



OIE Compartmentalisation Guidelines for African swine fever



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1. Background
2. Principles of compartmentalisation
3. Implementation
4. Questions

1.1. OIE standards and key definitions

- OIE international standards for improving animal health and welfare and veterinary public health
- Key definitions

ZONE

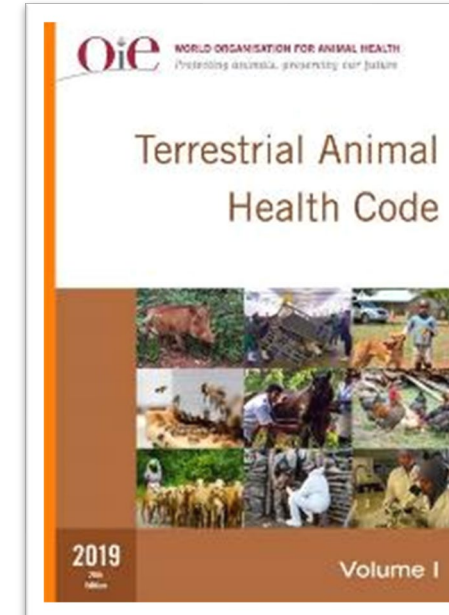
- means a **part of a country** defined by the **Veterinary Authority**, containing animal population or subpopulation with a **specific animal health status** [...]

COMPARTMENT

- means an **animal subpopulation** contained in **one or more establishments**, separated from other susceptible populations by a **common biosecurity management system**, and with a **specific animal health status** [...]

SUB-POPULATION

- means a distinct part of a **population identifiable** in accordance with specific **common animal health** characteristics.



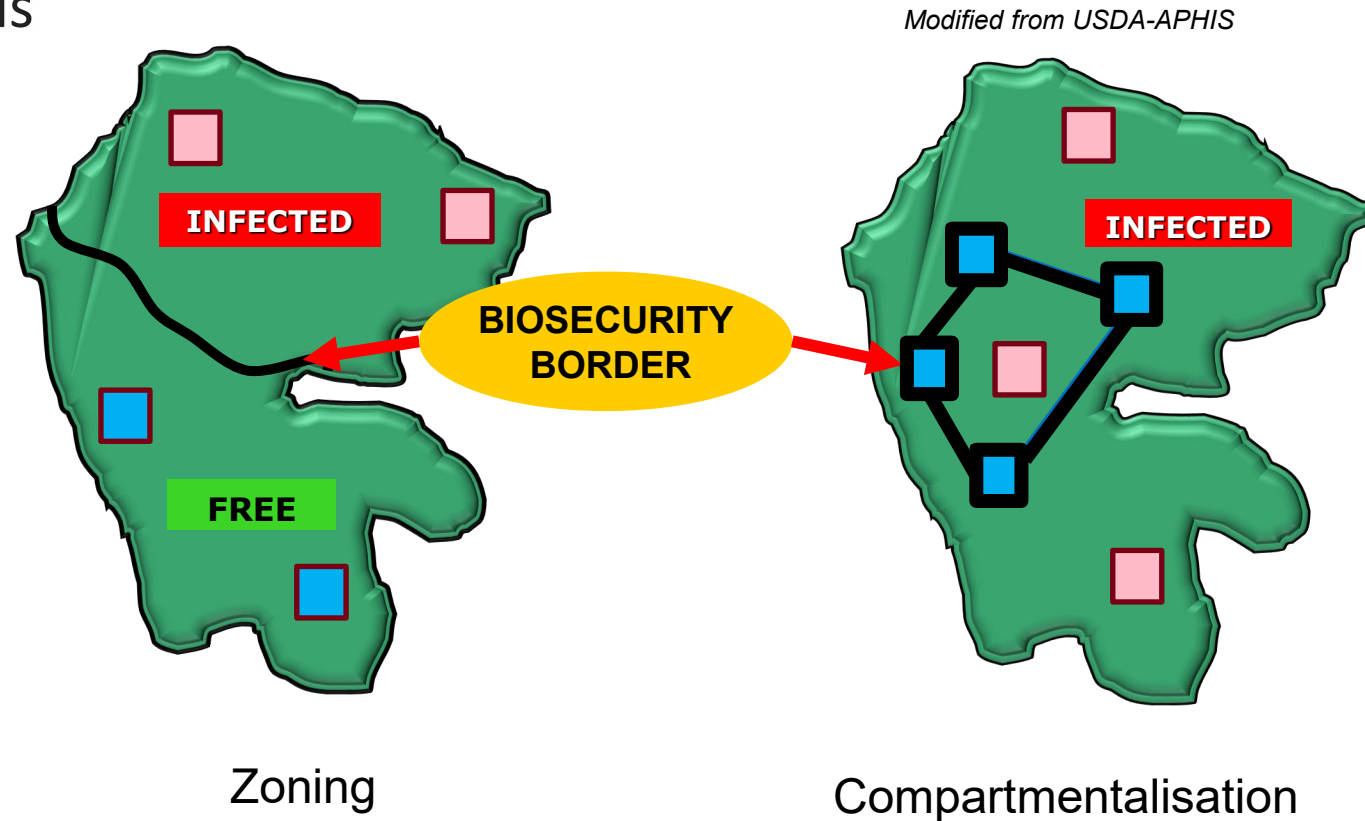
1.2. Zoning and compartmentalisation

- Subpopulations of specific health status
- For the purpose of disease control or trade

Zoning	Compartmentalisation
defined primarily on a geographical basis (using <i>natural, artificial or legal boundaries</i>)	Defined primarily by management and husbandry practices related to biosecurity

Implementation: Good risk management, including biosecurity plans

Ref: Ch 4.4 of TAHC



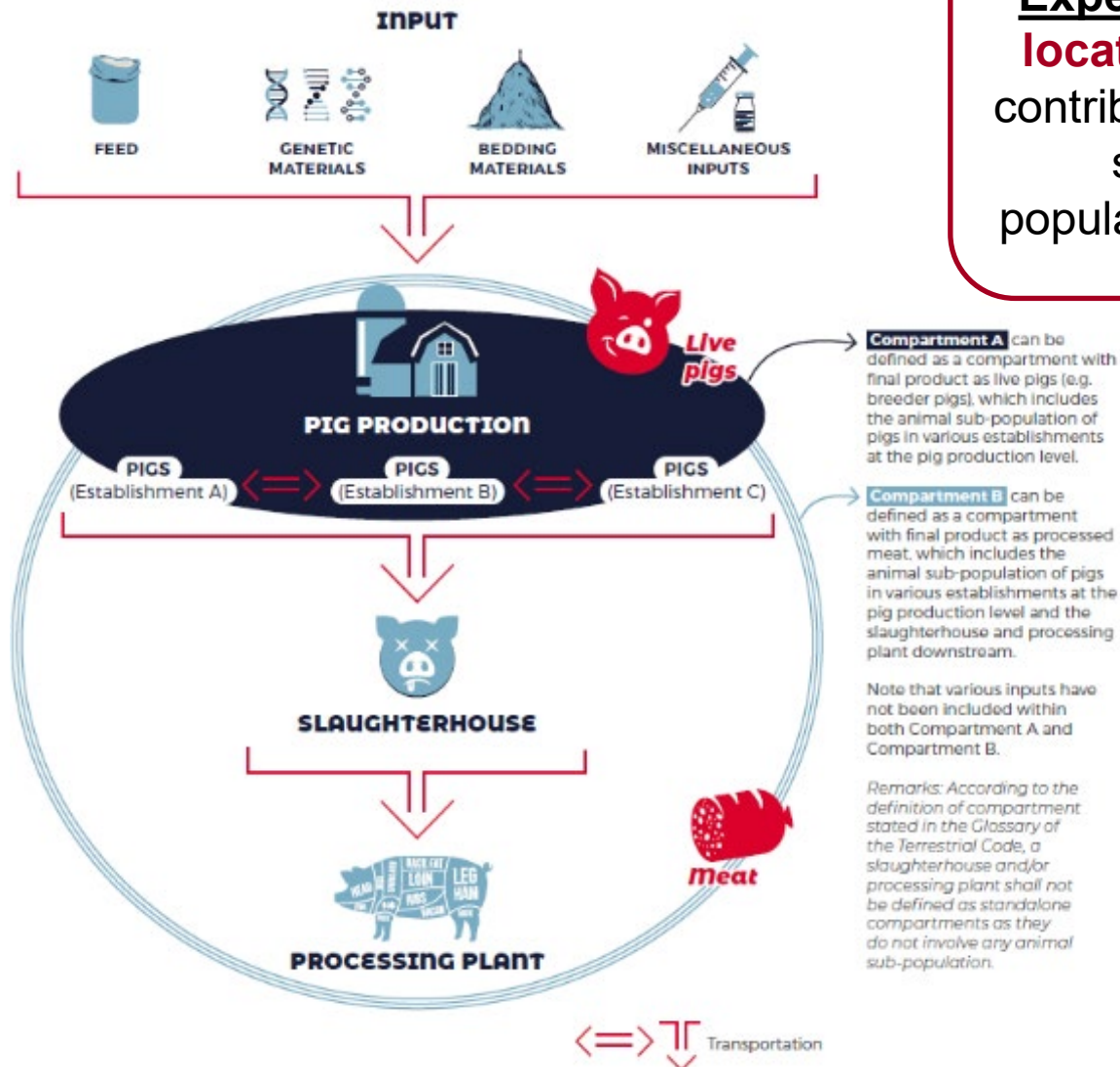
1.3. Compartmentalisation guidelines for ASF



- Tool to establish and maintain a swine compartment free from ASF for the purposes of facilitating **safe national and international trade**, and promoting **disease prevention and control**
- For Veterinary Authorities, private sector, third parties and technical service providers
- Organisation:
 - Part 1: principles and implementation of compartmentalisation for ASF
 - Part 2: appendices and tools
 - Part 3: compartmentalisation as applied by Members

2.1. ASF-free compartment

Ref: Ch 4.4, 4.5, 15.1 of TAHC



Expected outcome: **clearly defined** compartment indicating the **location** of all its components, their **interrelationships** and their contribution to an **epidemiological separation** between the animal subpopulation within this compartment and other animal populations of unknown or different health status in respect to ASF.

- ✓ Identify **commodity(s)** of interest
- ✓ Identify components of the compartment and describe **functional relationships**
- ✓ Identify **animal sub-population**
- ✓ Implement **identification and traceability system**
- ✓ Establish **PPP** with clear roles and responsibilities
- ✓ Identify **other factors** important for maintaining ASF-free compartment

2.2. Pork supply and value chain

- Essential for conducting a risk assessment and developing effective risk management measures



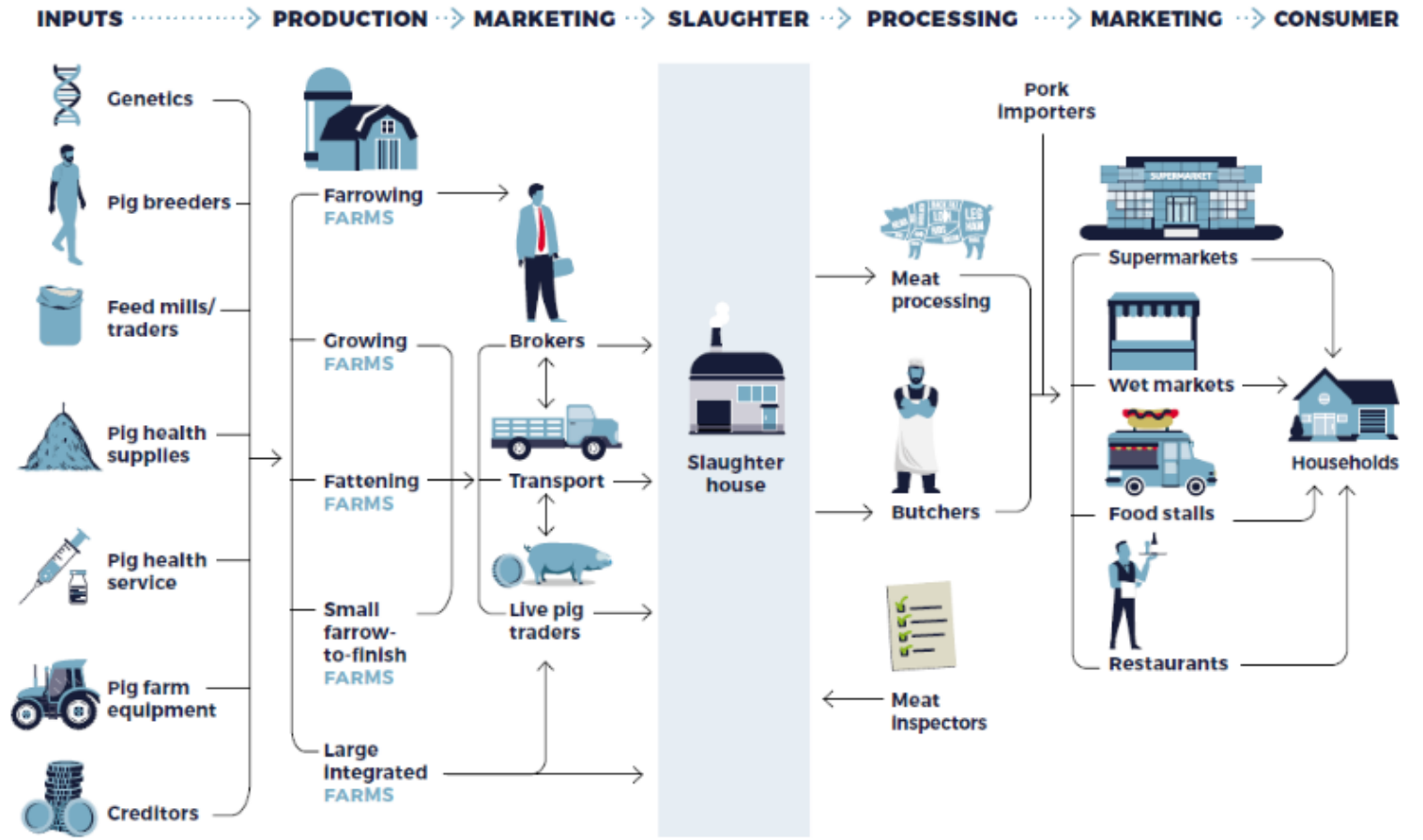
Feed production,
processing,
storage



Pig production



Slaughtering and
primary
processing

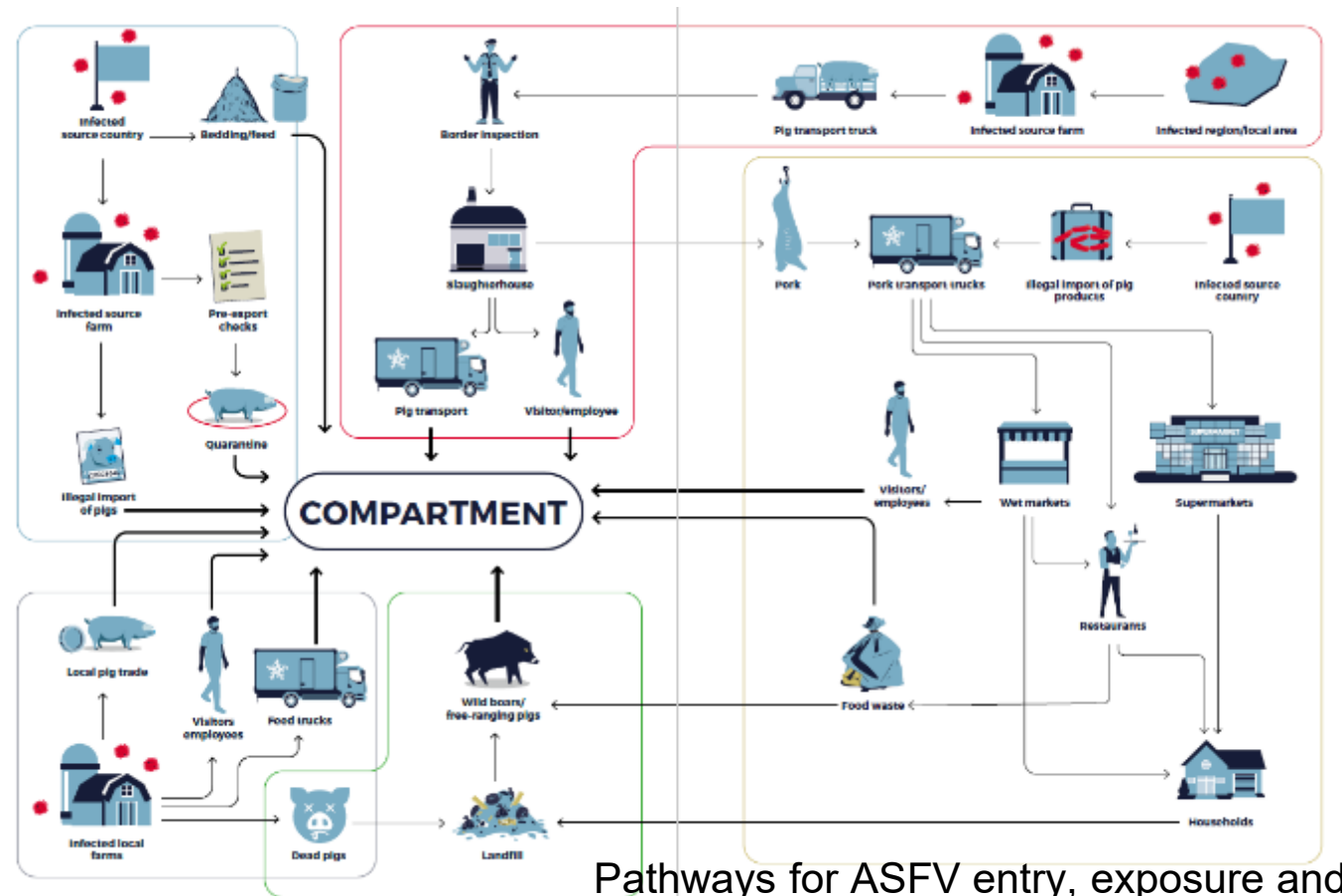


2.3. Epidemiological separation – risk assessment

Ref: Ch 2.1 of TAHC

- Risk assessment
 - Entry & exposure assessments → design of biosecurity management system
 - Consequence assessment → design of surveillance system
- Repeat process in response to external epidemiologic changes

Expected outcome: Operational risk assessment document informing on the compartment's risk management policies



Pathways for ASFV entry, exposure and consequence must be identified

2.4. Epidemiological separation – risk management

- Achieve overall risk estimate that key stakeholders consider to be acceptable

1. Biosecurity management system
2. Surveillance system
3. Identification and traceability system

Expected outcome: System for pigs and pork products in place that **provide sufficient level of traceability** along all relevant steps of supply chain, taking into account international standards and requirements of trading partners

Expected outcome: Effective implementation of biosecurity management system that is able to **prevent the introduction of ASFV** and **respond to changes in external ASF risk environment** to ensure that all pigs and commodities are ASFV-free.

Expected outcomes: Clear case **definitions** to standardize suspected and confirmed ASF cases; laboratory tests conducted by **officially designated labs** in support of quality attributes of the surveillance system, with capacities and standards compliant with the *Terrestrial Manual*; internal surveillance components able to **demonstrate freedom & detect ASFV rapidly**; external surveillance components able to **identify changes in ASFV risk** associated with risk pathways

Ref: Ch 1.4, 1.5, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, 5.10, 5.11, 15.1 of TAHC

Ref: Ch 1.1, 3.8 of TAHM



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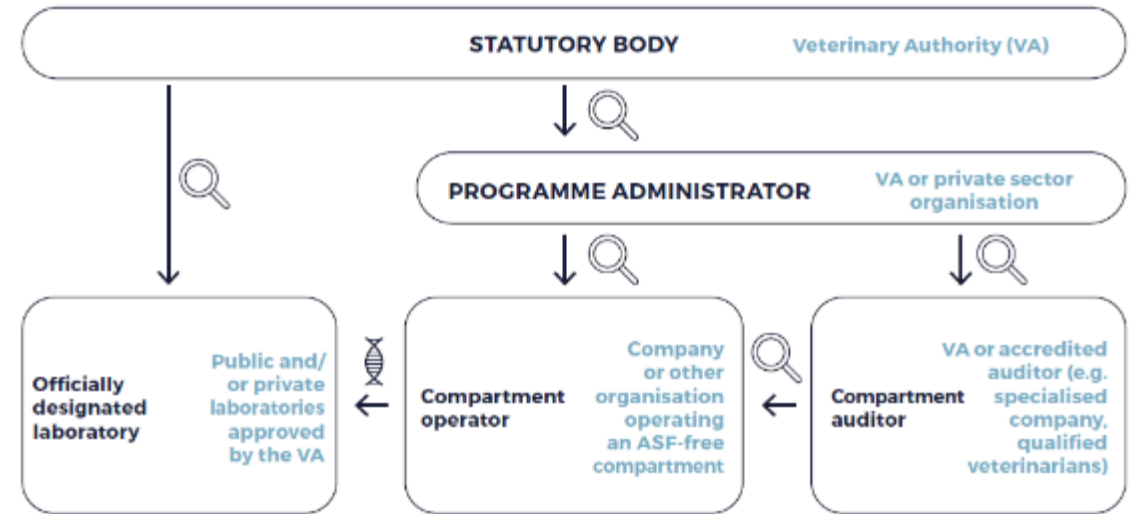
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3.1. Roles & responsibilities, regulatory framework, PPP

Ref: Ch 3.4, 4.4, 4.5 of TAHC

- **Roles and responsibilities** should be defined
 - Exporting country – importing country
 - Private sector – public sector - third parties
- Programme supported by **regulatory framework**

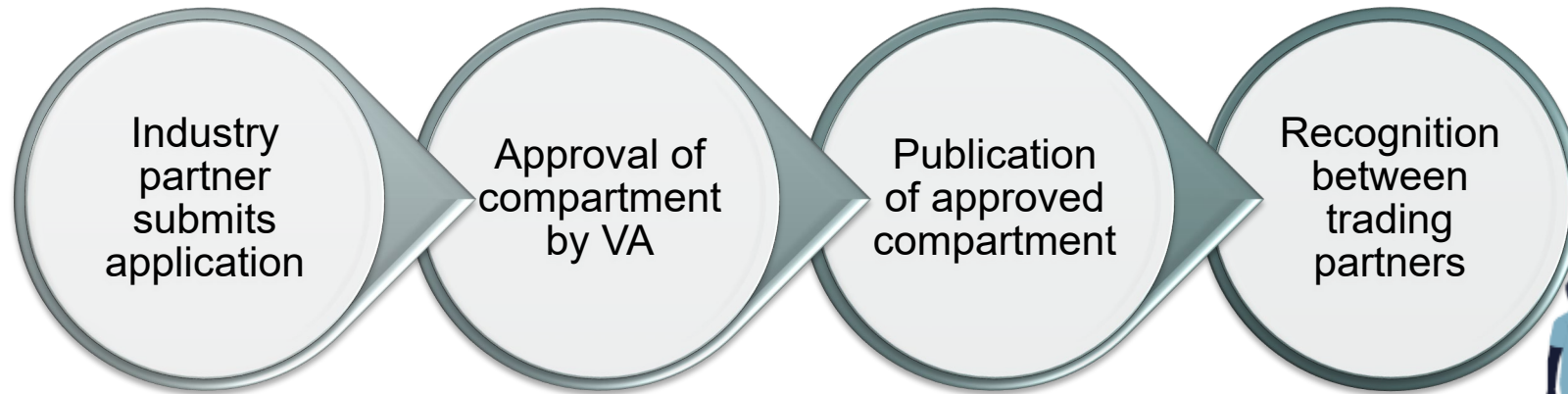
Expected outcome: VA responsible for **regulatory framework** for compartmentalisation programme, based on scientific evidence, PPPs, experience with ASF etc.



Public-private partnership is key for successful implementation of compartmentalisation

3.2. Compartment approval and recognition

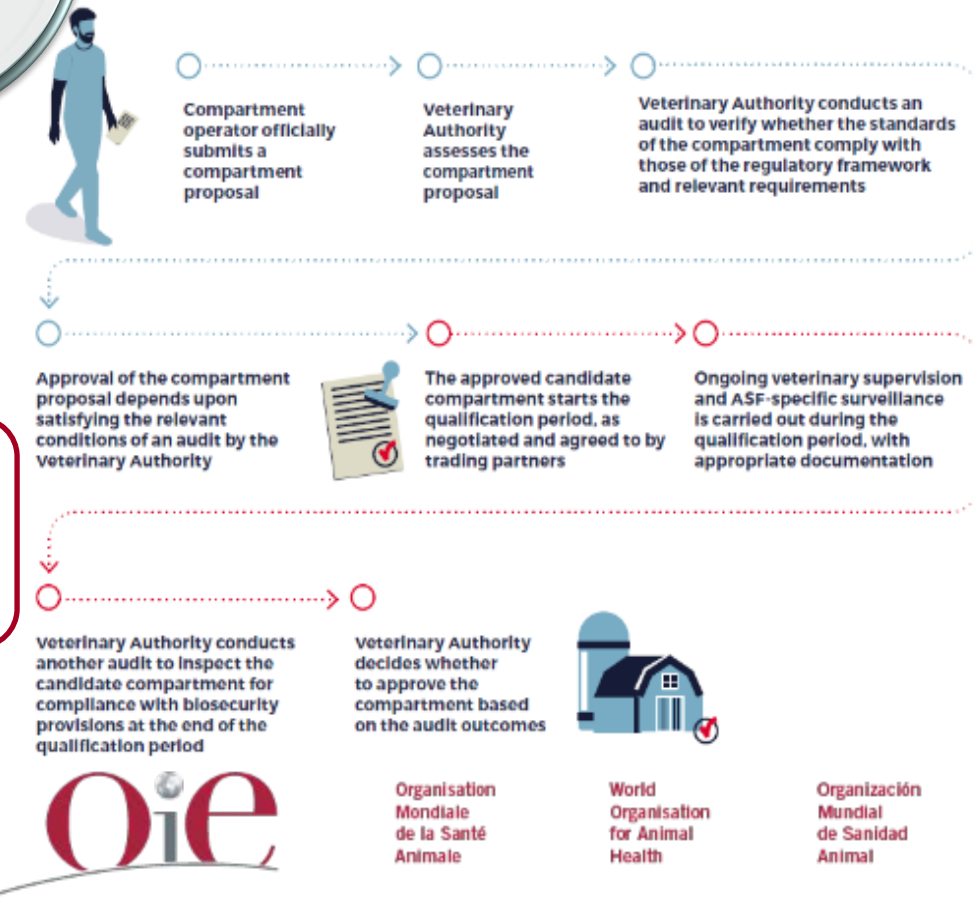
Ref: Ch 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 of TAHC



Expected outcome: Candidate compartment complies with biosecurity and management standards of national ASF compartmentalisation programme, assured by audits under supervision of VA

Expected outcome: VA of exporting country maintains transparency via publication through officially and publicly accessible channels

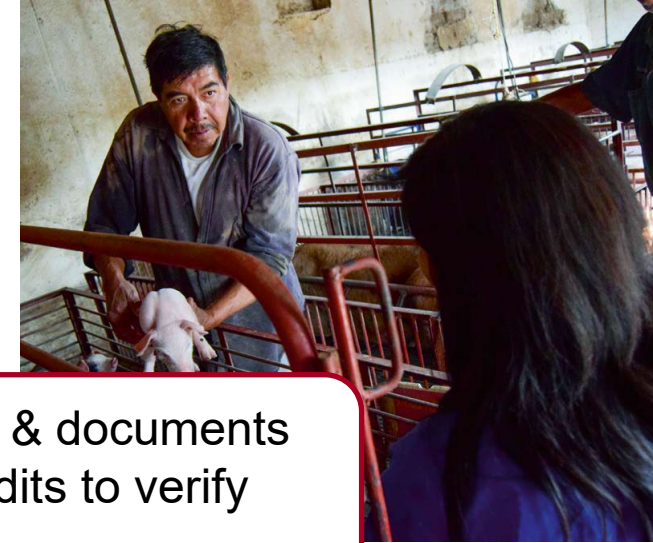
Expected outcome: VAs of importing & exporting countries come to bilateral agreement to recognize ASF-free compartment/ national ASF compartmentalisation programme



3.3. Maintenance and changes to ASF status

Ref: Ch 4.5, 15.1 of TAHC

- **Maintenance of a compartment** – operator works in close collaboration with VA, and ensure that systems in place and functioning effectively



Expected outcome: Approved ASF-free compartment that maintains & documents compliance to national ASF compartmentalisation programme + audits to verify compliance

- **Changes in ASF status outside compartment** – Compartment should be robust enough to withstand changes in risk of ASFV introduction



Expected outcome: International trade of commodities continues with minimal interruption with necessary assurances

3.3. Maintenance and changes to ASF status (2)

Changes in ASF status of a compartment

- Certification suspended
- Revoked if ASF is confirmed
- OIE and trading partners notified as soon as possible



Recovery of ASF-free status

- Reinstated only after compartment has implemented measures to regain free status
- VA re-approve
- Bilateral agreement for trade resumption: details for recovery should be outlined in bilateral agreement to minimise down time



Expected outcome: Free status immediately revoked and measures applied to rapidly detect and minimize potential of spread. Re-approval by VA only when freedom can be substantiated.

Ref: Ch 4.5, 15.1 of TAHC



4. Questions?



THANK YOU



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