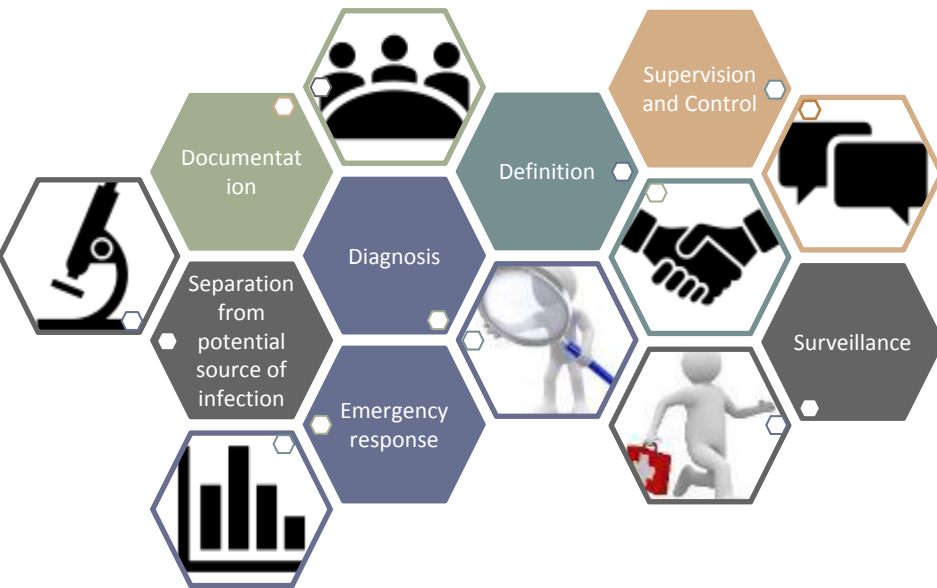




Gregorio Torres
Acting Head of Department



OIE regionalisation

The compartmentalisation concept

Beijing (Republic popular of China), 9 April 2019

The cost of the decision making

Marketing principles

Access to lucrative international markets relevant for national financial stability



PRODUCERS

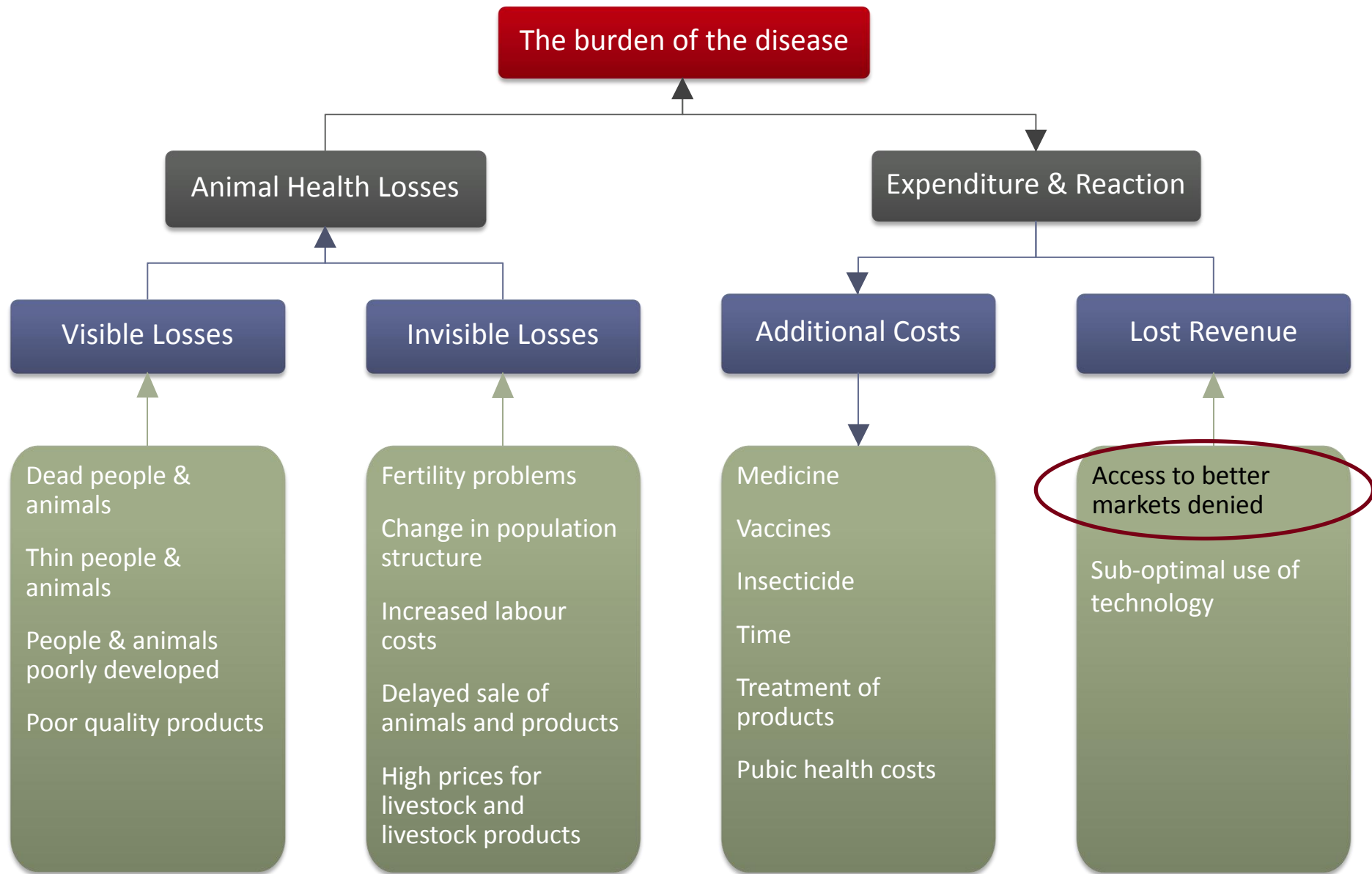
- What to produce
- How to produce
- How much to produce
- How to distribute

➡ **Profitable return**

Trade barriers

Tariffs
Exchange rates
Protectionist practices

Sanitary barriers



Modified from Rushton *et al.*, 1999; Rushton, 2009

World Trade Organisation's SPS Agreement

- Safe commodities without disturbing trade
- International standards
- The role of OIE:
 - Animal health and zoonosis
 - Standards for trade
 - live animals
 - animal products



SPS trade facilitation

Harmonisation, Science-based risk analysis, equivalence, no discrimination,
REGIONALISATION



1. Geographic freedom

- Country (\$\$\$,time)
- Zone

2. Non-Geographic freedom

- Compartmentalisation
- Commodity-based trade

Can we keep ASF away from territories or production system?

Zoning and compartmentalisation

Terrestrial Code Chapter 4.3.

I

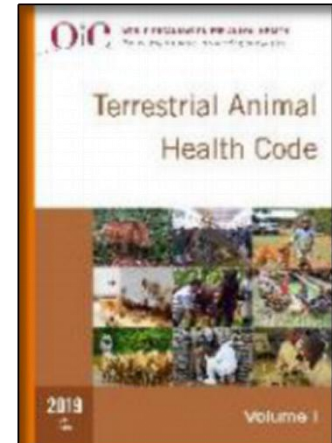
Some definitions

ZONE

means a **part of a country** defined by the **Veterinary Authority**, containing animal population or subpopulation with a **specific animal health status** [...]

COMPARTMENT

means an **animal subpopulation** contained in **one or more establishments**, separated from other susceptible populations by a **common biosecurity management system**, and with a **specific animal health status** [...]



SUB-POPULATION

means a distinct part of a **population identifiable** in accordance with specific **common animal health** characteristics.

Principles

- Subpopulations of specific health status
- For the purpose of disease control or international trade

Zoning

defined primarily on a geographical basis
(using natural, artificial or legal boundaries)

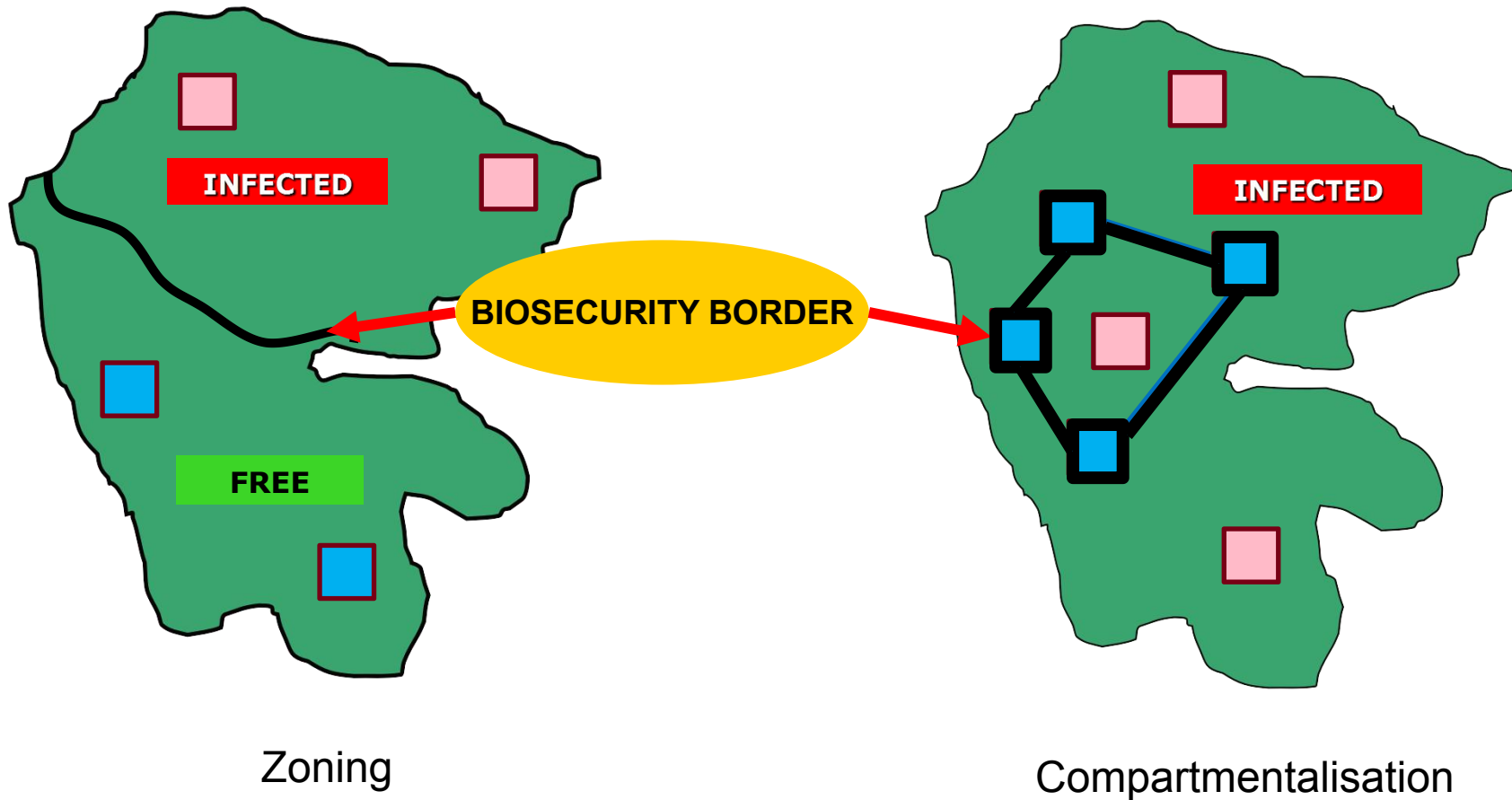
Compartmentalisation

Defined primarily by management and husbandry practices related to biosecurity

Implementation: Good risk management, including biosecurity plans

Zoning and compartmentalisation in practice

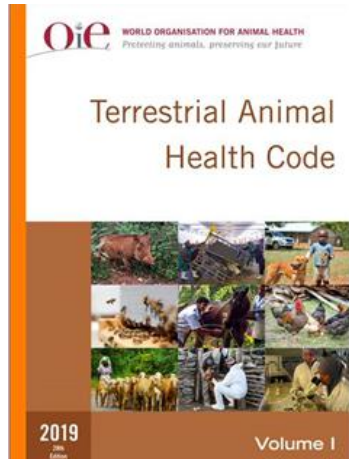
Modified from USDA-APHIS



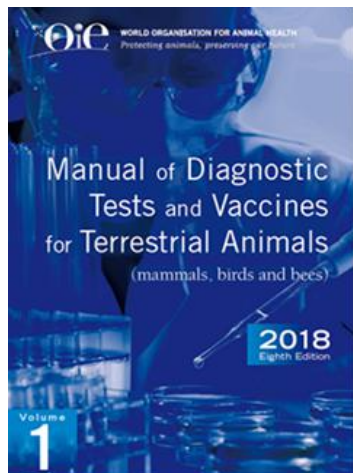


Principles for compartmentalisation

3 Pre-requisites for a compartment



Standards

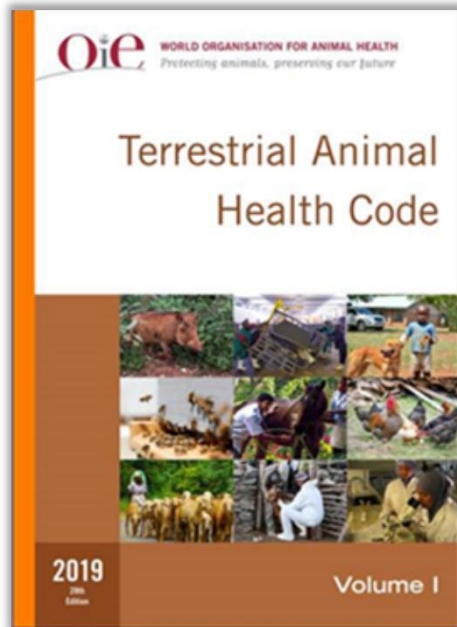


Trust



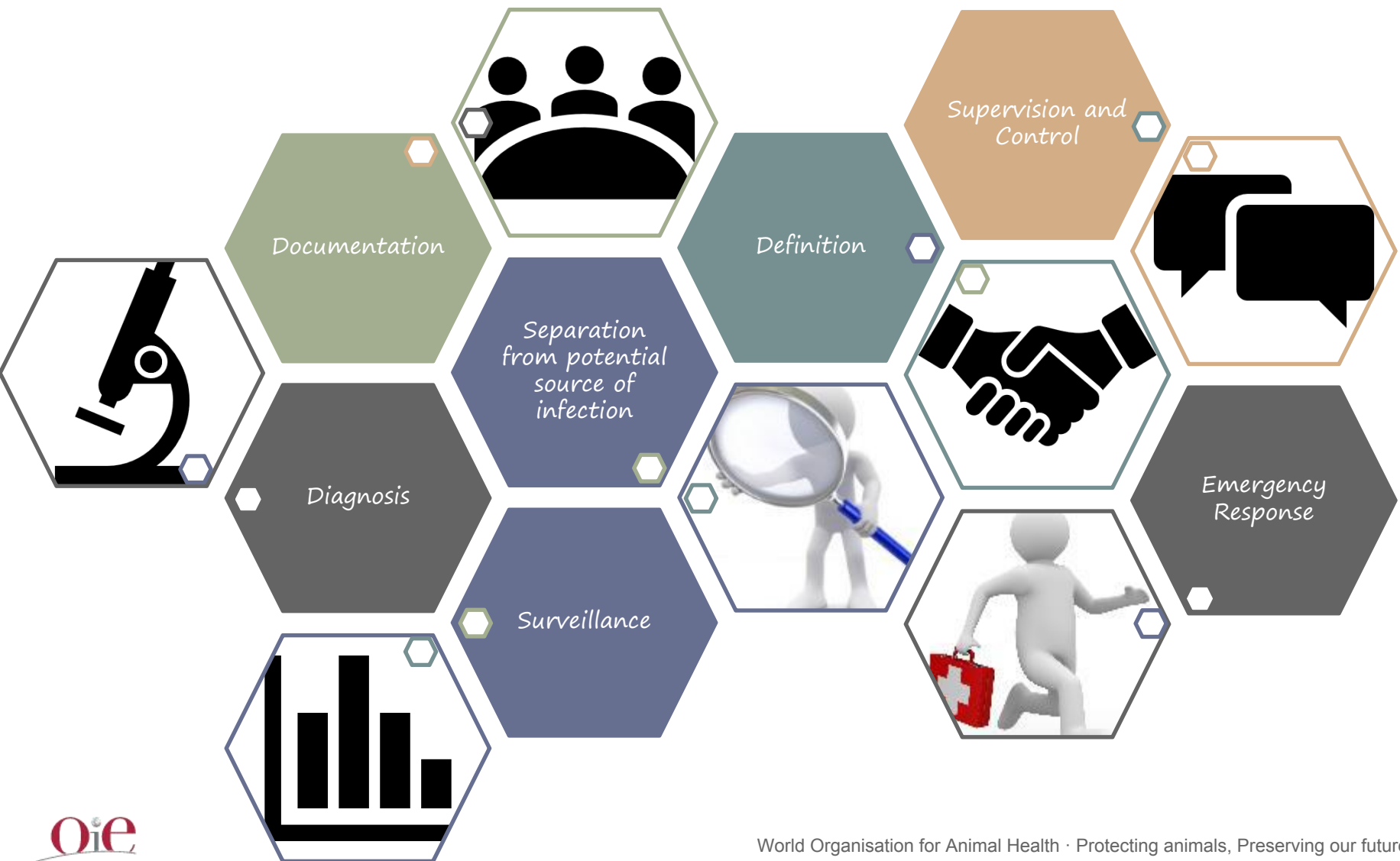
Transparency

The International Standards



- Zone-Compartmentalisation (Ch 4.3., 4.4)
- Disease-specific Chapters (Ch 15.1. ASF)
- Veterinary Services (Section 3)
- Welfare (Section 7)
- Identification (Ch 4.1., 4.2.)
- Biosecurity (Ch 6.4.)
- Surveillance (1.4.)
- Certification (Ch 5.1., 5.2.)

The compartmentalisation principles



Compartmentalisation in practice

URUGUAY FMD ->ovine



UNITED KINGDOM AI, ND -> poultry



Definition of the compartment

- Established with respect to one or more diseases
- Define establishments, other functional units, their location and the inter-relationships

URUGUAY

- 315 hectares, Department of Florida
- Ovines
- FMD free w/o vaccination
- Fattening lambs of known origin, identified and NSP negative



Separation from source of infection

UNITED KINGDOM

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
Scottish Government
Welsh Government

Animal & Plant Health Agency

Application for Approval or Re-inspection as a Poultry Compartment Free from Avian Influenza or Newcastle Disease

Tick as appropriate
Initial approval ☐ Re-inspection ☐ New sites to add to existing compartment ☐
Send completed form and additional documentation to: Animal and Plant Health Agency, Centre for International Trade Carlisle, Compartmentalisation Team, Eden Bridge House, Lowther Street, Carlisle, CA3 8DX

SECTION A - to be completed by applicant

1. Name and address of company:
Postcode
Telephone number (including national dialling code):
Email address:

2. Name of company representative making the application:
3. Job title of the company representative:
4. Name of proposed compartment manager (if different from person named in Q.2.):
5. Number of premises for which approval/re-inspection as a poultry compartment free from Avian Influenza and Newcastle Disease* is required (complete Appendix C for each premises):
*Newcastle Disease is applicable on GB Enhanced Standard only

6. Type of compartment: (tick appropriate box)
• each individual premises to be a separate compartment ☐
• all premises to form a single collective compartment ☐

7. Type of approval/re-inspection: (tick appropriate box)
• EU Standard (in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 616/2009) ☐
• GB Enhanced Standard ☐

8. (This question applies only to an application for a first inspection at any premises. Do not complete this question where your application is for re-inspection)
Confirm that you have had the following in place for the past six months by ticking each box:
• physical bird proofing system, adequate to prevent contact with wild birds or contamination of feed, water and litter ☐
• an organogram linking each premises in the proposed compartment and showing movements of commodities in, out, and between premises ☐
• an identification and traceability system for all birds or eggs moved into the compartment, or between premises with the compartment ☐
• in the case of a multi-age site, a written protocol regulating the addition or removal of birds, and disinfection of catching crates ☐
• only one species of poultry (and no other captive birds) on any of the proposed compartment premises ☐
GB Enhanced standard only: Serological surveillance for avian influenza at each farm premises in this application, consisting of the following as a minimum:

PC01 (Rev. 06/18)

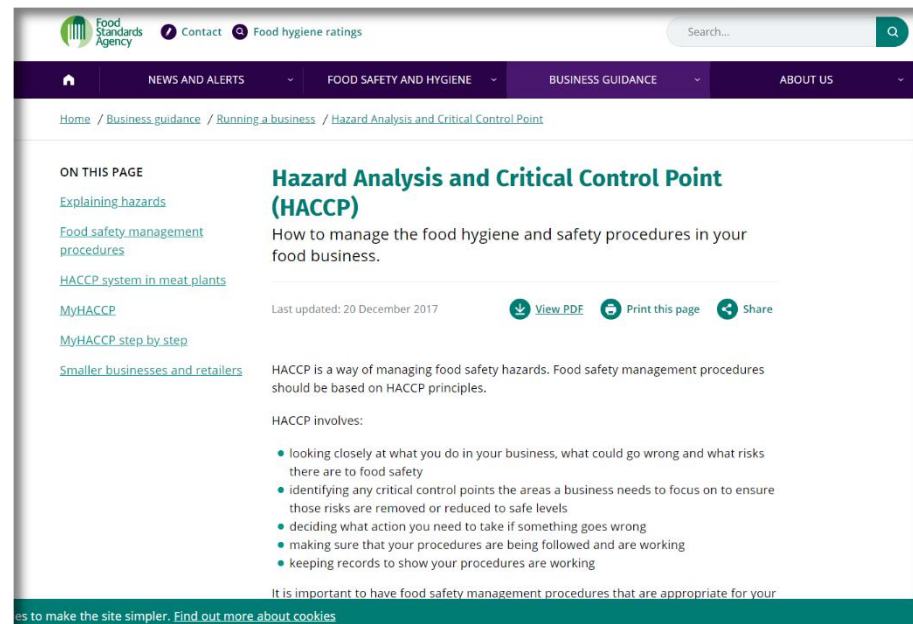
Understanding of risk factors and pathways

- Physical or spatial factors
- Infrastructural factors
- Biosecurity plan adjusted to risks
 - Hardware: housing, location, environment
 - Software: SOP, training, verification
 - Contingency plan
- Traceability (Id and registration)
 - Id of flock, registration of movements

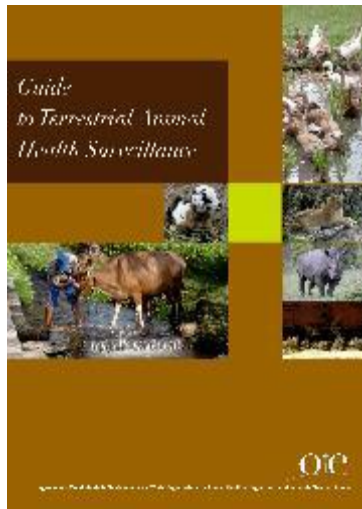
Documentation

- Standards operating procedures
- Documented evidence (biosecurity, surveillance, traceability, etc)
- Historical disease status (animal health baseline, vaccination)

UNITED KINGDOM



Surveillance of the agent or disease

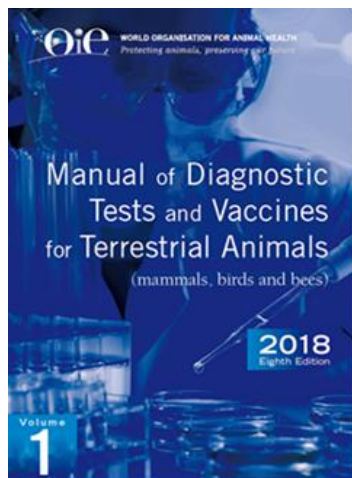


- Compliance with Chapter 1.4 & disease-specific requirements
- Surveillance strategy and methods to be adjusted to the disease and situation in the country (in and outside compartment)
- Ensure early detection

URUGUAY

- Active and passive surveillance
- Testing at entrance
- Contingency plan
- Post-mortem inspection

Diagnostic capability and procedures



- Officially designated laboratories (quality assurance)
- Diagnostic tests in compliance with the Terrestrial Manual
- Reporting to the Veterinary Authorities
- Where appropriate, confirmation by an OIE reference laboratory

URUGUAY

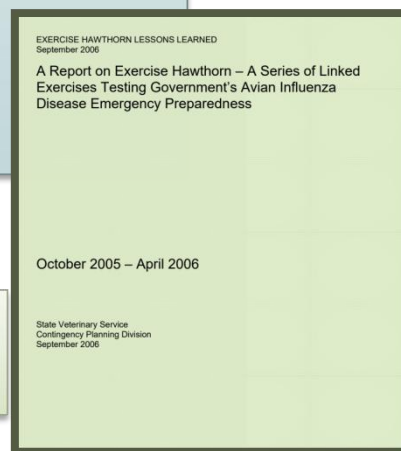
- Accredited private laboratory
- Regular audit by the VA
- ELISA and PCR
- Quality assurance

Emergency Response and notification



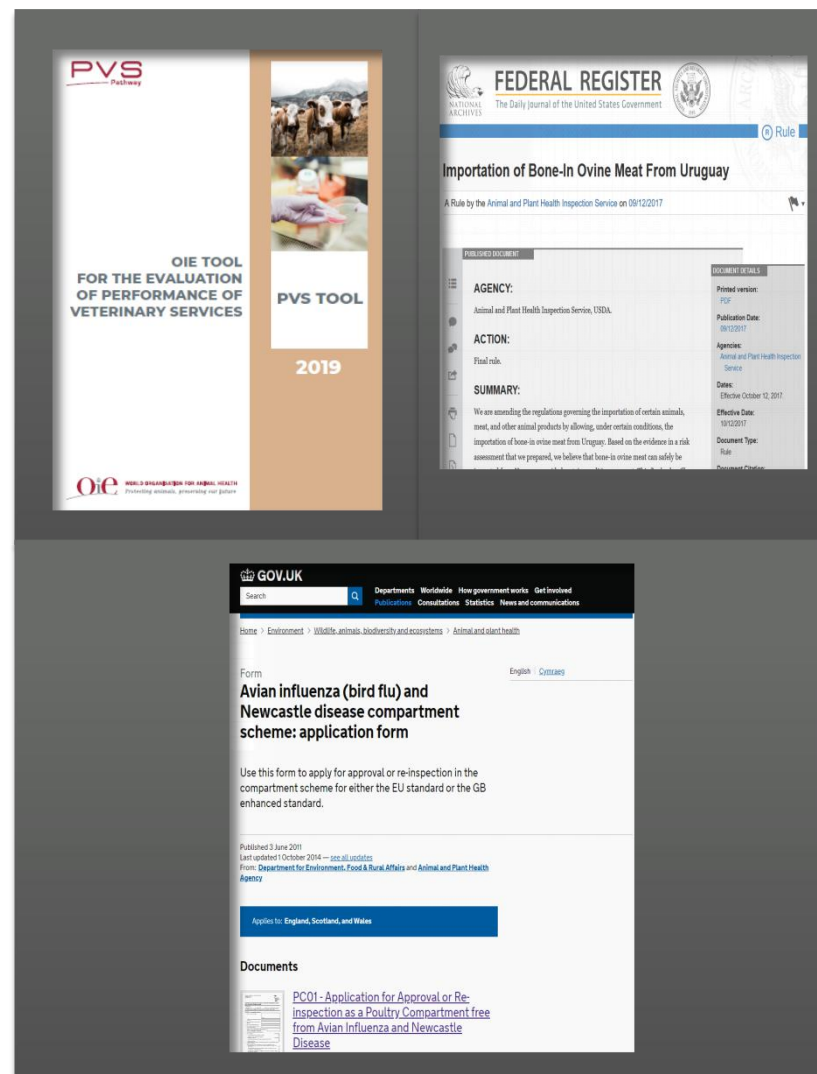
- Early detection key
- In the event of:
 - Suspicion → status suspended
 - Confirmed → status revoked
- Diseases occurrence in or around compartment may indicate breach in the biosecurity or change in the epi situation
 - Export certification suspended
 - Vet authority re-evaluate

UNITED KINGDOM



Supervision and control

- Confidence in the integrity of the compartment:
 - Strong Veterinary Services (chapter 3.2.)
 - *Veterinary Authority*:
 - Authority in granting, suspending and revoking the status of a *compartment*
 - Continuously supervise compliance with all the requirements
 - Information is readily accessible to the *importing countries*.
 - Any significant change should be notified to the *importing country*.



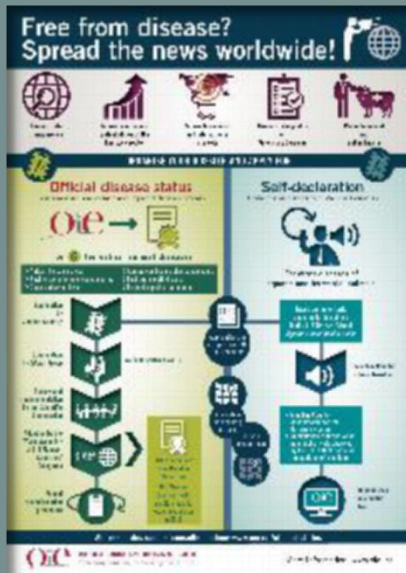
Role and responsibilities

Private sector

- Develop effective partnerships with the VS
- Draft, implement and monitor **Biosecurity Plan** and **SOP**
- Report accurately and timely to the VS on disease suspicions and health-related events

Vet Authority importing/exporting country

- Promote public/private partnership
- **Scientific-based** practices and processes for international trade ->Clear guidance
- Create appropriate **legal framework** (harmonization, equivalence)
- Promote **bilateral trade** cooperation ->peace time
- Certification

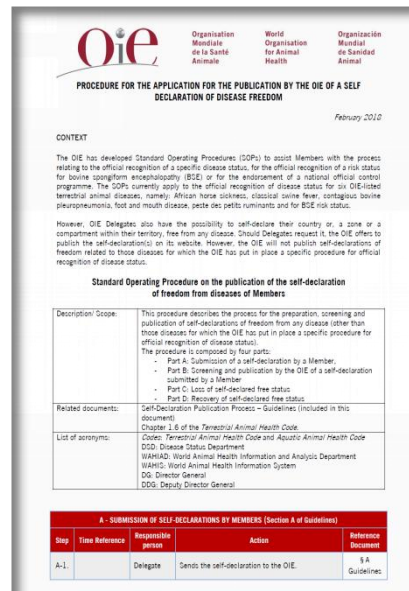
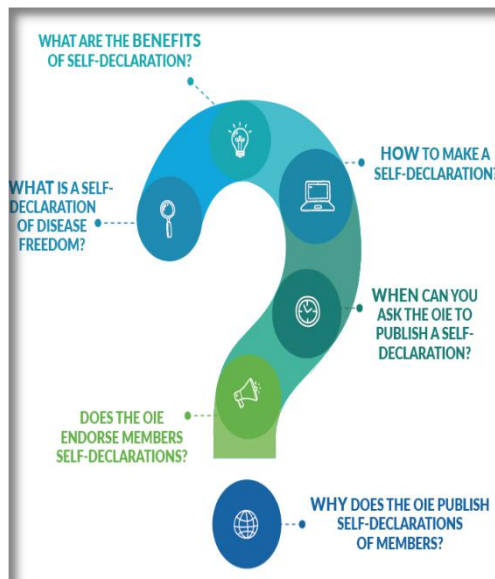


ASF freedom self-declaration Country/zone/compartiment

Self-declaration

Transparency and visibility to OIE Members' disease freedom

<http://www.oie.int/en/animal-health-in-the-world/self-declared-disease-status/>



Self-declaration

DISCLAIMER

The OIE, after performing an administrative and technical screening of a self-declaration concerning the disease-free status of a country, a zone or a compartment ("self-declaration"), as described in the standard operating procedures for self-declarations, reserves the right to publish or not the self-declaration on its website. There shall be no right of appeal from this decision nor any recourse of any kind.

The publication by the OIE of a self-declaration on its website does not reflect the official opinion of the OIE.

Responsibility for the information contained in a self-declaration lies entirely with the OIE Delegate of the Member concerned.

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- any errors, inaccuracies or omissions in the content of a self-declaration,
- the use which may be made of the information contained in a self-declaration,
- any direct or indirect consequences of any nature arising from or relating to the use of the information contained in a self-declaration.

In accordance with the provisions of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code) or the Aquatic Animal Health Code (Aquatic Code), OIE Members may wish to self-declare the freedom of their country, zone or compartment from a disease. A Member wishing to publish its self-declaration for disease freedom, should provide the relevant documented evidence of compliance with the provisions of the relevant chapters of the Codes. Publications of self-declaration of disease freedom are handled in an objective and transparent manner, governed by the Standard Operating Procedure here below.

[Download the Standard Operating Procedure](#)

List of self-declarations

Country	From	To	Self-declared freedom from	Country/ zone / compartment	Status (Link to WAHIS)
Denmark	28/05/2018		African influenza in poultry (AIP)	Country	Active
Czech Republic	24/07/2018		Hemorrhagic septicemia	Country	Active

Take home messages



- OIE standards on zoning and compartmentalisation provide recommendations for **safe international trade** from infected countries
- Compartmentalisation requests strong **partnership** with private sector
- **Veterinary Authority** from importing and exporting countries are the final **authority**
- **Transparency** and **Trust** are the foundation of zoning and compartmentalisation



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WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH
Protecting animals, preserving our future

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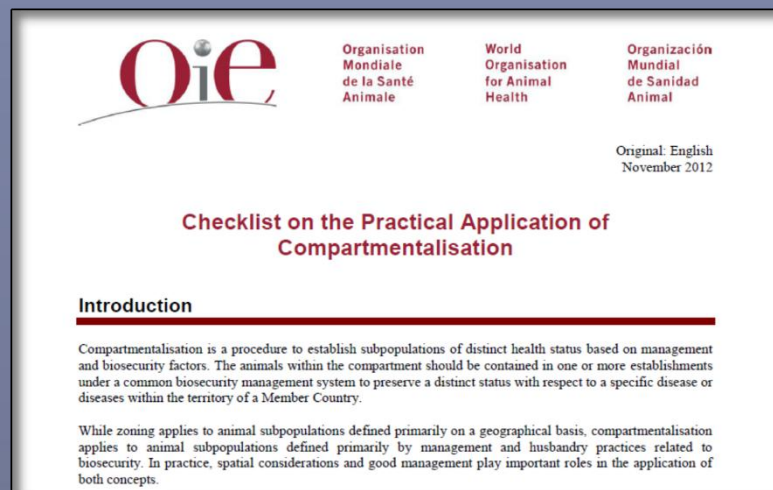




Other OIE resources

Other OIE guidelines and recommendations

Checklist on the Practical Application of Compartmentalisation



www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Our_scientific_expertise/docs/pdf/A_CMP_Checklist.pdf

Implementation of the compartmentalisation concept: Practical experience and perspectives



www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Publications_&_Documentation/docs/pdf/TT/2014_AME2_Kahn_A.pdf

Other OIE sources of information

Self-declarations of compartment

Self-declaration

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List of self-declarations

Country	From	To	Self-declared freedom from	Country/ zone / compartment	Status (Link to WAHIS)
Portugal	17/12/2018		Rabies (PDF)	Country	Active
Malaysia	15/12/2018		Highly pathogenic avian influenza (PDF)	Country	Active

www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Our_scientific_expertise/docs/pdf/A_CMP_Checklist.pdf

Simulation exercises

Simulation exercise: Avian influenza in Chile

Dr Jose Ignacio Gómez Meza, Head of the Division of Animal Protection of the Department of Agriculture and Animal Production (SAG), Ministry of Agriculture of Chile, informed the OIE that a simulation exercise on avian influenza, meant to strengthen the compartmentalisation tool implemented in Chile, will take place in the region of O'Higgins, Chile, on 6 December 2017.

The objective of this exercise is to analyse and reinforce the effectiveness of the contingency plans of the SAG and of poultry industry companies which have authorized compartments. Personnel from technical management and from poultry companies, as well as professionals from SAG, will participate in this exercise.

This activity is part of the process of developing avian compartmentalisation in Chile, which is a high biosecurity standard and has achieved important and effective results. This process involves the collaboration of the leading company in the production and marketing of avian products, the SAG, and the compartments authorized, and with the SAG - Chile.

World Animal Health Information
World Organisation for Animal Health

"This activity is part of the process of developing avian compartmentalisation in Chile,..."

www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Publications_&_Documentation/docs/pdf/TT/2014_AME2_Kahn_A.pdf