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OIE HQ

Standard Operating Procedures on suspension, recovery or withdrawal and maintenance of officially recognised disease status of OIE Members

6th OIE Webinar series on "African horse sickness" Impact of African horse sickness on the OIE official status and on international movement of competition



Reasons for suspension and withdrawal

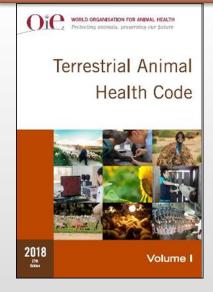
OCCURRENCE OF AN AHS OUTBREAK

NON-SUBMISSION OF AN ANNUAL RECONFIRMATION

NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE TERRESTRIAL CODE









Communication on suspension



 Conveyed by the Director General to the concerned OIE Delegate



Published simultaneously on the OIE website
 https://www.oie.int/animal-health-in-the-world/official-disease-status/african-horse-sickness/en-ahs-carte/



 Suspension takes effect at the date when country is not compliant anymore with the requirements of the Terrestrial Code

Recovery of free status after the occurrence of an outbreak

- Submission of an application for recovery status
 - one page executive summary
 - core document with possible relevant cross-referenced appendices
 - contact details
- Compliant with requirements of the Terrestrial Code
- Format specified in the procedure
- Based on the questionnaire in Chapter 1.7.





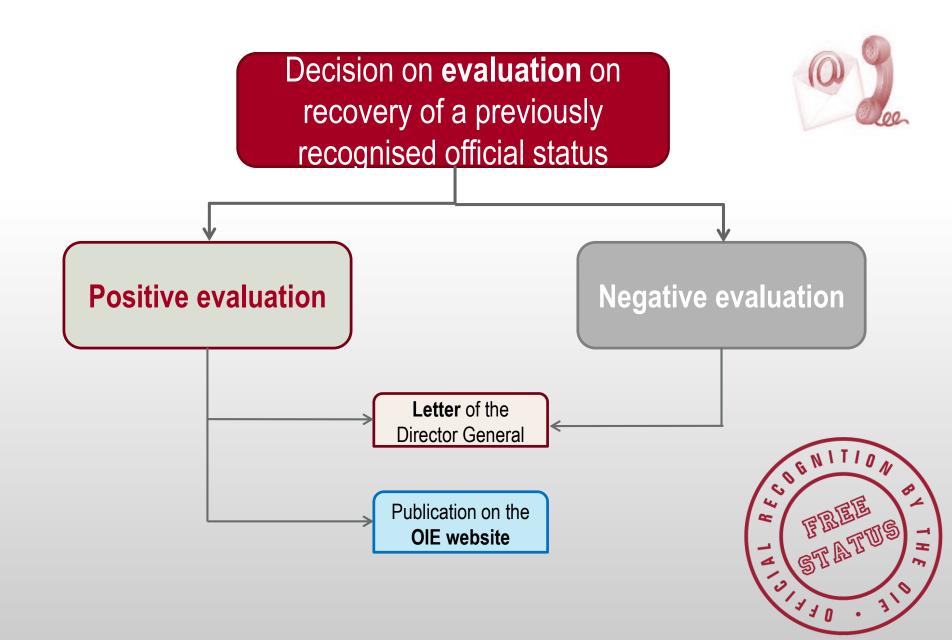
Evaluation of the application for recovery of an official disease status



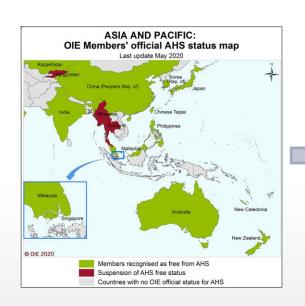
- First screening by the Disease Status Department
- Assessment by the Scientific Commission (with the inputs of relevant ad hoc Group when necessary)
- Final decision taken by the Scientific Commission
- The evaluation may involve an experts' mission
- Flexible calendar

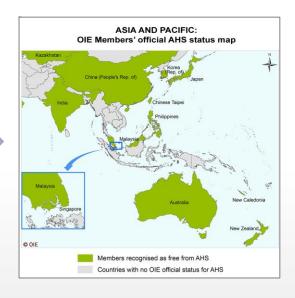


Communication on the outcome of the evaluation



Withdrawal of an official disease status





When the status has not been recovered within 2 years of suspension – status is withdrawn





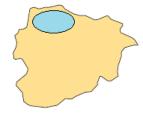
Containment zone

- A defined zone around and including suspected or infected establishments, taking into account the epidemiological factors and results of investigations, where control measures to prevent the spread of the infection are applied.
- AHS: Article 12.1.4. → Establishment of a containment zone within an AHS free country or zone





Application for a containment zone



Further to a suspension, a containment zone could be established in accordance with Chapter 4.4. of the *Terrestrial Code* and relevant disease's chapter

Procedure for application & evaluation process for a containment zone



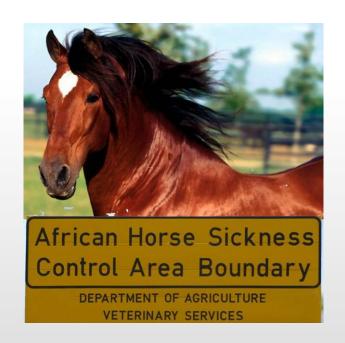
Procedure for application & evaluation process for a recovery

Containment zone for AHS
Article 12.1.4. of the
Terrestrial Code

Recovery of AHS free status
Article 12.1.5. of the
Terrestrial Code

Principles for defining and establishing a zone

- Extent of a zone/geographical limits established by the Veterinary Authority
 - Natural, artificial and/or legal boundaries
 - Made public through official channels
- Valid animal identification system and traceability of movements
- Prevent movement of animals and their products across boundaries
- Cooperation of industry and Veterinary Services for the development of biosecurity and surveillance





Maintenance of an officially recognised AHS status: Scope

 Maintain the compliance with the requirements of the *Terrestrial Code* for AHS

Annual reconfirmation mandatory for Members

having an officially recognised AHS free status





Assessment

Mandatory

In accordance with Resolution 15 of the 83rd General Session

November each year



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Support from: **OIE RR and SRR OIE Status Dept.**

MAINTENANCE OF OFFICIAL DISEASE **STATUS**

is available



orm for the annual reconfirmation of the African horse sickness (AHS) status of OIE Member Countries

To be filled in, dated, signed by the Delegate and sent back to disease.status@oie.int

AHS free country

In accordance with Resolution No. 15 adopted at the 83rd General Session and other relevant Resolutions previously adopted, Member Countries having an officially recognised disease status or BSE risk status should reconfirm every year, during the month of November, that their status has remained unchanged.

YES NO

QUESTION

6. If your country is not historically free from AHS in accordance with Article 1.4.6., is

	4	
1.	Has there been any outbreak of AHS during the past 12 months?	
2.	Has any evidence of infection with AHS virus been found during the past 12 months?	
3.	Has systematic vaccination against AHS been carried out during the past 12 months?	
4.	If equids are imported (including for temporary residence, return and transit), are they imported in accordance with requirements at least as strict as those in Articles 12.1.6. and 12.1.7.?	
5.	If equine semen, embryos and oocytes are imported, are they imported in accordance with requirements at least as strict as those in Articles $12.1.8$, and $12.1.9.$?	

Tokyo Bangkok



Supportive information, as requested

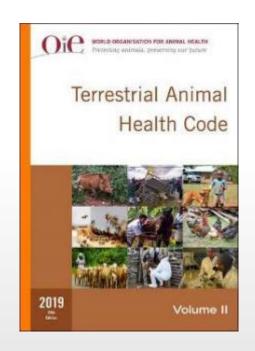
SOPs

http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Animal_Health_in_the_World/docs/pdf/SOP/EN_SOP_Susp_Recovery.pdf

http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Animal_Health_in_the_World/docs/pdf/SOP/EN_SOP_Reconfirmation.pdf



Requirements of the Terrestrial Code for maintenance of official AHS free status



Retention on the list requires the annual reconfirmation that during the last year:

- □ no evidence of infection with AHS virus has been detected
- ☐ no routine vaccination against AHS
- Equids are imported in accordance with AHS Code chapter
- ☐ Regulatory measures for the **early detection**, prevention and control of infection with AHSV have been implemented.
- □ Documented evidence of **surveillance** conducted in accordance with Articles 12.1.11. to 12.1.13., unless historically free (>25 years without cases)

Status Maintenance: Provisions when adjacent to an infected country

- An AHS free country or zone which is adjacent to an infected country
 (or undetermined status) should include a zone in which surveillance is
 conducted in accordance with Articles <u>12.1.11</u> to <u>12.1.13</u> of the AHS Code
 Chapter.
- Serological surveillance (random or targeted sampling) in a free country
 or zone should be carried out over an appropriate distance from the border
 with an infected country of at least 100 kilometres, but a lesser distance
 could be acceptable if there are relevant ecological or geographical features
 likely to interrupt the transmission of AHSV.
- An AHS free country or zone may be protected from an adjacent infected country or zone by a <u>protection zone</u>.

Conclusions:

 SOP's available for suspension, containment zone, recovery and maintenance of official status

Withdrawn of Status after 2 years of Suspension

Recovery dossier format: based on the SOPs and questionnaire of Chapter 1.7 of the Code

 Final decision of the recovery dossier by Scientific Commission

Final decision on Maintenance of AHS status the World Assembly of OIE Delegates

Specific provisions for surveillance in the AHS Code Chapter

Maintenance of AHS status requires serological surveillance at the borders of countries with undetermined AHS status



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