



# **The PVS Tool**

## **Introduction to the individual CCs**

**PVS Pathway Orientation Training for South East Asia**  
**10-13 December 2019, Bangkok**

# Critical Competencies (CCs)



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# Critical Competencies (CCs)



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# Critical Competencies (CCs)



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# Critical Competencies (CCs)



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# Thank you for your attention!



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# CC I-1: Professional and technical staffing of the Veterinary Services



Lae district vet office,  
Papua New Guinea

# CC I-1: Professional and technical staffing of the Veterinary Services

This CC is divided into two sub-CCs:

- A. **Veterinary** and other professionals (university qualified)
- B. **Veterinary paraprofessionals**



# CC I-1: Professional and technical staffing of the Veterinary Services

I-1. PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL STAFFING OF THE VETERINARY SERVICES (VS)	
DEFINITION	LEVELS OF ADVANCEMENT
<p>The appropriate level of staffing of the VS to allow for veterinary and technical functions to be undertaken efficiently and effectively.</p> <p><b>A. Veterinary and other professionals (university qualified)</b></p> <p>The appropriate level of staffing of the VS to allow for veterinary and other professional functions to be undertaken efficiently and effectively.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The majority of positions requiring veterinary or other professional skills are not occupied by appropriately qualified professionals.</li> <li>2. The majority of positions requiring veterinary or other professional skills are occupied by appropriately qualified professionals at central and state/provincial levels.</li> <li>3. The majority of positions requiring veterinary or other professional skills are occupied by appropriately qualified professionals at local (field) levels.</li> <li>4. There is a systematic approach to defining job descriptions and formal, merit-based appointment and promotion procedures for <i>veterinarians</i> and other professionals.</li> <li>5. There are effective procedures for formal performance assessment and performance management of <i>veterinarians</i> and other professionals.</li> </ol>

# CC I-1: Professional and technical staffing of the Veterinary Services

## I-1. PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL STAFFING OF THE VETERINARY SERVICES (VS)

### DEFINITION

#### B. Veterinary paraprofessionals

The appropriate level of staffing of the VS to allow for *veterinary paraprofessional* (according to the OIE definition) functions to be undertaken efficiently and effectively.

This covers OIE *veterinary paraprofessional* categories<sup>2</sup> having trained at dedicated educational institutions with formal qualifications which are recognised by the government or the VSB.

### LEVELS OF ADVANCEMENT

1. The majority of positions requiring *veterinary paraprofessional* skills are not occupied by personnel holding appropriate qualifications.
2. Some positions requiring *veterinary paraprofessional* skills are occupied by personnel holding appropriate qualifications. There is little or no veterinary supervision.
3. The majority of positions requiring *veterinary paraprofessional* skills are occupied by personnel holding appropriate qualifications. There is a variable level of veterinary supervision.
4. The majority of *veterinary paraprofessional* positions are effectively supervised on a regular basis by *veterinarians*.
5. There are effective management procedures for formal appointment and promotion, as well as performance assessment and performance management of *veterinary paraprofessionals*.

# CC I-1: Professional and technical staffing of the Veterinary Services

## Evidence such as:

- > Staff lists for VS and other agencies
- > Number of private vets
- > Job descriptions
- > Organisational charts
  - > Number of vets, paravets
- > Procedures for appointment
- > Performance appraisals
- > Succession plan
- > Staff recruitment and promotion
- > Annual/periodic reviews



# CC I-1: Professional and technical staffing of the Veterinary Services

## Terrestrial Animal Health Code

- > Chapter 3.2: Evaluation of Veterinary Services
  - > Article 3.2.5: Evaluation criteria for human resources
  - > Article 3.2.12: Evaluation of the veterinary statutory body
  - > Article 3.2.14: Self-evaluation/Evaluation of the VS
    - > Point 1. Organisation and structure of Veterinary Services
    - > Point 2. National information on human resources
    - > Point 5. Laboratory services

# CC I-2: Competencies and education of veterinarians and veterinary paraprofessionals



Kabete Veterinary School, Kenya



World rabies day, Kenya

# CC I-2: Competencies and education of veterinarians and veterinary paraprofessionals

This CC is divided into two sub-CCs:

A. Competency and education of **veterinarians**

B. Competency and education of **veterinary paraprofessionals**

# CC I-2: Competencies and education of veterinarians and veterinary paraprofessionals

## I-2. COMPETENCY AND EDUCATION OF VETERINARIANS AND VETERINARY PARAPROFESSIONALS

DEFINITION	LEVELS OF ADVANCEMENT
<p><b>The capability of the VS to effectively carry out their veterinary and technical functions, as indicated by the level and quality of the qualifications of their personnel in veterinary and veterinary paraprofessional positions.</b></p> <p><b>A. Veterinarians</b></p> <p>This references the OIE recommendations on the Competencies of graduating veterinarians ('Day 1 graduates') to assure National Veterinary Services of quality, and OIE guidelines on Veterinary Education Core Curriculum<sup>3</sup>.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The <i>veterinarians'</i> knowledge, skills and practices, are of a variable standard that allow only for elementary clinical and administrative activities of the VS.</li> <li>2. The <i>veterinarians'</i> knowledge, skills and practices are of a uniform standard sufficient for accurate and appropriate clinical and administrative activities of the VS.</li> <li>3. The <i>veterinarians'</i> knowledge, skills and practices are sufficient for all professional/technical activities of the VS (e.g. <i>surveillance</i>, treatment and control of animal disease, including conditions of public health significance).</li> <li>4. The <i>veterinarians'</i> knowledge, skills and practices are sufficient for specialised technical activities (e.g. higher level epidemiological analysis, disease modelling, <i>animal welfare science</i>) as may be needed by the VS, supported by post-graduate level training.</li> <li>5. The <i>veterinarians'</i> knowledge, skills and practices are subject to regular updating, and are internationally recognised such as through formal evaluation and/or the granting of international equivalence with other recognised veterinary qualifications.</li> </ol>

# CC I-2: Competencies and education of veterinarians and veterinary paraprofessionals

I-2. COMPETENCY AND EDUCATION OF VETERINARIANS AND VETERINARY PARAPROFESSIONALS	
DEFINITION	LEVELS OF ADVANCEMENT
<p><b>B. Veterinarians paraprofessionals</b></p> <p>This references the OIE Competency Guidelines for Veterinary Paraprofessionals and OIE Curricula Guidelines for <i>Veterinary Paraprofessionals</i><sup>4</sup>.</p>	<p><b>1.</b> Positions requiring <i>veterinary paraprofessional</i> skills are generally occupied by those having no formal training or qualifications from dedicated educational institutions.</p>
	<p><b>2.</b> The training and qualifications of those in positions requiring <i>veterinary paraprofessional</i> skills is of a variable standard and allows for the development of only basic competencies.</p>
	<p><b>3.</b> The training and qualifications of <i>veterinary paraprofessionals</i> is of a fairly uniform standard that allows the development of some specific competencies (e.g. vaccination on farms, <i>meat</i> hygiene control, basic <i>laboratory</i> tests).</p>
	<p><b>4.</b> The training and qualifications of <i>veterinary paraprofessionals</i> is of a uniform standard that allows the development of more advanced competencies (e.g. blood and tissue sample collection on farms, supervised <i>meat</i> inspection, more complex <i>laboratory</i> testing).</p>
	<p><b>5.</b> The training and qualifications of <i>veterinary paraprofessionals</i> is of a uniform standard and is subject to regular evaluation and/or updating.</p>



# CC I-2: Competencies and education of veterinarians and veterinary paraprofessionals

## Evidence such as:

- › Documented 'Day 1 competencies'
- › Presence/absence of a veterinary school, veterinary paraprofessional training colleges
- › Number of public and private vets
- › Number and qualifications/training of veterinary paraprofessionals
- › Staff lists & job descriptions
- › Organisational charts
- › Procedures for appointment
- › Performance appraisals
- › Succession plan
- › Annual/periodic reviews



# CC I-2: Competencies and education of veterinarians and veterinary paraprofessionals

## Terrestrial Animal Health Code

### >Chapter 3.2: Evaluation of Veterinary Services

- > Article 3.2.5: Evaluation criteria for human resources
- > Article 3.2.12: Evaluation of the veterinary statutory body
- > Article 3.2.14: Self-evaluation/Evaluation of the VS
  - > Point 1. Organisation and structure of Veterinary Services
  - > Point 2. National information on human resources
  - > Point 5. Laboratory services

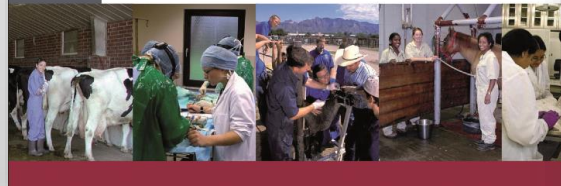
# CC I-2: Competencies and education of veterinarians and veterinary paraprofessionals

Organisation Mondiale de la Santé Animale    World Organisation for Animal Health    Organización Mundial de Sanidad Animal    **oie**

May 2012

**Pathway**

**OIE recommendations on the Competencies of graduating veterinarians ('Day 1 graduates') to assure National Veterinary Services of quality**



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May 2019

**PVS**  
Pathway

**OIE Curricula Guidelines for Veterinary Paraprofessionals**

**Veterinary Education Core Curriculum OIE Guidelines**

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May 2018

**Pathway**

**OIE Competency Guidelines for Veterinary Paraprofessionals**

# CC I-3: Continuing education



CE at Tufts University, USA

# CC I-3: Continuing education

I-3. CONTINUING EDUCATION (CE) <sup>5</sup>	
DEFINITION	LEVELS OF ADVANCEMENT
<p>The capability of the VS to maintain, update and improve the knowledge, attitudes and skills of their personnel, through an ongoing staff training and development programme assessed on a regular basis for relevance and targeted skills development.</p>	<p>1. The VS have no access to veterinary or paraprofessional CE.</p>
	<p>2. The VS have access to CE (internal and/or external training) on an irregular basis but it does not take into account needs, or new information or understanding.</p>
	<p>3. The VS have access to CE that is reviewed and sometimes updated, but it is implemented only for some categories of veterinary professionals and paraprofessionals.</p>
	<p>4. The VS have access to a CE programme that is reviewed annually and updated as necessary, and is implemented for all categories of veterinary professionals and paraprofessionals.</p>
	<p>5. The VS have up-to-date CE that is implemented or is a requirement for all relevant veterinary professionals and paraprofessionals and is subject to dedicated planning and regular evaluation of effectiveness.</p>

# CC I-3: Continuing education

## Evidence such as:

- > Presence/absence of a veterinary school with documented 'Day 1 competencies'
- > Access to CE
- > Documented CE programme
- > Funding for CE
  - > National
  - > Donor based
- > Staff lists, job descriptions & performance appraisals
- > Training/development plan
- > Annual/periodic reviews of training/development plan
- > Monitoring and evaluation records of CE programme

# CC I-3: Continuing education

## Terrestrial Animal Health Code

### >Chapter 3.2: Evaluation of Veterinary Services

- > Article 3.2.5: Evaluation criteria for human resources
- > Article 3.2.10: Performance assessment and audit programmes
  - > Point 4. Veterinary Services administration
  - > Sub-point d) In-service training and development programme for staff
- > Article 3.2.14: Self-evaluation/Evaluation of the VS
  - > Point 10. Performance assessment and audit programmes

# CC I-4: Technical independence





# CC I-4: Technical independence

## I-4. TECHNICAL INDEPENDENCE

### DEFINITION

The capability of the VS to carry out their duties with autonomy and without undue commercial, financial, hierarchical and political influences that may affect technical decisions in a manner contrary to the provisions of the OIE (and of the WTO SPS Agreement where applicable).

### LEVELS OF ADVANCEMENT

1. The technical decisions made by the VS are generally not based on scientific considerations.
2. The technical decisions consider scientific evidence, but are routinely modified based on non-scientific considerations.
3. The technical decisions are based on scientific evidence but are subject to review and occasional modification based on non-scientific considerations.
4. The technical decisions are made and generally implemented in accordance with scientific evidence and the country's OIE obligations (and with the country's WTO SPS Agreement obligations where applicable).
5. The technical decisions are based on a high level of scientific evidence, which is both nationally relevant and internationally respected, and are not unduly changed to meet non-scientific considerations.

# CC I-4: Technical independence

## Evidence such as:

- › Job descriptions & organisational charts
- › Documented decision making process based on evidence
- › Good record keeping for easy access/review
- › Evidence or 'Inference' that decisions are not always technically based
- › Decisions comply with OIE/other standards
- › Annual/periodic reviews of decisions



# CC I-4: Technical independence

## Questions:

- > Can anyone achieve Level 5?!
- > How is scientific evidence incorporated into decision making?
- > How are decisions made if the science is unclear or controversial?
- > How far back do we go?
- > Bonuses for senior executives?
- > Where do we find sub-national decisions?
- > Contributions from the private sector?
- > What sort of documentation and evidence do we want?

# CC I-4: Technical independence

## Terrestrial Animal Health Code

### >Chapter 3.1: Veterinary Services

- > Article 3.1.2: Fundamentals principles of quality
  - > Point 2. Independence: Care should be taken to ensure that Veterinary Services' personnel are free from any commercial, financial, hierarchical, political or other pressures which might affect their judgment or decisions.

# CC I-5: Planning, sustainability and management of policies and programmes



Balancing rock,  
Utah, USA

## I-5. PLANNING, SUSTAINABILITY AND MANAGEMENT OF POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

DEFINITION	LEVELS OF ADVANCEMENT
<p>The capability of the VS leadership and organisation to develop, document and sustain strategic policies and programmes, and also to report on, review and evolve them, as appropriate over time.</p>	<p>1. Policies and programmes are insufficiently developed and documented. Substantial changes to the organisational structure and/or leadership of the VS frequently occur (e.g. annually) resulting in a lack of sustainability of policies and programmes.</p>
	<p>2. Some basic policy and programme development and documentation exists, with some reporting on implementation. Sustainability of policies and programmes is negatively impacted by changes in the political leadership or other changes affecting the structure and leadership of the VS.</p>
	<p>3. There is well developed and stable policy and programme documentation. Reports on programme implementation are available. Sustainability of policies and programmes is generally maintained during changes in the political leadership and/or changes to the structure and leadership of the VS.</p>
	<p>4. Policies or programmes are sustained, but also reviewed (using data collection and analysis) and updated appropriately over time through formal national strategic planning cycles to improve effectiveness and address emerging concerns. Planning cycles continue despite changes in the political leadership and/or changes to the structure and leadership of the VS.</p>
	<p>5. Effective policies and programmes are sustained over time and the structure and leadership of the VS is strong and stable. Modification to strategic and operational planning is based on a robust evaluation or audit process using evidence, to support the continual improvement of policies and programmes over time.</p>

# CC I-5: Planning, sustainability and management of policies and programmes

## Evidence such as:

- > Strategic plans
- > Documented policies and programmes over time
- > Documented changes to staff, policies, programmes and funding
- > Evidence or 'inference' that staff, policies and programmes are often changed
- > Information from private sector on changed priorities, changes made to programmes
- > BUT needs to be some dynamism and review!



# CC I-5: Planning, sustainability and management of policies and programmes

## Questions?

- › Leadership and management – time horizons?
- › Can a structure/policy be too stable?
- › What about stability of funding?
- › Others questions?



# CC I-5: Management of resources and operations

## Terrestrial Animal Health Code

### >Chapter 3.1: Veterinary Services

- > Article 3.1.2: Fundamental principle of quality
  - > Point 11. Documentation
    - > The VS should have a reliable and up-to-date documentation system
    - > Point 14. Human and financial resources
    - > Responsible authorities should have resources available to implement activities effectively.

### >Chapter 3.2: Evaluation of Veterinary Services

- > Article 3.2.1: General considerations
  - > Point 4. VS have effective control of the sanitary and zoonosanitary status of animals and animal products

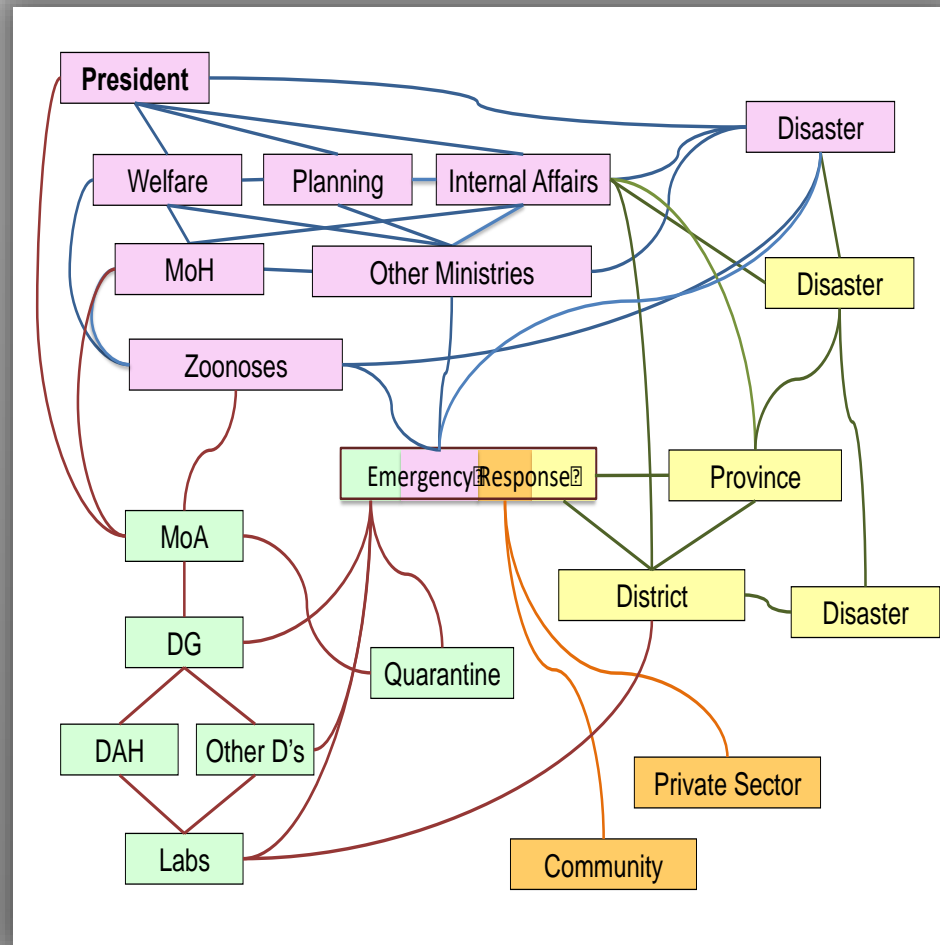
# CC I-5: Planning, sustainability and management of policies and programmes

## Terrestrial Animal Health Code

### >Chapter 3.2: Evaluation of Veterinary Services

- > Article 3.2.3: Evaluation criteria for the organisational structure of the Veterinary Services
  - > Point 1. A key element in the evaluation is the study of the organisation and structure of the official Veterinary Services.
- > Article 3.2.10: Performance assessment and audit programmes
  - > Point 4. Veterinary Services administration
  - > Annual reports, report of government review bodies, reports of special committees/enquiries/reviews, staff training and development, publications, links with independent expertise, trade history
- > Article 3.2.14: Self-evaluation/Evaluation of the VS
  - > Point 10. Performance assessment and audit programmes

# CC I-6: Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services



# CC I-6: Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services

This CC is divided into two sub-CCs:

A. **Internal** coordination (chain of command)

B. **External** coordination (including the One Health approach)

# CC I-6: Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services

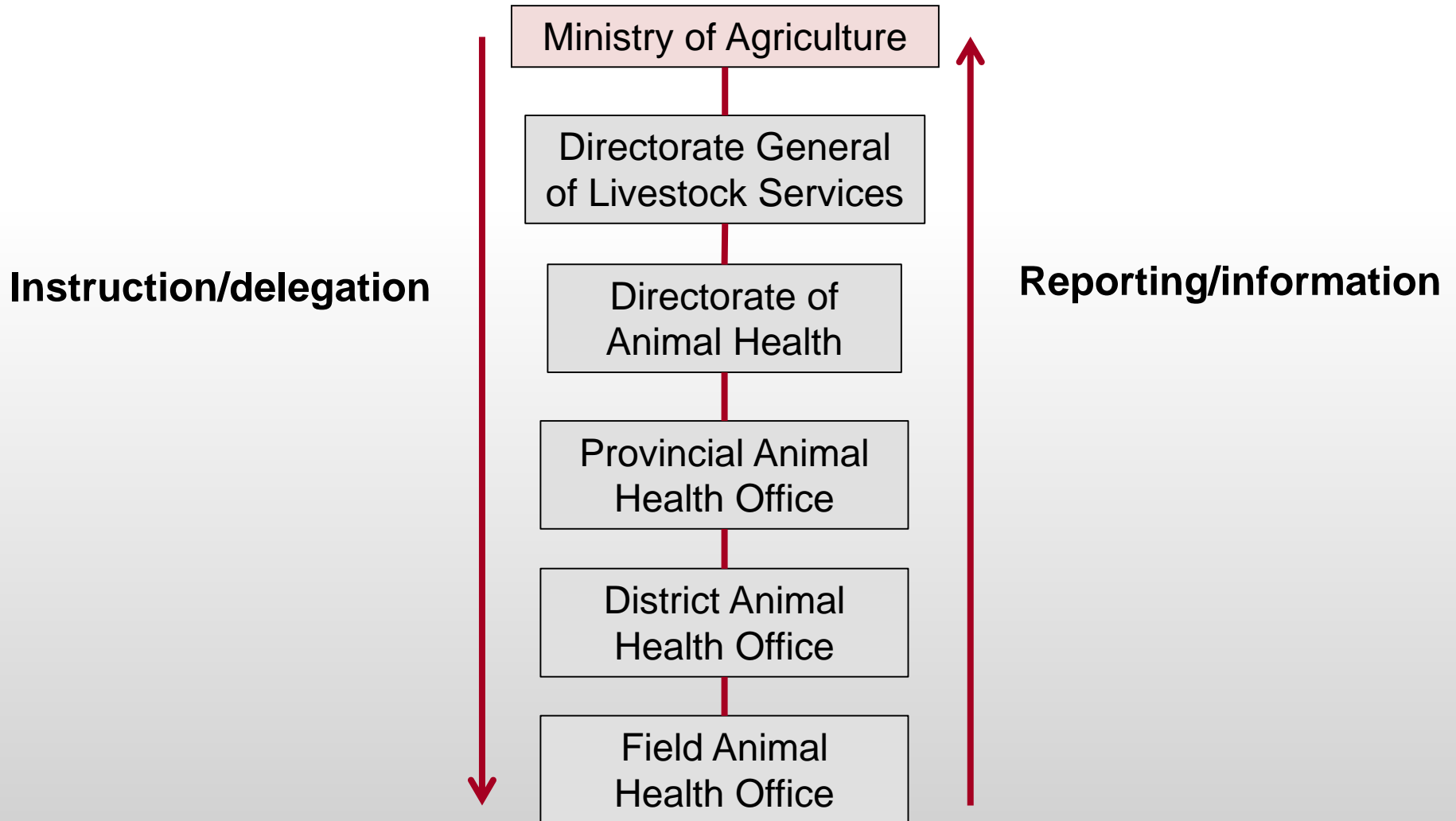
I-6. COORDINATION CAPABILITY OF THE VETERINARY SERVICES	
DEFINITION	LEVELS OF ADVANCEMENT
<p><b>A. Internal coordination (chain of command)</b></p> <p>The capability of the <i>Veterinary Authority</i> to coordinate their mandated activities with a clear chain of command, from the central level (the Chief Veterinary Officer or equivalent), to the field level of the VS, as relevant to the OIE Codes (e.g. <i>surveillance</i>, disease control, food safety, emergency preparedness and response).</p>	<p>1. There is no formal internal coordination and the chain of command is not clear.</p>
	<p>2. There are internal coordination mechanisms for some activities but the chain of command is not clear.</p>
	<p>3. There are internal coordination mechanisms and a clear and effective chain of command for some activities, such as for export certification, border control and/or emergency response.</p>
	<p>4. There are formal, documented internal coordination mechanisms and a clear and effective chain of command for most activities, including <i>surveillance</i> (and reporting) and disease control programmes.</p>
	<p>5. There are formal and fully documented internal coordination mechanisms and a clear and effective chain of command for all activities, and these are periodically reviewed/audited and updated to re-define roles and optimise efficiency as necessary.</p>

# CC I-6: Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services

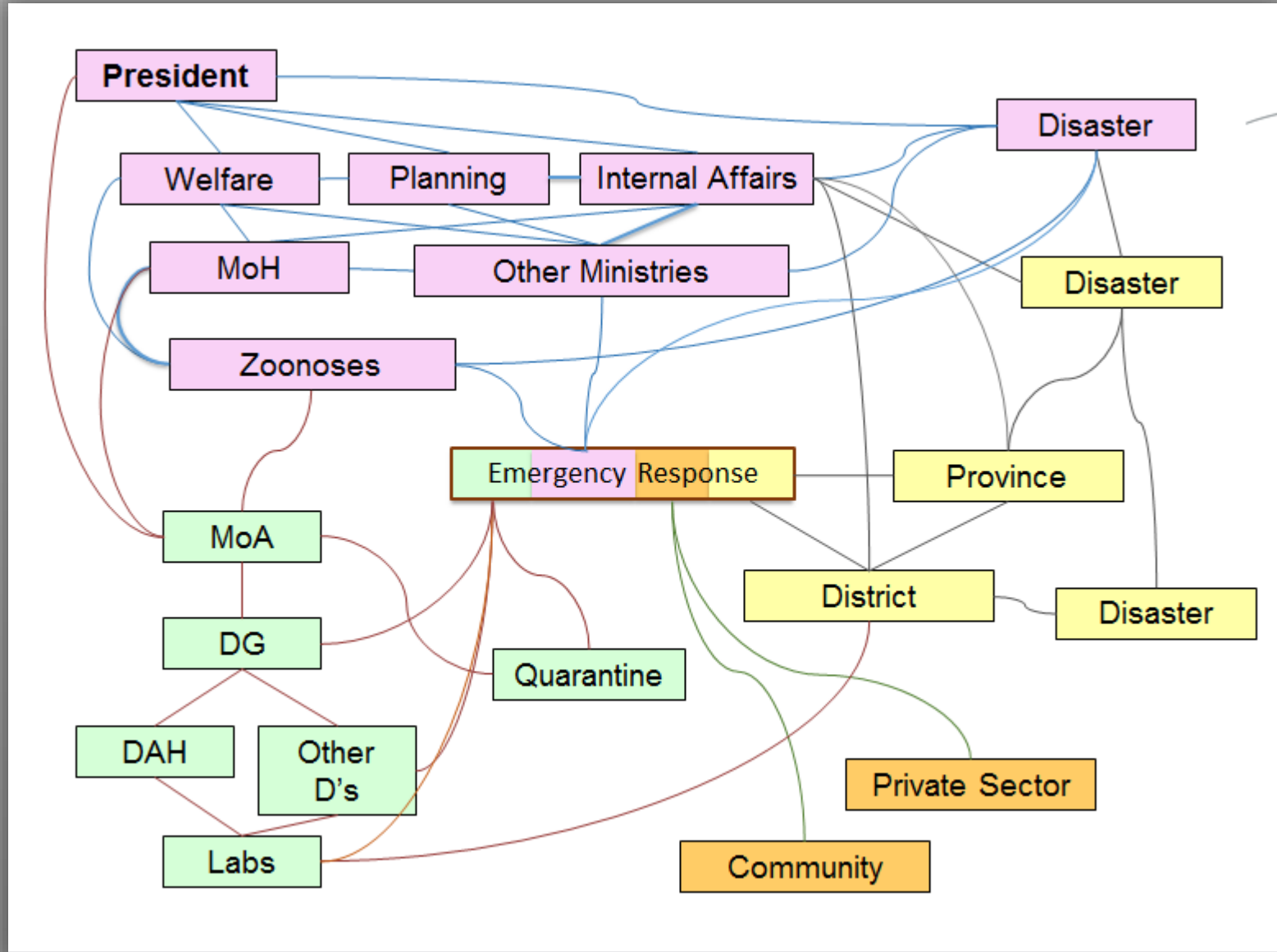
## I-6. COORDINATION CAPABILITY OF THE VETERINARY SERVICES

DEFINITION	LEVELS OF ADVANCEMENT
<p><b>B. External coordination (including the One Health approach)</b></p> <p>The capability of the <i>Veterinary Authority</i> to coordinate its resources and activities at all levels with other government authorities with responsibilities within the veterinary domain, in order to implement all national activities relevant to the OIE Codes, especially those not under the direct line authority of the Chief Veterinary Officer (or equivalent).</p> <p>Relevant authorities include other ministries and <i>Competent Authorities</i>, such as government partners in public health (e.g. zoonoses, food safety, drug regulation and anti-microbial resistance), environment (e.g. <i>wildlife</i> health), customs and border police (e.g. border security), defence/intelligence (e.g. bio-threats<sup>6</sup>), or municipalities/local councils (e.g. local slaughterhouses, dog control).</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. There is no external coordination with other government authorities.</li> <li>2. There are informal external coordination mechanisms for some activities at national level, but the procedures are not clear and/or external coordination occurs irregularly.</li> <li>3. There are formal external coordination mechanisms with clearly described procedures or agreements (e.g. Memoranda of Understanding) for some activities and/or sectors at the national level.</li> <li>4. There are formal external coordination mechanisms with clearly described procedures or agreements at the national level for most activities (such as for One Health), and these are uniformly implemented throughout the country, including at state/provincial level.</li> <li>5. There are external coordination mechanisms for all activities, from national to field, and these are periodically reviewed and updated to re-clarify roles and optimise efficiency.</li> </ol>

# A simple 'Chain of command' ...

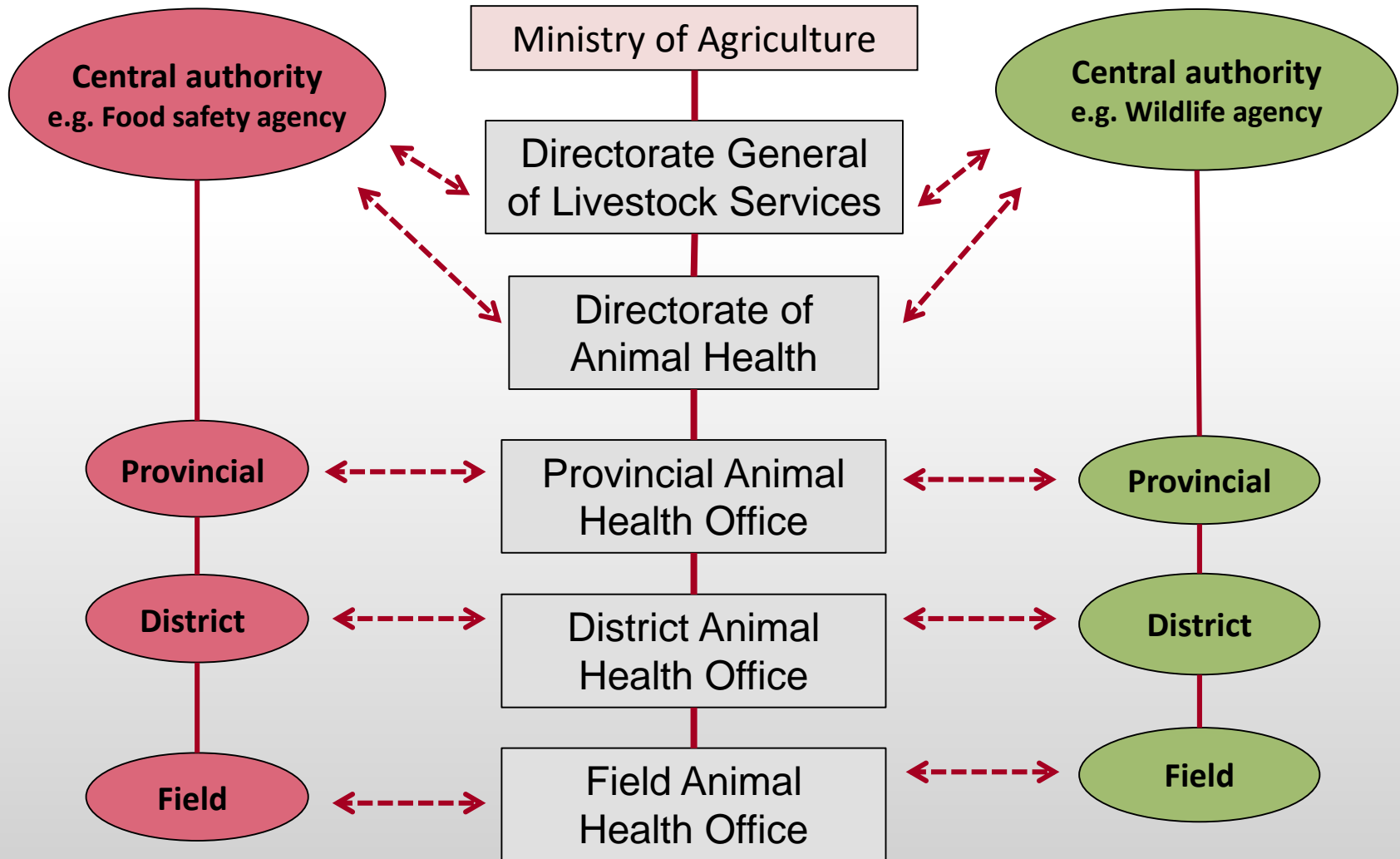


# Or more complex!





# External Coordination



# CC I-6: Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services

## Evidence such as:

### A. Legislation

- › Organisational charts
- › Job descriptions/administration levels/roles & responsibilities
- › Listed VS sectors and institutions
- › Description of formal and informal coordination mechanisms
- › Reports of reviews, updates on activities available

### B. List of non VA managed VS activities eg food safety, wildlife etc.

- › List of Competent Authorities
- › Description of formal and informal coordination mechanisms
- › Communication links and data/information sharing
- › Procedures, committees and their minutes

# CC I-6: Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services

## Terrestrial Animal Health Code

### > Chapter 3.1: Veterinary Services

- > Article 3.1.2: Fundamental principles of quality
  - > Point 6. Veterinary legislation
  - > Point 7. General organisation
  - > Point 9. Procedures and standards

### > Chapter 3.2: Evaluation of Veterinary Services

- > Article 3.2.2: Scope
- > Article 3.2.3: Evaluation criteria for the organisational structure of Veterinary Services

# CC I-7: Physical resources & capital investment



Veterinary Clinic,  
Dubai

# CC I-7: Physical resources & capital investment

I-7. PHYSICAL RESOURCES AND CAPITAL INVESTMENT	
DEFINITION	LEVELS OF ADVANCEMENT
<p>The access of the VS to functional and well-maintained physical resources including buildings, transport, information technology (e.g. internet access), cold chain, and other necessary equipment or structures. This includes whether major capital investment is available.</p>	<p>1. The VS have no or unsuitable physical resources at almost all levels and maintenance of existing infrastructure is poor or non-existent.</p>
	<p>2. The VS have suitable physical resources at national (central) level and at some state/provincial levels, but maintenance, as well as replacement of obsolete items, occurs rarely.</p>
	<p>3. The VS have suitable physical resources at national, state/provincial and some local levels but maintenance, as well as replacement of obsolete items, occurs irregularly.</p>
	<p>4. The VS have suitable physical resources at all levels and these are regularly maintained. Major capital investments occur occasionally to improve the VS operational infrastructure over time.</p>
	<p>5. The VS have suitable physical resources at all levels (national, state/provincial and local levels) and these are regularly maintained and updated as more advanced items become available. Major capital investments occur regularly to improve the VS operational capability and infrastructure.</p>

# CC I-7: Physical resources & capital investment

## Evidence such as:

- > Suitability of resources
- > Inventory of resources including buildings, IT/comms equipment, laboratory, transport, cold chain, etc.
- > Distribution of resources
- > Resources management
  - > including location, age
  - > maintenance, and replacement
  - > disposal
- > Advanced/sophisticated equipment
- > Capital investment plans and budget



Animal Health Office,  
Dili, Timor Leste

# CC I-7: Physical resources & capital investment

## Terrestrial Animal Health Code

- › Chapter 3.2: Evaluation of Veterinary Services
  - › Article 3.2.4: Evaluation criteria for quality system
  - › Article 3.2.6: Evaluation criteria for material resources
    - › Point 2. Administration
      - Accommodation: The VS premises are suitable
      - Communications: The VS should have effective communications systems, especially for animal health surveillance and control programmes.
      - Transport: The VS have sufficient reliable transport available

# CC I-7: Physical resources & capital investment

## Terrestrial Animal Health Code

### >Chapter 3.2: Evaluation of Veterinary Services

- > Article 3.2.6: Evaluation criteria for material resources
  - > Point 3. Technical
    - Cold chain for laboratory samples and veterinary medicines
    - Diagnostic laboratories - updated, maintained, etc.)
    - Research
- > Article 3.2.10: Performance assessment & audit programmes
  - > Point 3. Compliance
- > Article 3.2.14: Self-evaluation/Evaluation of the VS
  - > Point 4. Administration details



# CC I-7: Physical resources & capital investment

## Terrestrial Animal Health Code

- > Chapter 3.1: Veterinary Services
  - > Article 3.1.2: Fundamental principles of quality
    - > Point 14. Human and financial resources
    - > Responsible authorities provide adequate resources to undertake activities
- > Chapter 3.2: Evaluation of Veterinary Services
  - > Article 3.2.6: Evaluation criteria for material resources
    - > Point 1. Financial
  - > Article 3.2.14
    - > Point 3: Financial management information

# CC I-8: Operational funding



# CC I-8: Operational funding

I-8. OPERATIONAL FUNDING	
DEFINITION	LEVELS OF ADVANCEMENT
<p>The ability of the VS to access operational resources adequate for their planned and continued activities (e.g. salaries, contracts, fuel, vaccines, diagnostic reagents, personal protective equipment, per diem or allowances for field work).</p>	<p>1. Operational funding for the VS is neither stable nor clearly defined and depends on irregular allocation of resources.</p>
	<p>2. Operational funding for the VS is clearly defined and regular, but is inadequate for their required baseline operations (e.g. basic disease <i>surveillance</i>, disease control and/or veterinary public health).</p>
	<p>3. Operational funding for the VS is clearly defined and regular, and is adequate for their baseline operations, but there is no provision for new or expanded operations.</p>
	<p>4. Operational funding for new or expanded operations is on a case-by-case basis, and not always based on <i>risk analysis</i> and/or benefit-cost analysis.</p>
	<p>5. Operational funding for all aspects of VS activities is generally adequate; all funding, including for new or expanded operations, is provided via a transparent process that allows for technical independence, based on <i>risk analysis</i> and/or cost-benefit analysis.</p>

# CC I-8: Operational funding

## Evidence such as:

- › Operating budget for recent years
- › Legislation/regulations on budget provisions
- › Baseline operating budget
- › Defined process for allocation
- › Receipt of funding
- › Financial management and reporting
- › Retention, or not, of derived income
- › Inference of lack of budget for activities
- › Risk analysis/cost benefit/cost effectiveness analysis of activities
- › Audits

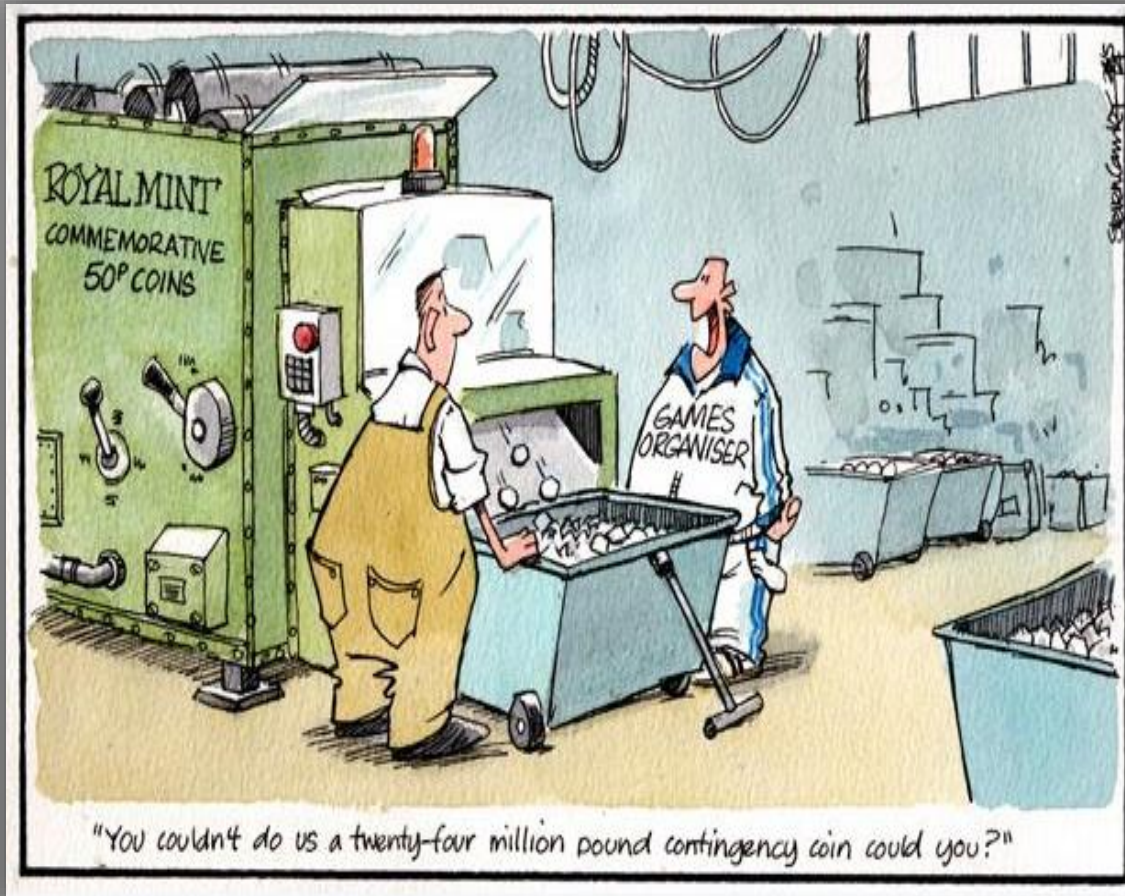


# CC I-8: Operational funding

## Terrestrial Animal Health Code

- Chapter 3.2: Evaluation of Veterinary Services
  - Article 3.2.6: Evaluation criteria for material resources
    - Point 1. Financial
      - Yearly budgetary information regarding the VS should be available for evaluation
      - Distribution of budget among different components
      - Distribution of budget for operational activities
      - Sources of budget
  - Article 3.2.14: Self-evaluation/Evaluation of the VS
    - Point 3. Financial management information

# CC I-9: Emergency funding



# CC I-9: Emergency funding

## I-9. EMERGENCY FUNDING

### DEFINITION

The capability of the VS to access extraordinary financial resources in order to respond to emergency situations or newly emerging issues, as measured by the ease with which contingency and related funding (i.e. arrangements for compensation of producers in emergency situations) can be made rapidly available when required.

### LEVELS OF ADVANCEMENT

1. No emergency funding arrangements exist.
2. Emergency funding arrangements with limited resources have been established, but these are inadequate for likely emergency situations (including newly emerging issues).
3. Emergency funding arrangements with limited resources have been established; additional resources may be approved but approval is through a political process.
4. Emergency funding arrangements with adequate resources have been established; their provision must be agreed through a non-political process on a case-by-case basis.
5. Emergency funding arrangements with adequate resources have been established and their rules of operation documented and agreed with interested parties.

# CC I-9: Emergency funding

## Evidence such as:

- > Legislation
- > Contingency funds
- > Defined process for additional funds
- > Coordination agreements and MoUs
- > Compensation
- > Public private sector agreements
- > History of previous responses
- > Reviews and updates on arrangements





# CC I-9: Emergency funding

## Terrestrial Animal Health Code

- Chapter 3.1: Veterinary Services
  - Article 3.1.2: Fundamental principle of quality
    - Point 6. Veterinary legislation
      - Legislation should allow for judgements of equivalence and efficient response to changing situations.
    - Point 14. Human and financial resources
      - Responsible authorities should ensure that adequate resources are made available

# CC I-9: Emergency funding

## Terrestrial Animal Health Code

- › Chapter 3.2: Evaluation of Veterinary Services
  - › Article 3.2.6: Evaluation criteria for material resources
    - › Point 1. Financial
  - › Article 3.2.14:
    - › Point 3. Financial management information

# CC II-1: Veterinary laboratory diagnosis



# CC II-1: Veterinary laboratory diagnosis

This CC is divided into three sub-CCs:

- A. Access to veterinary laboratory diagnosis
- B. Suitability of the national laboratory system
- C. Laboratory quality management systems (QMS)

# CC II-1: Veterinary laboratory diagnosis

## II-1. VETERINARY LABORATORY DIAGNOSIS

### DEFINITION

The authority and capability of the VS to effectively and efficiently use accurate *laboratory* diagnosis to support their animal health and veterinary public activities.

#### A. Access to veterinary laboratory diagnosis

The authority and capability of the VS to access *laboratory* diagnosis in order to identify and report pathogenic and other hazardous agents that can adversely affect *animals* and animal products, including those relevant to public health.

### LEVELS OF ADVANCEMENT

1. Disease diagnosis is almost always conducted by clinical means only, with no access to or little use of a *laboratory* to obtain a correct diagnosis.
2. For major animal *diseases* and *zoonoses* of national importance, and for the food safety of animal products, the VS have access to and use a *laboratory* to obtain a correct diagnosis.
3. For animal *diseases* and *zoonoses* present in the country, and for animal *feed* safety and veterinary AMR surveillance, the VS have access to and use a *laboratory* to obtain a correct diagnosis.
4. For animal *diseases* of zoonotic or economic importance not present in the country, but that exist in the region and/or that could enter the country, the VS have access to and use a *laboratory* to obtain a correct diagnosis.
5. In the case of new and *emerging diseases* in the region or worldwide, the VS have access to and use a network of national or international reference *laboratories* (e.g. an OIE or FAO Reference *Laboratory*) to obtain a correct diagnosis.

# CC II-1: Veterinary laboratory diagnosis

II-1. VETERINARY LABORATORY DIAGNOSIS	
DEFINITION	LEVELS OF ADVANCEMENT
<p><b>B. Suitability of the national laboratory system</b></p> <p>The sustainability, effectiveness, safety<sup>7</sup> and efficiency of the national (public and private) <i>laboratory</i> system (or network), including infrastructure, equipment, maintenance, consumables, personnel and sample throughput, to service the needs of the VS.</p>	<p>1. The national <i>laboratory</i> system does not meet the needs of the VS.</p>
	<p>2. The national <i>laboratory</i> system partially meets the needs of the VS, but it is not sustainable, as the management and maintenance of resources and infrastructure is ineffective and/or inefficient. <i>Laboratory</i> biosafety and <i>biosecurity</i> measures do not exist or are very limited.</p>
	<p>3. The national <i>laboratory</i> system generally meets the needs of the VS. Resources and organisation are managed effectively and efficiently, but funding is insufficient for a sustainable system, and limits throughput. Some <i>laboratory</i> biosafety and <i>biosecurity</i> measures are in place.</p>
	<p>4. The national <i>laboratory</i> system generally meets the needs of the VS, including for <i>laboratory</i> biosafety and <i>biosecurity</i>. There is sufficient sample throughput across the range of <i>laboratory</i> testing requirements. Occasionally, it is limited by delayed investment in certain aspects (e.g. personnel, maintenance or consumables).</p>
	<p>5. The national <i>laboratory</i> system meets all the needs of the VS, has appropriate levels of <i>laboratory</i> biosafety and <i>biosecurity</i>, and is efficient and sustainable with a good throughput of samples. The <i>laboratory</i> system is regularly reviewed, audited and updated as necessary.</p>

# CC II-1: Veterinary laboratory diagnosis

## II-1. VETERINARY LABORATORY DIAGNOSIS

### DEFINITION

#### C. Laboratory quality management systems (QMS)

The quality and reliability of veterinary *laboratory* testing servicing the public sector VS as assessed by the use of formal QMS e.g. having a dedicated quality manager and a quality manual. This includes, but is not limited to, attainment of ISO 17025 accreditation<sup>8</sup> and participation in proficiency testing programmes.

### LEVELS OF ADVANCEMENT

1. No *laboratories* servicing the public sector VS are using formal QMS.
2. One or more *laboratories* servicing the public sector VS, including the major national animal health reference *laboratory*, are using formal QMS.
3. Most major *laboratories* servicing the public sector VS are using formal QMS. There is occasional use of multi-laboratory proficiency testing programmes.
4. Most of the *laboratories* servicing the public sector VS are using formal QMS, with regular use of multi-laboratory proficiency testing programmes.
5. All the *laboratories* servicing the public sector VS are using formal QMS which are regularly assessed via national, regional or international proficiency testing programmes.

# CC II-1: Veterinary laboratory diagnosis

## Evidence such as:

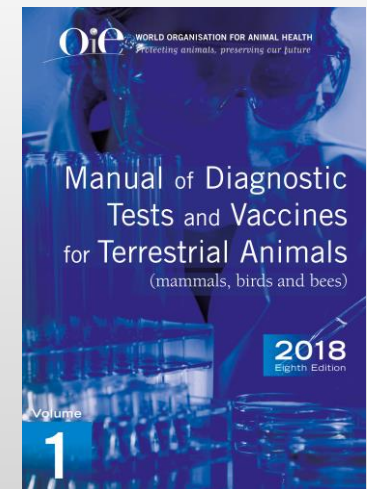
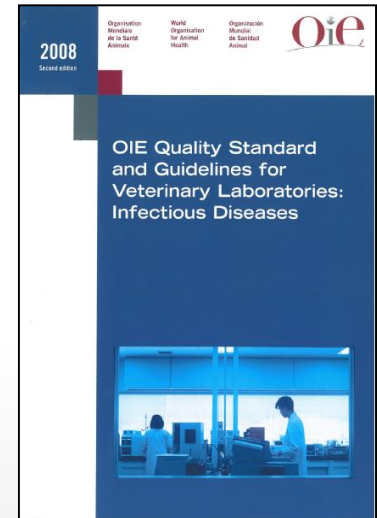
- › Disease lists – zoonoses, notifiable, control programmes, EIDs, priority
- › List of laboratories and capacity, capabilities/diagnostic tests available
- › Staff lists and competencies
- › Visits: facilities, equipment, materials – biosafety/biocontainment
- › Budget – operating and capital
- › Sample handling, sampling kits, cold chain, sample and test numbers
- › Sample tracking, data/results management
- › Use of reference laboratories – national and international
- › Health and other laboratories
- › List of accredited labs, documented procedures, SOPs, calibrations, etc
- › Job descriptions – QA manager, QA training, audit procedures and reports
- › Proficiency testing, test sensitivity/specificity/statistical validation
- › Twinning with international reference laboratories



# CC II-1: Veterinary laboratory diagnosis

## Terrestrial (aquatic) manual

- Chapter 1.1.1. Collection, submission and storage of diagnostic specimens
- Chapter 1.1.2. Transport of specimens of animal origin
- Chapter 1.1.4. Quality management in veterinary testing laboratories
- Chapter 1.1.5. Principles and methods of validation of diagnostic assays for infectious diseases
- Chapter 1.1.6. Principles of veterinary vaccine production (including diagnostic biologicals)
- Chapter 1.1.7. Tests for sterility and freedom from contamination of biological materials



# CC II-2: Risk analysis and epidemiology

Likelihood/ Impact	Nearly No	Minor	Moderate	Major	Disaster
Will Happen	Medium	High	High	Extreme	Extreme
Most likely	Medium	Medium	High	High	Extreme
Possible	Low	Medium	Medium	High	Extreme
Unlikely	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	High
Rare	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	High

# CC II-2: Risk analysis and epidemiology

## OIE definitions

### > *Risk*

The likelihood of the occurrence and the likely magnitude of the biological and economic consequences of an adverse event or effect to animal or human health.

### > *Risk Analysis*

The process composed of hazard identification, risk assessment, risk management and risk communication.



# CC II-2: Risk analysis and epidemiology

## II-2. RISK ANALYSIS AND EPIDEMIOLOGY

### DEFINITION

The authority and capability of the VS to base its *risk management* and *risk communication* measures on *risk assessment*, incorporating sound epidemiological principles.

### LEVELS OF ADVANCEMENT

1. *Risk management* and *risk communication* measures are not usually supported by *risk assessment*.
2. The VS compile and maintain data but do not have the capability to carry out *risk analysis*. Some *risk management* and *risk communication* measures are based on *risk assessment* and some epidemiological principles.
3. The VS compile and maintain data and have the policy and capability to carry out *risk analysis*, incorporating epidemiological principles. The majority of *risk management* and *risk communication* measures are based on *risk assessment*.
4. The VS conduct *risk analysis* in compliance with relevant OIE standards and sound epidemiological principles, and base their *risk management* and *risk communication* measures on the outcomes of *risk assessment*. There is a legislative basis that supports the use of *risk analysis*.
5. The VS are consistent and transparent in basing animal health and *sanitary measures* on *risk assessment* and best practice epidemiology, and in communicating and/or publishing their scientific procedures and outcomes internationally.

# CC II-2: Risk analysis and epidemiology

## Evidence such as:

- › Legislation
- › Staff lists and training
- › Database of hazards
- › Documented risk assessments and decisions made
- › Use of epidemiology in risk analysis, policy development, programme design and monitoring, and outbreak investigations
- › Risk assessments that conform with OIE, WTO-SPS, others
- › List of notifications to WTO-SPS, others

# CC II-2: Risk analysis and epidemiology

## Terrestrial Animal Health Code

### Chapter 2.1: Import risk analysis

- Article 2.1.2: Hazard identification
  - Identification of agents which could produce adverse consequences associated with the importation of an animal or commodity.
  - The hazards identified are relevant to the species or derived product, and which may be present in the exporting country.
  - Necessary to determine whether the hazard is present in the importing country, whether it is a notifiable disease, or subject to control or eradication
  - Ensure that import *measures are not more trade restrictive than those applied within the importing country*

# CC II-2: Risk analysis and epidemiology

## Terrestrial Animal Health Code

### Chapter 2.1: Import risk analysis

- Article 2.1.2: Risk assessment
  - Evaluation of the likelihood and the biological and economic consequences of entry, establishment and spread of a hazard within an importing country
  - Qualitative risk assessment or quantitative risk assessment methods
  - Risk assessment is based on the best available information and is in accord with current scientific practices
  - Consistency in risk assessment methods is encouraged
  - Transparency is essential to ensure fairness, consistency in decision making and ease of understanding by all interested parties

# CC II-2: Risk analysis and epidemiology

## Terrestrial Animal Health Code

### Chapter 2.1: Import risk analysis

- Article 2.1.6: Risk management
  - The process of identifying, selecting and implementing measures to reduce the level of risk
  - Include - risk evaluation, option assessment, implementation, monitoring and review
- Article 2.1.7: Risk communication
  - Exchange of information from the risk analysis process
  - Includes risk, risk-related factors and risk perceptions among risk managers, risk communicators, the public and others



# CC II-3: Quarantine and border security



# CC II-3: Quarantine and border security

## OIE definitions

### > *Border post*

Any airport, or any port, railway station or road check-point open to international trade of commodities, where import veterinary inspections can be performed.

### > *Quarantine station*

An establishment under the control of the Veterinary Authority where animals are maintained in isolation with no direct or indirect contact with other animals, to ensure that there is no transmission of specified pathogen(s) outside the establishment while the animals are undergoing observation for a specified length of time and, if appropriate, testing and treatment.

# CC II-3: Quarantine and border security

## Other definition

### > *Illegal activities*

Attempts to gain entry for animal/animal products other than through legal entry points.

Also using certification and/or other procedures not meeting a country's requirements

# CC II-3: Quarantine and border security

II-3. QUARANTINE AND BORDER SECURITY	
DEFINITION	LEVELS OF ADVANCEMENT
<p>The authority and capability of the VS to operate to prevent the entry of <i>diseases</i> and other <i>hazards of animals</i> and <i>animal</i> and veterinary products into their country.</p>	<p>1. The VS cannot apply any type of quarantine or border security procedures for the entry of <i>animals</i>, animal products and veterinary products with their neighbouring countries or trading partners.</p>
	<p>2. The VS can establish and apply minimal quarantine and border security procedures, or the VS only apply quarantine and border security procedures effectively at some official entry points via <i>border posts</i>.</p>
	<p>3. The VS can establish and apply quarantine and border security procedures based on import protocols and international standards at all official entry points via <i>border posts</i>, but the procedures do not systematically address illegal activities<sup>9</sup> relating to the import of <i>animals</i>, animal products and veterinary products.</p>
	<p>4. The VS can establish and apply effective quarantine and border security procedures which systematically address legal pathways and illegal activities (e.g. through effective partnerships with national customs and border police).</p>
	<p>5. The VS can establish, apply and audit quarantine and border security procedures which systematically address all risks identified, including through collaboration with their neighbouring countries and trading partners.</p>

## CC II-3: Quarantine and border security

### Evidence such as:

- › Legislation
- › List and maps of border posts and quarantine stations
- › Import data
- › Documented procedures, SOPs and audits
- › Visits to border posts and quarantine stations – facilities, equipment, staff, records
- › Staff competencies and training
- › Action on informal/illegal activities
- › International cooperation, agreements, ‘pre-border’ clearance
- › Equivalence arrangements
- › High health horse arrangements
- › Other competent authorities – Health, Customs, Wildlife, etc.

# CC II-3: Quarantine and border security

## Terrestrial Animal Health Code

- Chapter 5.4: Animal health measures applicable before and at departure
- Chapter 5.5: Animal health measures during transit from the place of departure in the exporting country to the place of arrival in the importing country
- Chapter 5.5: Quarantine measures applicable to non-human primates

# CC II-3: Quarantine and border security

## Terrestrial Animal Health Code

### Chapter 5.6: Border posts and quarantine stations in the importing country

- Article 5.6.1
  - Border posts and quarantine stations should have an adequate organisation and sufficient equipment for application of measures recommended in the Terrestrial Code
- Article 5.6.2
  - When justified by the amount of international trade and by the epidemiological situation, Veterinary Service personnel, equipment and premises should be available
  - Note the presence of disease/infection in imported animals in a quarantine station does not affect the animal health status of the country or zone

# CC II-3: Quarantine and border security

## Terrestrial Animal Health Code

### Chapter 5.7: Animal health measures applicable on arrival

- Article 5.7.1
  - An importing country should only accept animals which have been subjected to a health examination by an Official Veterinarian of the exporting country and which are accompanied by an international veterinary certificate provided by the Veterinary Authority of the exporting country
  - If the diagnosis of an epizootic disease is confirmed, or if the certificate cannot be corrected, the importing country may:
    - a) return the animals to the exporting country
    - b) slaughter and destroy animals.



# CC II-4: Surveillance and early detection



## CC II-4: Surveillance and early detection

This CC is divided into two sub-CC's:

- A. **Passive** surveillance, early detection and epidemiological outbreak investigation
- B. **Active** surveillance and monitoring

# CC II-4: Surveillance and early detection

II-4. SURVEILLANCE <sup>10</sup> AND EARLY DETECTION	
DEFINITION	LEVELS OF ADVANCEMENT
<p>The authority and capability of the VS to determine, verify and report on the sanitary status of their animal populations, including <i>wildlife</i>, in a timely manner.</p> <p><b>A. Passive surveillance<sup>11</sup>, early detection and epidemiological outbreak investigation</b></p> <p>A <i>surveillance</i> system based on a field animal health network capable of reliably detecting (by clinical or post mortem signs), diagnosing, reporting and investigating legally <i>notifiable diseases</i> (and relevant <i>emerging diseases</i>) in a timely manner.</p>	<p>1. The VS have very limited passive <i>surveillance</i> capacity, with no formal disease list, little training/awareness and/or inadequate national coverage. Disease <i>outbreaks</i> are not reported or reporting is delayed.</p>
	<p>2. The VS have basic passive <i>surveillance</i> authority and capacity. There is a formal disease list with some training/awareness and some national coverage. The speed of detection and level of investigation is variable. Disease <i>outbreak</i> reports are available for some species and diseases.</p>
	<p>3. The VS have some passive <i>surveillance</i> capacity with some sample collection and <i>laboratory</i> testing. There is a list of <i>notifiable diseases</i> with trained field staff covering most areas. The speed of reporting and investigation is timely in most production systems. Disease <i>outbreak</i> investigation reports are available for most species and <i>diseases</i>.</p>
	<p>4. The VS have effective passive <i>surveillance</i> with routine <i>laboratory</i> confirmation and epidemiological disease investigation (including tracing and pathogen characterisation) in most animal sectors, and covering producers, markets and slaughterhouses. There are high levels of awareness and compliance with the need for prompt reporting from all animal owners/handlers and the field VS.</p>
	<p>5. The VS have comprehensive passive <i>surveillance</i> nationwide providing high confidence in the <i>notifiable disease</i> status in real time. The VS routinely report <i>surveillance</i> information to producers, industry and other stakeholders. Full epidemiological disease investigations are undertaken in all relevant cases with tracing and active follow up of at-risk establishments.</p>

# CC II-4: Surveillance and early detection

II-4. SURVEILLANCE AND EARLY DETECTION	
DEFINITION	LEVELS OF ADVANCEMENT
<p><b>B. Active surveillance<sup>12</sup> and monitoring</b></p> <p><i>Surveillance targeting a specific disease, infection or hazard to determine its prevalence, measure progress in disease control or support the demonstration of disease freedom (with passive surveillance), most often in the form of pre-planned surveys with structured sampling and laboratory testing.</i></p>	<p>1. The VS have no active <i>surveillance</i> programme.</p>
	<p>2. The VS conduct active <i>surveillance</i> for one or a few <i>diseases, infections or hazards</i> (of economic or zoonotic importance), but the <i>surveillance</i> is not representative of the population and the <i>surveillance</i> methodology is not revised regularly. The results are reported with limited analysis.</p>
	<p>3. The VS conduct active <i>surveillance</i> using scientific principles and OIE standards for some <i>diseases, infections or hazards</i>, but it is not representative of the susceptible populations and/or is not updated regularly. The results are analysed and reported to stakeholders.</p>
	<p>4. The VS conduct active <i>surveillance</i> in compliance with scientific principles and OIE standards for some <i>diseases, infections or hazards</i> which is representative of all susceptible populations and is updated regularly. Results are routinely analysed, reported and used to guide further <i>surveillance</i> activities, disease control priorities, etc.</p>
	<p>5. The VS conduct ongoing active <i>surveillance</i> for most significant <i>diseases, infections and hazards</i> and apply it to all susceptible populations. The results are routinely analysed and used to guide disease control and other activities. The active <i>surveillance</i> programmes are regularly reviewed and updated to ensure they meet country needs and OIE reporting obligations.</p>

# CC II-4: Surveillance and early detection

## Evidence such as:

- › Animal populations and distribution
- › Disease lists and maps; database and information management
- › Priority and notifiable disease lists
- › Disease knowledge including zoonoses, epidemiology skills
- › VS network and field services/officers; abattoirs, markets, etc.
- › Private sector systems, reports, integration
- › Reports/records of disease investigations, surveys, communications
- › Sample collection and lab testing
- › Legislation
- › Animal ID and traceability
- › Knowledge of OIE standards
- › Audits, M&E

# CC II-4: Surveillance and early detection

## OIE definition

### › *Surveillance*

The systematic ongoing collection, collation, and analysis of information related to animal health and the timely dissemination of information so that action can be taken.

## Terrestrial Animal Health Code

- › Chapter 1.4: Animal Health Surveillance
- › Chapter 1.5: Surveillance for arthropod vectors of animal diseases
  - › Article 3.2.8: Animal health controls
    - › Points 1-3: Animal health status, animal health control, national animal disease reporting systems
  - › Article 3.2.14:
    - › Point 7 a i) ii) iii) Animal Health

# CC II-5: Emergency preparedness and response



# CC II-5: Emergency response

## II-5. EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

### DEFINITION

The authority and capability of the VS to be prepared and respond rapidly to a sanitary emergency threat (such as a significant disease *outbreak* or food safety emergency).

### LEVELS OF ADVANCEMENT

1. The VS have no field network or established procedure to determine whether a sanitary emergency threat exists or the authority to declare such an emergency and respond appropriately.
2. The VS have a field network and an established procedure to determine whether a sanitary emergency threat exists, but lack the legal and financial support to respond effectively. The VS may have basic emergency management planning, but this usually targets one or a few diseases and may not reflect national capacity to respond.
3. The VS have the legal framework and financial support to respond rapidly to sanitary emergency threats, but the response is not well coordinated through an effective chain of command. They have national emergency management plans for some exotic *diseases*, but they are not updated/tested.
4. The VS have the legal framework and financial support to respond rapidly to sanitary emergencies through an effective chain of command (e.g. establishment of a *containment zone*). The VS have national emergency management plans for major exotic *diseases*, linked to broader national disaster management arrangements, and these are regularly updated/ tested such as through simulation exercises.
5. The VS have national emergency management plans for all diseases of concern (and possible emerging infectious diseases), incorporating coordination with national disaster agencies, relevant *Competent Authorities*, producers and other non-government stakeholders. Emergency management planning and response capacity is regularly tested, audited and updated, such as through simulation exercises that test response at all levels. Following emergency events, the VS have a formal 'After Action Review' process as part of continuous improvement.



# CC II-5: Emergency preparedness and response

## Evidence such as:

- › Priority and notifiable disease lists
- › Animal populations and distribution
- › VS network and field services/officers, at abattoirs, markets, etc.
- › Emergency preparedness and response system, national plans
- › Records of training and simulation exercises
- › Industry awareness and support
- › Private sector systems, reports, integration and coordination
- › Reports/records of disease investigations and response
- › Legislation and emergency funding
- › Notifications to OIE
- › Audits, reviews and M&E

# CC II-5: Emergency preparedness and response

## OIE definition

### › *Early detection system*

A system, under the VS, for the timely detection and identification of an incursion or emergence of diseases/infections. The system requires:

- › coverage of animal populations by field services
- › ability to conduct disease investigations and report
- › access to competent diagnostic laboratories
- › a training programme in detection and reporting for veterinarians, veterinary para-professionals, livestock owners/keepers and others
- › the legal obligation of private veterinarians to report to the Veterinary Authority
- › a national chain command

# CC II-6: Disease prevention, control and eradication



# CC II-6: Disease prevention, control and eradication

II-6. DISEASE PREVENTION, CONTROL AND ERADICATION	
DEFINITION	LEVELS OF ADVANCEMENT
<p>The authority and capability of the VS to control or eradicate nationally important diseases present in the country, such as through a combination of vaccination, domestic movement control, establishing <i>containment zones</i>, <i>biosecurity</i> measures (including farm <i>biosecurity</i>), isolation and/or culling/stamping out.</p>	<p>1. The VS have no capability to implement animal disease prevention, control or eradication programmes.</p>
	<p>2. The VS implement prevention, control or eradication programmes for some diseases and/or in some areas or populations<sup>13</sup>, but with little or no epidemiological, risk-based planning or evaluation of their efficacy and efficiency.</p>
	<p>3. The VS implement prevention, control or eradication programmes for some priority <i>diseases</i> in some areas or populations. There is variable epidemiological, risk-based planning and evaluation of efficacy and efficiency, with limited progress towards programme goals.</p>
	<p>4. The VS implement national prevention, control or eradication programmes for priority <i>diseases</i> with a high level of epidemiological, risk-based planning, and continual evaluation of efficacy and efficiency. They have or are progressing towards OIE official recognition of disease control programmes for relevant diseases. They can demonstrate some progress towards programme goals in reducing or eradicating disease.</p>
	<p>5. The VS implement national prevention, control or eradication programmes for all priority <i>diseases</i> with scientific evaluation of their efficacy and efficiency consistent with relevant OIE international standards. They can demonstrate clear progress towards programme goals in reducing or eradicating disease, including achieving or progressing towards official recognition of freedom from relevant diseases.</p>

# CC II-6: Disease prevention, control and eradication

## Evidence such as:

- › Priority and notifiable disease lists
- › Animal populations, enterprise type and distribution
- › Surveillance programme
- › Prevention, control, eradication programmes
- › VS network and managers, field services/officers
- › Public-private sector communications, programme development and implementation
- › Funding, compensation
- › Legislation, 'chain of command'
- › Documented reviews and M&E
- › Epidemiology skills, demonstration of progress, disease eradication

# CC II-6: Disease prevention, control and eradication

## OIE definition

### > *Eradication*

The elimination of a pathogenic agent from a country or zone

## Other definitions

### > *Prevention*

Ensuring that specified diseases do not enter a country, zone or compartment

### > *Control*

Reducing the frequency of a specified disease in a country, zone or compartment

# CC II-6: Disease prevention, control and eradication

## Terrestrial Animal Health Code

- › Chapter 3.1: Veterinary Services
  - › Article 3.1.2: Fundamental principles of quality
    - › Point 6. Veterinary legislation
    - › Point 7. General organisation
    - › Point 9. Procedures and standards

# CC II-6: Disease prevention, control and eradication

## Terrestrial Animal Health Code

- › Chapter 3.2: Evaluation of veterinary Services
  - › Article 3.2.8: Animal health controls
    - › Point 1: Animal health status
    - › Point 2: Animal health control
    - › Point 3: National animal disease reporting systems
  - › Article 3.2.14: Animal health and veterinary public health controls
    - › Point 7 a): Animal health
- › Chapter 4.12: Disposal of dead animals



# CC II-7: Animal production food safety



## CC II-7: Animal production food safety

This CC is divided into two sub-CCs:

- A. Regulation, inspection (including audits), authorisation and supervision of establishments for production and processing of food of animal origin
- B. Ante- and post mortem inspection at slaughter facilities and associated premises

# CC II-7: Animal production food safety

## II-7. ANIMAL PRODUCTION FOOD SAFETY

### DEFINITION

The authority and capability of the VS to assure the safety of food of animal origin for domestic and export markets.

**A. Regulation, inspection (including audits), authorisation and supervision of establishments for production and processing of food of animal origin.**

The authority and capability of the VS to establish and enforce sanitary and food hygiene standards for establishments that produce and process food of animal origin, including slaughter, rendering, dairy, egg, honey and other animal product processing establishments.

Includes the regulation, initial authorisation of establishments, and the ongoing inspection of establishments and processes, including the identification of and response to non-compliance, based on HACCP<sup>14</sup> principles. It includes external coordination between *Competent Authorities* as may be required.

### LEVELS OF ADVANCEMENT

1. Regulation, authorisation, and inspection of relevant establishments and processes are generally not undertaken in conformity with international standards.
2. Regulation, authorisation and inspection of relevant establishments and processes are undertaken in conformity with international standards in some selected premises (e.g. export premises).
3. Regulation, authorisation and inspection of relevant establishments and processes are undertaken in conformity with international standards in large premises supplying major cities and/or the national market.
4. Regulation, authorisation and inspection of relevant establishments and processes are undertaken in conformity with international standards for premises supplying the national and local markets. There are some reports of dealing with non-compliance.
5. Regulation, authorisation, inspection and audit of relevant establishments and processes are undertaken in conformity with international standards at all premises. There are documented cases of the identification and effective response to non-compliance.

# CC II-7: Animal Production food safety

II-7. ANIMAL PRODUCTION FOOD SAFETY	
DEFINITION	LEVELS OF ADVANCEMENT
<p><b>B. Ante- and post-mortem inspection at slaughter facilities and associated premises.</b></p> <p>The authority and capability of the VS to implement and manage the <i>ante-mortem</i> inspection of <i>animals</i> destined for slaughter and the post-mortem inspection of carcasses and <i>meat</i> products at slaughter facilities and associated premises, including to ensure meat hygiene and safety, and for the collection of information relevant to livestock diseases and <i>zoonoses</i>.</p> <p>This includes standards relating to <i>veterinary</i> and <i>veterinary para-professional</i> supervision and inspection, and protocols applied for ante- and post-mortem inspection findings, based on HACCP principles. It includes external coordination between <i>Competent Authorities</i> as may be required.</p>	<p>1. Ante- and post-mortem inspection is generally not undertaken in conformity with international standards.</p>
	<p>2. Ante- and post-mortem inspection with collection of disease information is undertaken in conformity with international standards only in selected premises (e.g. export premises).</p>
	<p>3. Ante- and post-mortem inspection with collection of disease information is undertaken in conformity with international standards for export premises and the major abattoirs in the larger cities and/or producing <i>meat</i> for distribution throughout the national market.</p>
	<p>4. Ante- and post-mortem inspection with collection of disease information is undertaken in conformity with international standards for all slaughter facilities producing <i>meat</i> for export, national and local markets.</p>
	<p>5. Ante- and post-mortem inspection with collection of disease information is undertaken in conformity with international standards at all premises (including municipal, community, and on-farm slaughtering and distribution) and are subject to periodic audits.</p>

# CC II-7: Animal Production food safety

## Evidence such as:

- › VS organisation, Competent Authorities, ‘chain of command’
- › One Health liaison and coordination
- › Legislation and regulations
- › Procedures for registration, management, inspection, SOPs
- › List of premises by type, volume, including domestic and/or export
- › Use of HACCP, risk analysis
- › Resources – facilities, staff, equipment
- › Staff qualifications, training and competencies
- › Records of registration, inspections, sample collections
- › Audits, M&E
- › Awareness of international standards
- › Field/site visits, interviews, etc.

# CC II-7: Animal Production food safety

## OIE definitions

- > **Animal for slaughter:** an animal intended for slaughter (within a short time) under the control of the relevant Veterinary Authority
- > **Fresh meat:** meat that has not been subjected to any treatment irreversibly modifying its organoleptic and physicochemical characteristics. This includes frozen meat, chilled meat, minced meat and mechanically recovered meat.
- > **Meat :** all edible parts of an animal
- > **Slaughter:** any procedure which causes the death of an animal by bleeding
- > **Slaughterhouse/abattoir:** premises, including facilities for moving or lairaging animals, used for the slaughter of animals to produce animal products and approved by the Veterinary Services or other Competent Authority
- > **Zoonosis:** any disease or infection which is naturally transmissible from animals to humans

# CC II-7: Animal Production food safety

## Terrestrial Animal Health Code (II.8 A)

- › Article 3.4.12: Human food production chain

## Codex Alimentarius Commission standards

- › Code of Hygienic practice for meat (CAC/RCP 58-2005)
- › Code of Hygienic practice for milk and milk products (CAC/RCP/57-2004)
- › General Principles of Food Hygiene (CAC/RCP 1-1969; amended 1999. Revisions 1997 and 2003)

# CC II-7: Animal Production food safety

## Terrestrial Animal Health Code (II.8 B & C)

- > Article 3.1.2: Fundamental principles of quality
- > Article 3.2.9: Veterinary public health controls
  - > Point 1: Food hygiene
  - > Point 2: Zoonoses
  - > Point 3: Chemical residue testing programmes
  - > Point 4: Veterinary medicines
  - > Point 5: Integration between animal health controls and veterinary public health
- > Article 3.2.14: National information on human resources
- > Chapter 6.1: The role of the Veterinary Services in Food Safety
- > Chapter 6.2: Control of biological hazards of animal health and public health importance through ante- and post-mortem meat inspection



# CC II-8: Veterinary medicines and biologicals



# CC II-8: Veterinary medicines and biologicals

II-8. VETERINARY MEDICINES AND BIOLOGICALS	
DEFINITION	LEVELS OF ADVANCEMENT
<p>The authority and capability of the VS to regulate veterinary medicines, and biologicals, in order to ensure their quality and safety, as well as their responsible and prudent use, including as medicated <i>feed</i>.</p> <p>This includes the marketing authorisation/registration, import, manufacture, quality control, export, labelling, advertising, distribution, sale (includes dispensing) and use (includes prescribing) of these products.</p>	<p>1. The VS cannot regulate veterinary medicines and biologicals.</p>
	<p>2. The VS have some capability to exercise regulatory and administrative control over the import, manufacture and market authorisation (registration) of veterinary medicines and biologicals to ensure their safety and quality, but cannot ensure their responsible and prudent use in the field.</p>
	<p>3. The VS exercise effective regulatory and administrative control for the market authorisation of veterinary medicines and biologicals and have some capacity to regulate to ensure their responsible and prudent use in the field, including reducing the risk from illegal imports<sup>15</sup>.</p>
	<p>4. The VS exercise comprehensive and effective regulatory and administrative control of all aspects of veterinary medicines and biologicals, including market authorisation, responsible and prudent use in the field, and reducing the risks of illegal distribution and use.</p>
	<p>5. The control systems for veterinary medicines and biologicals are regularly audited, tested and updated when necessary, including via an effective pharmacovigilance programme.</p>

# CC II-8: Veterinary medicines and biologicals

## Evidence such as:

- › Legislation and regulatory framework
- › VS organisation, Competent Authorities, 'chain of command'
- › One Health liaison and coordination
- › Registration/licensing process
- › Lists of approved manufacturers/suppliers/etc.
- › Use of GMP, labelling requirements, etc.
- › Action on illegal imports/use
- › Communication and awareness programme
- › Pharmacovigilance, notification of adverse reactions
- › Compliance with OIE standards
- › Field visits and interviews

# CC II-8: Veterinary medicines and biologicals

## OIE definition

### › *Antimicrobial agent*

A naturally occurring, semi-synthetic or synthetic substance that exhibits antimicrobial activity (kill or inhibit the growth of microorganisms) at concentrations attainable in vivo. Anthelmintics and substances classed as disinfectants or antiseptics are excluded from this definition.

# CC II-8: Veterinary medicines and biologicals

## Terrestrial Animal Health Code

- Article 3.1.2: Fundamental principles of quality
- Article 3.2.9: Veterinary public health controls
  - Point 3: Chemical residue testing programmes
  - Point 4: Veterinary medicines
    - *Veterinary Authority* should be able to demonstrate the existence of effective controls over the manufacture, import, export, registration, supply, sale and use of veterinary medicines, biologicals and diagnostic reagents
- Article 3.2.14: Animal health and veterinary public health
- Chapter 6.6 – 6.10: Antimicrobial resistance

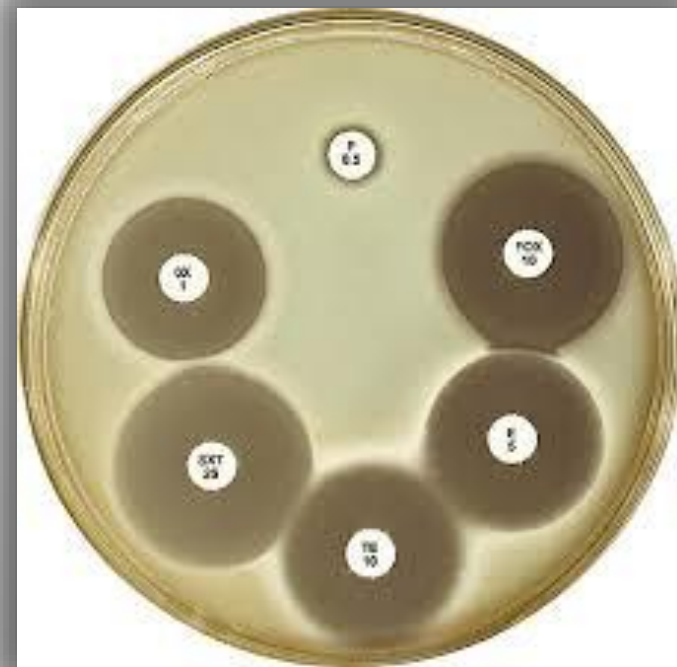
# CC II-8: Veterinary medicines and biologicals

## Terrestrial Animal Health Code

Principle: the VS has the authority and capability to regulate veterinary medicines and biologicals through:

- › authorisation (of e.g. import, export, manufacture)
- › registration (e.g. by an appropriately qualified body)
- › import ( e.g. through licensing, approved sources)
- › control over production
- › efficacy testing and labelling
- › distribution (e.g. by wholesalers, retail pharmacists, veterinarians)
- › sale (e.g. on prescription only, over-the-counter)
- › use (withdrawal times, restricted use in species, prevention of antimicrobial resistance)

# CC II-9: Antimicrobial resistance and antimicrobial use



# CC II-9: Antimicrobial resistance and antimicrobial use

II-9. ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE (AMR) AND ANTIMICROBIAL USE (AMU)	
DEFINITION	LEVELS OF ADVANCEMENT
<p>The authority and capability of the VS to manage AMR and AMU, and to undertake surveillance and control of the development and spread of AMR pathogens in animal production and animal origin food products, via a One Health approach<sup>16</sup>.</p>	<p>1. The VS cannot regulate or control AMR and AMU, and have not developed or contributed to an AMR action plan covering the veterinary domain.</p>
	<p>2. The VS are contributing or have contributed to a national AMR action plan. The action plan has initiated some activities to collect AMU/AMR data or control AMR e.g. awareness campaigns targeting <i>veterinarians</i> or farmers on the prudent use of <i>antimicrobial agents</i> (antimicrobials). The use of antimicrobials for growth promotion is discouraged.</p>
	<p>3. The VS have defined a national AMR action plan in coordination with the Public Health authorities and other stakeholders, and are implementing some AMU/AMR surveillance and regulations. The use of antimicrobials for growth promotion is prohibited.</p>
	<p>4. The VS are implementing a comprehensive AMR action plan based on risk, including AMR surveillance of the most important pathogens for animal health or food-borne diseases, the <i>monitoring</i> of AMU, and the prudent use of antimicrobials in <i>animals</i> (especially the use of critically important antimicrobials). The use of antimicrobials for growth promotion does not occur.</p>
	<p>5. An effective national AMR action plan covering the veterinary domain is regularly audited, reviewed and updated by the VS with the Public Health authorities and other stakeholders, using the results of AMU/AMR surveillance. The scale and type of antimicrobial usage in <i>animals</i> poses minimal risk of AMR and alternative solutions for the control of diseases in <i>animals</i> are being implemented.</p>



# CC II-9: Antimicrobial resistance and antimicrobial use

## Evidence such as:

- › Legislation and regulatory framework
- › VS organisation, Competent Authorities, 'chain of command'
- › Official national programme
- › Use as growth promoters banned?
- › One Health coordination and information sharing
- › Testing laboratory capacity and capabilities
- › Reports on testing/monitoring
- › National standards available
- › Communication and awareness programme
- › Compliance with OIE standards

# CC II-9: Antimicrobial resistance and antimicrobial use

## Terrestrial Animal Health Code

- > Article 3.1.2: Fundamental principles of quality
- > Article 3.2.9: Veterinary public health controls
  - > Point 4: Veterinary medicines
    - > *Veterinary Authority* should be able to demonstrate the existence of effective controls over the manufacture, import, export, registration, supply, sale and use of veterinary medicines, biologicals and diagnostic reagents
- > Article 3.2.14: Animal health and veterinary public health
- > Chapter 6.6 – 6.10: Antimicrobial resistance

# CC II-10: Residue testing, monitoring and management



# CC II-10: Residue testing, monitoring and management

## II-10. RESIDUE TESTING, MONITORING AND MANAGEMENT

DEFINITION	LEVELS OF ADVANCEMENT
<p>The capability of the VS to undertake residue testing and <i>monitoring</i> programmes for veterinary medicines (e.g. antimicrobials and hormones), chemicals, pesticides, radionuclides, heavy metals, etc. and respond appropriately to adverse findings.</p>	<p>1. No residue testing for animal products is being undertaken.</p>
	<p>2. Some residue testing is being undertaken, such as for research or pilot purposes and/or it is conducted only on specific animal products for export.</p>
	<p>3. A comprehensive residue <i>monitoring</i> programme is conducted for all animal products for export and some for domestic consumption based on limited <i>risk analysis</i>. Documented protocols exist for preventing residue risks (e.g. withholding periods for veterinary drugs) and for responding to breaches of Maximum Residue Limits.</p>
	<p>4. A comprehensive residue <i>monitoring</i> programme is conducted for all animal products for export and domestic consumption based on <i>risk analysis</i>. Effective protocols both reduce residue risks and respond to breaches of Maximum Residue Limits, including traceback and follow up.</p>
	<p>5. The residue <i>monitoring</i> and <i>risk management</i> programme is subject to routine quality assurance and regular evaluation/audit.</p>

# CC II-10: Residue testing, monitoring and management

## Evidence such as:

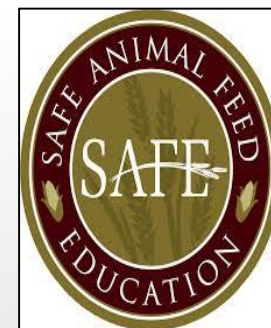
- › Legislation and regulatory framework
- › VS organisation, Competent Authorities, 'chain of command'
- › Official programme with activity reports
- › Testing laboratory capacity and capabilities
- › Reports on export/other testing
- › National standards available
- › Quality assurance programme
- › Communication and awareness programme
- › Compliance with OIE standards

# CC II-10: Residue testing, monitoring and management

## Terrestrial Animal Health Code

- Chapter 3.2: Evaluation of veterinary services
  - Article 3.2.9: Veterinary public health controls
    - Point 3: Chemical residue testing programmes
    - Point 4: Veterinary medicines
  - Article 3.2.14: Veterinary public health
    - Point 7 b) iii) and iv): Chemical residue testing programmes, Veterinary medicines

# CC II-11: Animal feed safety



# CC II-11: Animal feed safety

## II-11. ANIMAL FEED SAFETY

### DEFINITION

The authority and capability of the VS to regulate animal *feed* safety e.g. processing, handling, storage, distribution and use of both commercial and on-farm produced animal *feed* and *feed* ingredients.

This includes *feed* safety risks such as swill feeding, feeding by-products, ruminant *feed* bans, the use of antimicrobials in *feed*, as well as managing risks of microbial, physical and toxin contamination of *feed*.

### LEVELS OF ADVANCEMENT

1. The VS cannot regulate animal *feed* safety.
2. The VS have some capability to exercise regulatory and administrative control over animal *feed* safety.
3. The VS exercise regulatory and administrative control for most aspects of animal *feed* safety.
4. The VS exercise comprehensive and effective regulatory and administrative control of animal *feed* safety.
5. The control systems are regularly audited, tested and updated when necessary.



# CC II-11: Animal feed safety

## Evidence such as:

- > Legislation and regulatory framework
- > Ban/management of swill feeding; MBM and ruminant feed bans
- > Official programme with activity reports
- > Lists of feed manufacturers and suppliers
- > Labelling requirements
- > Information on epidemiology of animal feed safety issues
- > Documented risk analysis, quality control
- > Dedicated staff
- > Public health, One Health liaison
- > Field and site visits and interviews

# CC II-11: Animal feed safety

## Terrestrial Animal Health Code

- › Chapter 6.3 The control of hazards in animal feed important to animal health and public health

- › Article 6.3.1 Introduction

Animal feed is a critical component of the food chain that has a direct impact on animal health and welfare and food safety and public health

- › Article 6.3.3 Definitions

Feed additive: any intentionally added ingredient, not normally consumed as feed by itself, which affects the characteristics of the feed or of animal products

Feed: any material, whether processed or raw, which is intended to be fed directly to *animals* (not bees)

## CC II-12: Identification, traceability and movement control



# CC II-12: Identification, traceability and movement control

This CC is divided into two sub-CC's:

- A. Premises, herd, batch and animal identification, tracing and movement control
- B. Identification, traceability and control of products of animal origin

# CC II-12: Identification, traceability and movement control

## II-12. IDENTIFICATION, TRACEABILITY AND MOVEMENT CONTROL

DEFINITION	LEVELS OF ADVANCEMENT
<p><b>A. Premises, herd, batch and animal identification, tracing and movement control</b></p> <p>The authority and capability of the VS, in coordination with producers and other stakeholders, to regulate the identification of <i>animals</i>, to trace their history and location(s), and to control domestic movements for the purpose of animal disease control, food safety, trade or other legal requirements under the VS mandate.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="832 391 1742 508">1. The VS do not have the authority or the capability to regulate the identification of <i>animals</i>, either individually, by batch, or by premises, or to trace and control their movements.</li> <li data-bbox="832 515 1742 711">2. The VS can identify some <i>animals</i> by premises or location and control some movements, using traditional methods, and can demonstrate the ability to deal with a specific problem (e.g. to trace sampled or vaccinated <i>animals</i> for follow up, or to prevent theft).</li> <li data-bbox="832 718 1742 913">3. The VS implement a system for <i>animal identification, traceability and movement control</i> for specific animal sub-populations (e.g. for export, at borders, specified <i>zones</i> or markets) as required for traceability and/or disease control, in accordance with international standards.</li> <li data-bbox="832 921 1742 1086">4. The VS implement appropriate and effective <i>animal identification, traceability and movement control</i> procedures for some animal species at national level, in accordance with international standards.</li> <li data-bbox="832 1093 1742 1280">5. The VS carry out periodic audits of the effectiveness of their identification, traceability and movement control systems. They have been demonstrated as effective in dealing with a problem (e.g. tracing a disease <i>outbreak</i>, residue or other food safety incident).</li> </ol>

# CC II-12: Identification, traceability and movement control

II-12 . IDENTIFICATION, TRACEABILITY AND MOVEMENT CONTROL	
DEFINITION	LEVELS OF ADVANCEMENT
<p><b>B. Identification, traceability and control of products of animal origin</b></p> <p>The capability of the <i>Veterinary Authority</i>, in coordination with <i>Competent Authorities</i> (such as food safety authorities) and other stakeholders as appropriate, to achieve whole-of-chain traceability, including the identification, tracing and control of products of animal origin for the purpose of food safety, animal health or trade.</p>	<p>1. The VS do not have the capability or access to information to identify or trace products of animal origin.</p>
	<p>2. The VS can identify and trace some products of animal origin, by coordination between <i>Competent Authorities</i>, to deal with a specific problem (e.g. high risk products traced back to premises of origin).</p>
	<p>3. The VS have implemented procedures to identify and trace some products of animal origin, in coordination with <i>Competent Authorities</i>, for food safety, animal health and trade purposes, in accordance with international standards.</p>
	<p>4. The VS have implemented national programmes enabling them to identify and trace all products of animal origin, and respond to threats, in coordination with <i>Competent Authorities</i>, in accordance with international standards.</p>
	<p>5. The VS periodically audit the effectiveness of their identification and traceability procedures, in coordination with <i>Competent Authorities</i>. The procedures have been demonstrated as being effective for traceback and response to a relevant food safety incident (e.g. foodborne zoonoses or residue incident).</p>

# CC II-12: Identification, traceability and movement control

## Evidence such as:

- › Legislation and regulatory framework
- › Links with Competent Authorities
- › Official programme and the methods used
- › Resources – funding, staffing, equipment
- › Programme activity reports
- › Database and reports
- › Risk based surveillance, animal identification, product identification
- › Coordination with stakeholders
- › Tracing and movement control simulation exercises
- › Knowledge of international standards
- › Site visits and interviews
- › Audits and reports

# CC II-12: Identification and traceability and movement control

## OIE definitions

### > *Animal identification*

The combination of the identification and registration of an animal individually, with a unique identifier, or collectively by its epidemiological unit or group, with a unique group identifier.

### > *Animal identification system*

The inclusion and linking of components such as identification of establishments/owners, the person(s) responsible for the animal(s), movements and other records with animal identification.

### > *Animal traceability*

The ability to follow an animal or group of animals during all stages of its life.



# CC II-12: Identification and traceability and movement control

## Terrestrial Animal Health Code

- Chapter 4.1 General principles on identification and traceability of live animals
  - Article 4.1.1
    - Animal identification and traceability support animal health (including zoonoses) and food safety issues. These tools improve the management of disease outbreaks and food safety incidents, vaccination programmes, surveillance, animal movement controls, inspection, certification, etc.
    - The objectives and approach of animal identification and traceability should be clearly defined following an assessment of the risks

# CC II-12: Identification and traceability and movement control

## Terrestrial Animal Health Code

- Chapter 4.2: Design and implementation of identification systems for animal traceability
  - Article 4.2.1: Introduction and objectives
    - These recommendations are based on the general principles presented in Article 4.1.1
    - Whatever animal identification system the country adopts, it should comply with OIE standards, including Chapters 5.10. to 5.12. for animals and animal products intended for export
  - Article 4.2.3: Key elements of the animal identification system

# CC II-13: Animal welfare



# CC II-13: Animal welfare

II-13. ANIMAL WELFARE	
DEFINITION	LEVELS OF ADVANCEMENT
<p>The authority and capability of the VS to legislate and implement the <i>animal welfare</i> standards of the OIE as published in the <i>Terrestrial Code</i>.</p> <p>This requires consultation and coordination with <i>Competent Authorities</i>, non-governmental organisations and other stakeholders, as appropriate.</p>	<p>1. There is no national legislation or regulations on <i>animal welfare</i>.</p>
	<p>2. There is limited national legislation or regulations on <i>animal welfare</i> covering some of the OIE standards, with limited stakeholder or public awareness.</p>
	<p>3. The national <i>veterinary legislation</i> (including laws and regulations) on <i>animal welfare</i> cover most OIE standards, with some awareness programmes and implementation, but are in conformity with international standards in only some sectors (e.g. for the export sector).</p>
	<p>4. <i>Animal welfare</i> programmes, supported by suitable <i>veterinary legislation</i>, are being implemented in conformity with relevant international standards and are applied to most sectors and species with stakeholders and public awareness<sup>17</sup>. Documented compliance programmes, including consequences of non-compliance are available.</p>
	<p>5. <i>Animal welfare</i> programmes, supported by suitable <i>veterinary legislation</i>, are being implemented in conformity with relevant international standards. Comprehensive national programmes are applied to all sectors and species with the active involvement of stakeholders. The <i>animal welfare</i> programmes, including non-compliance issues, are subject to regular audit and review, with documented cases of responding effectively to non-compliance.</p>

# CC II-13: Animal welfare

## Evidence such as:

- › Legislation and regulatory framework and standards
- › VS roles and responsibilities, 'Competent Authorities'
- › NGOs and private sector role and engagement
- › Official programme
- › Resources – funding, staffing
- › Programme activity reports
- › Knowledge of international standards
- › Site visits and interviews – transporters, markets, abattoirs
- › Audits and reports

# CC II-13: Animal welfare

## OIE definition

### > *Animal welfare*

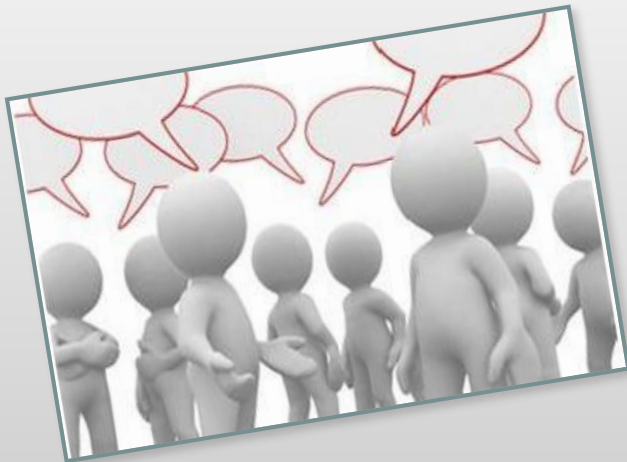
How an animal copes with the conditions in which it lives

An animal is in a good state of welfare if it is healthy, comfortable, well nourished, safe, able to express innate behaviour, and is not suffering from unpleasant states such as pain, fear, and distress.

Good animal welfare requires disease prevention and veterinary treatment, appropriate shelter, management, nutrition, humane handling and humane slaughter.

Animal welfare refers to the state of the animal; the treatment that an animal receives is covered by other terms such as animal care, animal husbandry and humane treatment

# CC III-1: Communication



 **Direktorat Jenderal Peternakan dan Kesehatan Hewan**  
Kementerian Pertanian Republik Indonesia

Pencarian...

## Sapi Madura

Rumpun Sapi Lokal Indonesia dengan sebaran asli geografis di Pulau Madura dan sekitarnya

(Kepmentan No. 3735/Kpts/HK.040/11/2010)



# CC III-1: Communication

III-1. COMMUNICATION <sup>18</sup>	
DEFINITION	LEVELS OF ADVANCEMENT
<p>The capability of the VS to keep non-government stakeholders<sup>19</sup> aware and informed, in a transparent, effective and timely manner, of VS activities and programmes, and of developments in animal health, <i>animal welfare</i> and veterinary public health.</p> <p>This competency includes communication with all non-government stakeholders, including industry groups/associations (such as livestock farmer, meat sector, dairy sector and trading groups), as well as relevant NGOs and the general public, such as via communication campaigns and the media, including social media.</p>	<p>1. The VS do not inform stakeholders of VS activities and programmes.</p>
	<p>2. The VS have informal communication mechanisms with some stakeholders (e.g. with the larger commercial livestock or related companies).</p>
	<p>3. The VS maintain a dedicated and specialist communications function which communicates with stakeholders occasionally, but it is not always up-to-date or pro-active in providing information.</p>
	<p>4. The VS contact point or unit for communication provides up-to-date information to most relevant stakeholders. This information is aligned with a well-developed communications plan, and accessible via the Internet and other appropriate channels targeted to the audience, and covers relevant events, activities and programmes, including during crises.</p>
	<p>5. The VS have a well-developed communications plan, and regularly circulate information to all relevant stakeholders, well targeted to the audience via the full range of communications media, including social media. The VS regularly evaluate and revise their communications plan.</p>



# CC III-1: Communication

## Evidence such as:

- Designated/specialist staff with job descriptions
- Communications unit
- Resources and budget
- Communication plan, formal procedures, guidelines
- Emergency communications plan – with human/One Health
- Links with other agencies and private sector
- Communication materials and tools – website, printed materials, etc.
- Site visits and interviews

# CC III-1: Communication

## Terrestrial Animal Health Code

- > Article 3.3.2: Principle of communication
  - > Veterinary Services should have the authority and capability to communicate on matters within their mandate
  - > Veterinary and communication expertise should be combined
  - > Communication should be targeted and be transparent, consistent, timely, balanced, accurate, honest and empathetic,
  - > Communications should respect the fundamental principles of quality of *Veterinary Services (Article 3.1.2)*
  - > Communication should be an ongoing process
  - > *Veterinary Services* should have oversight of their strategic and operational communication plans

# CC III-1: Communication

## Terrestrial Animal Health Code

- > Chapter 3.1: Veterinary Services
  - > Article 3.1.2: Fundamental principles of quality
    - > Point 13. Veterinary Services should have effective internal and external systems of communication
- > Chapter 3.2: Evaluation of Veterinary Services
  - > Article 3.2.3: Evaluation criteria for the organisational structure of the Veterinary Services
    - > Point 2. The organisational structure should clearly set out the relationships of Ministers/authorities with the Chief Veterinary Officer/the Veterinary Services

# CC III-2: Consultation with stakeholders



# CC III-2: Consultation with stakeholders

III-2. CONSULTATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS	
DEFINITION	LEVELS OF ADVANCEMENT
<p>The capability of the VS to consult effectively with non-government stakeholders<sup>20</sup> on VS policies and programmes, and on developments in animal health and food safety.</p> <p>This competency includes consultation with all non-government stakeholders, including industry groups/associations (such as livestock farmer, meat sector, dairy sector and trading groups), as well as interested NGOs and members of the public.</p> <p>Unlike communication (CCIII-1), consultation is two way and should involve mechanisms that not only inform, but actively seek views of consulted parties, for consideration and response.</p>	<p>1. The VS have no mechanisms for consultation with non-government stakeholders.</p>
	<p>2. The VS maintain informal channels of consultation with some non-government stakeholders (e.g. only the larger commercial livestock or related companies).</p>
	<p>3. The VS hold formal consultations with non-government stakeholders, usually represented by industry groups or associations.</p>
	<p>4. The VS regularly hold workshops and meetings with non-government stakeholders, who are organised to have broad representation, such as through elected, self-financed industry groups or associations. Consultation outcomes are documented and the views of stakeholders considered and occasionally incorporated.</p>
	<p>5. The VS actively consult with all non-government stakeholders, including representatives of smaller producers, regarding current and proposed policies and programmes, developments in animal health and food safety, and proposed interventions at the OIE, Codex Alimentarius Commission, WTO SPS Committee, etc. The consultation results in improved, better adapted activities and greater stakeholder support.</p>

# CC III-2: Consultation with stakeholders

## Evidence such as:

- > Knowledge/lists of interested parties
- > Formal meetings schedule, with defined memberships and minutes, established inter-ministerial meetings, etc.
- > Informal meeting reports
- > Formal reports of workshops, correspondence, etc.
- > Designated staff with job descriptions
- > Inputs into OIE/other regional meetings
- > Site visits and interviews

# CC III-2: Consultation with stakeholders

## Terrestrial Animal Health Code

### > Chapter 3.1: Veterinary Services

#### > Article 3.1.2: Fundamental principles of quality

- > Point 13. Veterinary Services should have effective internal and external systems of communication

### >Chapter 3.2: Evaluation of Veterinary Services

#### > Article 3.2.3: Evaluation criteria for the organisational structure of the Veterinary Services

- > Point 2. The organisational structure should clearly set out the relationships of Ministers/authorities with the Chief Veterinary Officer/the Veterinary Services

# CC III-3: Official representation and international collaboration





# CC III-3: Official representation and international collaboration

## III-3. OFFICIAL REPRESENTATION AND INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION

### DEFINITION

The capability of the VS to regularly and actively participate, coordinate and provide follow-up on relevant meetings and activities of regional and international organisations including the OIE, Codex Alimentarius Commission, WTO SPS Committee, WHO, FAO and Regional Economic Communities.

### LEVELS OF ADVANCEMENT

1. The VS do not participate in or follow up on relevant meetings or activities of regional or international organisations.
2. The VS sporadically participate in relevant meetings or activities and/or make a limited contribution.
3. The VS actively participate<sup>21</sup> in the majority of relevant meetings and activities, and provide some feedback to national colleagues.
4. The VS consult with non-government stakeholders and take into consideration their opinions in developing papers and making interventions in relevant meetings and in following up on meeting outcomes at national or regional level.
5. The VS consult with non-government stakeholders to provide leadership, to ensure that strategic issues are identified, and to ensure coordination among national delegations as part of their participation in relevant meetings, and follow up on meeting outcomes at national and/or regional levels. The VS collaborate internationally by sharing information and assisting to build capacity where appropriate.

## CC III-3: Official representation and international collaboration

### **Evidence such as:**

- Staff appointments and job descriptions
- Appointed OIE Focal Points
- Partnerships with international/regional agencies
- Budget
- Records and reports of meetings attended
- Lists of papers presented
- Documented mechanisms of consultation with shareholders

# CC III-3: Official representation and international collaboration

## Terrestrial Animal Health Code

- › Chapter 3.2 Evaluation of Veterinary Services
  - › Article 3.2.11: Participation in OIE activities
  - › Country obligations as a member of the OIE, include reporting obligations. Countries that fail to report will need to provide information on their Veterinary Services and animal health status for evaluation purposes
  - › Other international or regional organisations meetings/activities:
    - › WTO, Codex Alimentarius, etc.

# CC III-4: Accreditation / Authorisation / Delegation



# CC III-4: Accreditation / authorisation / delegation

III-4. ACCREDITATION/AUTHORISATION/ DELEGATION	
DEFINITION	LEVELS OF ADVANCEMENT
<p>The authority and capability of the public sector of the VS to accredit/authorise/ delegate to private sector or NGO expertise (e.g. private veterinarians and laboratories, animal welfare NGOs), to carry out official tasks on their behalf, usually via a formal agreement (i.e. public-private partnership)<sup>22</sup>.</p>	<p>1. The public sector of the VS has neither the authority nor the capability to accredit/authorise/delegate to the private sector or NGOs official tasks.</p>
	<p>2. The public sector of the VS has the authority or capability to accredit/authorise/delegate official tasks to the private sector or NGOs, but there are currently no accreditation/authorisation/ delegation activities.</p>
	<p>3. The public sector of the VS develops accreditation/ authorisation/delegation programmes for certain tasks using formal agreements, but these activities are not routinely reviewed.</p>
	<p>4. The public sector of the VS develops and implements accreditation/authorisation/delegation programmes using formal agreements, and these activities are routinely reviewed to maintain standards and manage performance.</p>
	<p>5 The public sector of the VS carries out audits of its accreditation/ authorisation/delegation programmes, in order to maintain the trust of their trading partners and other stakeholders.</p>

# CC III-4: Accreditation / authorisation / delegation

## Evidence such as:

- > Legislation
- > Lists of tasks/programmes being delegated – laboratory services, private vets, NGOs
- > Procedures/staff managing these tasks/programmes
- > Database of accredited personnel
- > Documents on activities, reviews etc.
- > Audits and revisions
- > Site visits and interviews

# CC III-4: Accreditation / authorisation / delegation

## Terrestrial Animal Health Code

- Chapter 3.1: Veterinary Services
  - Article 3.1.2: Fundamental principles of quality
    - Point 9. The Veterinary Services should develop and document appropriate procedures and standards for all providers of relevant activities and associated facilities.
- The Veterinary Services have the legal authority to accredit / authorise / delegate to the private sector defined functions and responsibilities
- The accreditation / authorisation / delegation is clearly documented and includes procedures for cancellation/revision/modifications and control

# CC III-4: Accreditation / authorisation / delegation

## Terrestrial Animal Health Code

- Chapter 3.2: Evaluation of the Veterinary Services
  - Article 3.2.14: The Veterinary Services should, for the purposes of an evaluation, provide detailed information on:
    - private veterinarians authorised by the Veterinary Services to perform official veterinary functions
    - describe accreditation standards, responsibilities and/or limitations applying to these veterinarians
    - veterinary para-professionals in the private sector authorised to perform specific delegated functions (such as laboratory services / veterinary public health / surveillance / vaccinations)



# CC III-5: Regulation of the profession by the Veterinary Statutory Body



# CC III-5: Regulation of the profession by the Veterinary Statutory Body

## III-5. REGULATION OF THE PROFESSION BY THE VETERINARY STATUTORY BODY (VSB)<sup>23</sup>

### DEFINITION

The authority and capacity of the *VSB* to effectively and independently maintain educational and professional standards for *veterinarians and veterinary paraprofessionals*.

Regulation includes licensing or registration of those *veterinarians and veterinary paraprofessionals* that meet educational standards, and the ongoing oversight of their professional competence and conduct.

### LEVELS OF ADVANCEMENT

1. There is no *VSB*.
2. The *VSB* regulates *veterinarians* only within certain sectors of the veterinary profession and/or does not systematically apply educational standards or disciplinary measures.
3. The *VSB* regulates *veterinarians* in all sectors of the veterinary profession setting educational standards and applying disciplinary measures.
4. The *VSB* regulates *veterinarians* in all sectors and some *veterinary paraprofessionals* in a transparent manner. It has defined one or more specific categories of *veterinary paraprofessional* and their qualifications for initial and ongoing registration.
5. The *VSB* regulates and applies disciplinary measures to *veterinarians* and *veterinary paraprofessionals* in all sectors throughout the country. *Veterinarians* and *veterinary paraprofessionals* are required to undertake continuing education to maintain their professional registration.

# CC III-5: Regulation of the profession by the Veterinary Statutory Body

## Evidence such as:

- > Legislation
- > Existence of a VSB
- > VSB scope (veterinarians and para-professionals, specialist cadres), functions including disciplinary processes
- > Existence of a 'Code of Ethics'
- > Register of members
- > Financial autonomy, registration process and fees
- > Records and reports of VSB activities
- > VSB visit and interviews

# CC III-5: Regulation of the profession by the Veterinary Statutory Body

## OIE definitions

### > ***Veterinary statutory body***

An autonomous regulatory body for veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals

### > ***Veterinarian***

A person with appropriate education, registered or licensed by the relevant veterinary statutory body of a country to practice veterinary medicine/science in that country

### > ***Veterinary para-professional***

A person authorised by the veterinary statutory body to carry out designated tasks, in a territory, and delegated to them under the responsibility and direction of a veterinarian.

The tasks for each category of veterinary para-professional should be defined by the veterinary statutory body depending on qualifications and training, and in accordance with need.

# CC III-6: Participation of producers and other stakeholders in joint programmes



# CC III-6: Participation of producers and other stakeholders in joint programmes

## III-6. PARTICIPATION OF PRODUCERS AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS IN JOINT PROGRAMMES

### DEFINITION

The capability of the VS to develop joint programmes (public-private partnerships)<sup>24</sup> with producers and non-government stakeholders to deliver animal health, veterinary public health, food safety and/or *animal welfare* outcomes.

### LEVELS OF ADVANCEMENT

1. Producers and other non-government stakeholders do not participate in joint programmes.
2. Producers and other non-government stakeholders are informed of programmes by the VS and informally assist the VS in programme delivery in the field (e.g. industry groups helping to communicate the programme with their membership).
3. Producers and other non-government stakeholders formally participate with the VS in the delivery of joint programmes and advise of needed changes and improvements.
4. Representatives of producers and other non-government stakeholders actively partner with the VS to plan, manage and implement joint programmes.
5. Producers and other non-government stakeholders contribute resources and may lead the development and delivery of effective joint programmes with the VS. They also actively participate in their regular review, audit and revision.

# CC III-6: Participation of producers and other stakeholders in joint programmes

## **Evidence such as:**

- › List of joint programmes – developed and being implemented
- › Documented communication and consultations
- › Evidence of active involvement
- › Visits and discussions with stakeholders
- › Documented outcomes of programmes
- › Programme audits and reports

# CC III-6: Participation of producers and other stakeholders in joint programmes

## Terrestrial Animal Health Code

- Chapter 3.1: Veterinary Services
  - Article 3.1.2: Fundamental principles of quality
    - Point 6. Veterinary legislation is required to support good governance and provide the legal framework for all key activities of the Veterinary Services
    - Point 13. Veterinary Services should have effective internal and external systems of communication covering administrative and technical staff and parties affected by their activities



# CC III-6: Participation of producers and other stakeholders in joint programmes

## Terrestrial Animal Health Code

- Chapter 3.2: Evaluation of Veterinary Services
  - Article 3.2.3: Evaluation criteria for the organisational structure of the Veterinary Services
    - Point 2. Formal relationships with statutory authorities and with industry organisations and associations should be described.
    - Point 7. Where the Veterinary Authority has arrangements with other providers of relevant services (universities, laboratories, information services, etc.), these arrangements should be described. Such service providers should apply the same organisational and functional standards as the Veterinary Authority

# CC III-7: Veterinary clinical services



## CC III-7: Veterinary clinical services

III-7. VETERINARY CLINICAL SERVICES	
DEFINITION	LEVELS OF ADVANCEMENT
<p>The availability and quality of veterinary clinical services to meet the needs of animal owners, including their access to animal disease or injury diagnosis and treatment.</p>	<p>1. There are no/few clinical services provided from either the public or private sector.</p>
	<p>2. Clinical services are available to animal owners in some areas but the quality and coverage (i.e. access to qualified <i>veterinarians</i> and/or <i>veterinary paraprofessionals</i>) is highly variable.</p>
	<p>3. Clinical services are available to most animal owners via the public and/or private sector. In rural areas this is delivered mostly by <i>veterinary paraprofessionals</i> with some formal training and some veterinary supervision – but providing only basic clinical diagnosis and treatment.</p>
	<p>4. Clinical services are available to all animal owners via an efficient network of veterinary clinics, including in rural areas, serviced by qualified <i>veterinarians</i> assisted by <i>veterinary paraprofessionals</i>. Diagnoses are generally made prior to treatment, including with supporting <i>laboratory</i> tests where appropriate and professional standards are maintained by a well-functioning VSB.</p>
	<p>5. Clinical services are available to all animal owners through qualified <i>veterinarians</i>, with appropriate facilities, diagnostic equipment and treatments, and the opportunity for specialist referral if required.</p>

# CC III-7: Veterinary clinical services

## Evidence such as:

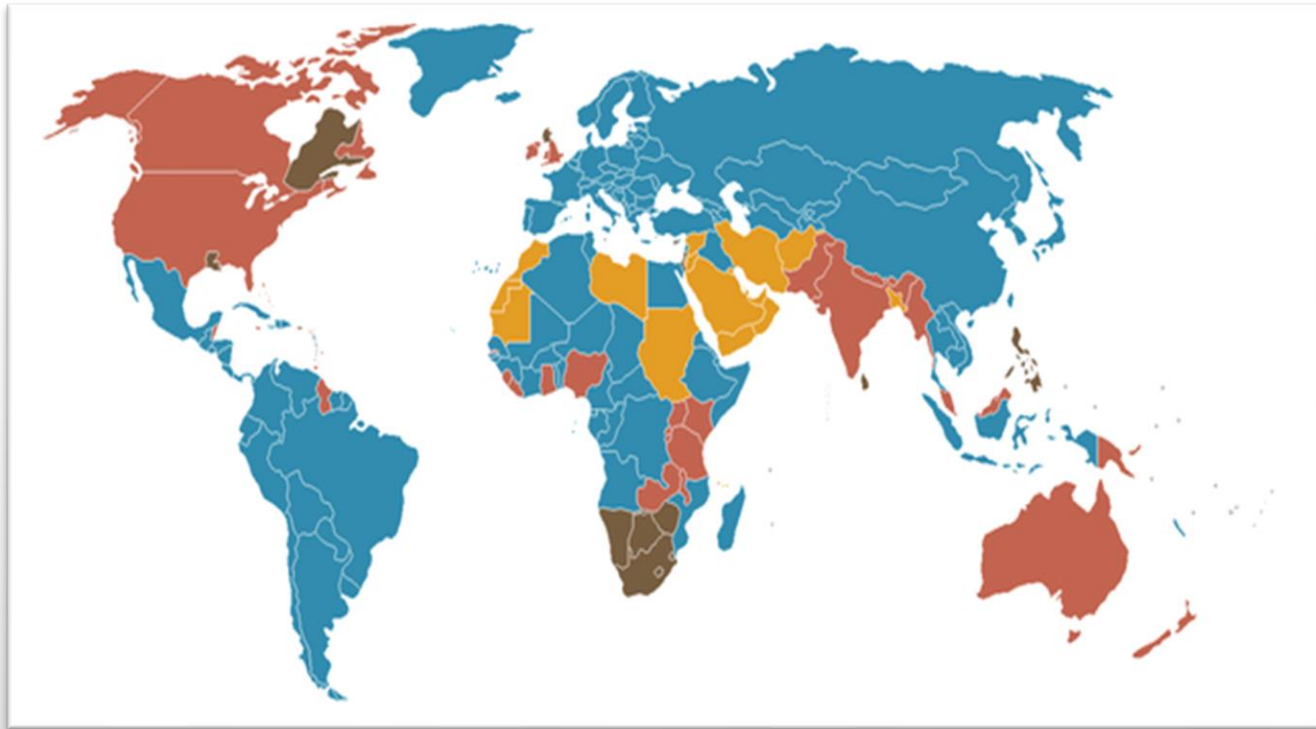
- List of government and private vets and/or paraprofessionals providing clinical services
- Lists of veterinary clinics/hospitals, NGOs, specialist services that are available
- Access to specialist diagnostics and treatment
- Any registration, quality control of specialist services
- National coverage or only main urban centres?
- Visits to clinics and discussion with private sector and veterinary associations

# CC III-7: Veterinary clinical services

## Terrestrial Animal Health Code

- Chapter 1.4: Animal Health Surveillance
- Chapter 1.5: Surveillance for arthropod vectors of animal diseases
  - Article 3.1.2: Fundamental principles of quality
  - Article 3.2.8: Animal health controls
    - Points 1-3: Animal health status, animal health control, national animal disease reporting systems
  - Article 3.2.9: Veterinary public health controls
    - Point 4: Veterinary medicines
    - Veterinary Authority should be able to demonstrate the existence of effective controls over the manufacture, import, export, registration, supply, sale and use of veterinary medicines, biologicals and diagnostic reagents

# CC IV-1: Veterinary legislation



- Civil law
- Common law
- Bi-juridical (civil and common law)
- Customary law
- Islamic law (sharia)

# CC IV-1: Veterinary legislation

This CC is divided into two sub-CC's:

A. Legal quality and coverage

B. Implementation and compliance

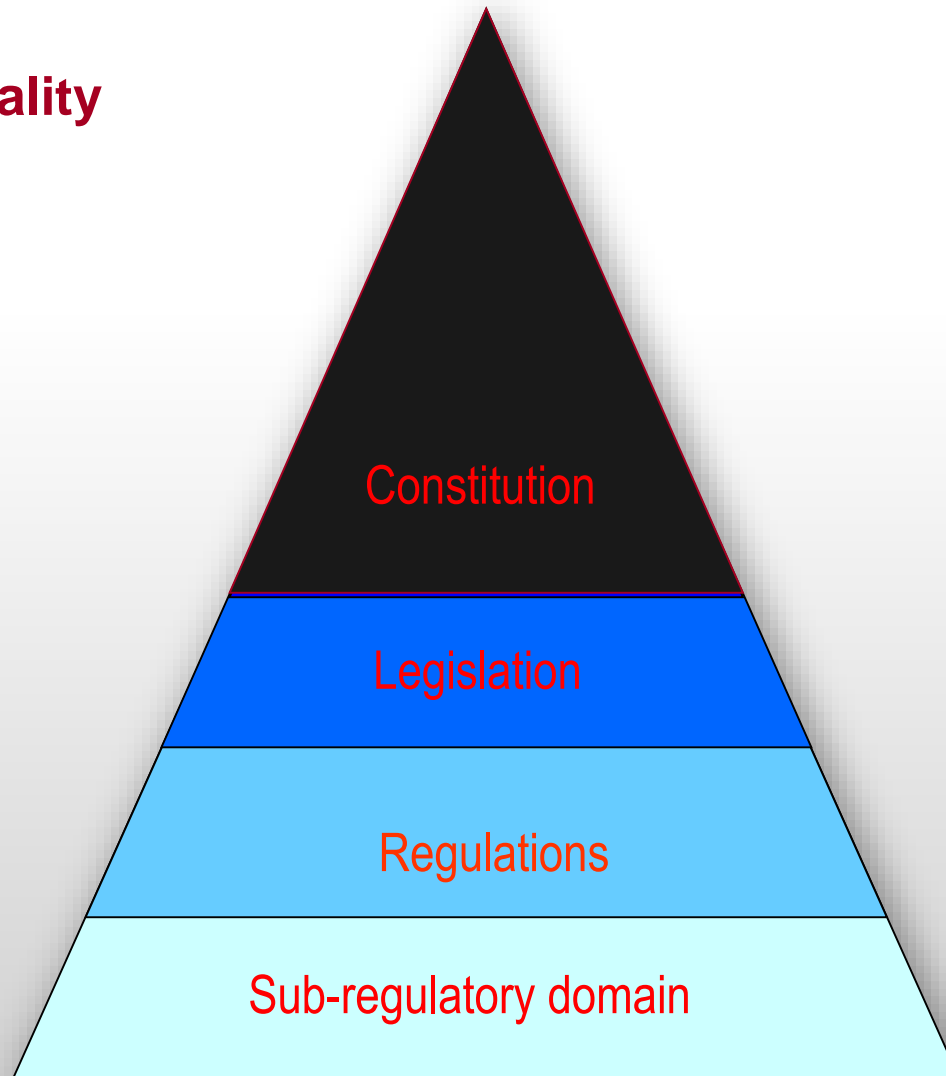
# CC IV-1: Veterinary legislation

IV-I. VETERINARY LEGISLATION	
DEFINITION	LEVELS OF ADVANCEMENT
<p><b>The effectiveness of veterinary legislation</b> (including laws and regulations).</p> <p><b>A. Legal quality and coverage</b></p> <p>The authority and capability of the VS to develop and update <i>veterinary legislation</i>, to ensure its quality and coverage of the veterinary domain.</p> <p>This competency covers the quality of legislation considering the principles of legal drafting, its impact, and suitability for implementation.</p> <p>This competency includes formal collaboration with expert legal drafters and lawyers, other relevant ministries and <i>Competent Authorities</i>, national agencies and decentralised institutions that share authority or have mutual interest in relevant areas of the veterinary domain. It also includes consultation with stakeholders that may affect or be affected by the <i>veterinary legislation</i>.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Veterinary legislation</i> is lacking, out-dated or of poor quality. The VS do not have the authority or capability to develop and update <i>veterinary legislation</i>.</li> <li><i>Veterinary legislation</i> covers some fields of the veterinary domain. The VS, working occasionally with expert legal drafters and lawyers, have some authority and capability to develop and update <i>veterinary legislation</i>.</li> <li><i>Veterinary legislation</i> covers most fields of the veterinary domain, including those fields under other Competent Authorities. The VS, working in formal partnership with expert legal drafters and lawyers, have the authority and capability to develop and update national <i>veterinary legislation</i>, including via consultation with stakeholders, to ensure its legal quality and applicability.</li> <li><i>Veterinary legislation</i> covers the entire veterinary domain. The VS have the authority and the capability to develop and update <i>veterinary legislation</i> at national (and sub-national where relevant) level – using a formal methodology which considers international standards, consultation with stakeholders, legal quality and applicability, and regulatory impact.</li> <li><i>Veterinary legislation</i> comprehensively covers the entire veterinary domain. The VS regularly evaluate and update <i>veterinary legislation</i> at national (and sub-national where relevant) level, with reference to ongoing effectiveness and changing international standards and science.</li> </ol>



# CC IV-1: Veterinary legislation

## > Internal quality



**Legislation**  
= legislative power

**Regulation**  
= executive power

# CC IV-1: Veterinary legislation

## > **External quality**

Legislation which is:

- > Relevant
- > Acceptable
- > Applicable
- > Affordable
- > And can be effectively applied

# CC IV-1: Veterinary legislation

## Evidence such as:

- > Internal quality
  - > Scope and coherent with public health, food safety, trade, customs
  - > Definitions
  - > Veterinary Authority, Competent Authorities, Chain of command
  - > Process for developing new legislation
  - > Penalties
- > External quality
  - > Legal authorities – registration, inspections, quarantine etc.
  - > Budget and fees/fines
- > Staffing, job descriptions, training
- > Consultations
- > Evaluation and revision

# CC IV-1: Veterinary legislation

## OIE definitions

### > *Veterinary legislation*

The laws, regulations and all associated legal instruments that pertain to the veterinary domain.

## Other definition

### > *Veterinary domain*

All activities that are directly or indirectly related to animals, their products and by-products

Activities which help to protect, maintain and improve the health and welfare of humans, including by protecting animal health and welfare, and food safety.

# CC IV-1: Veterinary legislation

## Terrestrial Animal Health Code

- Chapter 3.4: Veterinary Legislation
  - Article 3.4.3: General principles
    - Respect for the hierarchy of legislation
    - Legal basis
    - Transparency
    - Consultation
    - Quality of legislation and legal certainty
  - Article 3.4.4: The drafting of veterinary legislation

# CC IV-1: Veterinary legislation

## Terrestrial Animal Health Code

- Chapter 3.4: Veterinary Legislation – specific technical items
  - Article 3.4.5: Competent Authorities
  - Article 3.4.6: Veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals
  - Article 3.4.7: Laboratories in the veterinary domain
  - Article 3.4.8: Health provisions relating to animal production
  - Article 3.4.9: Animal diseases
  - Article 3.4.10: Animal welfare
  - Article 3.4.11: Veterinary medicines and biologicals
  - Article 3.4.12: Human food production chain
  - Article 3.4.13: Import and export procedures and veterinary certification

# CC IV-1B: Implementation and compliance

IV-I. VETERINARY LEGISLATION	
DEFINITION	LEVELS OF ADVANCEMENT
<p><b>B. Implementation and compliance</b></p> <p>The authority and capability of the VS to ensure implementation of and compliance with <i>veterinary legislation</i> across the veterinary domain through communication, compliance and inspection activities.</p> <p>This competency includes formal collaboration with other relevant ministries and <i>Competent Authorities</i>, national agencies and decentralised institutions that share responsibility for implementation or have mutual interest in relevant areas.</p>	<p>1. <i>Veterinary legislation</i> is not implemented or poorly implemented, and it is not supported by communication, compliance and inspection activities.</p>
	<p>2. <i>Veterinary legislation</i> is implemented through some activities of communication and awareness raising on stakeholder legal obligations, but few compliance and inspection activities are conducted.</p>
	<p>3. <i>Veterinary legislation</i> is implemented through a programme of communication and awareness raising, and through formal, documented compliance and inspection activities. The VS undertake some legal action (e.g. administrative fines or prosecution) in instances of non-compliance in most relevant fields of activity.</p>
	<p>4. <i>Veterinary legislation</i> is implemented across the entire veterinary domain and is consistently applied. The VS work to minimise instances of non-compliance through multiple means, including through targeted communications, incentives and appropriate legal processes. They have documented reports of responding to non-compliance.</p>
	<p>5. <i>Veterinary legislation</i> compliance programmes are regularly subjected to audit and review by the VS or external agencies.</p>

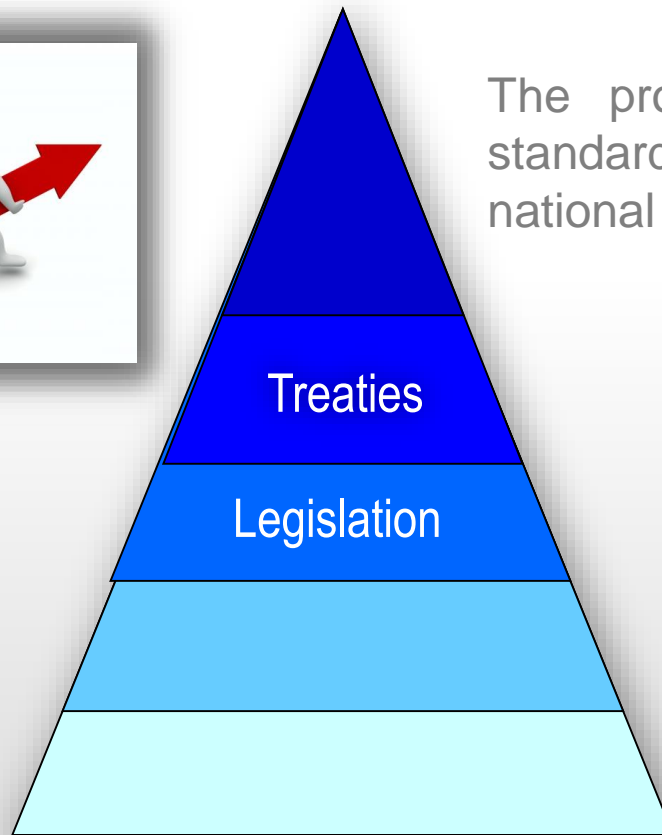
# CC IV-1B: Implementation and compliance

## **Evidence such as:**

- › Legislation and authority to act
- › Records and reports of inspections
- › Records and reports of prosecutions
- › Resources – budget, staff, etc.
- › Documented liaison with public health, welfare agencies including the private sector
- › Programme of implementation including consultations and communications
- › Audits and reports
- › Field visits and interview



# CC IV-2: International harmonisation



The process by which international treaties, standards and/or agreements are translated into national legislation, regulations and procedures



The country can be actively involved in developing treaties, standards and agreements

# CC IV-2: International harmonisation

IV-2. INTERNATIONAL HARMONISATION	
DEFINITION	LEVELS OF ADVANCEMENT
<p>The authority and capability of the VS to be active in the harmonisation of national <i>veterinary legislation</i> and <i>sanitary measures</i> to ensure they take into account international standards, and/or related regional directives or guidelines.</p>	<p>1. National <i>veterinary legislation</i> and <i>sanitary measures</i> under the mandate of the VS do not take into account international standards.</p>
	<p>2. The VS are aware of gaps, inconsistencies or non-conformities in national <i>veterinary legislation</i> and <i>sanitary measures</i> as compared to international standards, but do not have the capability or authority to rectify the problems.</p>
	<p>3. The VS monitor the establishment of new and revised international standards, and periodically review national <i>veterinary legislation</i> and <i>sanitary measures</i> in response.</p>
	<p>4. The VS harmonise <i>veterinary legislation</i> and <i>sanitary measures</i>, and can demonstrate a level of alignment with changing international standards. The VS also review and comment on the draft standards of relevant intergovernmental organisations, and work through regional organisations, where available, to ensure better harmonisation with international standards.</p>
	<p>5. The VS actively and regularly participate at the international level in the formulation, negotiation and adoption of international standards<sup>25</sup>, and use the standards to regularly harmonise national <i>veterinary legislation</i> and <i>sanitary measures</i>.</p>

## CC IV-2: International harmonisation

### **Evidence such as:**

- › Evidence of awareness of international standards, treaties etc.
- › Legislated authority of the VS to act internationally
- › Staff appointments, job descriptions and training
- › Budget
- › Procedures for development and/or review
- › Database/records of standards, harmonisation, reviews, etc.
- › OIE Focal Points
- › Records of meetings attended
- › Staff interviews

# CC IV-3: International certification



# CC IV-3: International certification

## IV-3 . INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATION<sup>26</sup>

### DEFINITION

The authority and capability of the VS to reliably certify *animals* and animal products, and related services and processes under their mandate, for export, in accordance with national *veterinary legislation*, international standards and importing country requirements.

This refers to the country's veterinary export certification processes. Issues such as: the legislative basis, format and content of veterinary certificates; who signs certificates and the confidence they have in what they are certifying; and the outcome in terms of meeting international standards and/or importing country requirements to facilitate exportation should all be considered.

### LEVELS OF ADVANCEMENT

1. The VS have neither the authority nor the capability to certify *animals* and animal products for export.
2. The VS have the authority to certify certain *animals* and animal products for export, but are not always in compliance with national *veterinary legislation*, and international standards.
3. The VS develop and carry out certification for certain *animals*, animal products, services and processes for export under their mandate in compliance with international standards.
4. The VS develop and carry out all relevant certification programmes for all *animals*, animal products, services and processes for export under their mandate in compliance with international standards.
5. *The VS carry out audits of their certification programmes, in order to maintain national and international confidence in their system.*

# CC IV-3: International certification

## Evidence such as:

- > Legislation
- > Staff accreditation, job descriptions and training
- > Budget and resources
- > Evidence of awareness of international standards/lack of awareness
- > List of sanitary agreements
- > Documented evidence of certification of processes or services Documented evidence of certificates issued (products, farm animals, companion animals)
- > Database/records of certificates issued
- > Records of stakeholder consultations
- > Staff and stakeholder interviews
- > Audits and reviews

# CC IV-3: International certification

## OIE definitions

### > ***International veterinary certificate***

A certificate (issued in accordance with Chapter 5.2.), describing the animal health and/or public health requirements which are fulfilled by the exported commodities.

### > ***Official veterinarian***

A veterinarian authorised by the Veterinary Authority of the country to perform certain designated official tasks associated with animal health and/or public health and inspections of commodities and, when appropriate, to certify in accordance with Chapters 5.1. and 5.2.

# CC IV-3: International certification

## Terrestrial Animal Health Code

- Chapter 5.1: General obligations related to certification
  - Article 5.1.1
    - To maximise harmonisation of the sanitary aspects of international trade, Veterinary Authorities should base their import requirements on OIE standards
    - These requirements should be included in the OIE model certificates
    - Certification requirements should be exact and concise, and clearly appropriate for the importing country
    - The certification requirements should not include conditions for diseases that are not transmitted by the commodity concerned.
    - The certificate should be signed in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 5.2.



# CC IV-3: International certification

## Terrestrial Animal Health Code

- Chapter 5.2: Certification procedures
  - Article 5.2.1: Protection of the professional integrity of the certifying veterinarian
    - Certification should be based on the highest possible ethical standards; most important is that the professional integrity of the certifying veterinarian should be respected
    - It is essential to include only those specific statements that can be accurately and honestly signed by the certifying veterinarian

# CC IV-3: International certification

## Terrestrial Animal Health Code

- › Chapter 5.2: Certification procedures
  - › Article 5.2.2: Certifying veterinarians should:
    - › be authorised by the Veterinary Authority to sign international export veterinary certificates
    - › only certify matters that are within their own knowledge at the time of signing the certificate, or that have been separately attested by another competent party
    - › sign only at the appropriate time certificates that have been completed fully and correctly; where a certificate is signed on the basis of supporting documentation, the certifying *veterinarian* should have verified the documentation before signing
    - › have no conflict of interest in the animals/animal products being certified and be independent from the commercial parties

# CC IV-3: International certification

## Terrestrial Animal Health Code

- Chapter 5.2: Certification procedures
  - Article 5.2.3: Preparation of international veterinary certificate
    - Certificates should be drawn up with the following principles to minimize the potential for fraud:
      - use simple terms, be unambiguous and as easy to understand as possible, written in the language of the importing country and should not be amended
      - appropriate identification of animals and animal products
      - signature and stamp (embossed or in different colour)
      - replacement certificates may be issued
      - only original certificates are acceptable.
  - Article 5.2.4: Electronic certification

# CC IV-4: Equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements



# CC IV-4: Equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements

## IV-4. EQUIVALENCE AND OTHER TYPES OF SANITARY AGREEMENTS

DEFINITION	LEVELS OF ADVANCEMENT
<p>The authority and capability of the VS to apply flexibility in negotiating, implementing and maintaining equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements with trading partners.</p> <p>As a reference, Article 4 of the WTO SPS Agreement<sup>27</sup> states: Member Countries shall accept the sanitary or phytosanitary measures of other Member Countries as equivalent, even if these measures differ from their own or from those used by other Member Countries trading in the same product, if the exporting Member Country objectively demonstrates to the importing Member Country that its measures achieve the importing Member Country's appropriate level of sanitary or phytosanitary protection. For this purpose, reasonable access shall be given, upon request, to the importing Member Country for inspection, testing and other relevant procedures.</p>	<p>1. The VS have neither the authority nor the capability to negotiate or approve equivalence or other types of sanitary agreements with other countries.</p>
	<p>2. The VS have the authority to negotiate and approve equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements with trading partners, but no such agreements have been implemented.</p>
	<p>3. The VS have implemented equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements with trading partners on selected <i>animals</i>, animal products and processes.</p>
	<p>4. The VS actively pursue the development, implementation and maintenance of equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements with trading partners on matters relevant to <i>animals</i>, animal products and processes under their mandate. They publish their existing sanitary agreements in the public domain.</p>
	<p>5. The VS actively work with stakeholders and take into account developments in international standards, in pursuing equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements with trading partners.</p>

# CC IV-4: Equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements

## Evidence such as:

- › Legislation
- › Staff appointment, job descriptions and training
- › Budget and resources
- › Knowledge of the process
- › Evidence of awareness of international standards/lack of awareness
- › List of sanitary equivalence agreements
- › Records of meetings with trading partners
- › Staff and stakeholder interviews
- › Audits and reviews

# CC IV-4: Equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements

## OIE definitions

### > *Equivalence of sanitary measures*

The state wherein the sanitary measure(s) proposed by the exporting country as an alternative to those of the importing country, achieve(s) the same level of protection.

## WTO Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary Agreement (SPS) – Article 4

### > *Equivalence*

Countries all accept the sanitary or phytosanitary measures of other countries as equivalent, even if these measures differ from their own, if the exporting country objectively demonstrates to the importing country that its measures achieve the importing country's appropriate level of sanitary or phytosanitary protection

# CC IV-5: Transparency





# CC IV-5: Transparency

IV-5. TRANSPARENCY	
DEFINITION	LEVELS OF ADVANCEMENT
<b>The authority and capability of the VS to notify<sup>28</sup> the OIE, WTO, trading partners and other relevant organisations of its disease status, regulations and <i>sanitary measures</i> and systems, in accordance with established procedures, as applicable to international trade.</b>	<b>1.</b> The VS do not notify.
	<b>2.</b> The VS occasionally notify.
	<b>3.</b> The VS notify in compliance with the procedures established by these organisations.
	<b>4.</b> The VS regularly and actively inform stakeholders of changes in disease status, regulations and <i>sanitary measures</i> and systems, as applicable to international trade.
	<b>5.</b> The VS, in cooperation with their stakeholders, carry out reviews or audits of their notification procedures.

# CC IV-5: Transparency

## Evidence such as:

- Records of notifications to OIE, WTO, etc.
- Staff appointment, job descriptions and training; OIE Focal Points
- Budget and resources
- Records of attendance at international meetings and seminars
- Legislation
- Defined documented procedures for notification
- Database/record keeping
- Stakeholder knowledge
- Staff interviews
- Audits and updates

# CC IV-5: Transparency

## OIE definitions

### > *Transparency*

The comprehensive documentation of all data, information, assumptions, methods, results, discussion and conclusions used in the risk analysis, decision making and reporting

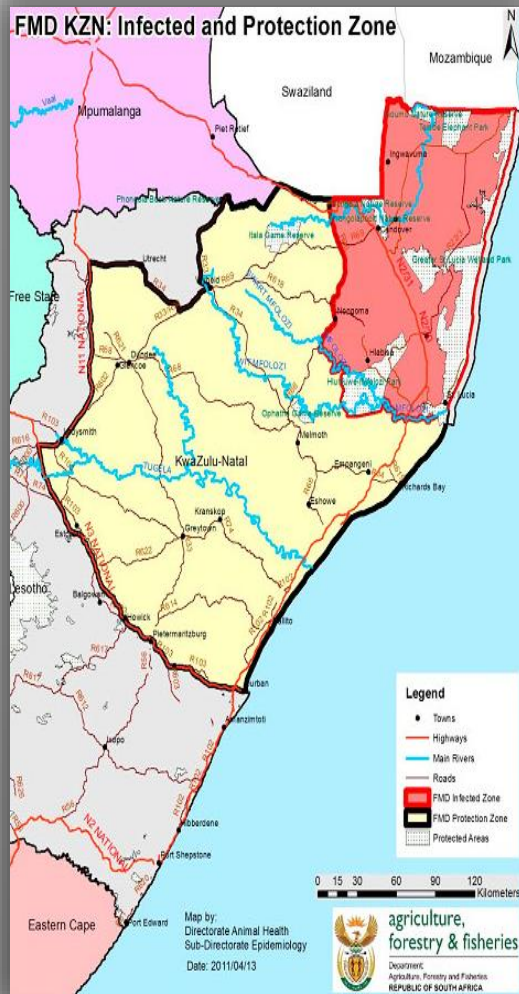
Conclusions should be supported by an objective and logical discussion and the document should be fully referenced

# CC IV-5: Transparency

## Terrestrial Animal Health Code

- > Section 1. Animal disease diagnosis, surveillance and notification
  - > Article 3.1.2. point 6 Veterinary legislation
    - > Should *define and document the structure and responsibilities of the organisations in charge of the animal identification system, control of animal movements, animal disease control and reporting systems, surveillance and communications*
  - > Article 3.2.8. National Animal health status / reporting systems
    - > Should be able to provide detailed information on its animal disease status, as reported to the OIE
    - > The presence of a functional animal disease reporting system should be demonstrated.

# CC IV-6: Zoning



# CC IV-6: Zoning

## IV-6. ZONING<sup>29</sup>

### DEFINITION

The authority and capability of the VS to establish and maintain disease free zones, as necessary and in accordance with the criteria established by the OIE (and by the WTO SPS Agreement where applicable).

Where a country has no need for or interest in developing disease free zones and has not initiated such a process, this critical competency should be assessed as 'Non-Applicable' (N/A).

### LEVELS OF ADVANCEMENT

1. The VS do not have the authority or capability to initiate the establishment of disease free zones.
2. The VS have identified a geographical animal sub-population or sub-populations as candidates to target a specific health status suitable for zoning.
3. The VS are implementing *biosecurity* and *sanitary measures* with the intention of establishing a disease free zone for selected *animals* and animal products.
4. The VS have established at least one disease free zone of selected *animals* and animal products with collaboration from producers and other stakeholders in alignment with OIE standards.
5. The VS can demonstrate the scientific basis for any disease free zone and have gained recognition by OIE and/or trading partners that they meet the criteria established by the OIE (and by the WTO SPS Agreement where applicable).

# CC IV-6: Zoning

## Evidence such as:

- › Legislation
- › Database, animal health records
- › Population, premises and animal movement data
- › Epidemiology skills
- › Feasibility studies and risk analysis
- › List of zones
- › Resources – check points, staff, funding
- › Stakeholder consultations
- › Records of notifications to OIE, trading partners
- › Stakeholder knowledge
- › Staff interviews
- › Audits and updates

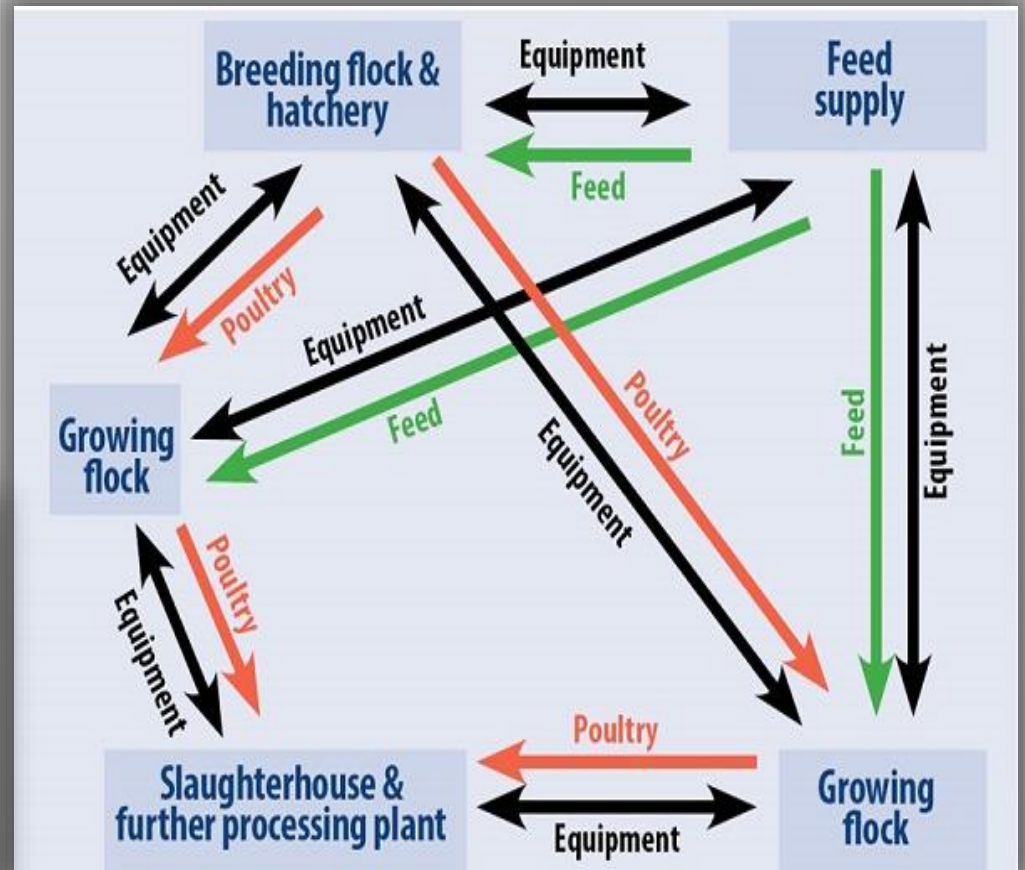
# CC IV-6: Zoning

## Terrestrial Animal Health Code

- > Chapter 4.4. Zoning and compartmentalisation
  - > Zoning applies to an animal subpopulation defined primarily on the basis of geography
  - > The extent of a zone and its geographic limits should be established by the Veterinary Authority on the basis of natural, artificial and/or legal boundaries, and made public through official channels
  - > A protection zone may be established to help preserve the health status of animals in a free country or zone
  - > In the event of limited outbreaks in a country or zone previously free of a disease, a containment zone may be established for the purposes of trade.



# CC IV-7: Compartmentalisation



# CC IV-7: Compartmentalisation

## IV-7. COMPARTMENTALISATION<sup>30</sup>

### DEFINITION

The authority and capability of the VS to establish and maintain disease free *compartments* in accordance with the criteria established by the OIE.

Where a country or its relevant animal industries have no need for or interest in developing disease free *compartments* and neither party has initiated or considered such a process or partnership, this critical competency should be assessed as 'Non-Applicable' (N/A)

### LEVELS OF ADVANCEMENT

1. The VS do not have the authority or capability to initiate the establishment of disease free *compartments*.
2. The VS can identify animal sub-populations as candidate establishments with a specific health status suitable for compartmentalisation, in partnership with interested stakeholders.
3. The VS, working in close partnership with interested stakeholders, ensure that planned *biosecurity* measures to be implemented will enable the establishment and maintenance of disease free *compartments* for selected *animals* and animal products.
4. The VS collaborate with producers and other stakeholders to define responsibilities and undertake actions that enable the establishment and maintenance of disease free *compartments* for selected *animals* and animal products, including a national government certification and accreditation system.
5. The VS can demonstrate the scientific basis for disease free *compartments* and have gained recognition by other countries that they meet the criteria established by the OIE (and by the WTO SPS Agreement where applicable).

# CC IV-7: Compartmentalisation

## Evidence such as:

- > Legislation
- > Database, animal health records
- > Population, premises and animal movement data
- > Epidemiology skills
- > Feasibility studies and risk analysis
- > List of compartments
- > Resources – facilities, staff, funding
- > Stakeholder consultations
- > Records of notifications to OIE, trading partners
- > Stakeholder knowledge
- > Staff interviews
- > Audits and updates

# CC IV-7: Compartmentalisation

## Terrestrial Animal Health Code

- › Chapter 4.4 Application of compartmentalisation
  - › Compartmentalisation applies to an animal subpopulation defined primarily by management and husbandry practices relating to biosecurity
  - › A compartment should be clearly defined
    - › indicating the location of all its related units (such as feed mills, slaughterhouses, rendering plants, etc.)
    - › the interrelationships and their contribution to the epidemiological separation between the animals in a compartment and subpopulations with a different health status
    - › A compartment is defined by disease specific epidemiological factors, animal production systems and premises, biosecurity practices and surveillance.



## Master Slide



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