

### Why OIE standards are

- Facilitate the identificance Facilitate the identificance
- Encourage **harmonization** of national legislations and control measures
- **Narrow the gap** between rich and poor countries
- Surveillance and control of animal diseases
  and zoonoses = International Public Good (IPG)
  - IPG is a duty of governments
  - International community, international organizations, donors and NGO influence and support
- Promote fairer trade in animal and animal products (fewer unjustified restrictions on trade)

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### Paradigm shift

- Paradigm shift from a strict emphasis on country freedom to risk based recommendations
- Separation of specific animal sub-populations with different health status
- Recommendations based risks reduction measures for specified commodities
- Nevertheless, the ultimate goal continues to be the eradication of the disease from a territory and eventually the world



### Managing the interface

- Wildlife and domestic populations often have different health status
- Complete freedom of diseases is not always attainable at a national or regional level
- The goal of the OIE is to maximize animal health and trade benefits, while minimizing negative effects on other populations
- Relevant human, animal and environmental factors must be taken into account



### Advantages of new approach

- Safe trade in commodities due to risk-based approach
- Serves as incentives to countries by opening markets, while working towards disease eradication
- Has shown to be particularly helpful in developing countries
- Reduces political pressures by governments to declare disease freedom before its time

#### Additional OIE tools available

- Zones (free zones, containment zones)
- Compartmentalisation
- Commodity specific recommendations
- Official FMD Control Programme



### Compartmentalisation advantages

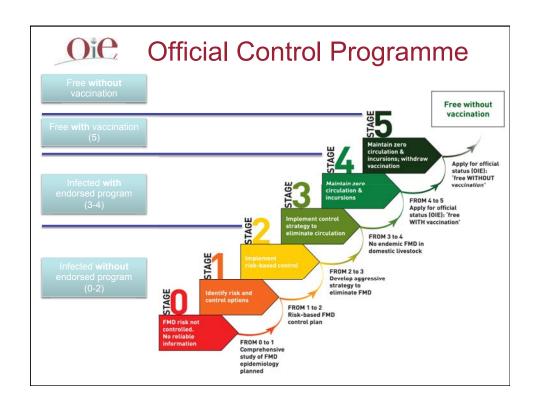
- There is trade, even when the country or region is not free from a specific disease
- Guarantees the safety of the compartment, even when the threats come from wildlife
- The resources to conduct the operation can come from various sources, even the beneficiaries.
- The beneficiaries are responsible for ensuring the biosecurity, while the auditing is by government





# For compartmentalisation to be a success

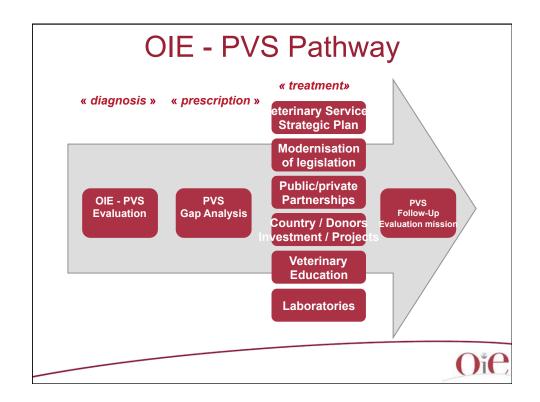
- Credible Veterinary Service, responsible for audits and certification
- Compartments supported by a robust biosecurity plan, which must be based on known epidemiology
- Clear role of private and public sector, with clear awareness and involvement of stakeholders
- Negotiated with trading partners during peace time



For a successful implementation of the OIE international standards and an international recognition of their benefits it is essential to have a credible Veterinary Services

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### For a sustainable long-term strategy

- Analyze and determine all risk factors of importance
- Identify and involve all stakeholders in livestock sector
- Identify and involve all stakeholders in wildlife sector
- Develop a regional strategy identifying responsibilities and incentives for each

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### Where is the problem?

- ✓ Failure of Member countries to fully implement OIE recommendation through their legislation
- ✓ Importing countries requiring "disease freedom" rather than OIE's "safe trade recommendations"
- ✓ Failure to communicate and influence public perception before a crisis



### Where do we go from here?

- ✓ Need credible Veterinary Services with the ability to detect notifiable and emerging diseases
- ✓ Improvement of the private-public partnership with change in roles and responsibilities
- ✓ Establish a mechanism for periodic evaluation of progress and re-adjustments of the implementation



## Thank you for your attention

Organisation mondiale de la santé animale

World Organisation for Animal Health

Organización Mundial de Sanidad Animal

