WOAH FMD-free status and Official control programme

Dr Min-Kyung PARK

Head of Status Department WOAH Headquarters SEACFMD Epidemiology Network Meeting

13-15 May 2025, Qingdao, P.R.China

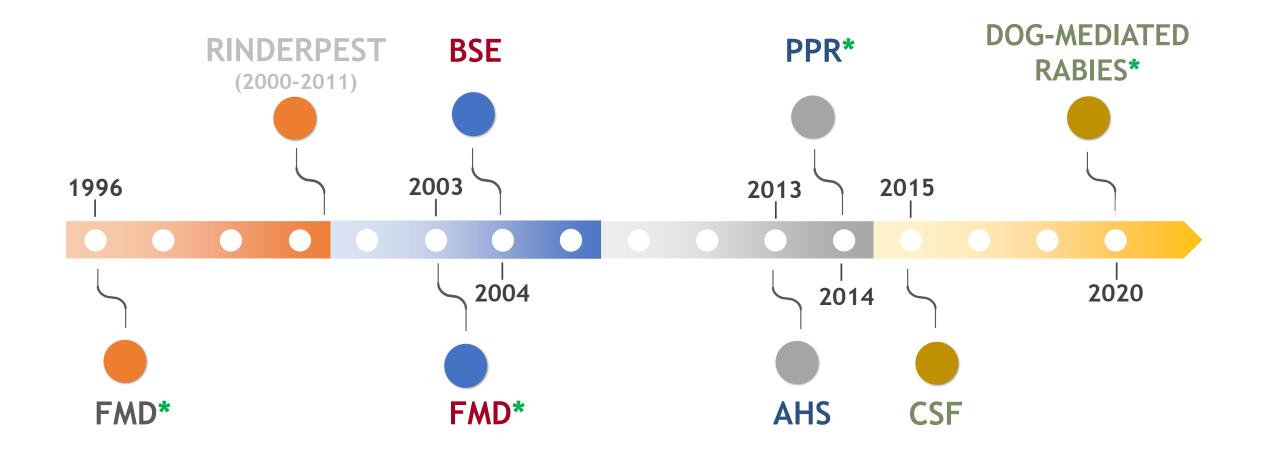


World Organisation for Animal Health Founded as OIE



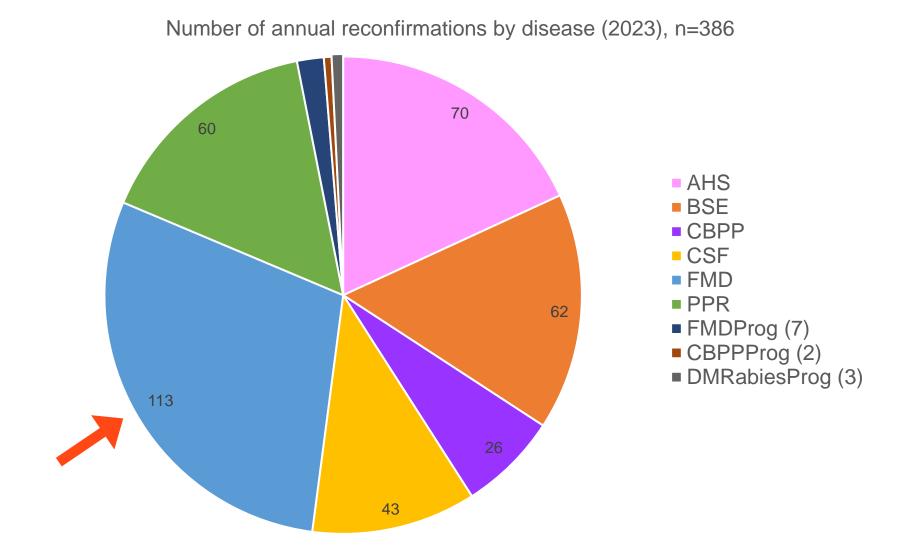
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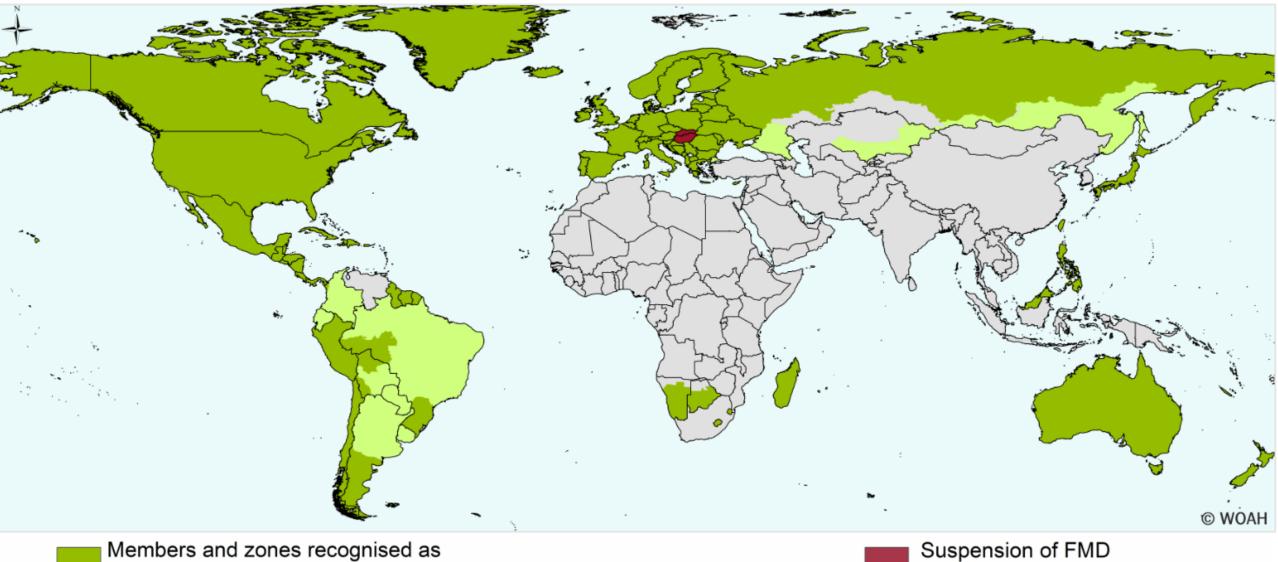
* Endorsement of official control programme

Number and Proportion of Official recognised animal health status by WOAH



WOAH Members' official FMD status map

Last update April 2025

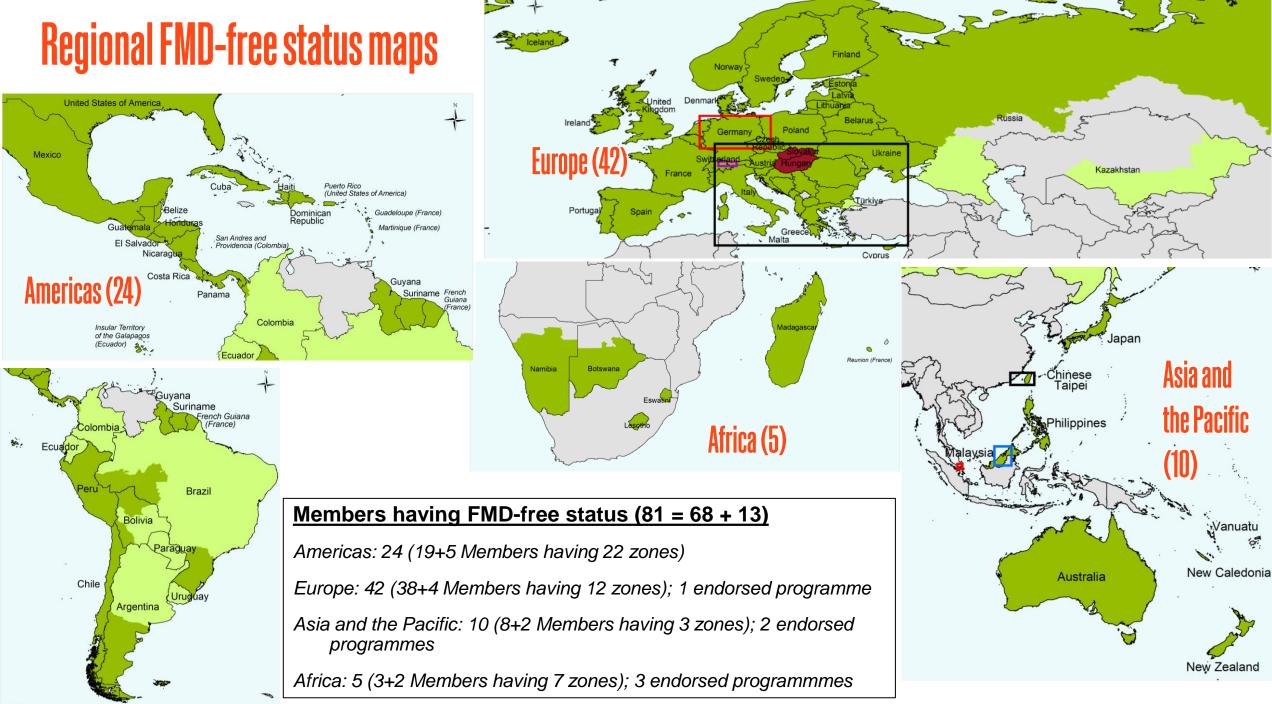


Members and zones recognised as free from FMD without vaccination

Members and zones recognised as free from FMD with vaccination

free status

Countries and zones without an official status for FMD



Successful recognition & maintenance of Official Status & endorsed programmes

Certificate

FMD



Foot and mouth disease status of Cattleland

This is to certify that, following a recommendation of the WOAH Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases, the World Assembly of Delegates of WOAH approved on 30 May 2024 the proposal that Cattleland be recognised by WOAH as a country free from foot and mouth disease (FMD) where vaccination is not practised in accordance with the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (2023).

This recognition is based on the documentation submitted to WOAH by Cattleland. Cattleland has the obligation to notify WOAH immediately if there is any change in the epidemiological situation relating to FMD in Cattleland and to confirm annually that the epidemiological situation has remained unchanged, according to the requirements of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*.







Official recognition of animal health status

Objectives & Benefits include:



- Demonstration of compliance with WOAH international standards
- Guarantees to trading partners
- Facilitate safe trade of animals and their products
- Increase of economic potentialities and access to regional and international markets
- Demonstration of the quality of Veterinary Services
- Documented and updated evidence on the disease-free situation
- Objectives of the Global Strategies (FMD, PPR and dog-mediated rabies)



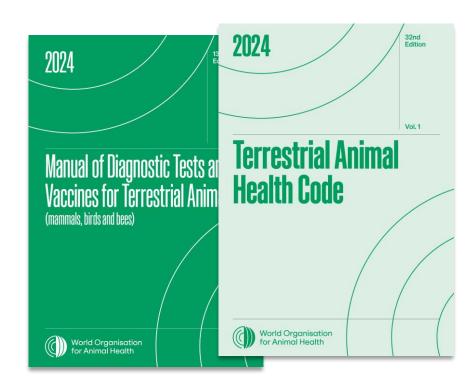
WOAH endorsement of disease control programmes

Objectives & Benefits include:

- To progressively improve the disease situation and eventually attain official recognition of animal health status
- Wider access to international expertise and capacity-building activities
- Visibility for facilitation and access to international funding
- Increased engagement of governments in disease control and elimination
- Opportunities for stronger coordination in disease control and elimination at regional level

The procedure: Submission of an application

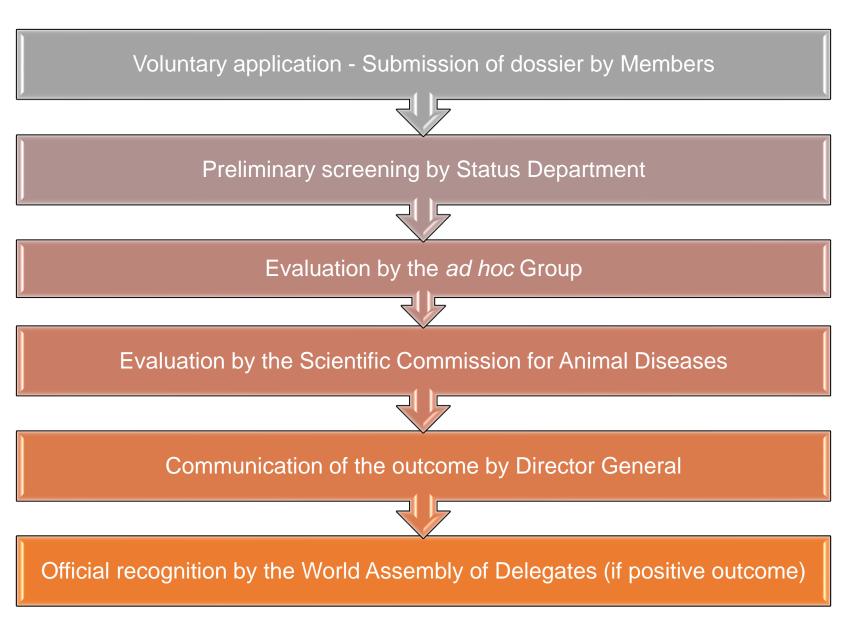
- Compliance with the relevant provisions of the *Terrestrial Code*.
- Complete relevant to template Questionnaire in the Terrestrial Code (also on WOAH website) – documented evidence
- 50 pages + appendices (cross-referenced)
 + executive summary
- Digitalised map if relevant (free zone)
- Proof of payment fee
- Contact details of technical staff



Demonstrate by EVIDENCE

The Procedure







Terrestrial Animal Health Code requirements on FMD



(d) Chapter 8.8. Infection with FMD virus

	Article	Topic/provision
	8.8.1.	General provisions, including case definition
	8.8.2	Safe commodities
Terrestrial Animal	8.8.3 to 8.8.11	Articles related to status: FMD-free country (without & with vaccination) /zone/compartment/ Protection zone / Containment zone / Recovery of free status
Health Code	8.8.12. to 8.8.33.	 Recommendations for importation of commodities from FMD-free countries, zones, or compartments FMD-infected countries or zones
	8.8.34 to 8.8.41.	FMD virus inactivation
	8.8.42.	Requirements for endorsement of an official FMD control programme
World Organisation for Animal Health	8.8.43. to 8.8.45.	FMD surveillance: General principles, Methods, Use and interpretation of serological tests

Chapter 8.8. Infection with FMD virus

OLD vs NEW

	Version 2023 (last update in 2015)	Version 2024
FMD-free without vaccination	Article 8.8.2.	Article 8.8.3.
FMD-free with vaccination	Article 8.8.3.	Article 8.8.4.
Transition of vaccination status in FMD-free country/zone	-	Article 8.8.5.
Containment zone within an FMD-free country or zone	Article 8.8.6.	Article 8.8.10.
Recovery of free status	Article 8.8.7.	Article 8.8.11.
Endorsement of an official control programme for FMD	Article 8.8.39.	Article 8.8.42.

Horizontal Chapters

- Disease notification (1.1.) compliance with WAHIS
- Animal health surveillance (1.4.) surveillance
- Import risk analysis (2.1.)
- Evaluation of Veterinary Services (3.2.) quality of the Veterinary Services
- Veterinary legislation (3.4.) quality of the Veterinary Services
- Import/export procedures (5)
- Obligations related to certification (5.1.)

FMD-specific: Chapter 8.8.

Recently adopted in May 2024!!

- General provisions, case definition
- Safe commodities
- Criteria for disease status: country, zone or compartment
- Provisions for import of commodities
- FMD surveillance
- Endorsment of control programme

Terrestrial Animal Health Code

> World Organisatio for Animal Health

Article 8.8.3 : FMD free country or zone where vaccination is not practised

A country or <u>zone</u> may be considered free from FMD where <u>vaccination</u> is not practised when:

- 1. have a record of regular and prompt animal disease reporting;
- 2. no infection with FMDV;
- 3. the <u>Veterinary Authority</u> has current knowledge of, and authority over, all <u>herds</u> of domestic and <u>captive wild</u> susceptible animals in the country or <u>zone</u>;
- 4. the <u>Veterinary Authority</u> has current knowledge of the distribution and habitat of <u>wild</u> and <u>feral</u> susceptible animals in the country or <u>zone</u>;
- 5. appropriate *surveillance* has been implemented in accordance with:
 - a. Article <u>1.4.6.</u> where historical freedom can be demonstrated; or
 - b. Articles <u>8.8.43.</u> to <u>8.8.45.</u> where historical freedom cannot be demonstrated, which includes the detection of clinical signs of FMD and demonstrates:
 - i. no *infection* with FMDV in unvaccinated animals;
 - ii. no transmission of FMDV in previously vaccinated animals;
- 6. measures to prevent the introduction of the <u>infection</u> have been in place; importations or movements of commodities into the country or zone (between zones within same country)
- 7. <u>vaccination</u> against FMD is prohibited and the prohibition has been effectively implemented and supervised



Article 8.8.4 : FMD free country or zone where vaccination is practised

A country or <u>zone</u> may be considered free from FMD where <u>vaccination</u> is practised when:

- 1. have a record of regular and prompt animal disease reporting;
- 2. no infection with FMDV; no transmission of FMDV
- 3. the <u>Veterinary Authority</u> has current knowledge of, and authority over, all <u>herds</u> of domestic and <u>captive wild</u> susceptible animals in the country or <u>zone</u>;
- 4. the <u>Veterinary Authority</u> has current knowledge of the distribution and habitat of <u>wild</u> and <u>feral</u> susceptible animals in the country or <u>zone</u>;
- 5. compulsory systematic <u>vaccination</u> in the target <u>population</u> has been carried out to achieve adequate <u>vaccination</u> coverage and population immunity; based on the epidemiology of FMD in the country or <u>zone</u>, the target <u>population</u> should be defined in accordance with Chapter <u>4.18.</u>;
- 6. vaccination has been carried out following appropriate vaccine strain selection;
- 7. measures to prevent the introduction of the <u>infection</u> have been in place; importations or movements of commodities into the country or zone (between zones within same country)
- 8. for the **past 24 months** appropriate <u>surveillance</u> has been implemented in accordance with Articles <u>8.8.43.</u> to <u>8.8.45.</u>



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Article 8.8.42: WOAH endorsed official control programme for FMD

Overall objective: Members to progressively improve their situation and eventually attain FMD free status. The official control programme should be **applicable to the entire country**.

1. Epidemiology of FMD

- i. Highlight current knowledge and gaps
- ii. Main livestock production systems and movement patterns of susceptible animals and their products within and into the country
- 2. FMD surveillance & diagnostic capabilities diagnostic capacity and procedures, regular submission of samples to a laboratory according to the Terrestrial Manual provisions.
- **3. FMD vaccination** compulsory vaccination in the target population, vaccination campaign information (vaccination coverage, vaccines used and matching with field FMDV strain, timeline for cessation of vaccination)
- 4. Prevention & rapid detection of all outbreaks
- 5. Emergency preparedness and response plan in case of FMD outbreaks
- 6. Work plan & timelines
- 7. Performance indicators assessing the effectiveness
- 8. Monitoring, evaluation and review of the official control programme to demonstrate the effectiveness.

Chapter 1.11 of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code

FMD free country/zone status

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Veterinary system
- 3. FMD eradication
- 4. FMD diagnosis
- 5. FMD surveillance
- 6. FMD prevention
- 7. Control measures and contingency planning
- 8. Recovery of free status



FMD control programme

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Veterinary system
- **3.** Official control programme for FMD submitted for WOAH endorsement
 - a) Epidemiology
 - b) FMD surveillance
 - c) FMD diagnosis
 - d) Strategies
 - e) FMD prevention
 - f) Work plan and timelines of the control programme
 - g) Performance indicators and timeline.
 - h) Assessment of the evolution of the official control programme
 - i) Funding for the control programme and annual budgets
- 4. Control measures and emergency response

Introduction: set the context

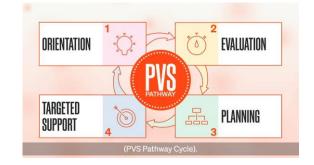
- 1. Introduction
- Geographical features / factors
 - relevant to introduction of infection and spread of FMDV;
 - Countries sharing common borders, boundaries of country/zone;
 - Digitalised, geo-referenced map (For zonal approach)
- If the endorsed plan is gradually implemented to specific parts of the country, the boundaries of the zone(s) should be clearly defined
- Livestock industry including wildlife demographics and slaughterhouses/abattoirs, markets, animal gatherings...



Veterinary system

Documented evidence on the capacity of Veterinary Services

- Legislation:
 - all relevant veterinary legislation, regulations, etc., in relation to FMD;
- Veterinary Services:
 - compliance with Chapters 1.1., 3.2. and 3.3. of the Terrestrial Code;
- PVS pathway:
 - PVS evaluation and follow-up steps
- Role of farmers, industry and other relevant groups
 - Training and awareness programmes on FMD
- Animal identification, registration, traceability and movement control



FMD eradication

History of FMD:

- First/last detection and origin, with emphasis on recent years;
- If never occurred, indicate if the application is based on historical freedom.

Strategy:

- how FMD was controlled and eradicated (e.g. slaughter policy, zoning, vaccination, movement control, etc.);
- actions implemented to prevent future outbreaks of FMD.

FMD control strategies in the country or any zones:

• Animal movement, types of vaccines, antibiotic treatments, measures to reduce number of outbreaks





FMD surveillance

Early warning system and surveillance in place:

- FMD suspicion
 - criteria and Procedure to notify (by whom and to whom)
 - Incentives, penalties, compensation system
- Clinical surveillance
 - Criteria for targeted surveillance, No. of animals examined
 - Monitoring performance of surveillance; indicators
 - Follow-up actions taken on all suspicious and positive results





FMD surveillance

Disease specific surveillance is in place

> Serological surveillance

- Objectives of the survey (e.g., detecting infection, prevalence estimation, population immunity, etc.)
- Survey design:
 - Reference population (by species and area)
 - Strategy for survey: e.g., one stage or two stages, design prevalence, level of confidence, diagnostic tests used, laboratory test sensitivity and specificity, description of follow-up of serological findings
- Results (when, where and how many samples were actually taken, description of the interpretation of laboratory results in the context of the epidemiological situation, PVM studies)

No sero-positive reactors?

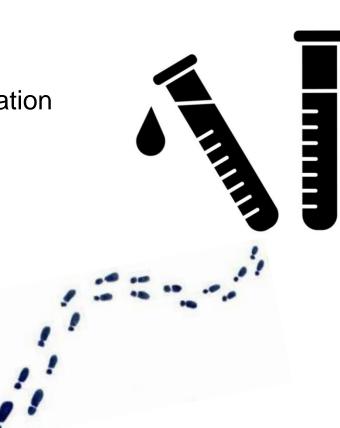
Testing protocols

 Validation data to support the claims for the sensitivity and specificity of the assays used

FMD diagnosis

a. FMD laboratory diagnostic in the country:

- Overview of the FMD-approved laboratories in the country;
- Test capability and the types of tests undertaken, isolation and identification
- Quality assurance (Good Laboratory Practice, ISO, etc.);
- Details of performance in **inter-laboratory** validation tests;
- Handling of live pathogenic agent;
- List of the tests carried out by each laboratory.
- **b.** Diagnostic outside the country:
 - names of the laboratories and arrangements in place;
 - logistics for shipment of samples and the time frame for reporting results.



FMD prevention

Measures in place for prevention of introduction and spread of the disease

- Coordination and collaboration with other countries;
- Protection zones in place;
- Awareness campaign on FMD transmission mechanisms;
- Import control procedures:
 - Management structure, staffing levels and resources;
 - Information on countries, zones or compartments of origin;
 - Statistics on imports of susceptible animals/products
 - Regulations, procedures, type and frequency of checks
 - Actions taken on illegal import detection





Control measures and contingency planning/emergency response

- Procedures regarding suspected or confirmed cases;
- Information on any simulation exercise for FMD;
- Various steps taken in the event of suspected case or FMD outbreak:
 - Quarantine measures;
 - Sampling and testing procedures used to ID & confirm;
 - Actions taken to control the disease situation;
 - Control and/or eradication procedures;
 - Procedures used to confirm successful control;
 - Compensation;
 - control efforts at critical risk control points.



Official control programme submitted for endorsement

- Detailed plan of the measures for the control and eventual eradication of FMD:
 - Expected status to be achieved according to a timeline;
 - Performance indicators and timeline;
 - Assessment of the evolution of the official control programme since the first date of implementation;
 - Description of funding & annual budgets for duration.



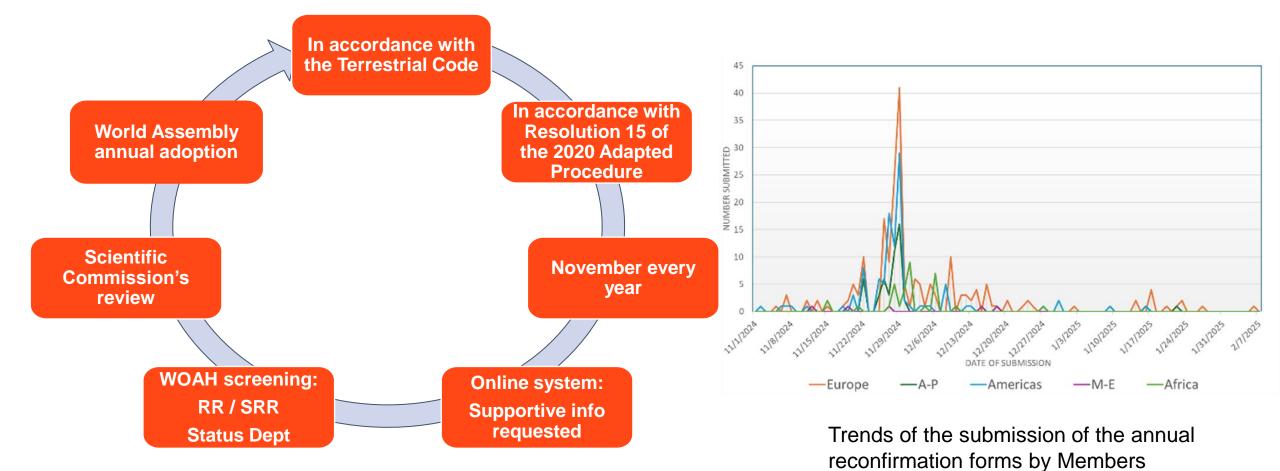


Maintenance of already granted official status / endorsed control programme



as important as recognition !!!

Annual Reconfirmation of official status/endorsed programmes ³⁰



The procedure: Submission of an application

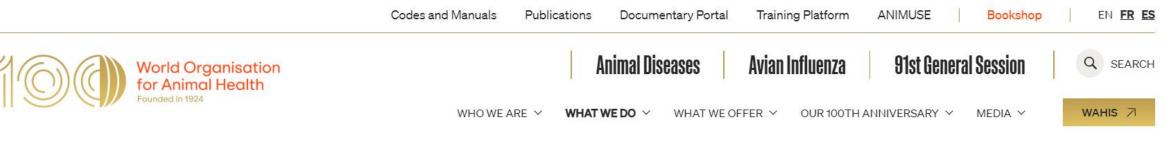
WOAH calendar meetings:

- Cycle from a General Session to the following one
- Letter from the DG after each General Session announcing dates of the AHG
- Deadline to submit dossier: 2 months before the meeting of the AHG

Tentative dates of official status evaluation ad hoc Groups

	Disease	Dates	Deadline for submission
/	FMD	7-9 October 2025	8 August 2025
	Dog-mediated rabies	14-16 October	15 August 2025
	AHS	21-23 October 2025	22 August 2025
	FMD	28-30 October 2025	29 August 2025
	PPR	4-6 November 2025	5 September 2025
	BSE	18-20 November 2025	19 September 2025
	CSF	25-27 November 2025	26 September 2025





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Official Disease Status

Since 1998, the World Organisation for Animal Health has the mandate from the WTO to officially recognise disease-free areas of countries for trade purposes. The procedure for the official recognition of animal health status by WOAH is voluntary and applies currently to six diseases

Please visit our dedicated webpage: <u>www.woah.org/official-status</u> Contact us: <u>Disease.status@woah.org</u>



Thank you. Merci

Official status page: <u>www.woah.org/official-status</u> For more information please contact: <u>disease.status@woah.org</u> Terrestrial Code and Manual: www.woah.org/en/what-we-do/standards/codes-and-manuals/

> 12, rue de Prony, 75017 Paris, France T. +33 (0)1 44 15 19 49 F. +33 (0)1 42 67 09 87

> > woah@woah.org www.woah.org