

Russian Federation's Experience in the Application of the Regionalization Principle



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A few parentheses

In Russia we distinguish:

- A word “**Region**” (“**Regionalization**”) that means a clearly defined part of a territory containing an animal subpopulation with a distinct health status with respect to a specific infectious disease (all of the diseases together – *R-list*)

and

- A word “**Zone**” (“**Zoning**”) that means a territory established by an official body around a place (a location) where is a case or an outbreak of a specific infectious disease or case of hidden circulation of its causative agent (*Z-list* is more narrow then *R-list*)

R-list includes all of the diseases that are in the OIE-list of notifiable diseases, but *R-list* of infectious diseases is a bit wider then the OIE-list of notifiable diseases

Criteria of official recognition of a free status or free with vaccination - status (if exist) in our system is the same or stricter than in the Code



Statuses of Regions

In Russia we created a ***unified system of applying Region statuses*** with regard to each specific infectious disease of the R-List.

Number of statuses of a Region with regard to one and the same specific infectious disease within this unified system may differ from the number of statuses given for this disease in the OIE Code, for example:

- there are no ***“exclusive” statuses*** for some specific diseases (“provisionally free” status for Aujeszky’s disease, controlled risk etc.)
- there is a ***“free status”*** (our “free status” is the same as in the OIE Code or stricter), “infected status” and a set of criteria for their official recognition. If a region does not correspond to the criteria of recognition of a free status and infected status it will be recognized as an “unspecified status”,
- for free/unspecified/infected regions we have ***statuses with vaccination*** (= OIE’s “where vaccination is practiced”) and ***without vaccination*** for each specific disease against which a vaccine exists (in Russia or somewhere in the World).

The following statuses are applied in Russia:

- ***“free”/“unspecified”/“infected”*** with regard to presence/absence of a disease and it’s causative agent;
- ***“with vaccination”/“without vaccination”*** with regard to vaccination, and
- ***“high”/“medium”/“low”*** with regard to the level of a disease introduction risk (soon, but not now) into the region



Aims of (internal) regionalization

Regionalization is a tool used:

- to prevent spread of the diseases,
- to motivate local government and veterinary services to improve epidemiological situation in a region,
- to facilitate trade between regions of Russia with different statuses,
- to establish officially safe conditions of transportation of animals and other goods between regions of Russia



Legislative basis

International level:

There is Decree of the Government (Russian) which allows us (Rosselkhoz nadzor) to follow (or not to follow) the OIE Code recommendations and standards in case of its conflict with the Russian legislation. So we may use international legislation directly

Supranational level:

We are working now on the Decision of the Eurasian Economic Commission on Regionalization (almost ready, but not enforced)

National level:

- Federal Veterinary law has a chapter devoted to the Regionalization which provides (inter alia) for the Rules of Regionalization and the Decision on Regionalization
 - Ministry of Agriculture enforced Rules of Regionalization
 - Rosselkhoz nadzor enforced Decision on Regionalization



Structure of the Decision on Regionalization

Decision on Regionalization includes:

- **“Body”** of the decision,
- **Appendix on foreign diseases** – list of diseases that are not present in the territory of Russia (there are now preconditions for transference or prohibition of movement of animals and/or products of animal origin),
- **four Appendixes with regard to each specific infectious disease from R-list** (142 diseases):
 - 1-st – table of statuses of regions of the Russian Federation,
 - 2-nd – table of allowed sets of conditions, limitations and restrictions of movement of a specific animal/product between Regions with different and the same statuses,
 - 3-td – list (description) of conditions, limitations and restrictions,
 - 4-th – description of criteria of a status recognition (not enforced till 01/01/18).

Total volume ~ 769 Appendixes ~ 5'500 standard pages



Technical support of implementation

“Cerberus”



“Mercury”



- Volume of the information on Regionalization is too big for manual processing and probability of mistakes would be too high, so
- Regionalization is supported by IT-system “**Cerberus**” that is one of modules of a bigger IT-system “VetIS” (**VET**erinary **I**nformation **S**ystem).
- “**Cerberus**” also supports compartmentalization and soon will support epidemiological zoning, so
- Regionalization and Compartmentalization “work” together now and soon they will “work” together with epidemiological zoning.
- “**Cerberus**” is integrated with another VetIS’s module – “**Mercury**” that supports electronic veterinary certification. So, “Mercury, when it gets (from a user via web-interface or from external IT-system via API-interface) a request to create (and provide) an e-certificate, will “know” all conditions (restrictions etc.) of movements and will not allow (a user or an external IT-system) to make a mistake
- Also, “**Cerberus**” has an additional interface which provides a user with a service allowing to check possibility and conditions of movement (transportation) of an animal(s) or product(s) of animal origin before (or without) creating an e-certificate



Thank you for attention!