

Regionalisation and international trade

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Webinar on WOAH standards, trade and
African swine fever

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World
Organisation
for Animal
Health
Founded as OIE

Organisation
mondiale
de la santé
animale
Fondée en tant qu'OIE

Organización
Mundial
de Sanidad
Animal
Fundada como OIE



Index

1. Key WOAH International Standards
2. Specific WOAH Standards regionalization provisions
3. WOAH Mechanisms supporting the implementation of the regionalisation principle for international trade



WTO SPS Agreement Regionalisation principle

Members shall recognise the concept of **disease-free areas**, whether **all of a country, part of a country**, or all or parts of several countries (Article 6)

Members shall ensure **sanitary measures take into account** (Article 6):

- **Disease prevalence**
- The existence of **eradication or control programmes**
- The **criteria or guidelines developed by the relevant international organizations**

Implementation of the Regionalisation principle in international trade

Exporting country

- Implement disease prevention and control
- Surveillance and demonstration of freedom
- Setting up regionalisation programmes

International
Standards

Importing country

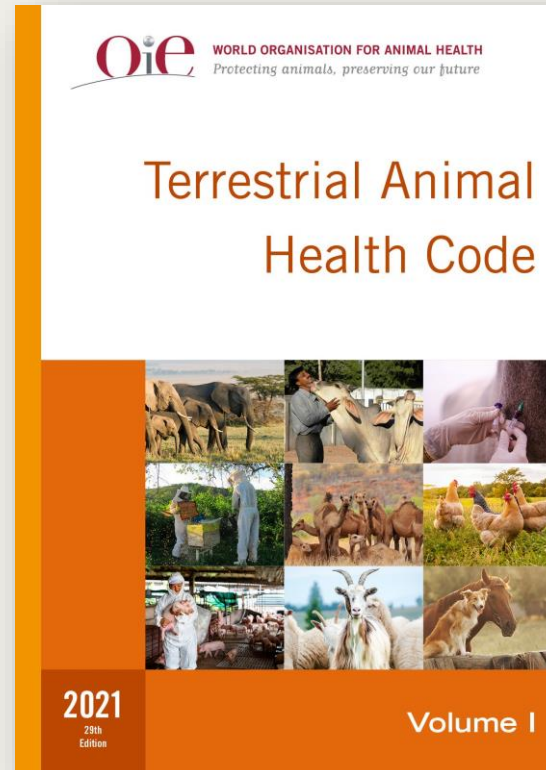
- Assessing exporting country programmes
- Defining import requirements



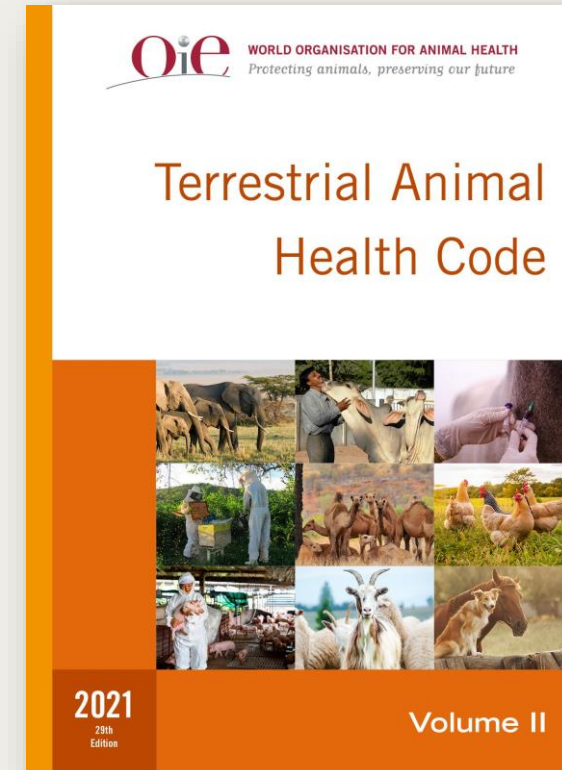
Key WOAH International Standards

Relevant to the implementation of the
WTO SPS regionalization principle
(Article 6)

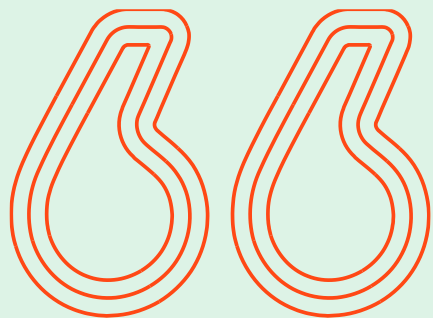
The *Terrestrial Code*



Volume I
User's guide and
Horizontal chapters



Volume II
Disease-specific
chapters



Key concept

Animal health status

means the status of a **country**, **zone** or **compartment** with respect to an animal disease in accordance with the criteria listed in the relevant disease-specific chapter or Chapter 1.4. of the *Terrestrial Code*.

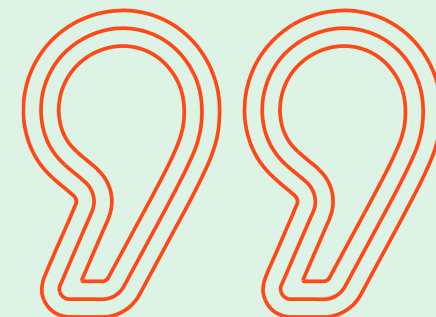
Country



Zone



Compartment





SECTION 1. ANIMAL DISEASE DIAGNOSIS, SURVEILLANCE AND NOTIFICATION

Disease Situation	Chapter 1.1.	Notification of diseases and provision of epidemiological information	
	Chapter 1.2.	Criteria for the inclusion in the OIE list	Which diseases
Demonstrate presence or absence	Chapter 1.3.	Diseases, infections and infestations listed by the OIE	
	Chapter 1.4.	Animal health surveillance	
	Chapter 1.5.	Surveillance for arthropod vectors of animal diseases	
	Chapter 1.6.	Procedures for official recognition of AH status, by the OIE	
	Chapter 1.7.-1.12.	Application for official recognition by the OIE of free status for ...	Official recognition by WOH



SECTION 4. DISEASE PREVENTION AND CONTROL

Specific regionalization provisions

Chapter 4.2. Identification and traceability of live animals

Chapter 4.4. Zoning and compartmentalisation

Chapter 4.5. Application of compartmentalisation

Chapter 4.17. High health status horse subpopulation

Chapter 4.18. Official control programmes for listed and emerging diseases



Volume II: Disease-specific chapters

1. Definition of infection/ infestation, its occurrence and specific epidemiological considerations
2. Determination of the animal health status of a country, zone or compartment
3. Recommendations on safe trade for live animals, genetic material, other products of animal origin (meat, milk, eggs, skins, etc.)
4. Recommendations on surveillance

SECTION 3. QUALITY OF VETERINARY SERVICES

- Chapter 3.2.** Quality of Veterinary Services
- Chapter 3.3.** Evaluation of Veterinary Services
- Chapter 3.4.** Veterinary legislation





Zoning and Compartmentalisation

**Specific WOAHS Standards
regionalization provisions**



Chapter 4.4. Zoning and Compartmentalisation

- Assist Member Countries wishing to **establish and maintain different subpopulations** within their territory
- Applied in accordance with the measures in the **relevant disease chapter(s)**
- **To regain free status** following a disease outbreak, follow the recommendations in the relevant disease chapter
- Outlines a process through which trading partners may recognize such subpopulations, best implemented by gaining agreement **prior to outbreaks**





Zone

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

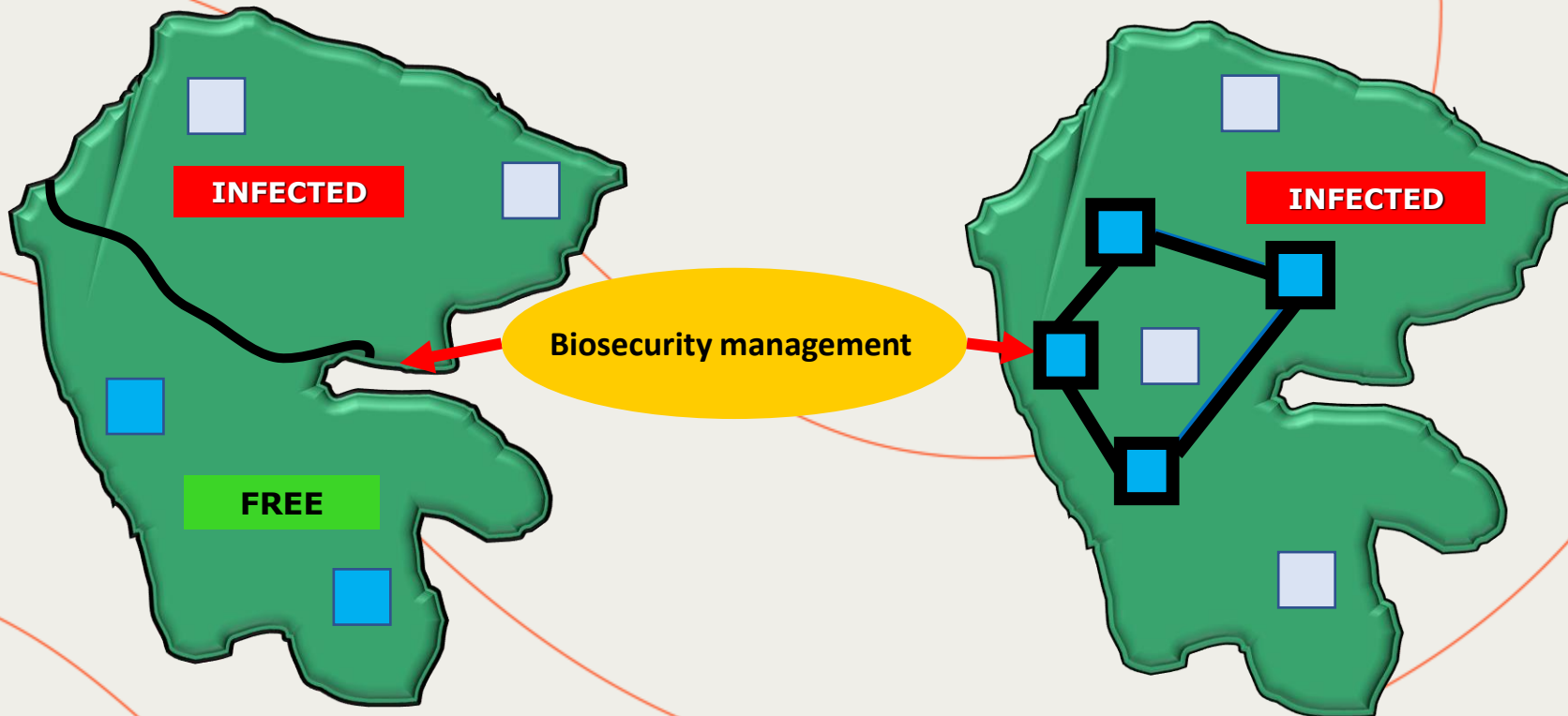
Compartment

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**



Zoning and compartmentalisation in practice

Modified from USDA-APHIS



Zoning

Compartmentalisation



• Protection zone (Art 4.4.6.)

- Zone where specific **biosecurity** and **sanitary measures** are implemented to **prevent the entry** of a pathogenic agent into a free country or zone from a neighbouring country or zone of a **different (lower) animal health status**
- If a case occurs in the protection zone, the **animal health status of the rest of the country/zone is not affected**, provided measures are in place to prevent the spread of the disease and allow subsequent establishment of a containment zone
- If established as a **temporary measure**, may be maintained for up to **24 months**.





• Containment zone (Art 4.4.7.)

- An **infected zone** defined within a **previously free country or zone**, which includes all suspected or confirmed cases that are epidemiologically linked and where movement control, biosecurity and sanitary measures are applied to prevent the spread of, and to eradicate, the infection or infestation
- Implemented in response to a limited outbreak of disease in a free country or zone **to contain the outbreak** for **disease control** and **limit impact on trade**
- Managed in such a way that **commodities for international trade** can be shown to have originated **from** either **inside or outside** the containment zone



• Application of compartmentalisation (Chapter 4.5.)

- The recommendations in this chapter provide a structured framework for the application and recognition of **compartments** within countries or zones, based on Chapter 4.4. with the objective to facilitate trade in animals and products of animal origin and as a tool for disease management.
- The concept of a compartment extends the application of a '**risk boundary**' beyond that of a **geographical** interface and considers all epidemiological factors that can help **to create an effective disease-specific separation between subpopulations**.
- In disease free countries or zones, **compartments preferably should be defined prior to the occurrence of a disease outbreak**. In the event of an outbreak or in infected countries or zones, compartmentalisation may be used to facilitate trade.
- For the purpose of international trade, compartments should be under the responsibility of the Veterinary Authority in the country. For the purposes of this chapter, compliance by Member Countries with Chapters 1.1. and 3.2. is an essential prerequisite.



WOAH Mechanisms supporting implementation of Regionalisation



WOAH Mechanisms supporting implementation of the Regionalisation principle

- **World Animal Health information System - WAHIS**
- **WOAH Official Disease Status Recognition**
- **Self-declaration of freedom**
- **WOAH guidelines**

Thank you

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