones) that were significantly less trade restrictive than an import prohibition
- **In DS447 (Argentina and US, FMD, beef) the Panel concluded that:**
 - the respondent's measures were not based on the relevant OIE standards, as it did not accept the meat products from regions that were FMD-free with vaccination, and failed to recognize the regions as FMD free without vaccination
- **In DS475 (EU and Russia, ASF, pork) the Panel concluded that:**
 - the respondent's measures were inconsistent with Article 6.1, as it did not adapt its measures to the disease free areas where the products subject to that measure originated

OIE timeline

- The concept of **zoning** was developed in in **1993** to **limit trade impacts to those parts** of the country affected by the **disease exists**
- The concept of **compartmentalisation** was introduced following concern about the spread of H5N1 avian influenza in **2003**
- These concepts are **equally applicable** to terrestrial and aquatic animals and has been progressed in parallel by the OIE

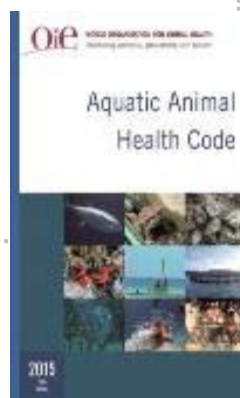
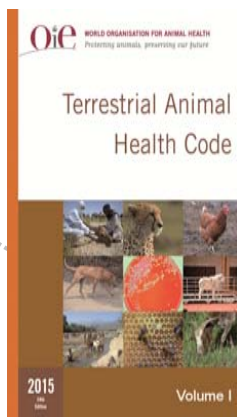


OIE international standards

- standards for improving animal health and welfare and **veterinary public health**

CODES

- Terrestrial
- Aquatic



Definitions

Horizontal

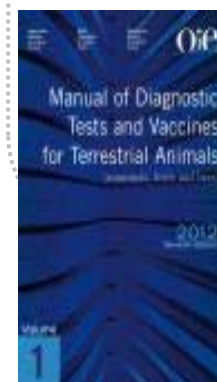
- General concepts

Vertical

- Disease specific

MANUALS

- Terrestrial
- Aquatic



OIE Definitions

■ Zone/region

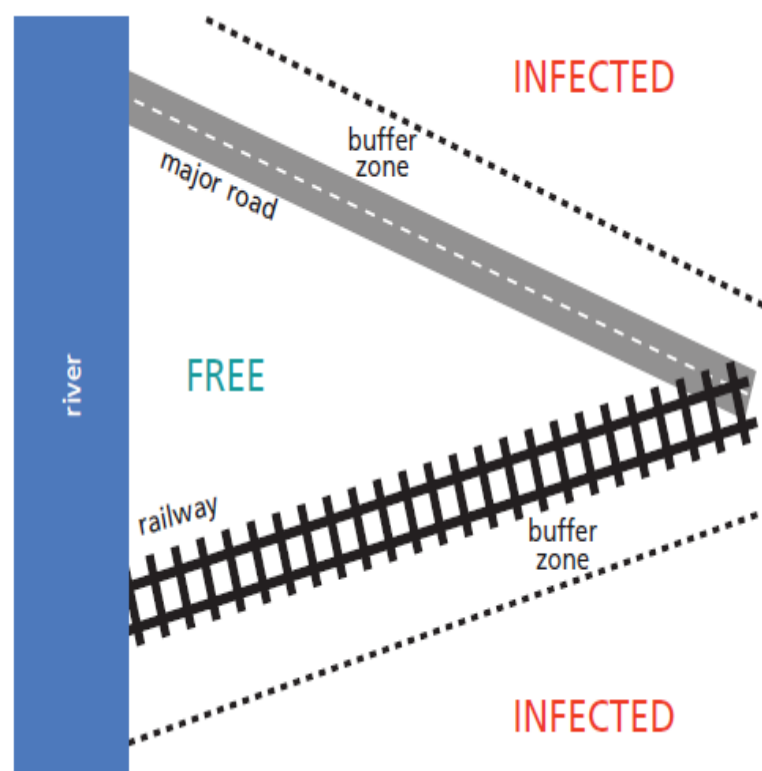
- ✓ means **a clearly defined part of a territory** containing an animal subpopulation with a distinct health status with respect to a specific disease for which required surveillance, control and biosecurity measures have been applied for the purpose of international trade
- ✓ zoning applies to an animal subpopulation defined primarily on a **geographical basis** (using natural, artificial or legal boundaries)

■ Compartment

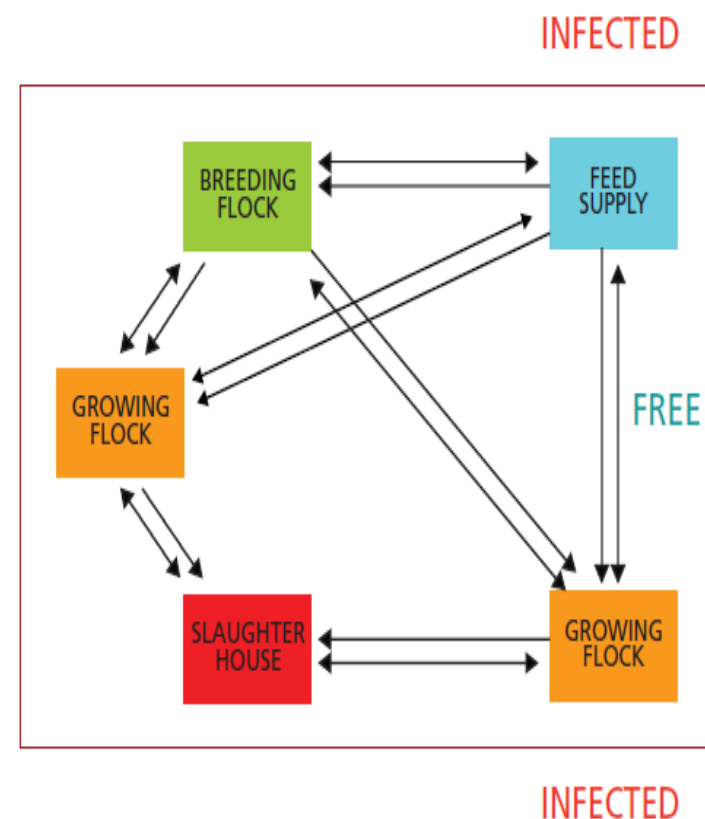
- ✓ means an **animal subpopulation** contained in one or more establishments **under a common biosecurity management system** with a distinct health status with respect to a specific disease or specific diseases.....
- ✓ applies to an animal subpopulation defined primarily by **management** and **husbandry practices** related to biosecurity

Spatial considerations and good management including biosecurity plans play important roles in the application of both concepts

Concepts of zoning and compartmentalisation



Zoning



Compartmentalisation

OIE Terrestrial Code: Horizontal Chapter 4.3

Chapter 4.3 Zoning and Compartmentalization

- assist Member Countries wishing to **establish and maintain different subpopulations** within their territory
- applied in accordance with the measures in the **relevant disease chapter(s)**
- **to regain free status** following a disease outbreak, follow the recommendations in the relevant disease chapter
- outlines a process through which trading partners may recognize such subpopulations, best implemented by gaining agreement **prior to outbreaks**.

OIE standards – horizontal concepts for Zoning

Containment zone

- ✓ means a defined zone around and including suspected or infected establishments, taking into account the epidemiological factors and results of investigations, where control measures to prevent the spread of the infection are applied
- ✓ implemented in **response to a limited outbreak of disease** in a free country or zone to contain the outbreak, for the purposes of disease control and also for limiting impact on trade

Protection zone

- ✓ means a zone established to protect the health status of animals in a free country or free zone, from those in a country or zone of a different animal health status
- ✓ implemented to **protect the health status of animals in a country or zone that is free** from a given disease against the risk of infection from adjacent countries or zones of different (lower) animal health status

OIE Terrestrial Code: Horizontal Chapter 4.3

- **Article 4.3.2:**

- the importing country **should recognize** the existence of **a zone or compartment**:
 - when the appropriate measures recommended in the Terrestrial Code are applied; and
 - the Veterinary Authority of the exporting country certifies that this is the case

- **Article 4.3.3**

- principles for **defining and establishing** a zone or compartment
 - Clearly defined geographical limits based on natural, artificial and/or legal boundaries
 - Measures implemented on basis of disease epidemiology to prevent entry and ensure early detection

OIE Terrestrial Code: Other relevant Horizontal Chapters

- **Chapter 1.4: Animal Health Surveillance**
 - **Surveillance** requirements to demonstrate freedom

- **Section 3: Quality of Veterinary Services**

- **Chapter 5.3: Procedures relevant to SPS Agreement**
 - Articles on the judgement of **equivalence**
 - Article 5.3.7: Steps to establish a zone or compartment and have it **recognised for international trade**
 - Article 5.3.8 contains a process to **resolve differences** between countries, such as the refusal to recognise a zone, through dispute mediation

OIE Terrestrial Code: Disease Specific Standards

- **Zoning provisions in disease-specific chapters**
 - Aujeszky's disease, Bluetongue, Brucellosis, EHD, RVF, WNF
 - OIE listed bee diseases
 - CSF, ASF
 - Newcastle disease, AI
 - Equine influenza
 - FMD, BSE, CBPP, EBL, TB
 - Scrapie, PPR

- **Compartmentalisation provisions**
 - CSF, ASF, Trichinella
 - Newcastle disease, AI
 - Equine influenza
 - FMD, BSE, CBPP, EBL, TB
 - Scrapie, PPR

OIE Official Recognition Process

- Country or Zone
- For 6 OIE listed diseases
 - FMD, PPR, CBPP, CSF, BSE, AHS
- Application with supporting dossier
- Comprehensive dossier review managed by Scientific Commission
- Option of ground-truthing missions
- Outcome endorsed by OIE World Assembly through Resolution
- Recently updated Standard Operating Procedures

<http://www.oie.int/en/animal-health-in-the-world/official-disease-status/official-recognition-policy-and-procedures/>

Implementation challenges

1. Complex epidemiological situations
2. Regulatory responses are also complex, sometimes not transparent, or not harmonised to OIE standards
3. Selecting the most appropriate approach for the epidemiological situation and the risk management objective (e.g. clarity of objectives; zoning or compartmentalisation; zoning design)
4. Terminology not used consistently in different members e.g. Protection Zone
5. Legislative frameworks may not support the required agility for fast-moving situations
6. Lack of trust in OIE Official Recognition by some members
7. Bilateral recognition specific to particular countries, and may be detailed, time-consuming, expensive and/or lack commitment to equivalence principles
8. Underlying concerns regarding the quality of Veterinary Services
9. Trust and confidence between Veterinary Services underpins the rules-based trading system and requires open sharing of information and investing in relationship development
10. Domestic stakeholders in importing countries may leap to irrational responses based on fear or opportunism during outbreaks
11. Recognition for trade used as a bargaining point in bilateral negotiations

Examples demonstrating the opportunities

- Formal agreements to recognise zoning prior to outbreaks
 - EU sanitary agreements
 - US-Canada HPAI agreement ... extending to FADs ... extending to Quads
- Compartments to protect exports from high-value genetics sector
 - UK poultry genetics compartment (formal recognition pre-outbreak)
 - Bovine genetics industry
- Zoning approaches during international horse sports events
 - Equine Disease Free Zones for equestrian and racing events
- Industry driven international systems based on innovative application of international standards
 - High Health Status, High Performance Horses (HHP) system developed between FEI, IFHA and OIE
- OIE strategic commitment and procedures to create a technically credible and transparent Official Recognition Process

OIE commitments

- Ongoing refinement of Horizontal and Vertical Chapters relating to Regionalisation
 - Chapter 5.3 updated 2017
 - Chapter 4.3. undergoing consultation currently (including new/updated articles clarifying Free Zone, Infected Zone, Protection Zone and Containment Zone; and Bilateral Recognition processes)
 - Chapter 1.6. questionnaires for Official Recognition dossiers under review
 - ASF, CSF, FMD, Avian Influenza
- Working with Scientific Commission to ensure a robust, credible and transparent Official Recognition system that Members can have confidence in and promote within their national systems
- Capacity development programmes for Veterinary Services (with partner assistance):
 - Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) pathway
 - Targeted training for implementation of OIE Standards
 - Implementation of HHP systems
- OIE Observatory for monitoring implementation of Standards
 - System scoping and design over next 12 months
 - Feedback to standard development cycle and capacity development programme

Thank you for your attention



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