Peste des Petits Ruminants

Articles of the OIE Terrestrial Manual and Terrestrial Code related to PPR

Joseph Domenech, OIE

5th meeting of the GF TADs Regional Steering Committee for Europe

October 8th-9th October 2013, Brussels, Belgium
The role of OIE in transforming sciences into practice and policy making

Through the publication of standards, guidelines and recommendations

Which will be translated in tools, methods, strategies and policies, laws & regulations
OIE standard setting process

Based on responsive, transparent and rapid procedures.

Well recognized and independent experts invited to participate to small groups which reports to the Specialist Commissions.

Specialist Commissions play a central role in the OIE standard setting procedures

Major source of OIE experts: OIE Reference Centres, comprising Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres (277 in 2012)
- Specialized Commissions: Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases, Code Com., Biological Standards Com., Aquatic animals Com.

- Ad Hoc Groups: FMD Vaccine Quality, FMS Status, PPR, PRRS, Brucellosis, CSF, RVF, Epidemiology, Trade in animal products, Antimicrobial resistance...

- Working Groups: Wildlife Food safety...
Proposed Standards sent to all OIE Delegates

Comments from all OIE Delegates
Consultation of major partners
Second round of discussions with Commissions...

General Session May
Adoption: vote of all Delegates during the World Assembly
Official Recognition of Disease Status

It is in line with OIE’s mandate given by its Members

OIE Mandate: the improvement of animal health, veterinary public health and animal welfare world-wide

By acquiring and maintaining its official status, a country demonstrates:

• transparency
• helps to promote animal health and public health worldwide,
• trust of its partners as well as of the international community
Standard Procedure for New Applications

Outline of the procedure:

1. OIE MEMBER submits application to OIE HeadQuarters (HQ).
2. Preliminary screening at OIE HQ.
3. Request for evaluation to OIE ad hoc Group.
4. Evaluation by OIE ad hoc Group.
8. Letter to all OIE Members.
9. 60 days for questions & comments.
10. Certification by OIE HQ.

Additional Information:

- By 30 days before the meeting of ad hoc Group.
- Comply with the relevant requirements in the Terrestrial Code.
- Use the questionnaire.
- Pay fees for evaluation.
- Dossier:
  - cover letter, hard copy, electronic copy, electronic geo-referenced map for free zones.

World Assembly:

- Annual reconfirmation.

Checklist:

- By 30 days before the meeting of ad hoc Group.
- Comply with the relevant requirements in the Terrestrial Code.
- Use the questionnaire.
- Pay fees for evaluation.
- Dossier:
  - cover letter, hard copy, electronic copy, electronic geo-referenced map for free zones.
Publication of official disease status

Since 1998, the OIE has the mandate from the WTO to officially recognize disease-free areas of countries for trade purposes. The procedure for the official recognition of disease status by the OIE is voluntary and applies currently to four diseases:

- Bovine spongiform encephalopathy
- Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia
- Foot and mouth disease
- Rinderpest
In OIE Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals, 2012

CHAPTER 2.7.111.
PESTE DES PETITS RUMINANTS
(12 pages)

SUMMARY
A. INTRODUCTION
B. DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES
C. REQUIREMENTS FOR VACCINES
REFERENCES
Code relevant articles regarding PPR

In OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, 2012

Chapter 14.8. Peste des Petits Ruminants

Related to import of animals and animal products (science based and risk analysis approaches)
Chapter 1.6: Procedures for self declaration and for official declaration by the OIE:

- Questionnaires for countries which applies for recognition of status, under Chapter 14.8. of the *Terrestrial Code* as a PPR free country or zone

- Questionnaire for countries which applies for the OIE endorsement of its *official control programme* for PPR under Chapter 14.8. of the *Terrestrial Code*
Chapter 14.8. Peste des petits ruminants

34 articles including:

- 6 articles on country status
- 17 articles on recommendations for importing commodities
- 7 articles on surveillance
- 1 article on endorsed official control programme

The articles on surveillance define the principles and provide a guide for the surveillance of PPR in accordance with Chapter 1.4. applicable to Member Countries seeking recognition of country or zonal freedom from PPR or seeking reestablishment of freedom following an outbreak.

- Introduction, general conditions and methods, surveillance strategies
- Wildlife surveillance where a significant susceptible wildlife population exists
Endorsement of official control programs for PPR: a new tool to further progress towards global PPR control

- Is not a status recognition but an endorsement of the national plan of a Member Country to progressively move towards freedom from PPR (with or without vaccination) in accordance with the requirements of the Code
- Country need not to be already free from PPR but must provide evidence that it already has a national plan in operation to move towards freedom
- Useful tools to help Member Countries to assess compliance with requirements of Article 14.8 and the information required in the Questionnaire in Chapter 1.6 of the Code are the OIE PVS Pathway and possibly the PPR-PCP (to be prepared)
- Endorsement can be suspended if non-compliance with Code requirements
• Is a voluntary decision by a Member Country
• Evidence of capacity of VS (PVS assessment)
• Plan applicable to entire country
• Evidence of disease reporting
• Information on epidemiology of disease in country
• Control measures to prevent PPR introduction
• Surveillance in accordance with the *Code*
• Detailed plan on future timeline and intended milestones/performance indicators
• Diagnostic access/capabilities
• Vaccination program
Terrestrial Animal Health Code  
Contents  
VOLUME I  
General provisions

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| Section 2 | RISK ANALYSIS |
| Section 3 | QUALITY OF VETERINARY SERVICES |
Article 1.6.1.

General principles

Members may request official recognition by the OIE as to:

1) the risk status of a country or zone with regard to BSE;
2) the freedom of a country or zone from FMD, with or without vaccination;
3) the freedom of a country from rinderpest;
4) the freedom of a country or zone from CBPP;
5) the freedom of a country or zone from AHS;
6) **the freedom of a country or zone from PPR**;
7) the freedom of a country or zone from CSF.

In these cases, Members should present documentation setting out the compliance of the *Veterinary Services* of the applicant country or zone with the provisions of **Chapters 1.1., 3.1. and 3.2.** of the *Terrestrial Code* and with the provisions of the **relevant disease chapters** in the *Terrestrial Code* and the *Terrestrial Manual*.

When requesting official recognition of disease status, the Member should submit to the OIE Scientific and Technical Department a **dossier** providing the information requested (as appropriate) in .../... **1.6.7bis. (for PPR)** .../...
Article 1.6.2. bis

Endorsement by the OIE of an official control programme for peste des petits ruminants

.../...

When requesting endorsement by the OIE of an official control programme for PPR, the Member Country should submit to the OIE Scientific and Technical Department a dossier providing the information requested in Article 1.6.8 bis..

Article 1.6.7. bis

Questionnaires on peste des petits ruminants

PPR FREE COUNTRY
Report of a Member Country which applies for recognition of status, under Chapter 14.8. of the Terrestrial Code as a PPR free country
PPR FREE ZONE

Report of a Member Country which applies for recognition of status, under Chapter 14.8. of the *Terrestrial Code* as a PPR free zone

Article 1.6.8. bis

*Questionnaire on peste des petits ruminants*

COUNTRY WITH AN OIE ENDORSED OFFICIAL CONTROL PROGRAMME FOR PPR

Report of a Member Country which applies for the OIE endorsement of its *official control programme* for PPR under Chapter 14.8. of the *Terrestrial Code*
Recommendations applicable to OIE Listed diseases and other diseases of importance to international trade

Section 14

OVIDAE AND CAPRIDAE

Chapter 14.8   Peste des petits ruminants

Numbering of the articles is not final
See the new Terrestrial Code 2013 on OIE website (to be online shortly)
CHAPTER 14.8.
INFECTION WITH PESTE DES PETITS RUMINANTS VIRUS
Article 14.8.1.

General provisions

.../...

This chapter deals not only with the occurrence of clinical signs caused by PPRV, but also with the presence of *infection* with PPRV in the absence of clinical signs.

The following defines the occurrence of PPRV *infection*:

a) PPRV, excluding vaccine strains, has been isolated and identified as such from a domestic sheep or goat or a product derived from it; or
b) viral antigen or viral ribonucleic acid (RNA) specific to PPRV, excluding vaccine strains, has been identified in samples from a domestic sheep or goat showing clinical signs consistent with PPR, or epidemiologically linked to an *outbreak* of PPR, or giving cause for suspicion of association or contact with PPR; or

c) antibodies to PPRV antigens which are not the consequence of *vaccination*, have been identified in a domestic sheep or goat with either epidemiological links to a confirmed or suspected *outbreak* of PPR, or showing clinical signs consistent with recent *infection* of PPRV.
Thank you for your attention