

Trans-boundary Animal Diseases (TADs) and Regulated Plant Pests

Trans-boundary Animal Diseases (TADs)

ANIMAL HEALTH: CHALLENGES TO TRADE IN THE CAREC REGION

Subjects

- **General situation with animal health in the CAREC region**
- **TADs hindering internal and external trade in the region**
- **Veterinary-sanitary restrictions caused by TADs in the region**
- **Steps towards lifting restrictions caused by TADs in the region**

**General situation
with animal health in the CAREC region**

The territory covered by CAREC region is known to be endemically infected by various animal diseases, many of which were present in that area for centuries and continue persisting up to now.

Many of animal diseases that present or persist in the CAREC region are known as transboundary animal diseases and zoonotic diseases, which represent risk to life and/or health and/or welfare

Both, presence and persistence of animal diseases in the CAREC region are conditioned by patterns of livestock husbandry and close human-animal and/or human-animal products interface.

Transboundary animal diseases (TADs) are defined by FAO as

“... those of significant economic, trade and/or food security importance for a considerable number of countries; which can easily spread to other countries and reach epidemic proportions; and for which control and/or management, including exclusion, requires cooperation between several countries ... ”

Zoonotic diseases or zoonoses (ZDs) are defined by WHO as

“... group of diseases and infections that are naturally transmitted transmissible from vertebrate animals to humans and vice-versa ...”

There are 70 animal diseases which defined by the OIE as “diseases of importance to international trade” of which about 40 are known to be present and/or endemic the CAREC region.

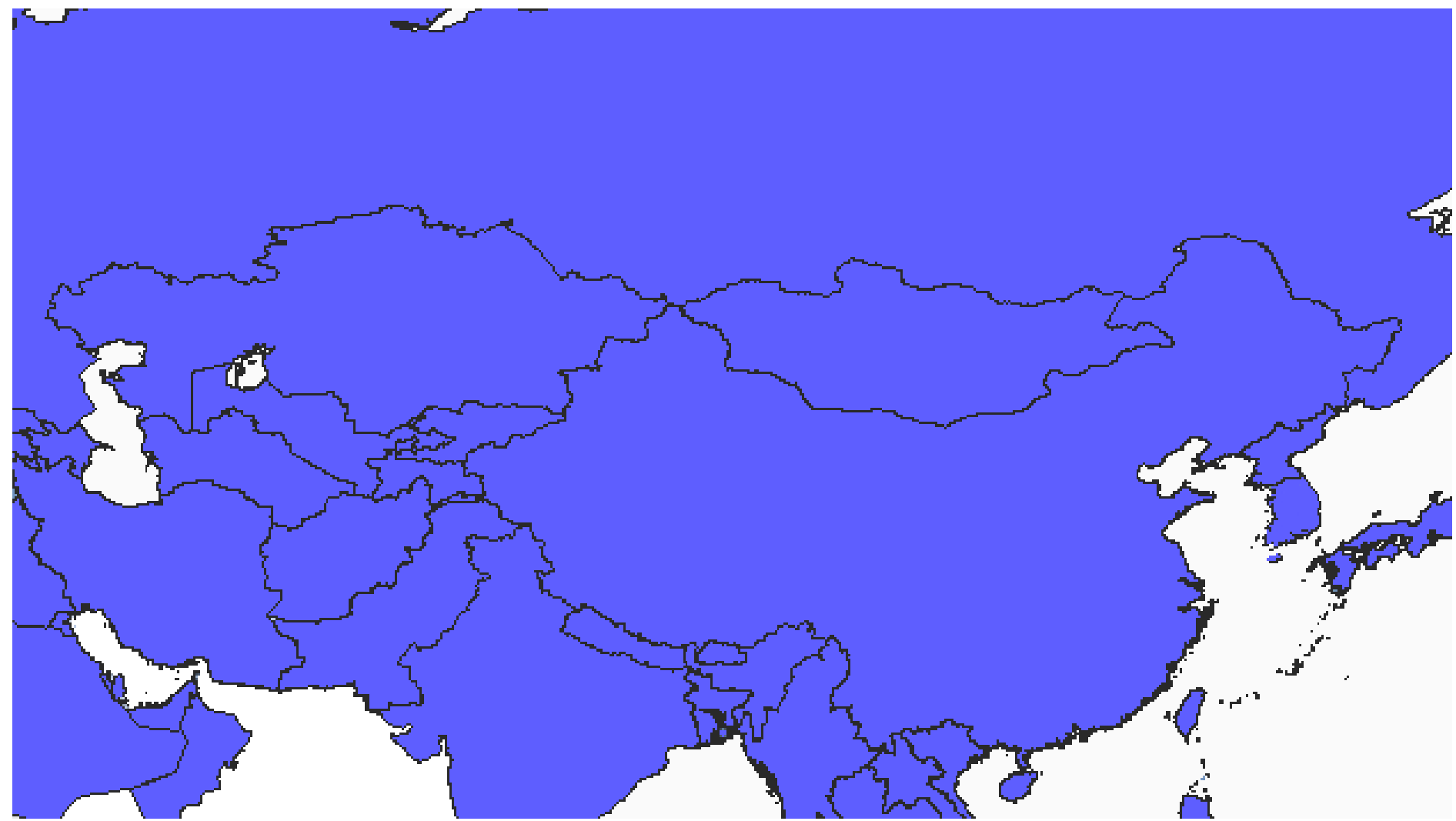
About 33 % of diseases of importance to international trade that are present or endemic the CAREC region are TADs and ZDs hindering export of live animals and animal origin products

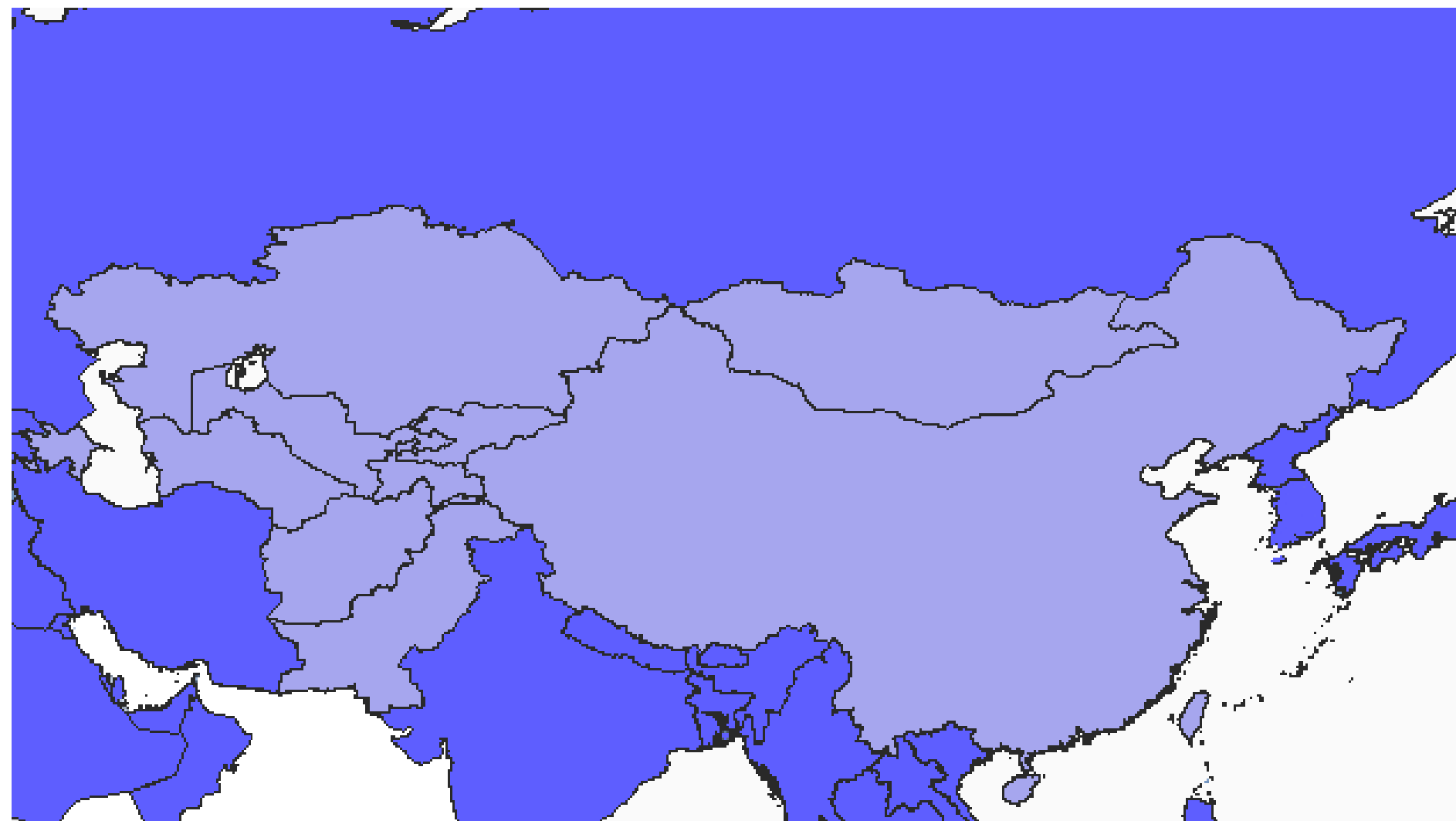
At least 50 % of TADs and ZDs hindering export of live animals and animal origin products are known to be present or endemic in more than 50 % of countries of the CAREC region.

**TADs hindering internal
and external trade in the region**

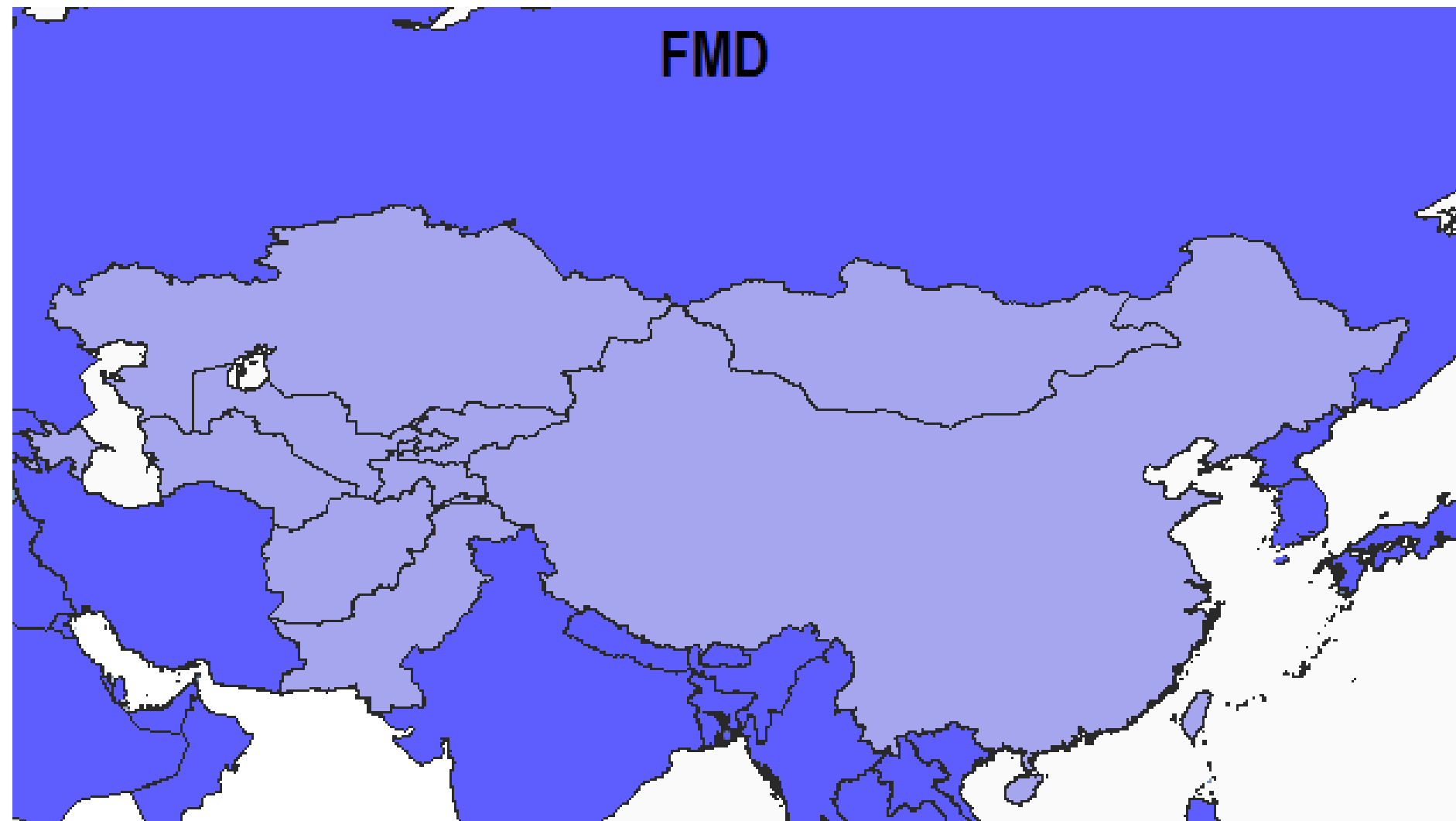
TADs that represent the main barrier to trade in and export from the CAREC region are:

- **Foot and mouth disease (FMD)**
- **Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP)**
- **Lumpy skin disease (LSD)**
- **Peste des petits ruminants (PPR)**
- **Sheep pox and goat pox (SGP)**
- **Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia (CCPP)**
- **Classical swine fever (CSF)**
- **Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome (PRRS)**
- **Avian influenza (AI)**
- **Newcastle disease (NCD)**

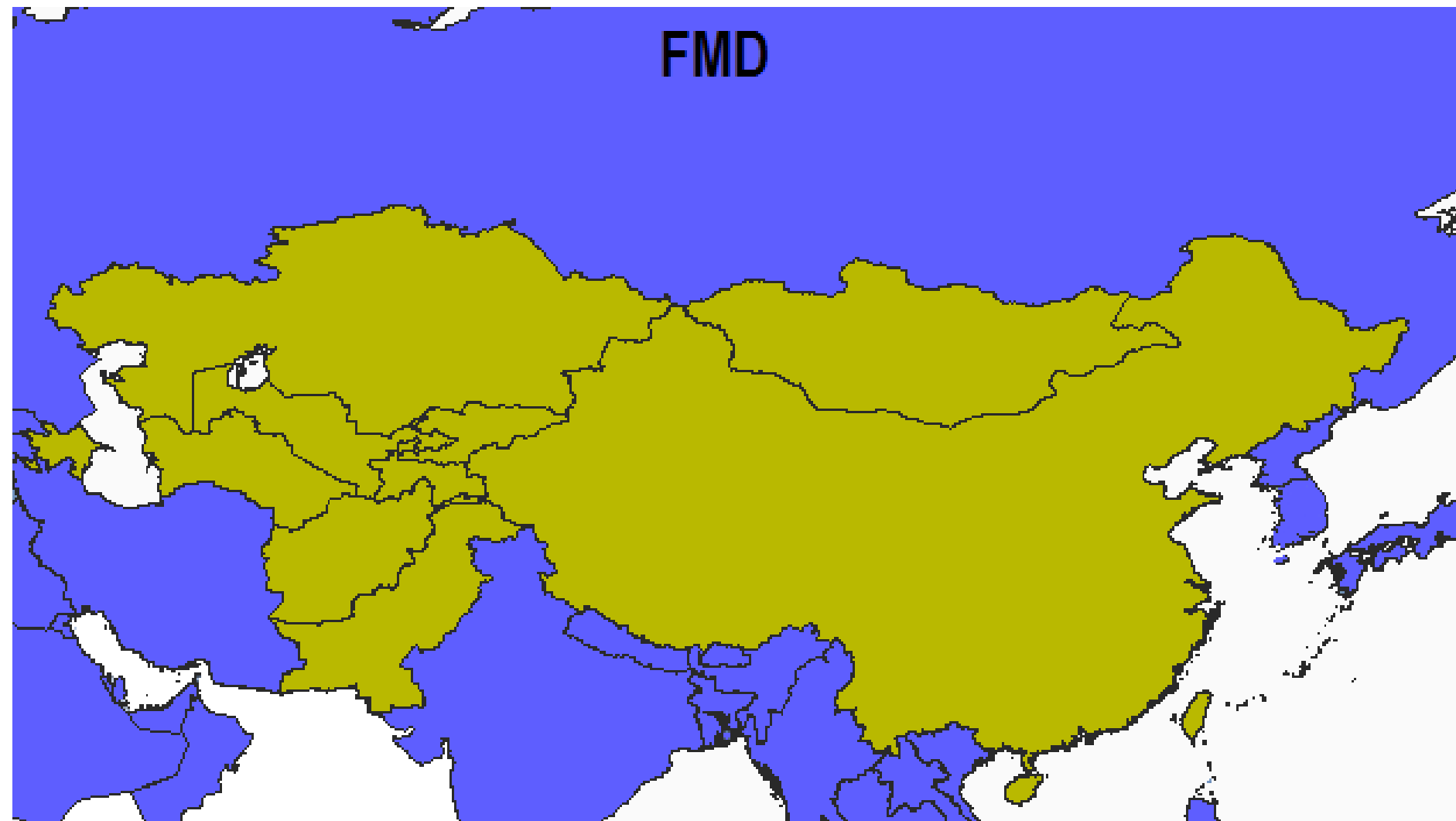




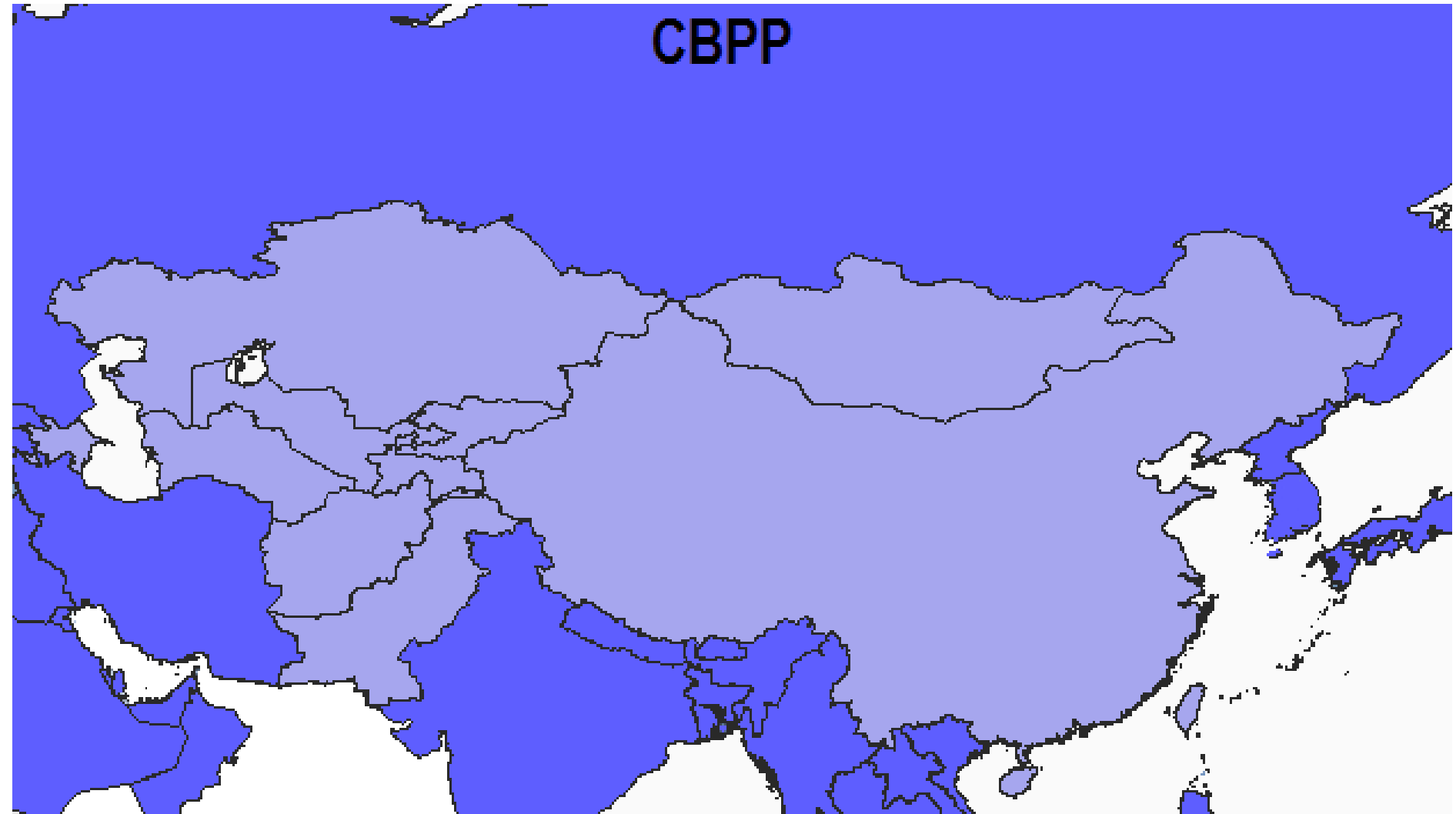
FMD



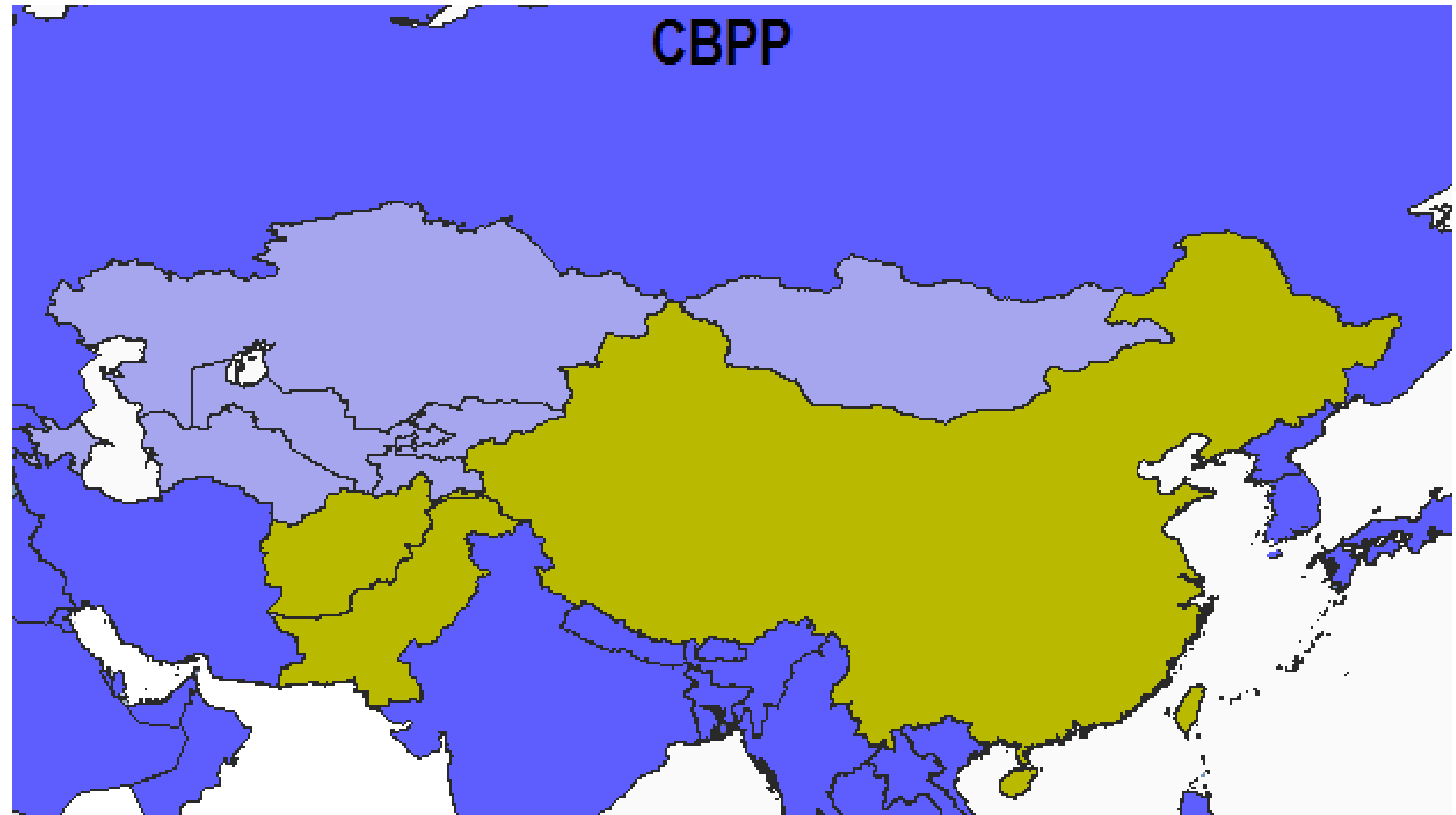
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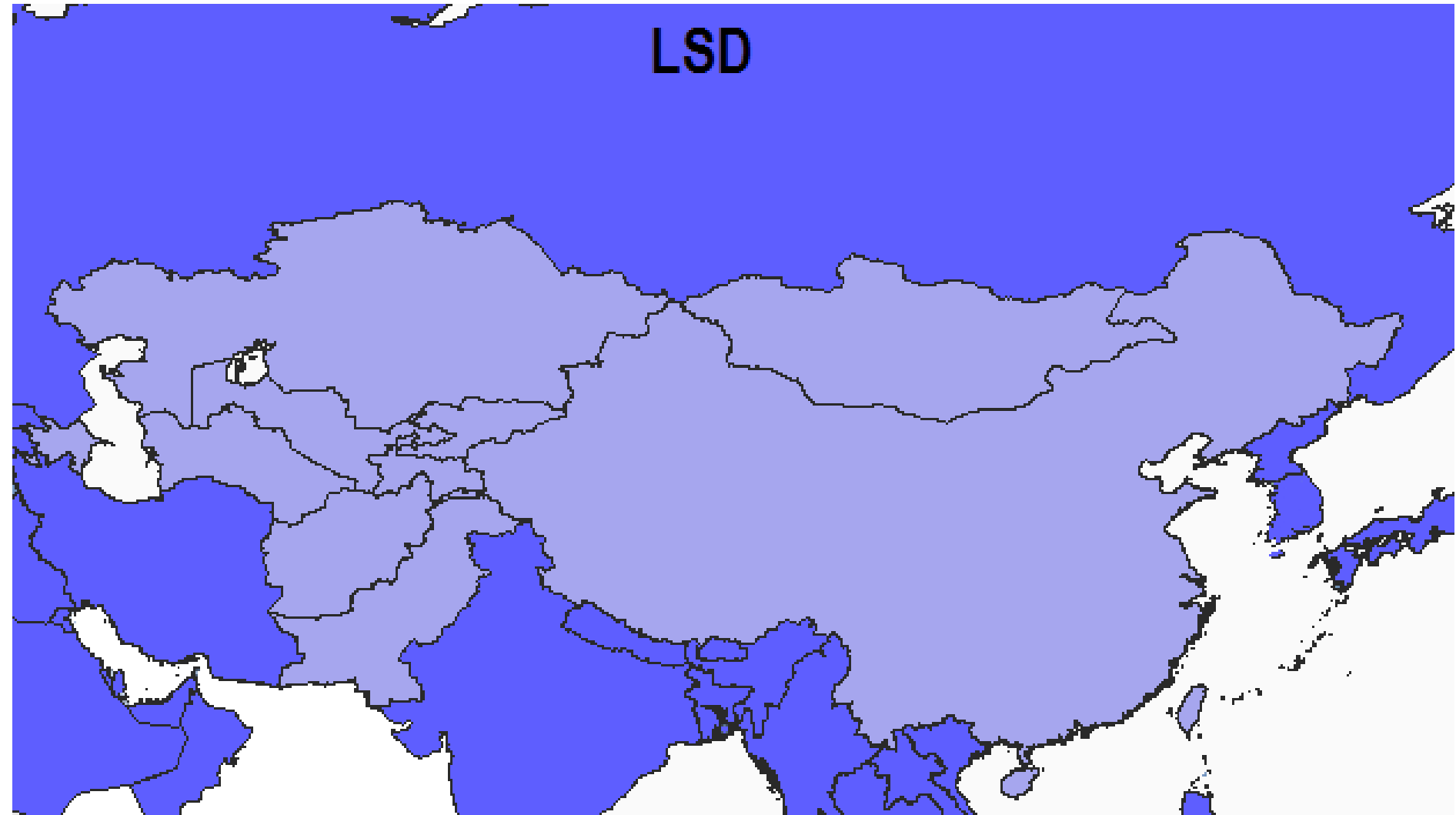
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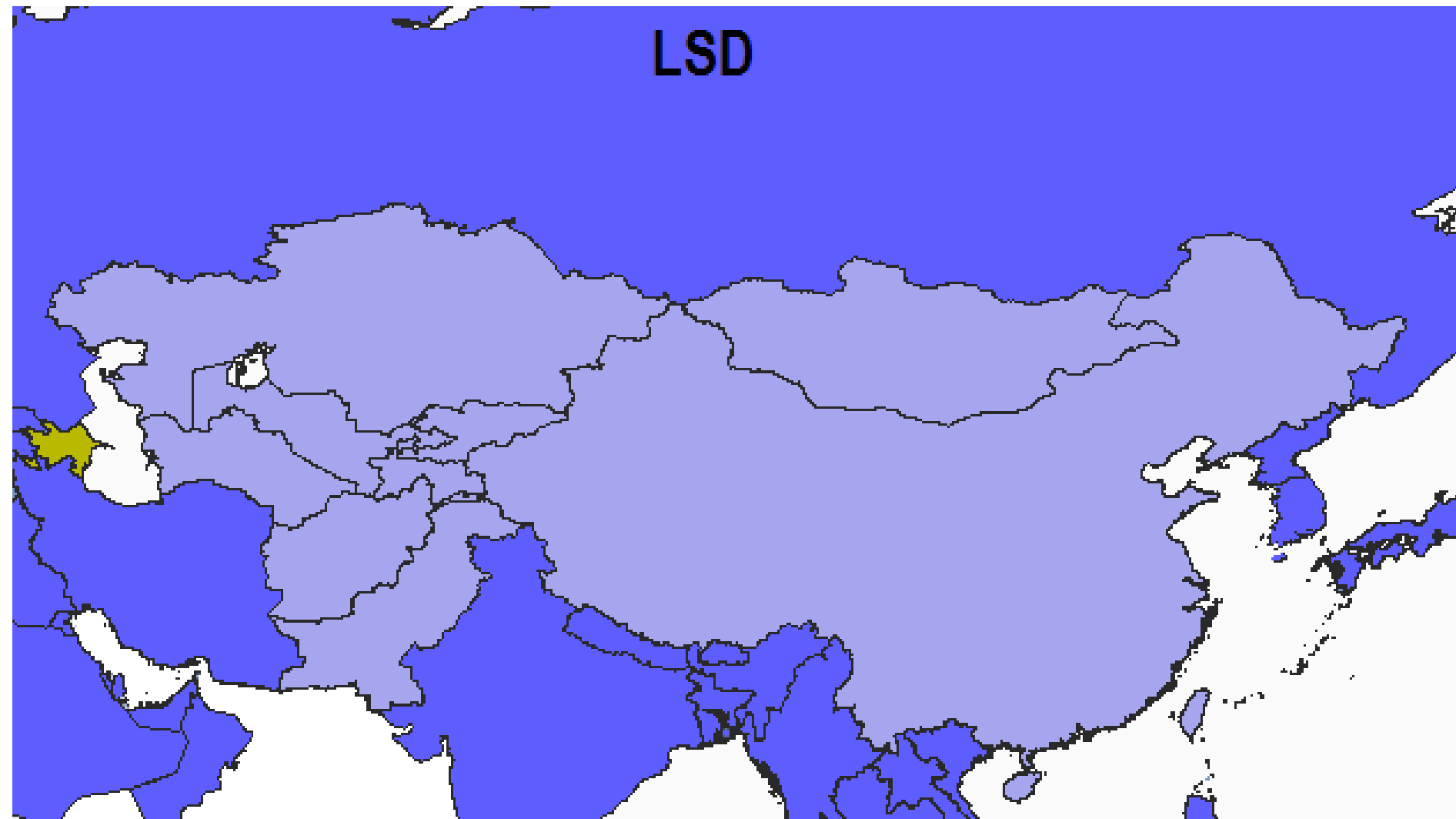
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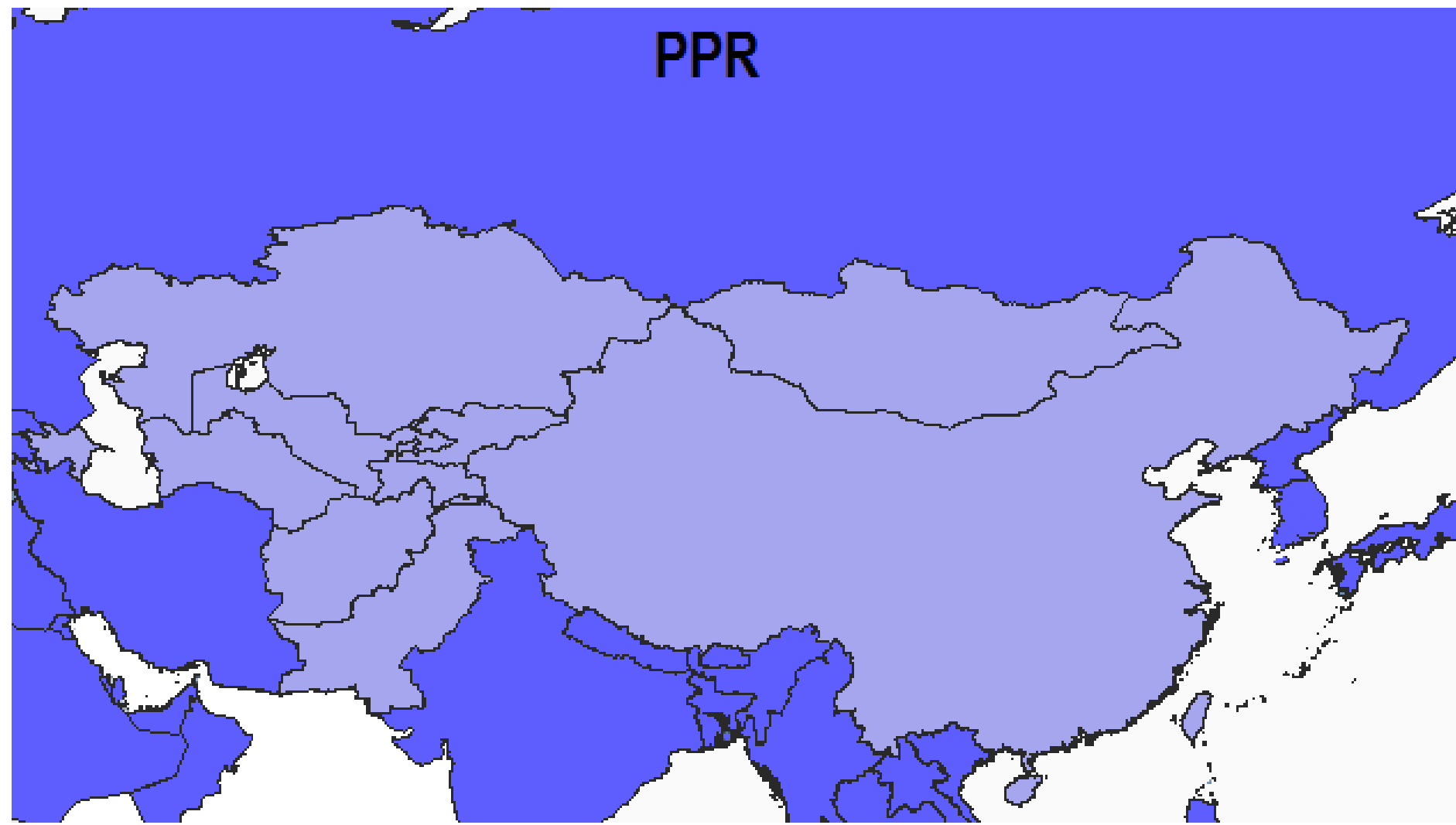
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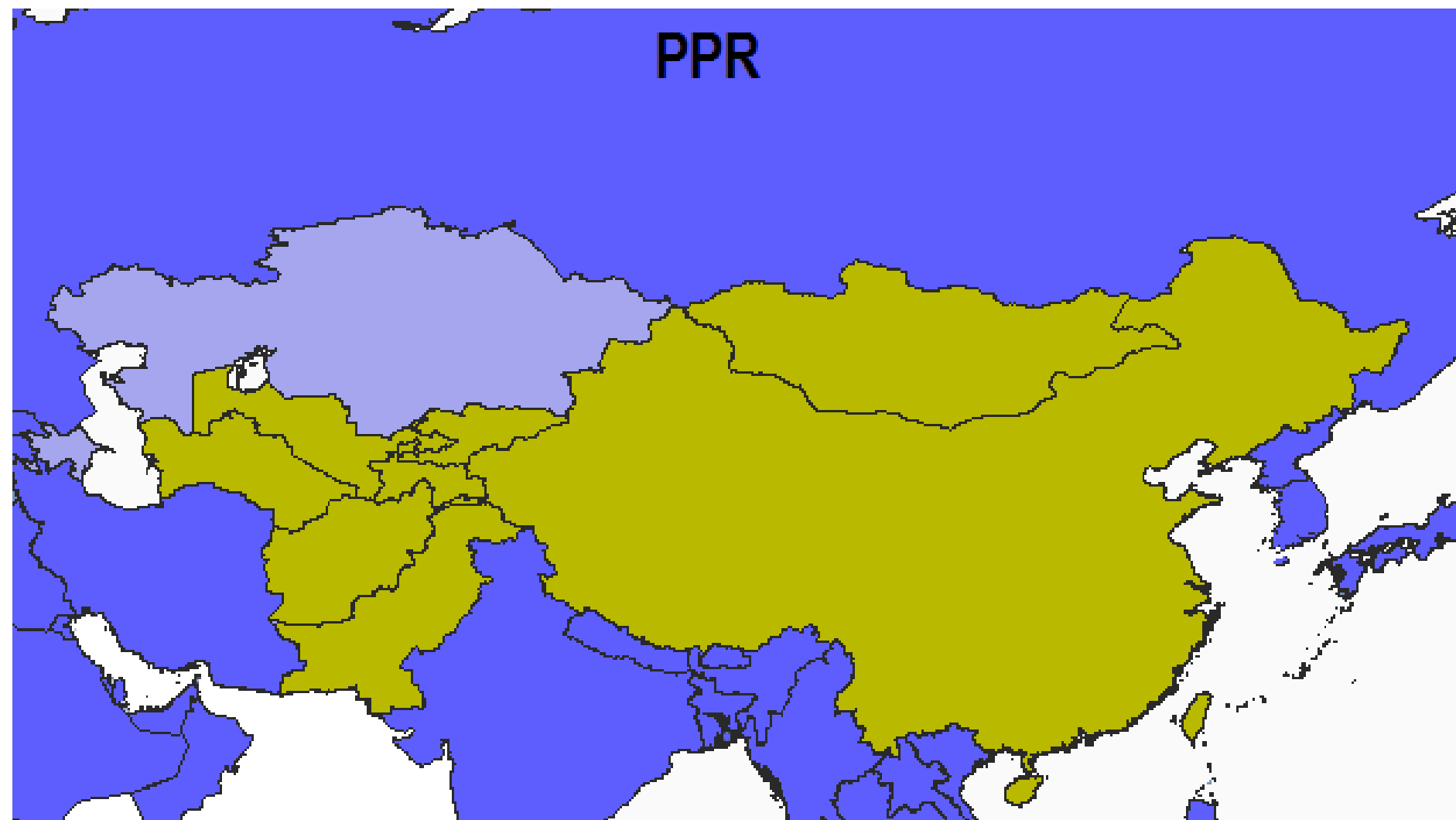
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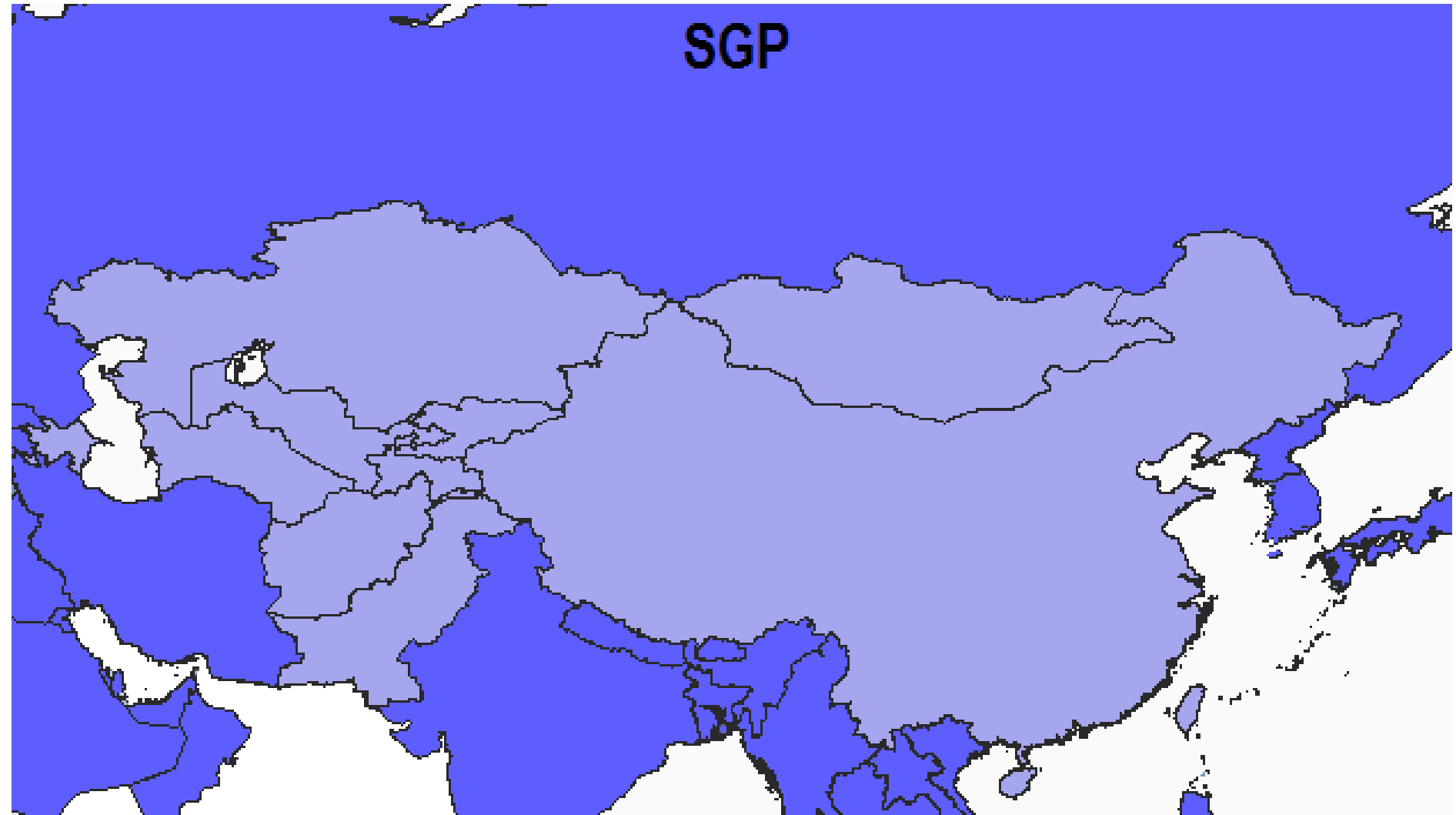
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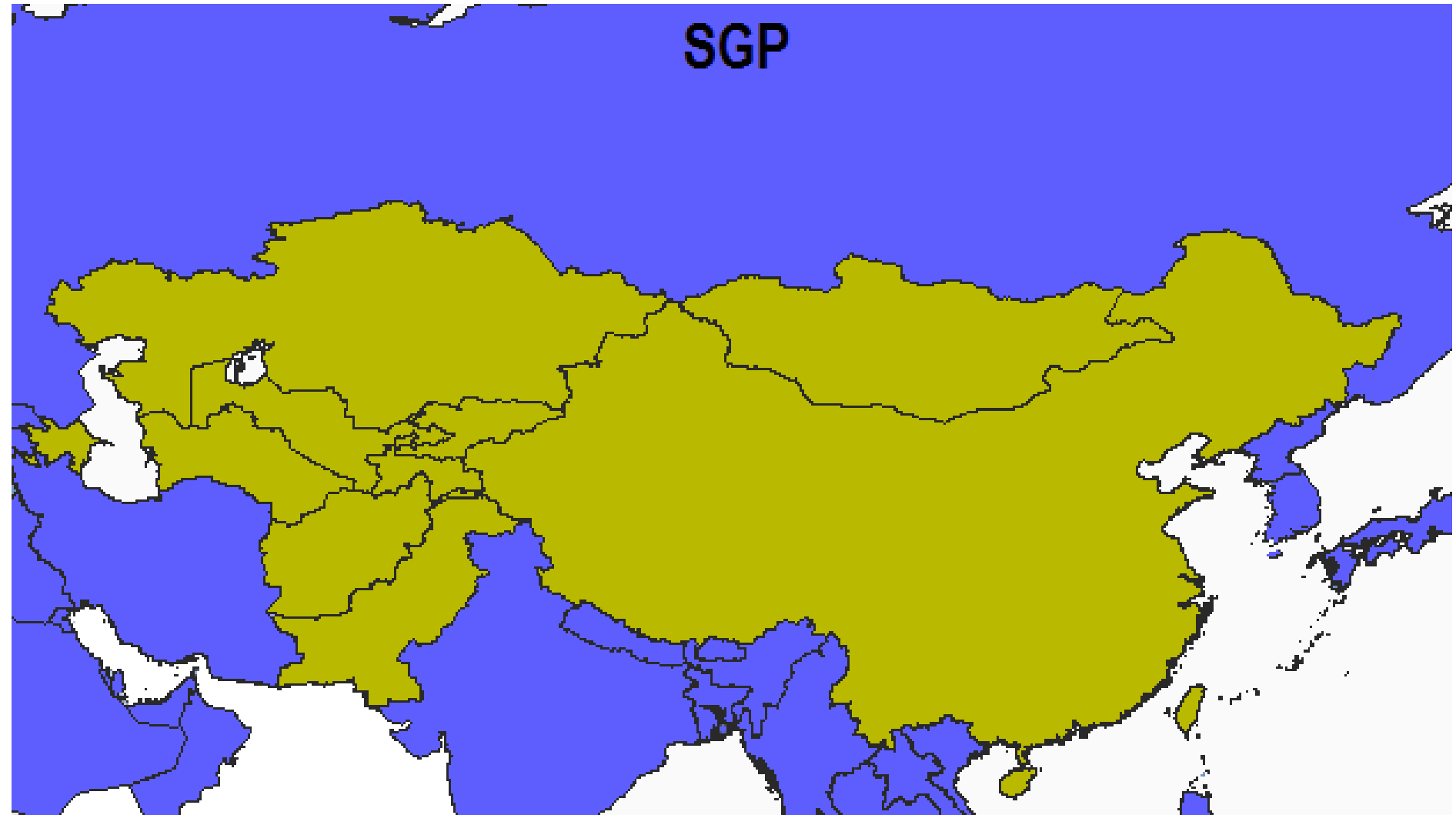
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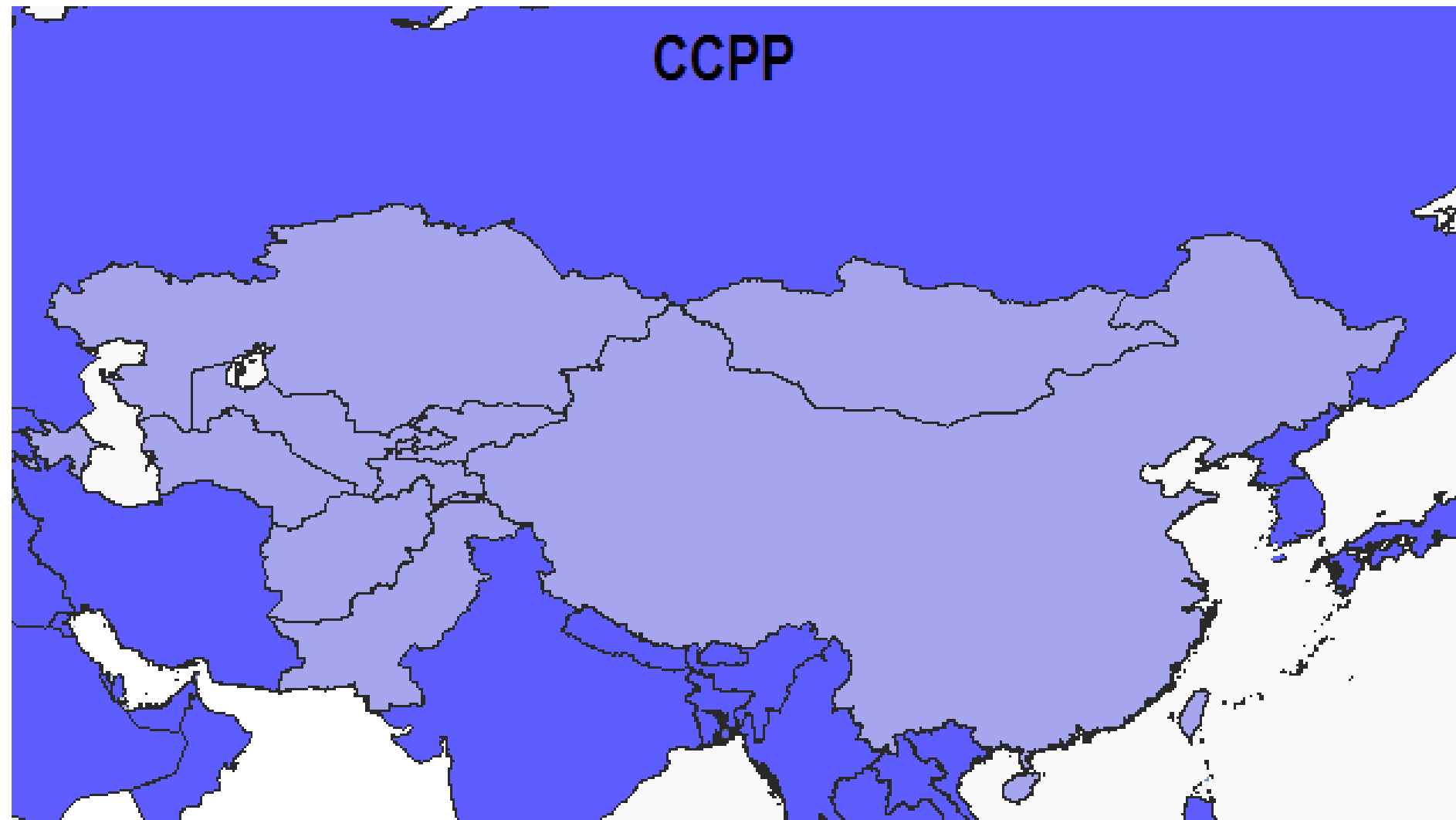
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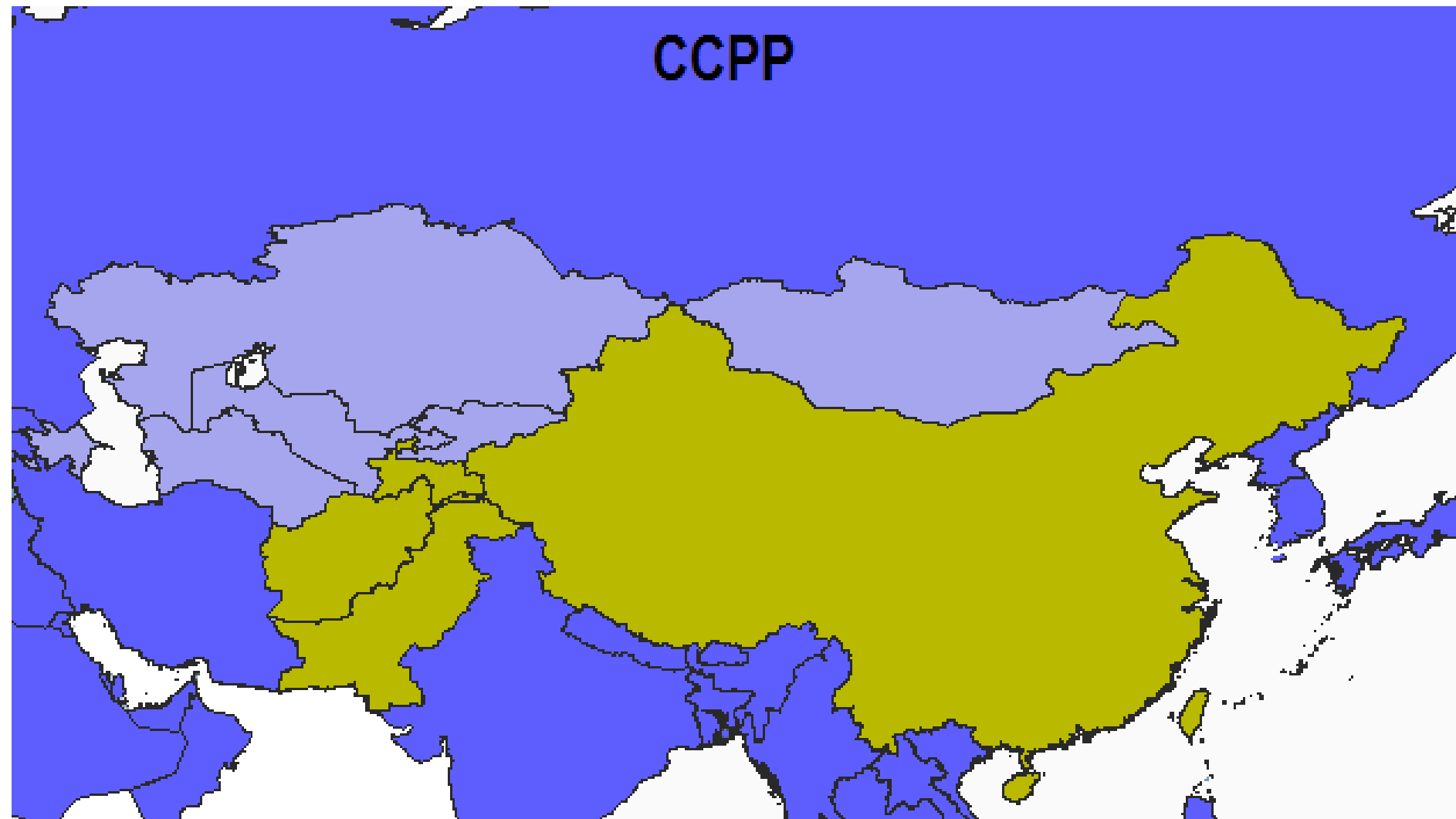
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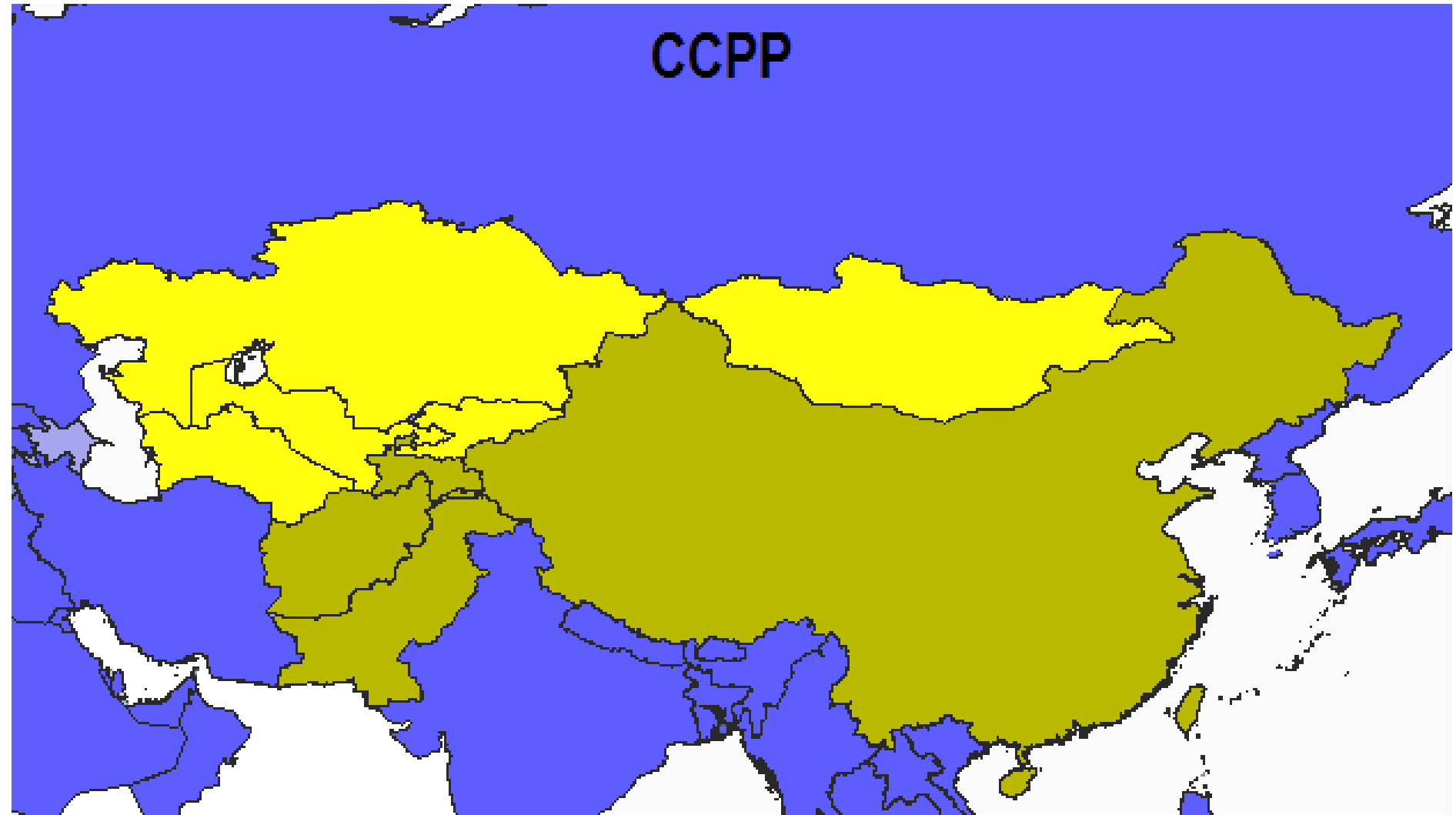
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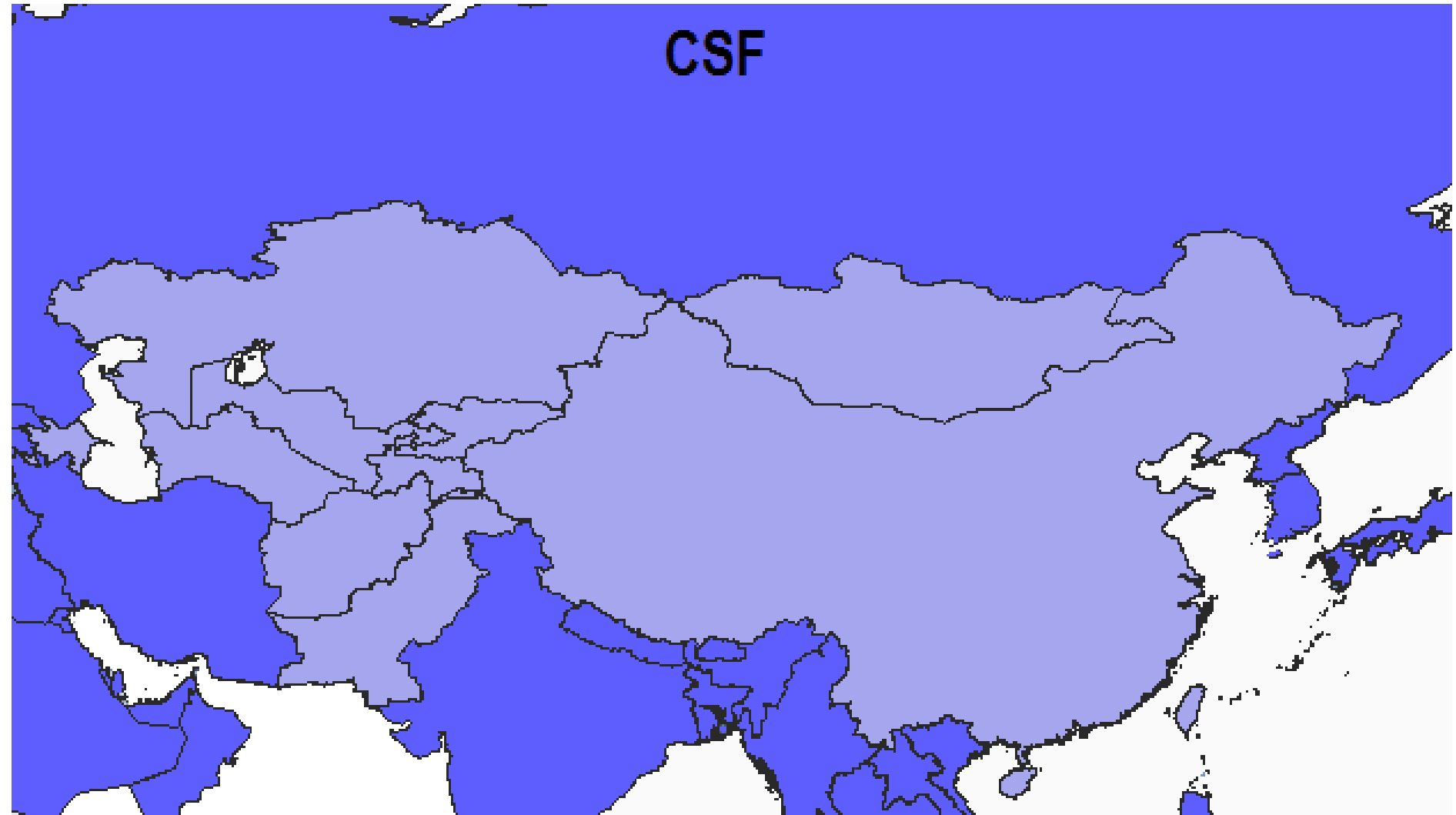
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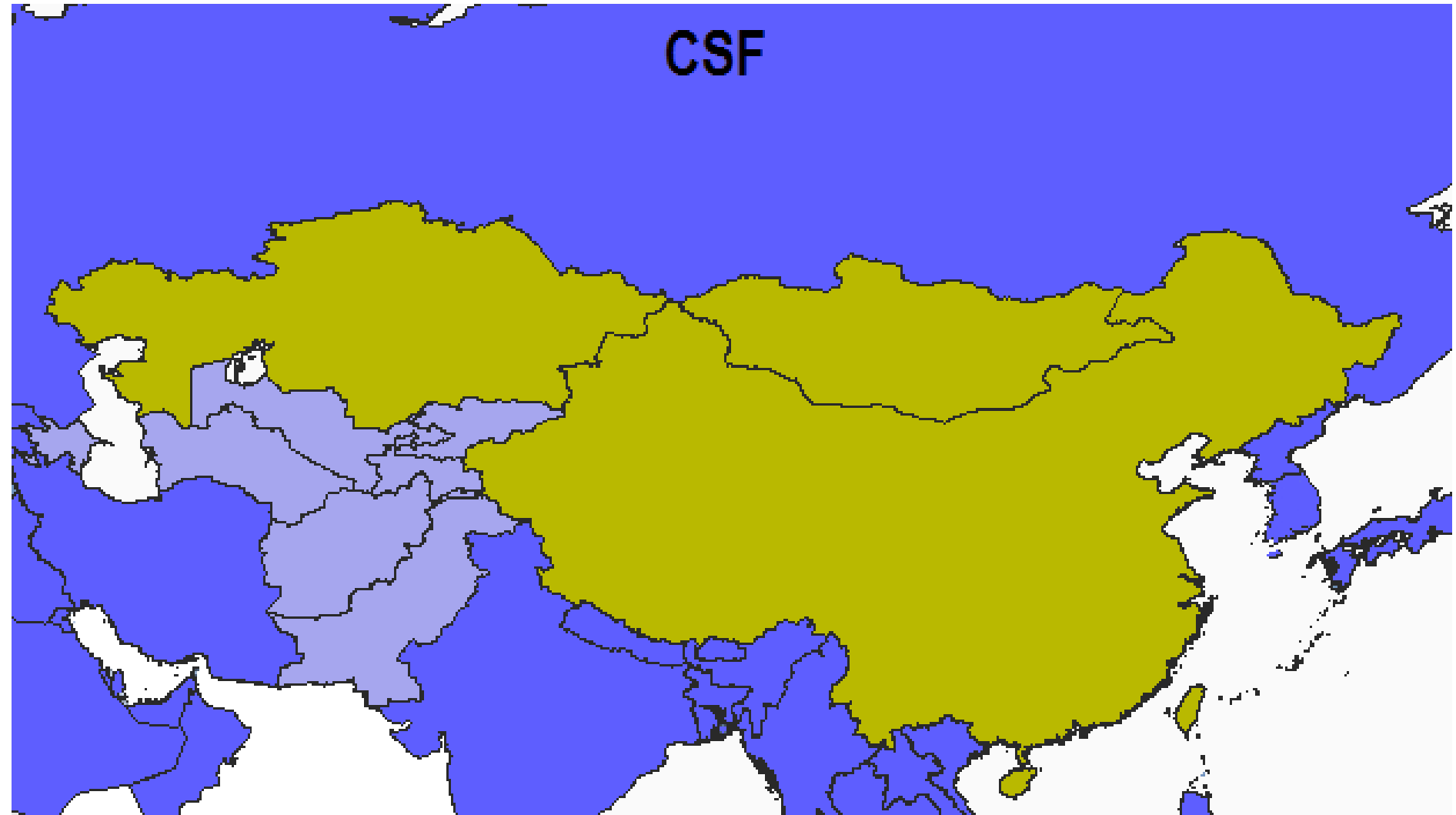
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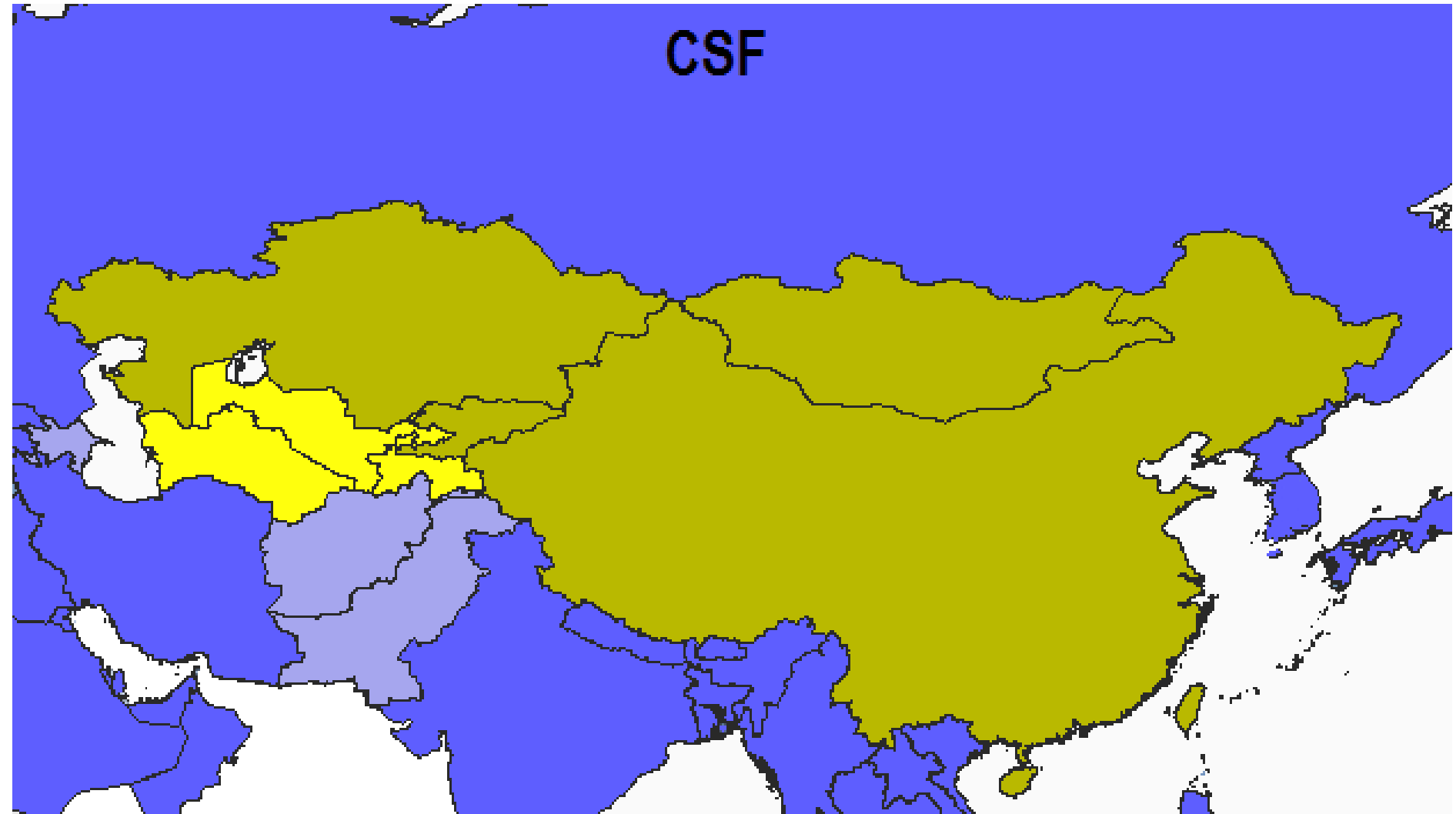
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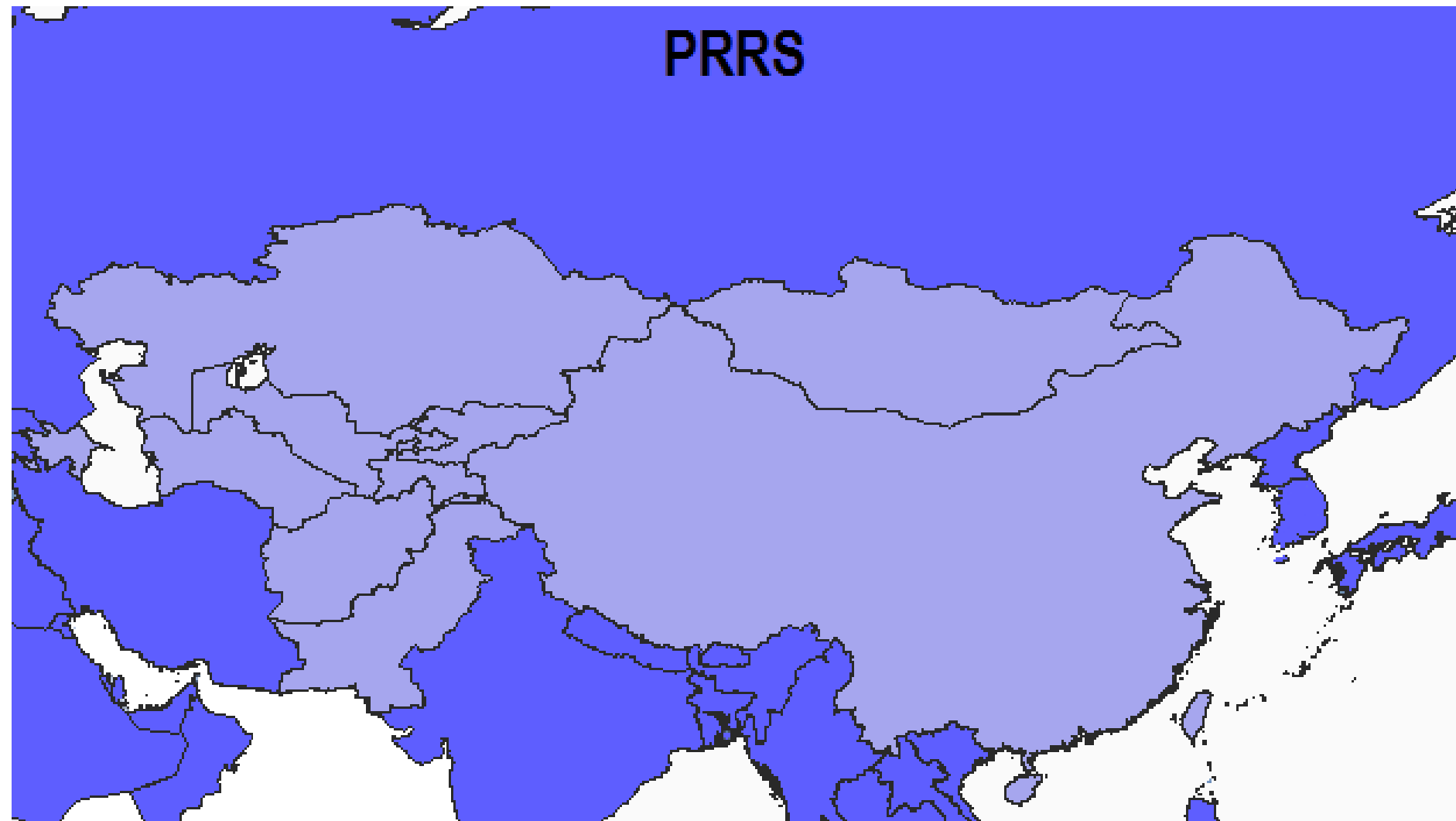
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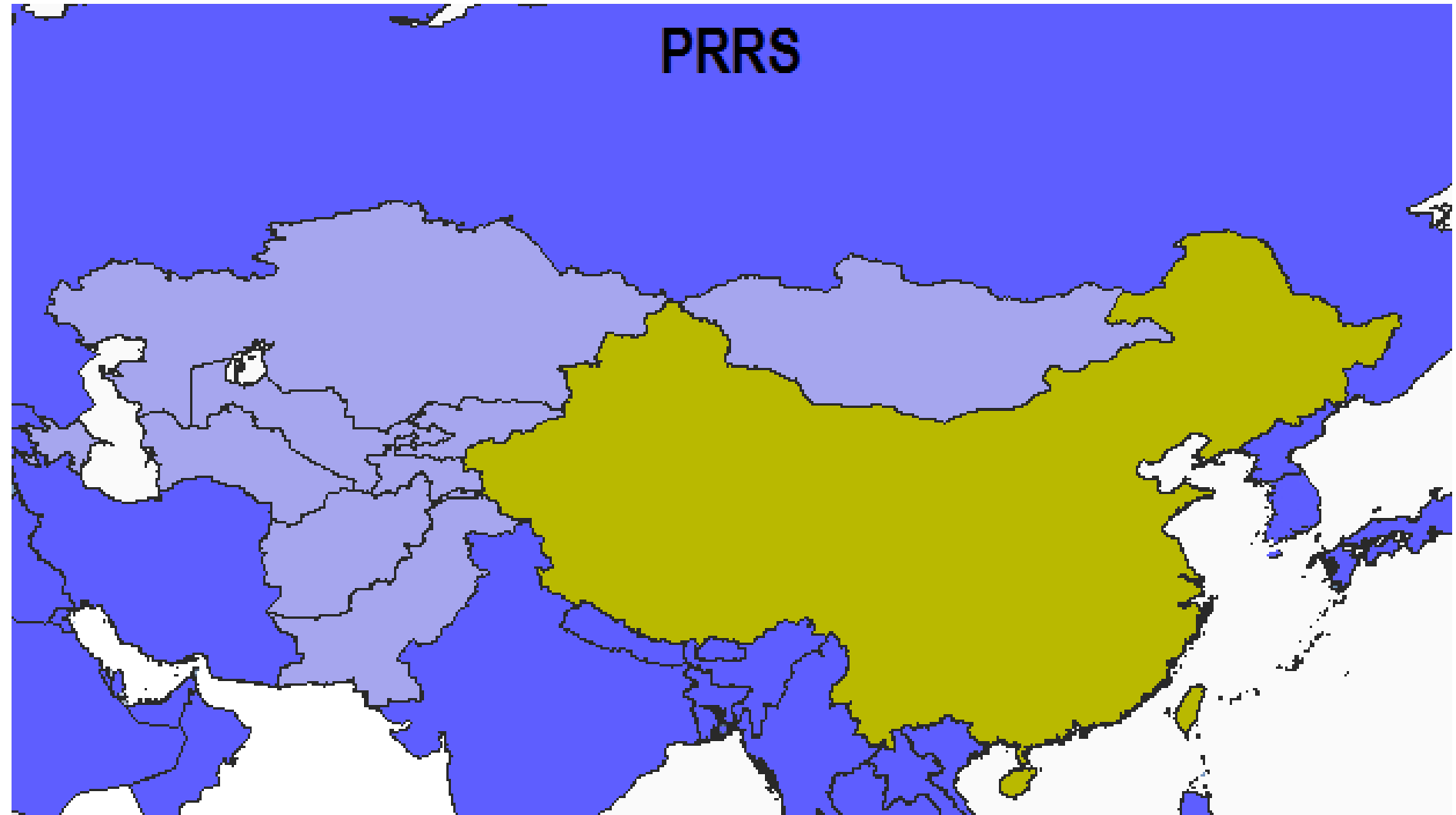
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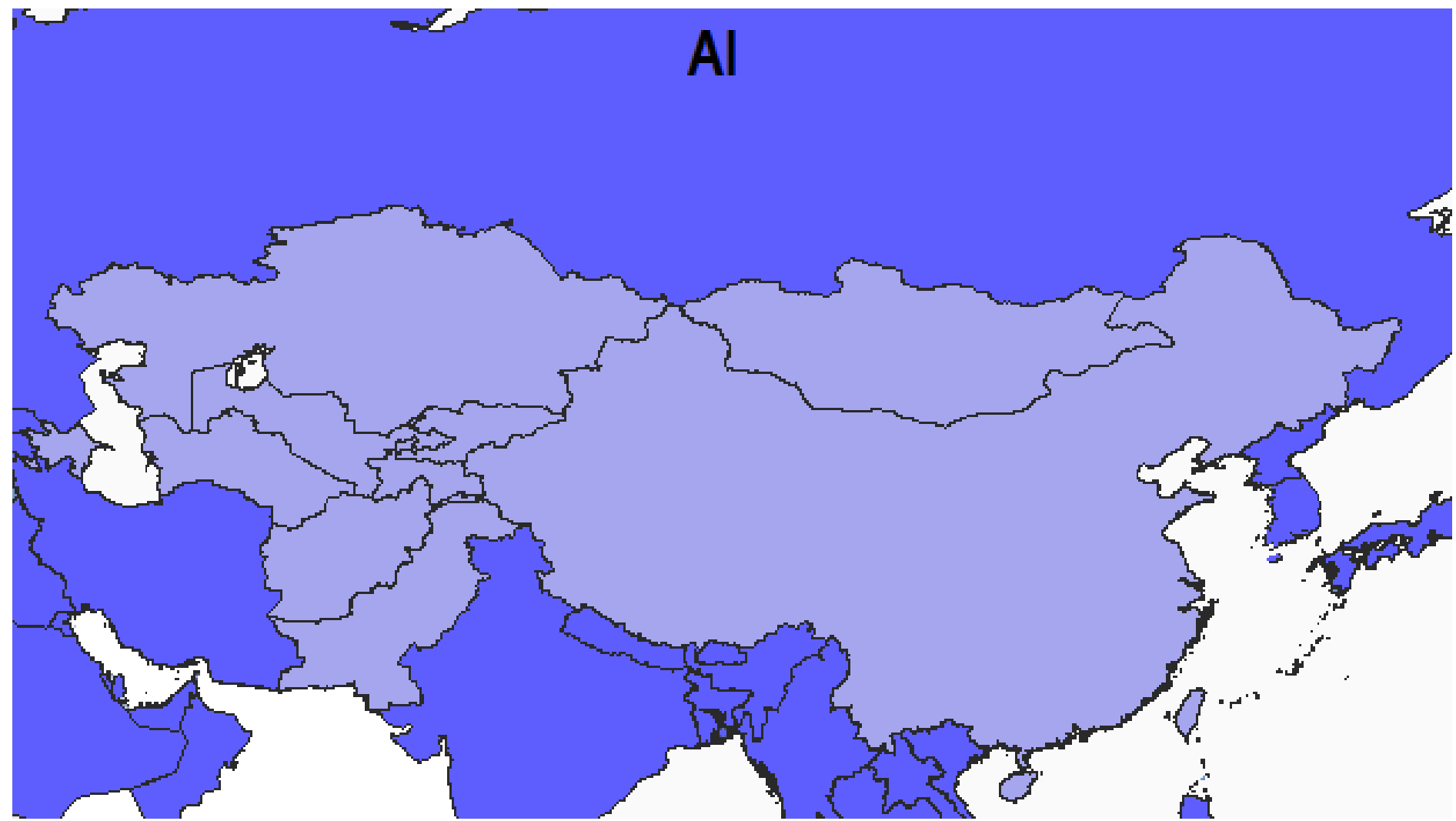
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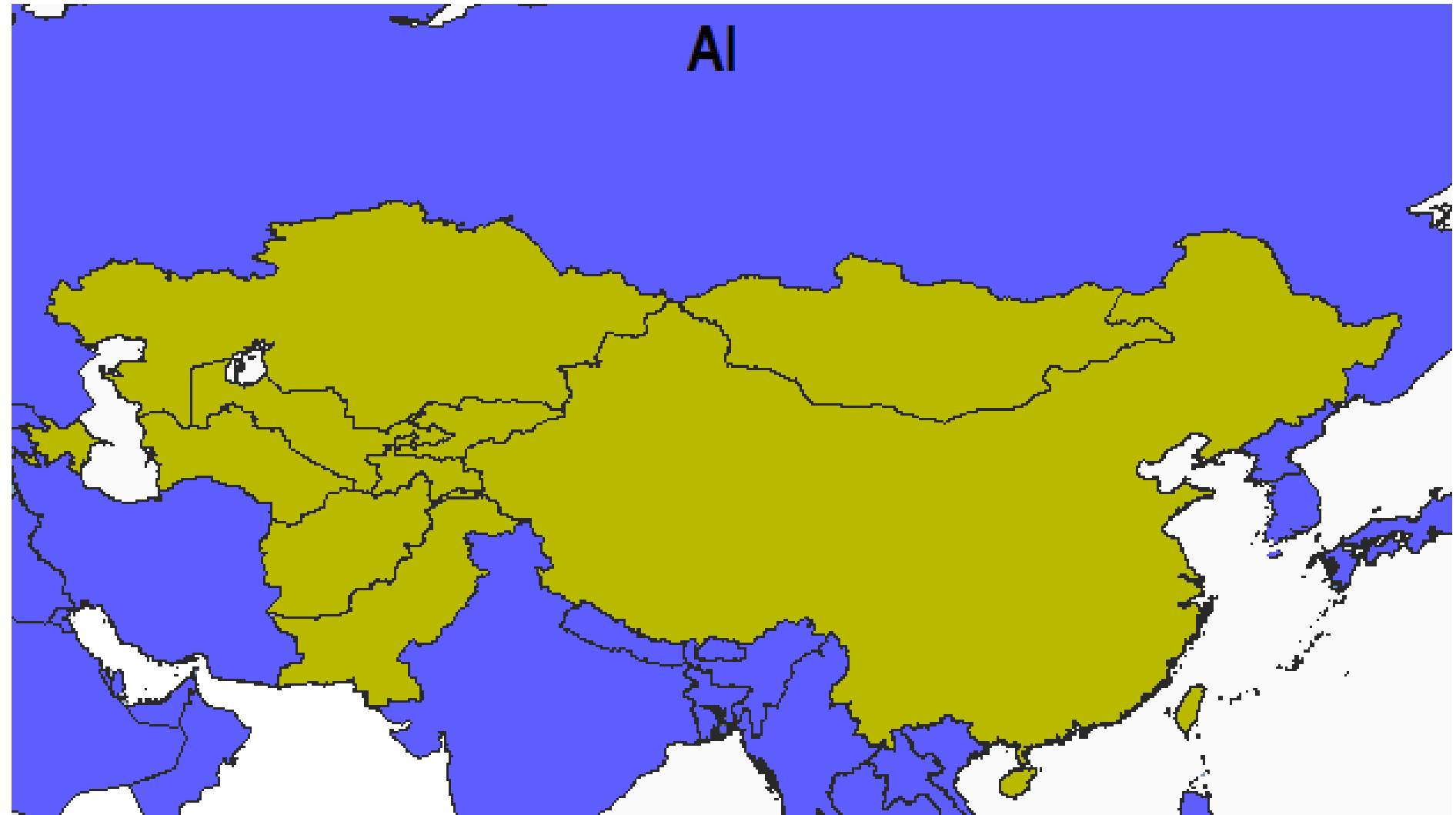
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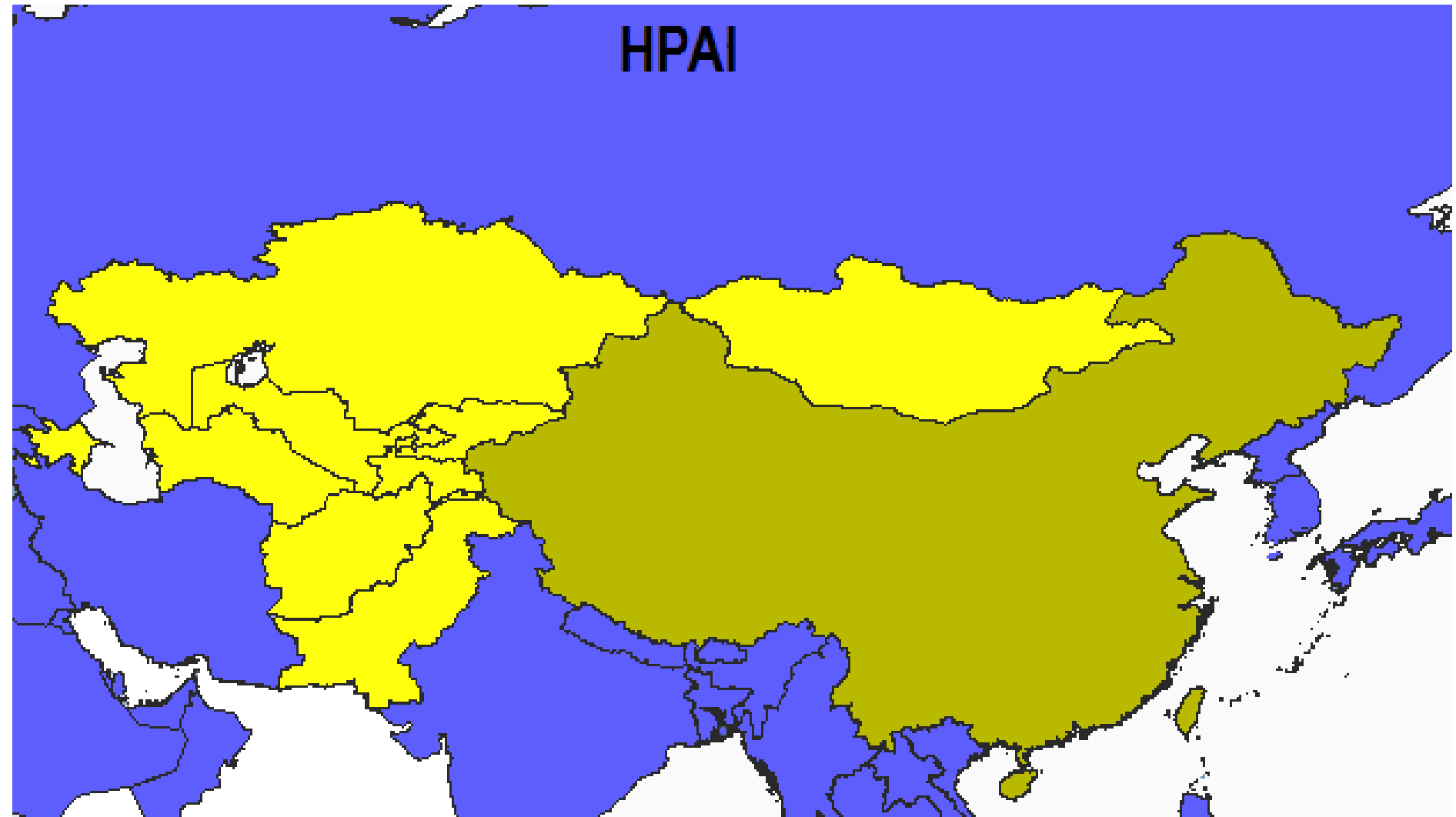
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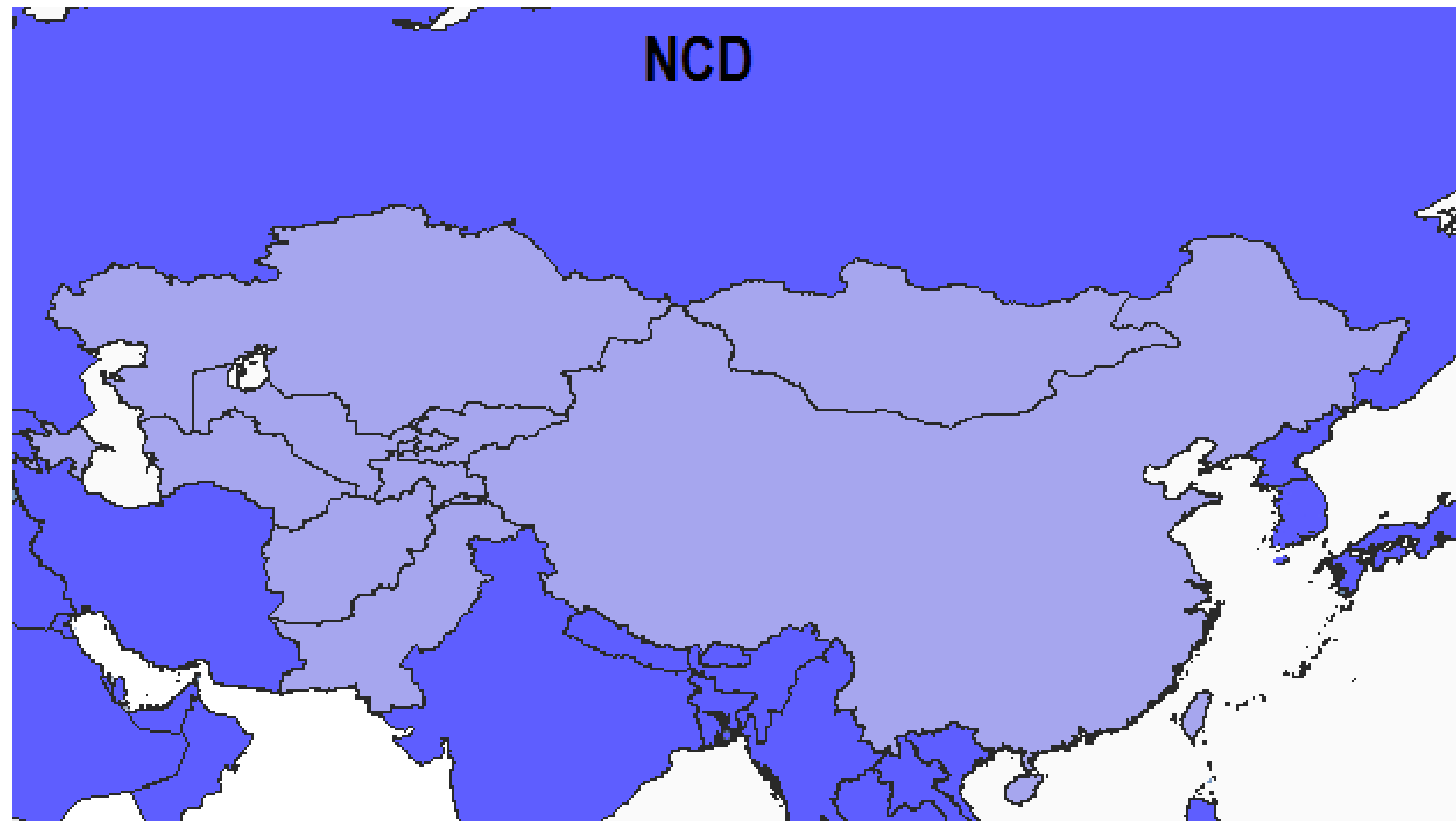
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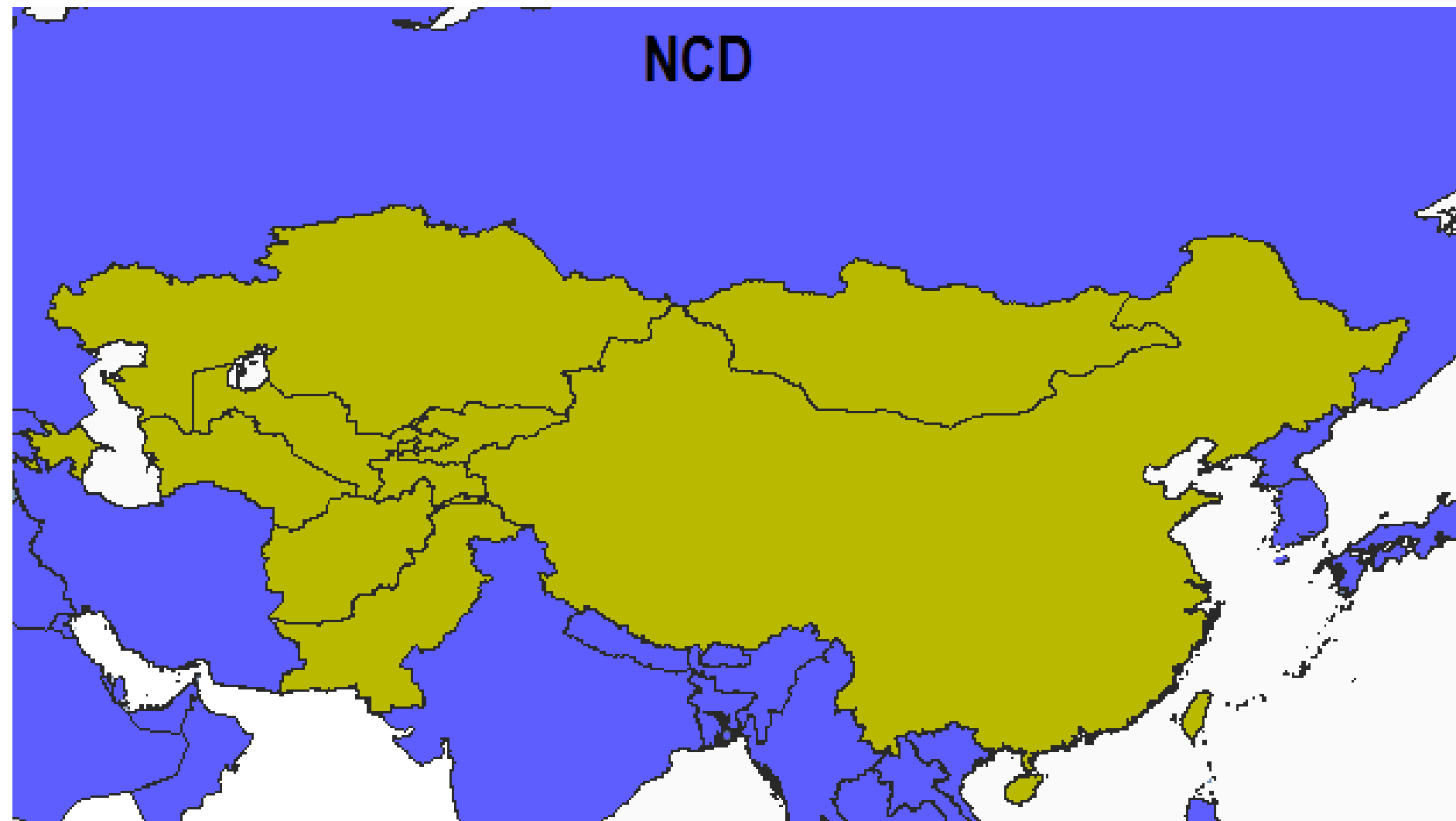
HPAI



NCD



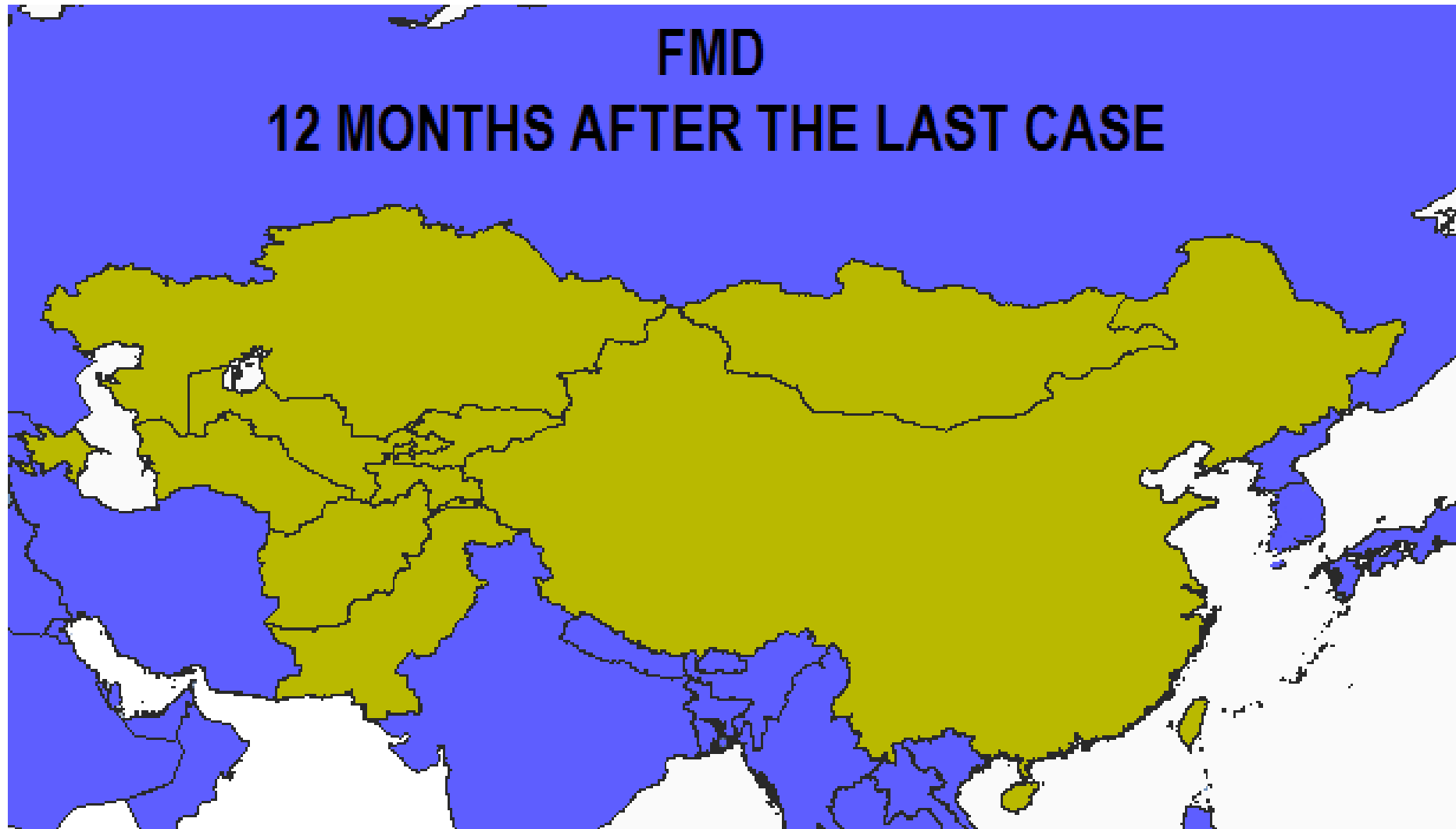
NCD



**Veterinary-sanitary restrictions
caused by TADs in the region**

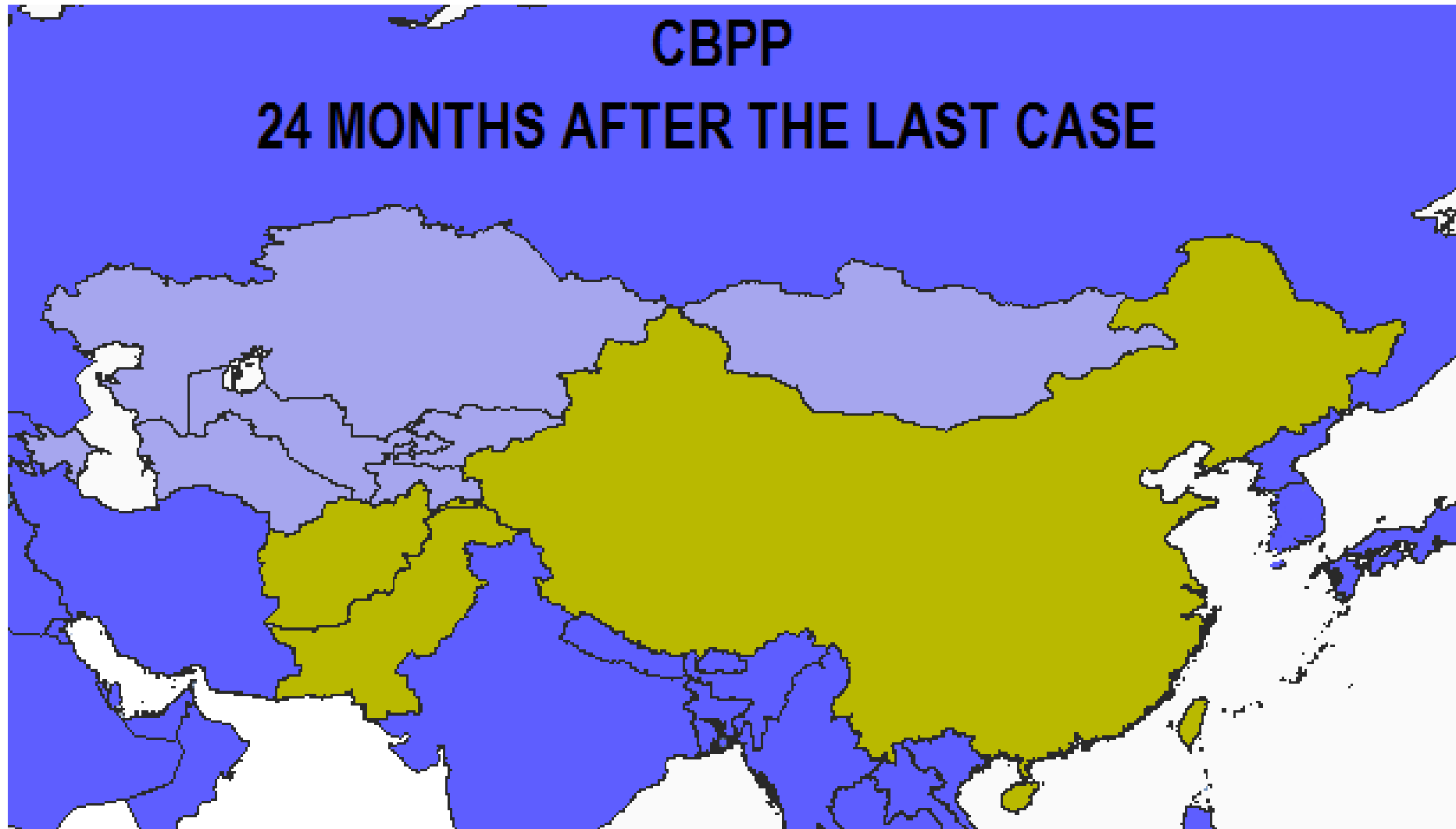
FMD

12 MONTHS AFTER THE LAST CASE



CBPP

24 MONTHS AFTER THE LAST CASE



LSD
36 MONTHS AFTER THE LAST CASE



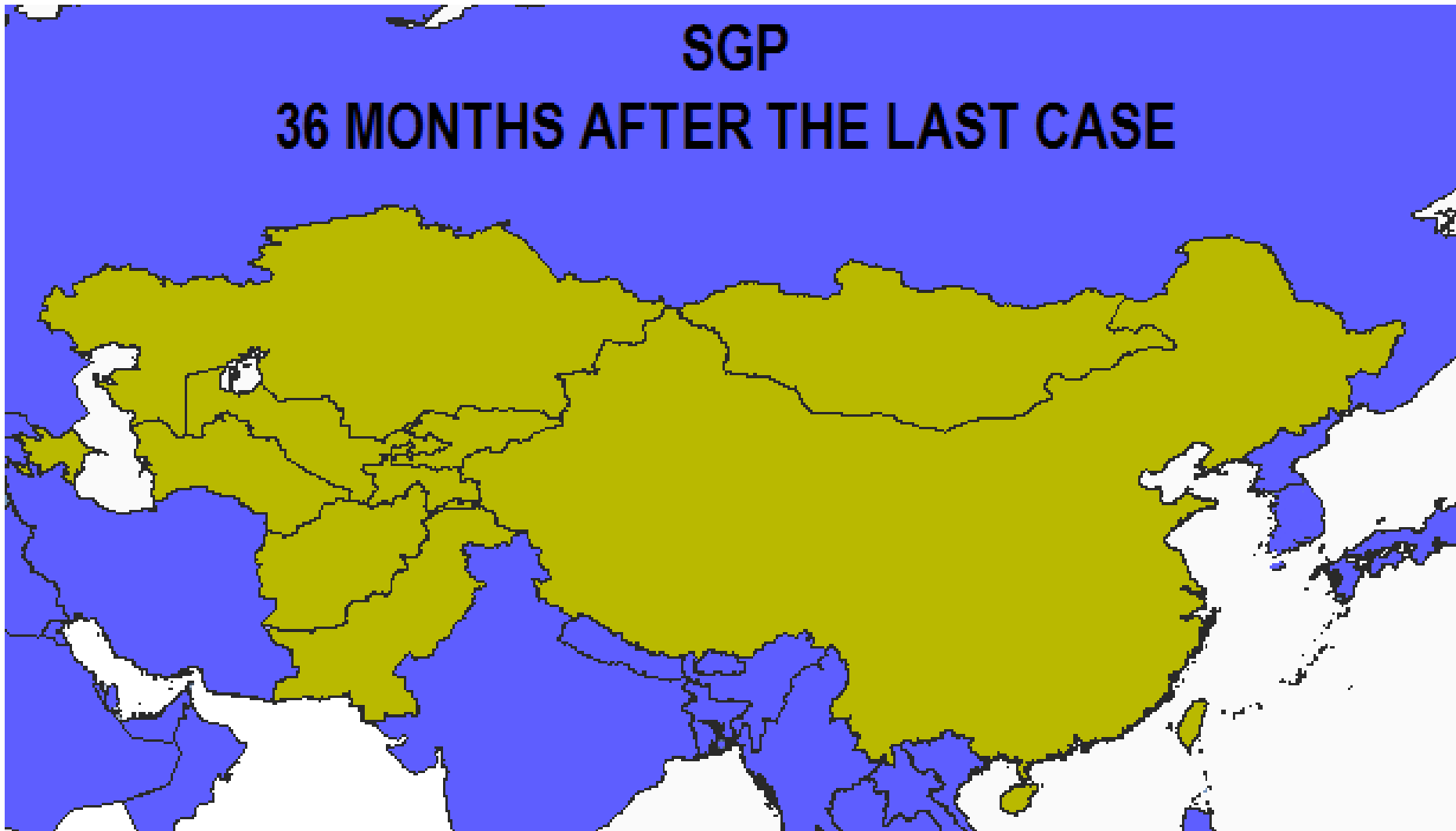
PPR

12 MONTHS AFTER THE LAST CASE



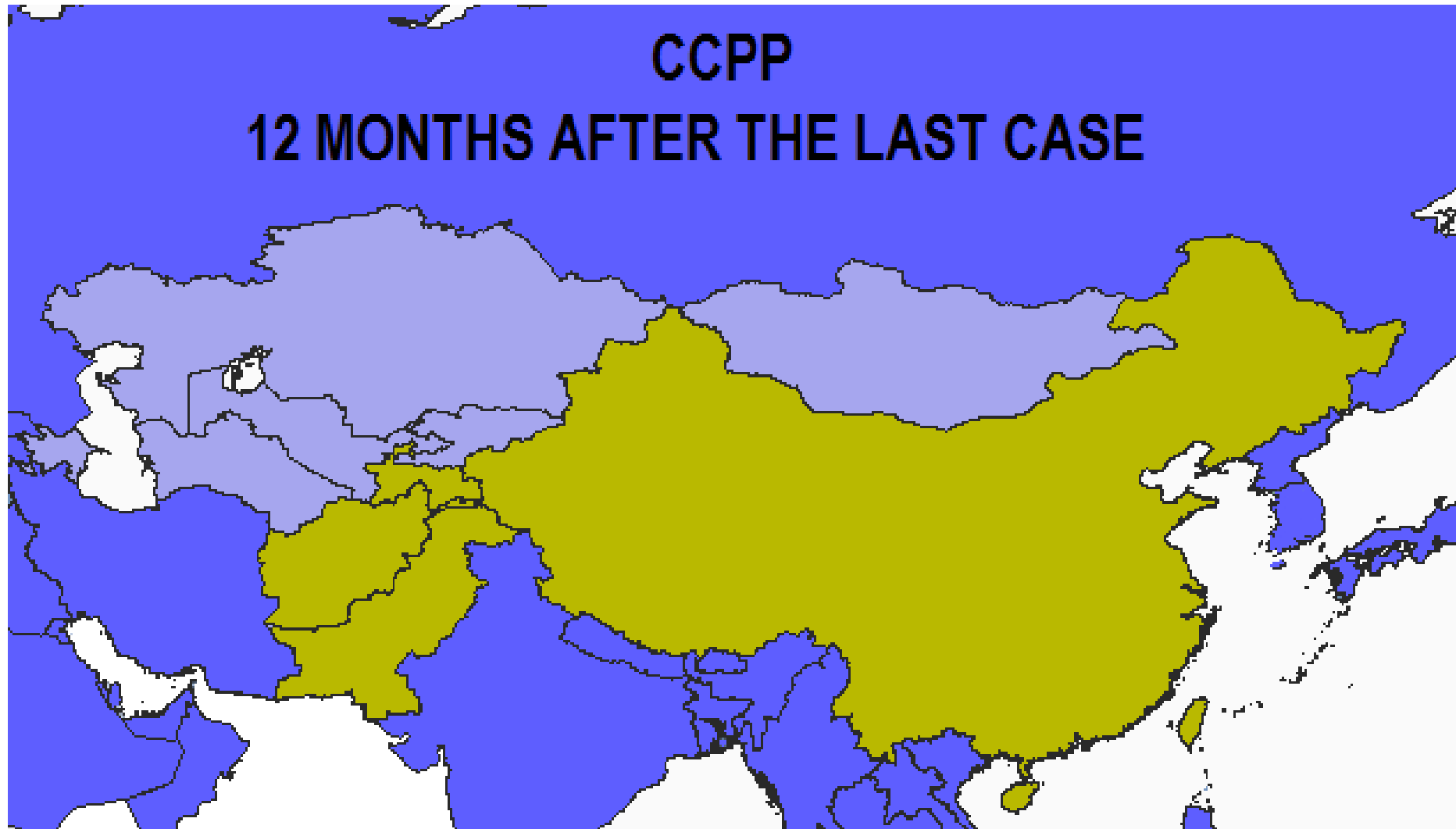
SGP

36 MONTHS AFTER THE LAST CASE



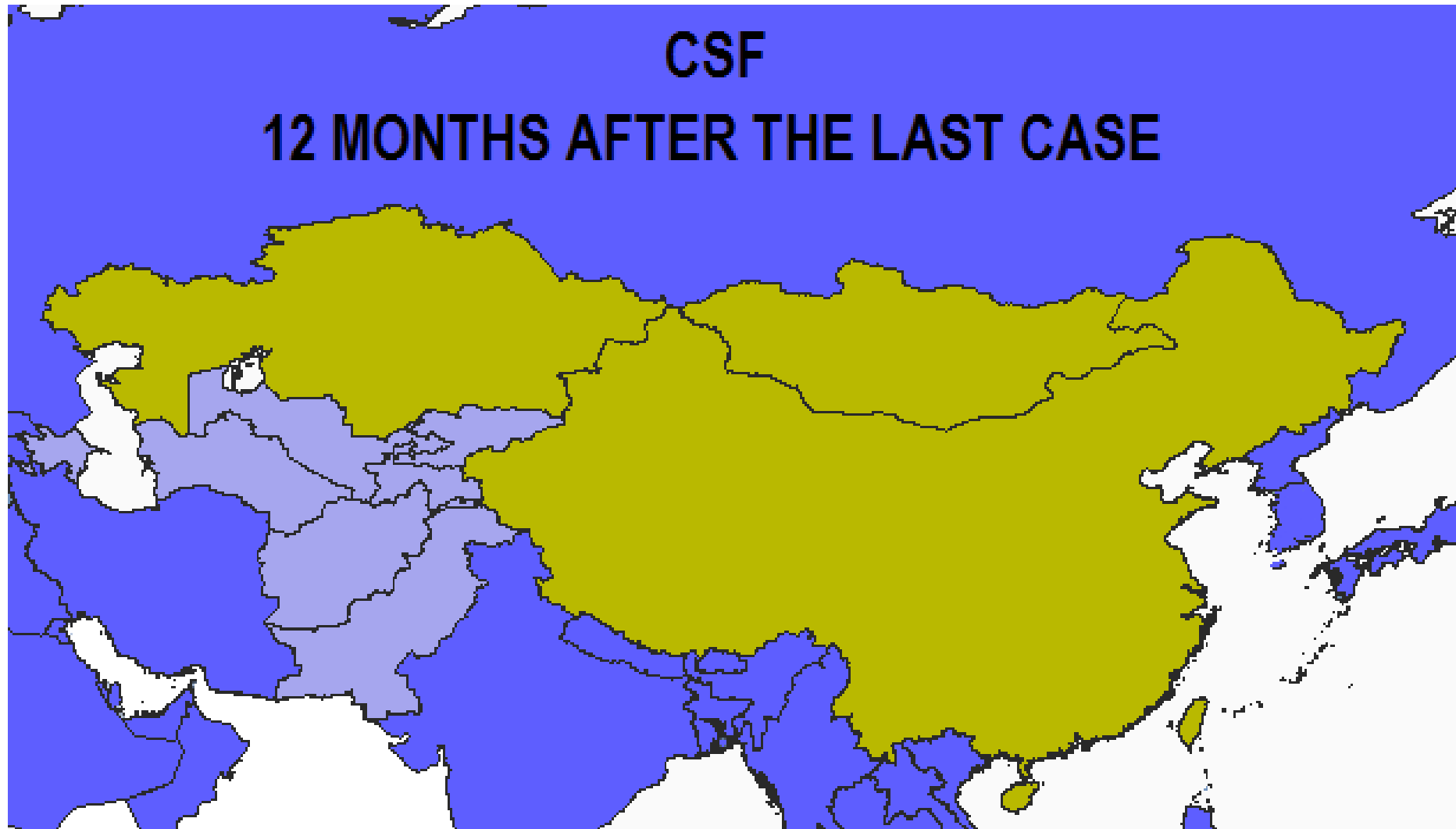
CCPP

12 MONTHS AFTER THE LAST CASE



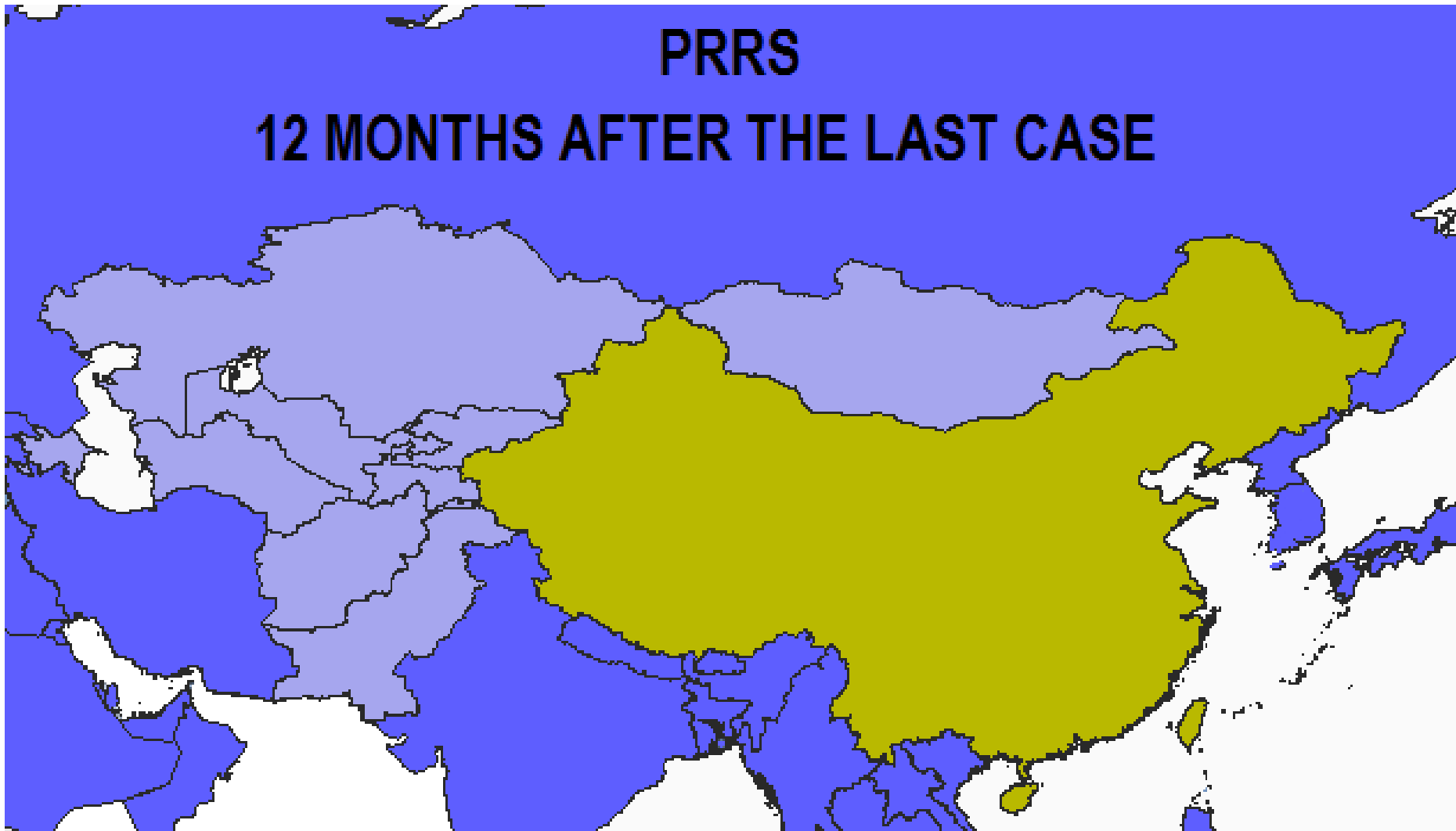
CSF

12 MONTHS AFTER THE LAST CASE

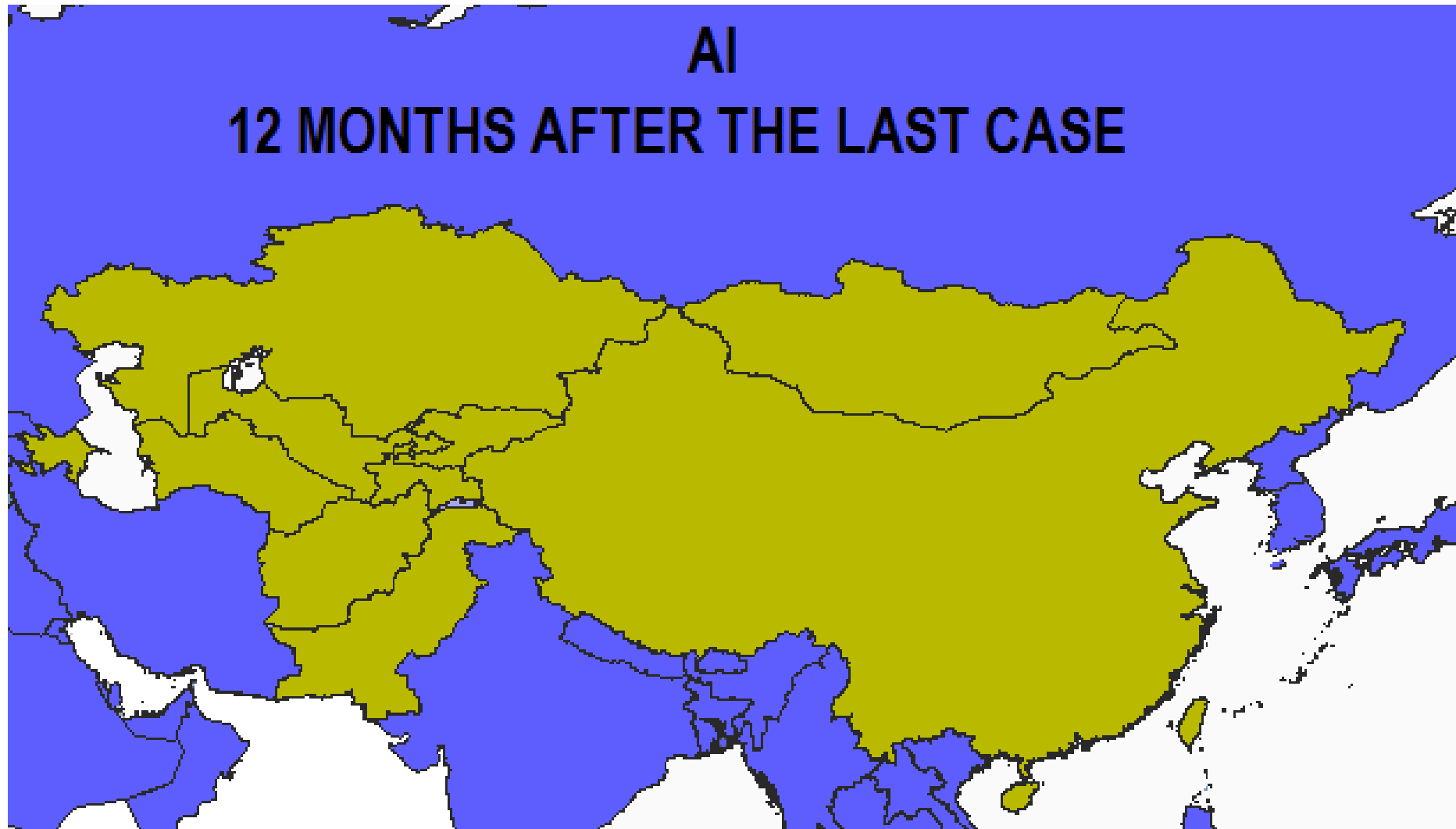


PRRS

12 MONTHS AFTER THE LAST CASE



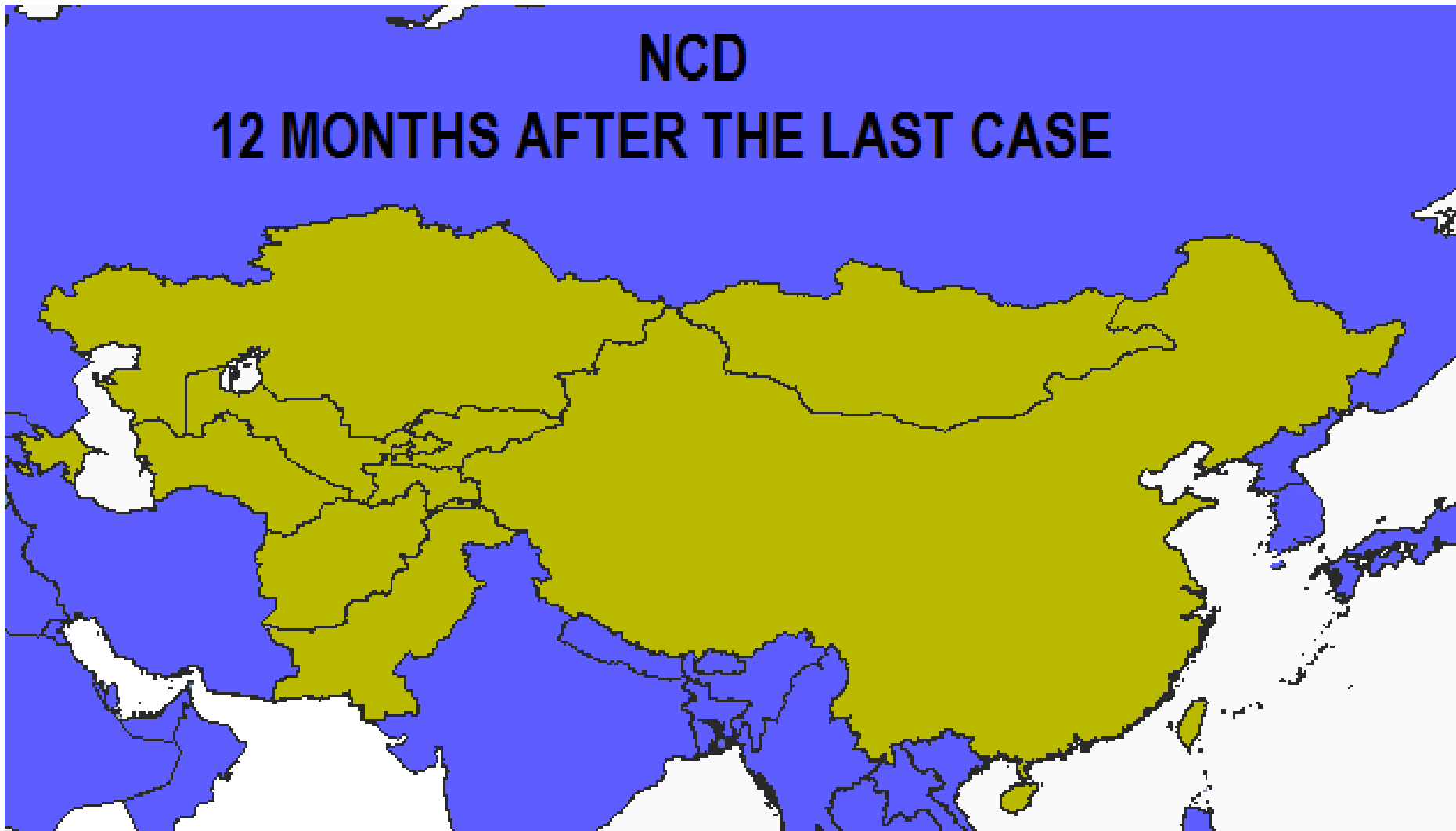
AI
12 MONTHS AFTER THE LAST CASE



26-27 January 2015
Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic

NCD

12 MONTHS AFTER THE LAST CASE



Steps towards lifting restrictions caused by TADs in the region

PROBLEMS

Duration of restrictions after the last case of the disease

- **LSD and SGP – 36 months**
- **CBPP and PPR – 24 months**
- **FMD, CCPP, CSF, PRRS, AI and NCD – 12 months**

Difficulties in elimination of trade barriers caused by diseases

- **Obtaining disease free status for the country is time consuming**
- **Freedom from one of the diseases still doesn't allow exporting**
- **Complex eradication of all diseases is virtually impossible**

SOLUTIONS

General steps

- **Upgrading veterinary legislation with focus on provisions related to surveillance and early detection**
- **Deployment of risk assessment, regionalization (zoning) and compartmentalization principles**
- **Strengthening capacities of veterinary services with focus on laboratory and border control networks**

SOLUTIONS

Specific steps

- **Improvement of technical skills for detection and diagnosis of TADs using OIE-listed tests.**
- **Implementation of laboratory-based surveillance of endemic TADs in areas along CAREC corridors.**
- **Performance of risk-based regionalization (zoning) of endemic TADs in areas along CAREC corridors.**
- **Application of risk-based measures for control, localization and eradication of endemic TADs in zones along CAREC corridors.**

Regulated Pests

Regulated Pests

- **Regulated pests** are those pests on which regulatory action (phytosanitary measures) may be taken. This concept is further explored by understanding the two categories of **regulated pests (quarantine pests and regulated non-quarantine pests** recognised in the IPPC)
- **Quarantine pest** (IPPC definition) "a pest of potential economic importance to the area endangered thereby and not yet present there, or present but not widely distributed and being officially controlled"
- **Regulated non-quarantine pest** (IPPC definition) "a non-quarantine pest whose presence in plants for planting ['planting materials' in this report] affects the intended use of those plants with an economically unacceptable impact and which is therefore regulated within the territory of the importing contracting party"

Significance of regulated pests (1)

- Quarantine pests must be declared/listed for each national territory at risk;
- That a pest is only a quarantine pest when (i) there is a risk of economic impact of its introduction and establishment in that territory and (ii) its categorization as a quarantine pest is justified by its distribution; and
- That quarantine pests are justified by pest risk analysis (PRA) and further that PRA is necessary to determine and justify phytosanitary import requirements on the basis of a specified pest risk.
- Furthermore appropriate International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) should be adopted for PRA (ISPM 11) and to ensure that all phytosanitary measures are consistent with IPPC

Significance of regulated pests (2)

- A **regulated non-quarantine pest** is already present and widely distributed in the national territory but is subject to phytosanitary measures because they will affect the growth of the plants or affect the quality of harvested products. Regulated non-quarantine pests are invariably plant pathogens (fungi, bacteria, viruses/viroids, phytoplasmas) or nematodes.
- Each country should have a list of regulated-non-quarantine pests
- Regulated non-quarantine pests must also be justified by PRA (ISPM 21).

Revisiting earlier session

- The following conclusion may be made from the unreliability and general paucity of information about quarantine pests evident from the list of declared quarantine pests presented earlier:

Many CAREC countries do not know what pests they have and they don't have and which might be quarantine pests or regulated quarantine pests for themselves or regulated pests for other countries trading with them. Contributory factors are:

- Lack of expertise in PRA to determine accurate, valid lists of quarantine pests and regulated-non-quarantine pests
- Lack of diagnostic capacity
- The potentially large number of pests that have to be considered

Potential quarantine pests for CAREC (Central Asian CIS and Mongolia)

- As a contribution to progress in the making realistic assessment of the phytosanitary situation, a [provisional list of potential of potential quarantine pests](#) for Central Asian CIS and Mongolia is provided. This has been compiled from the pest lists available in these countries, ad with data from EPPO
- Makes assumption that in most cases the listed pests have not been validated by PRA as actual quarantine pests
- Lists of potential quarantine pests may be used in PRA to determine the actual quarantine pests for each country.
- EPPO's A1 and A2 pest lists provide further guidance on determining the quarantine pests for each country.

Potential QPs are pre-requisites for overall assessment of pest status in region

- Quarantine pest lists for each country determined by PRA *on a provisional basis, pending surveillance.*
- Diagnostic capacity for each important quarantine pest

Next steps:

- Prioritisation on key quarantine pests that pose the greatest threat to the region; followed by
- Surveillance programmes to determine the distribution of these pests. Such surveillance programmes are best coordinated regionally to share expertise and resources; and
- Refinement of quarantine pest lists on the results from surveillance.

Recommendation on regional pest status assessment

- It is therefore recommended that ADB support a regionally coordinated surveillance programme for key quarantine pests, starting with prioritisation. *Technical* partners in this could be EPPO with perhaps support from the the EU (because many of these pests might be quarantine pests ['harmful organisms'] for the EU).
- PRC might support for similar reasons.