

Dr Matthew Stone
Deputy Director General
International Standards and Science

OIE international standards for Avian Influenza: Current state and future challenges

AVIAN INFLUENZA: A GLOBAL THREAT
ROME, 4 OCTOBER 2017

Agenda

- Overview of OIE international standards
- Acknowledging the current challenges
- OIE Commitments

OIE Standards for Avian Influenza

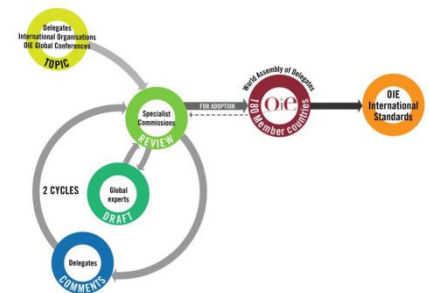
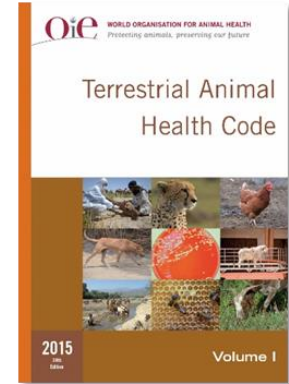
Terrestrial Animal Health Code

■ Volume 1: General Provisions (Horizontal):

- Chapter 1.1: Notifications
- Chapter 1.4: Surveillance
- Chapter 1.6: Self-declaration
- Chapter 4.3: Zoning and Compartmentalisation
- Section 5: Trade Measures, Import/Export Procedures and Certification

■ Volume 2: Recommendations applicable to listed diseases

- Chapter 10.4: Infection with avian influenza viruses

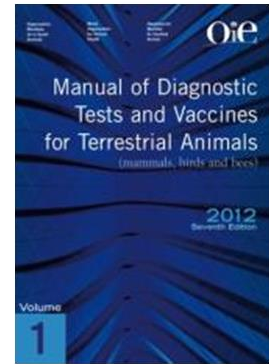


OIE Standards for Avian Influenza

Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals

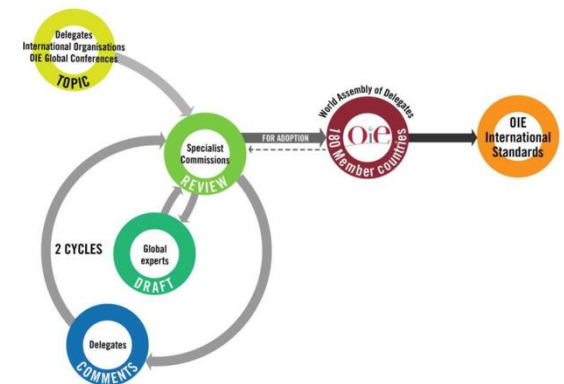
■ Part 1: General Standards (Horizontal)

- Chapter 1.1.1: Management of Diagnostic Laboratories
- Chapter 1.1.2: Collection, submission and storage of samples
- Chapter 1.1.4: Biosafety and Biosecurity
- Chapter 1.1.6: Principles and methods of validation of diagnostic assays



■ Part 2: OIE Listed Diseases

- Chapter 2.3.4: Avian Influenza
 - ♦ Diagnostic assays; Vaccines



Fundamentals – the OIE definitions

Chapter 1.3: Diseases listed by the OIE

- Infection with avian influenza viruses
- Infection with influenza A viruses of high pathogenicity in birds other than poultry including wild birds (2016)

Chapter 10.4: Definition of avian influenza

- An infection of [poultry](#) caused by any influenza A virus
 - H5 or H7 subtypes or
 - IVPI greater than 1.2 (or as an alternative at least 75% mortality)
- Further categorised as high pathogenicity or low pathogenicity (same basis)

Chapter 10.4: Definition of poultry

- means all domesticated birds used for production, restocking supplies of game, or breeding, including backyard poultry and fighting cocks
- Birds kept in captivity for any other reason, including, races, exhibitions, competitions or as pet birds, are not considered to be poultry

TAHC Chapter 10.4: Summary overview

CHAPTER 10.4.

INFECTION WITH AVIAN INFLUENZA VIRUSES

- Requirements to demonstrate country, zone, compartment and establishment freedom
 - High pathogenic avian influenza
 - Avian influenza
- Commodity-based trade
 - Live birds
 - Hatching eggs
 - Semen
 - Eggs and egg products for human consumption
 - Meat and meat products
 - Feathers and feather products
 - Inactivation

Vaccinated Populations

TAHC Chapter 10.4: Summary overview

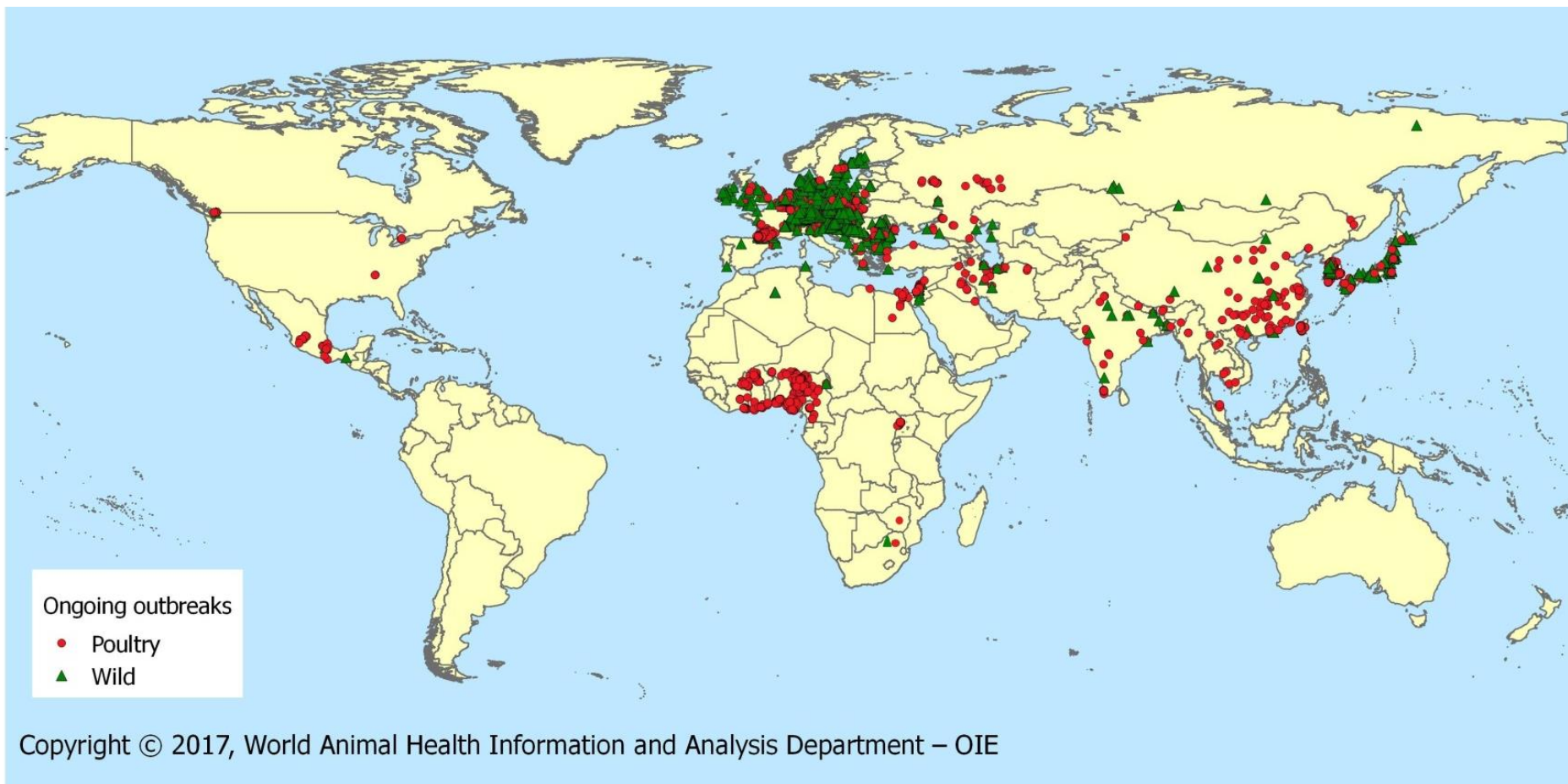
CHAPTER 10.4.

INFECTION WITH AVIAN INFLUENZA VIRUSES

- Surveillance system expectations
 - Early warning system throughout production, marketing and processing chain
 - Frequent and regular clinical inspection, and serological and virological testing of high-risk populations
 - ◆ Adjacent to infected countries or zones
 - ◆ Places where poultry and birds of different origins are mixed e.g. live bird markets
 - ◆ Poultry in close proximity to waterfowl or other potential sources of Influenza A
 - Follow-up and investigation of suspect cases
 - Procedures for rapid collection and transport of samples to laboratory for diagnosis
 - System for recording, managing and analysing diagnostic and surveillance data
- Surveillance in vaccinated populations
- Surveillance to document freedom or regain freedom
- Use and interpretation of diagnostic tests

HPAI outbreaks 2016/2017

05/09/2017



OIE Global Situation Report for Avian Influenza

<http://www.oie.int/en/animal-health-in-the-world/update-on-avian-influenza/>



The Challenges

- **The current epidemiological situation is the new normal**
 - Annual spread events associated with wild bird reservoirs exposing poultry
 - Complexity associated with outbreak strains and outbreak status
 - 25% of all Immediate Notifications through WAHIS are AI related
 - Members re-evaluation of prevention and control approaches, particularly the use of vaccination
- **Risk management settings of the OIE standards may need adjusting**
 - Understanding zoonotic risk and mutation risk to high pathogenicity
 - Further clarification of vaccination in relation to surveillance requirements, disease control approaches and commodity trade
- **Poor uptake of risk management provisions supported by OIE standards**
 - Compartmentalisation to secure genetics supply chain
- **Trade-based reactions that do not follow OIE standards**
 - Lack of recognition of zoning
 - Trade reaction to notifications in wild birds

Adjusting to the new normal: strategic challenges

- **Understanding the global epidemiology of influenza A creates a global threat that requires a global response**
 - Cooperation in surveillance, early warning and research to improve our understanding
 - Intersectoral and interdisciplinary One Health approach
 - Comprehensive emergency management frameworks focused across Reduction, Readiness, Response, Recovery

- **Balancing a rational approach to public and animal health risk management with other strategic objectives**
 - Commitment to multi-lateral standards development processes and harmonisation
 - Driving biosecure approaches within industry supply chains to protect food security

- **Veterinary Services capacity challenges**

0 137.5275 550 825 1,100 Km

an influenza virus in
olution and vaccination

ble · Article · Jan 2013

Lee Chang-Seon Song

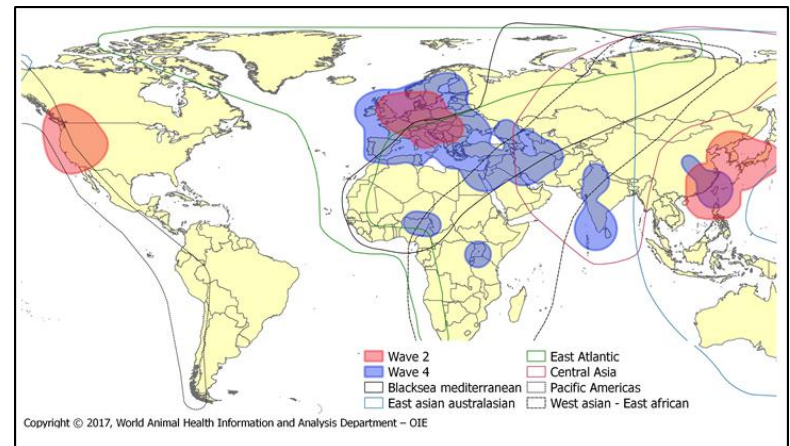
Duck farm

Chicken farm

Wild waterfowl

Minor poultry

Live bird market



Responding to the challenges – OIE tools already available



Checklist on the Practical Application of Compartmentalisation for Avian Influenza and Newcastle Disease

http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Animal_Health_in_the_World/docs/pdf/En_final_Compartmentalisation_AI_ND_10_05_2007.pdf

www.defra.gov.uk

Compartments for protection against avian influenza and Newcastle disease in poultry breeding companies in Great Britain

Summary of rules for a poultry breeding compartment in Great Britain

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
May 2012



THAI AGRICULTURAL STANDARD

TAS 9038-2013

**PRINCIPLES FOR ESTABLISHMENT
OF NOTIFIABLE AVIAN INFLUENZA
FREE COMPARTMENTALISATION
FOR POULTRY FARMS**

Self-declaration of freedom following outbreaks

Chapter 1.6: Self-declaration



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <http://www.oie.int/en/animal-health-in-the-world/self-declared-disease-status/>. The page content includes a disclaimer, a link to a checklist, and a table of self-declarations.

Self-declaration of a compartment, as is the case for a country or zone, is made under the full responsibility of the Member Country concerned. The OIE is not responsible for inaccuracies in self-declarations concerning a compartment, for the absence of information allowing for verification that the compartment meets the OIE standards, nor for the maintenance of the status of the compartment. In addition, the OIE does not take responsibility for the content of publications or websites at the quoted URL link, which could be updated or modified at any time without the OIE's knowledge. This is the full responsibility of the concerned Member Country and all enquiries should be directed to the contact provided by the Member Country.

[Checklist on the Practical Application of Compartmentalisation for Avian Influenza and Newcastle Disease](#)

List of self-declarations

Country	From	To	Self-declared freedom from	Country/ zone / compartment	Status (Link to WAHIS)
Czech Rep.	23/06/2017		Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (PDF)	Country	Active
Turkmenistan	15/03/2017	10/10/2017	Equine Disease Free Zone (PDF)	Zone	Temporary
The Netherlands	12/07/2017		Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (PDF)	Country	Active
Spain	29/05/2017		Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (PDF)	Country	Active

Zoning and Regionalisation: Implementation challenges

- Complex epidemiological situations
- Regulatory responses are also complex, sometimes not transparent, or not harmonised to OIE standards
- Selecting the most appropriate approach for the epidemiological situation and the risk management objective
- Legislative frameworks may not support the required agility for fast-moving situations
- Bilateral recognition may be detailed, time-consuming, expensive and/or lack commitment to equivalence principles
- Trust and confidence between Veterinary Services
 - open sharing of information
 - investing in relationship development
 - in some cases capacity development
- Domestic stakeholders in importing countries may leap to irrational responses based on fear or opportunism during outbreaks
- Recognition for trade used as a bargaining point in bilateral negotiations

OIE commitments: review of Chapter 10.4 Avian Influenza

- **Overarching problem**
 - Providing risk management for a highly complex situation
- **Problem area 1: The failure of AI standards to induce its Members to implement them**
 - Clear and consistently interpretable guidelines and recommendations
 - Compelling Members to implement
- **Problem area 2: The lack of detailed provisions on risk mitigation measures**
 - Zoning and compartmentalisation
 - Safe commodities
 - Vaccination
 - Commodity-based recommendations for importations from HPAI-infected countries
- **Problem area 3: The need for reconsidering the epidemiology of AI viruses**
 - The definitions of “avian influenza” and “poultry” in relation to risk
 - the role and importance of LPAI in the epidemiology of HPAI
 - Surveillance programmes
 - Recovery of status

Additional OIE commitments

- **Ongoing review and refinement of Horizontal Chapters**
 - Chapter 5.3 updated 2017
 - Chapter 4.3. undergoing consultation currently (including new/updated articles clarifying Free Zone, Infected Zone, Protection Zone and Containment Zone; and Bilateral Recognition processes)

- **Capacity development programmes for Veterinary Services (with partner assistance):**
 - Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) pathway
 - Targeted training for implementation of OIE Standards

- **OIE Observatory for monitoring implementation of Standards**
 - System scoping and design over next 12 months
 - Feedback to standard development cycle and capacity development programme

Thank you



12, rue de Prony, 75017 Paris, France
www.oie.int
media@oie.int - oie@oie.int

