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OIE existing standards on compartmentalisation

Asian workshop on ASF compartmentation
27 & 28 April 2021 at 1pm Bangkok time / 3pm Tokyo time



The WTO Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS Agreement)

Article 6

Adaptation to Regional Conditions, Including Pest- or Disease-Free Areas and Areas of Low Pest or Disease Prevalence

1. Members shall ensure that their sanitary or phytosanitary measures are adapted to the sanitary or phytosanitary characteristics of the area - whether all of a country, part of a country, or all or parts of several countries...

2. Members shall...recognize the concepts of pest — or disease-free areas... Determination of such areas shall be based on factors such as geography, ecosystems, epidemiological surveillance, and the effectiveness of sanitary or phytosanitary controls.

Chapter 4.4. Zoning and compartmentalisation

Article 4.4.1. Introduction

...there may be benefits to a Member Country in establishing and maintaining a subpopulation with a distinct health status within its territory for the purposes of international trade or disease prevention or control. Subpopulations may be separated by natural or artificial geographical barriers or by the application of appropriate biosecurity management.

Chapter 4.4. Zoning and compartmentalisation

Article 4.4.1. Introduction(cont.)

...While zoning applies to an animal subpopulation defined primarily on a geographical basis, compartmentalisation applies to an animal subpopulation defined primarily by management and husbandry practices related to biosecurity. In practice, spatial considerations and appropriate management, including biosecurity plans, play important roles in the application of both concepts.

Chapter 4.4. Zoning and compartmentalisation

Article 4.4.2. General considerations

The Veterinary Services of a Member Country...should clearly define the subpopulation in accordance with the recommendations in the relevant chapters of the Terrestrial Code, including those on surveillance, on animal identification and animal traceability and on official control programmes.

Chapter 4.4. Zoning and compartmentalisation

Article 4.4.2. General considerations (cont.)

The Veterinary Services, including laboratories, should be established and should operate in accordance with Chapters 3.1. and 3.2. to provide confidence in the integrity of the zone and compartment. The final authority over the zone or compartment, for the purposes of domestic and international trade, lies with the Veterinary Authority.

Chapter 4.4.

Zoning and compartmentalisation

Article 4.4.2. General considerations (cont.)

The Veterinary Services should provide movement certification, when necessary, and carry out documented periodic inspections of facilities, biosecurity, records and surveillance procedures....

The production sector's responsibilities include...the application of biosecurity, documenting and recording movements of commodities and personnel, managing quality assurance schemes, documenting the implementation of corrective actions, conducting surveillance, rapid reporting and maintenance of records....

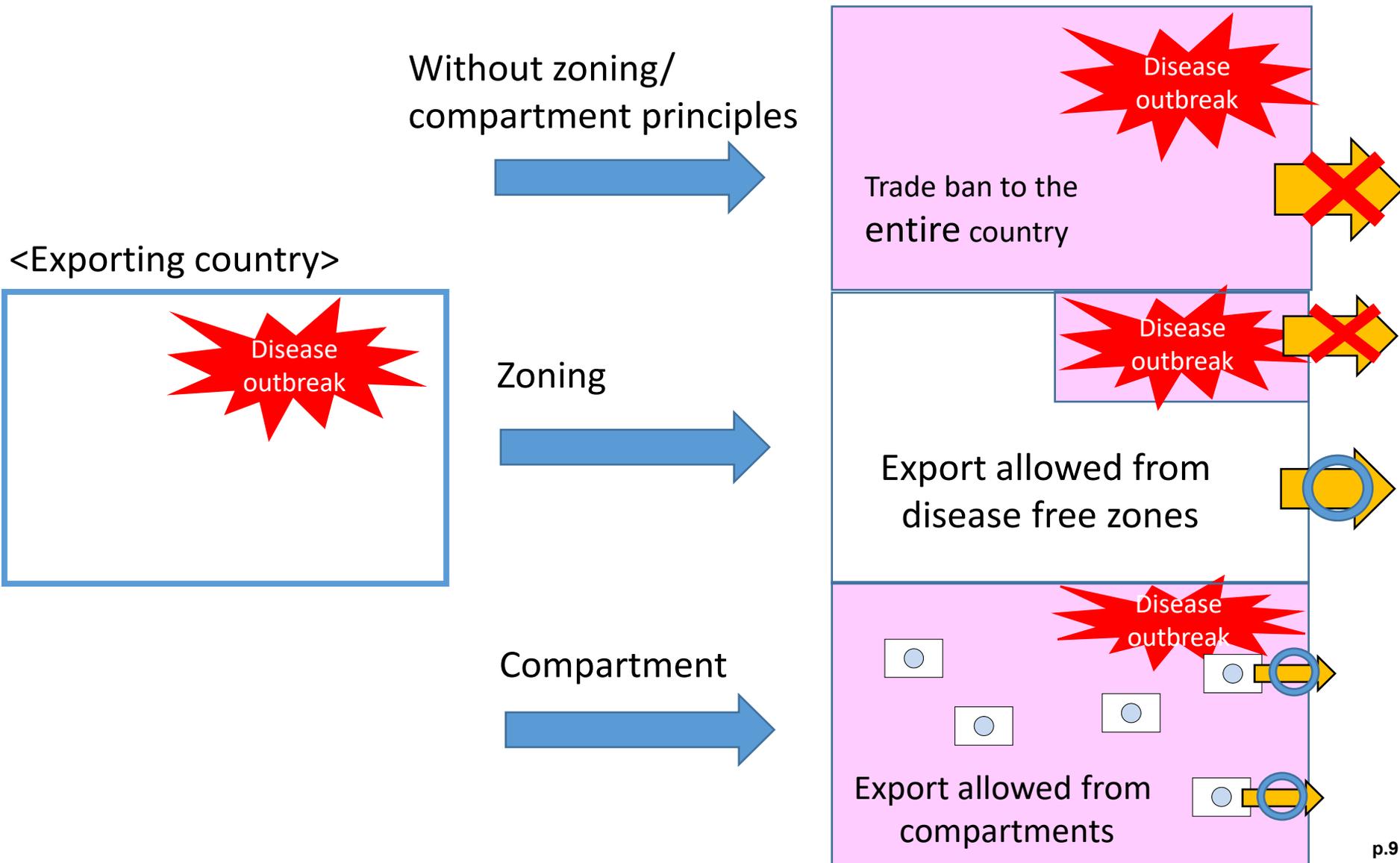
Chapter 4.4. Zoning and compartmentalisation

Article 4.4.8. Bilateral recognition of country or zone status by trading countries

The Veterinary Services of an exporting country should be able to explain... the basis for claiming a specific animal health status for a given zone or compartment under consideration.

....

an importing country should recognise the existence of this zone or compartment when appropriate measures ... are applied and the Veterinary Authority of the exporting country is able to demonstrate that this is the case.



Chapter 4.5.

Application of compartmentalisation

Article 4.5.1. Introduction and objectives

The recommendations in this chapter provide a structured framework for the application and recognition of compartments.....with the objective to facilitate trade...and as a tool for disease management.

.....

The fundamental requirement for compartmentalisation is the implementation and documentation of management and biosecurity measures to create a functional separation of subpopulation.

Chapter 4.5.

Application of compartmentalisation

The recommendations in this chapter provide a structured framework for the application and recognition of compartments (Article 4.5.1)

- Principles for defining a compartment
- Separation of a compartment from potential sources of infection
- Documentation
- Surveillance for the agent or disease
- Diagnostic capabilities and procedures
- Emergency response and notification
- Supervision and control of a compartment

Compartmentalisation:

- Internationally recognised concept
- Facilitate safe trade and provide a tool for disease management
- Functional separation by biosecurity but spacial consideration also plays a role
- Final authority lies with VA while implementation falls under the responsibility of industry
- CH 4.4. provides basic principles while CH 4.5. provides recommendations for structured framework for the application

OIE Code: Basis for the ASF Compartment Guidelines

Thank you for your attention!