Standard Methods and Rules (SMR)

A Plan for Coordinated Prevention and Control of Trade-Related Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs)
Harmonized, coordinated animal health programs, among multiple nations, designed for trade-related transboundary animal diseases
Is this possible???
YES,
IT IS!
So ......like......

How??
A disease control program that is:

An umbrella design;
Agreed upon by both exporting and importing nations;
Subscribed to by all concerned parties;
Focused on trade-related TADs;

Executed in good faith.
“Executed in good faith”

What does that mean?
Transparency, accountability, communication, confidence
What does the SMR concept do?

1. Begins with reality of present situation

2. Accepts what is currently being done as baseline

3. Can be built upon as needs arise

4. Can be designed to deal specifically with any relevant disease

5. Addresses both live animals and animal products
What does the SMR concept do?

6. Addresses both breeding and slaughter livestock

7. Flexible - can meet changing realities and new developments

8. Coordinates region-wide animal health activities

9. Enhances negotiation between trading partners, using OIE recommendations as basis for discussion (Refer to OIE Code Chapter 5.3, SPS & JoE)
SMR Harmonization of Animal Health Programs

1. Regional coordination in disease control program design - national DVSs work with same program

2. Cooperation/coordination for disease control field operations planning and implementation

3. Allowance for different approaches to the same disease control goal as per OIE Terrestrial Code Chapter 5.3.

   SPS/JoE

4. SPS basis for trading bloc negotiations
   (Refer to OIE Code Chapter 5.3, SPS & JoE)
OIE Terrestrial Animal Code Recommendations for Trade
Chapter 5.3.1-8  A structure for trade negotiations

Safe Trade with Appropriate Level of Protection
for importing nation - Judgment of Equivalence

SMR - Framework for uniform surveillance, prevention,
disease control, and laboratory procedures

SMR - Works within OIE recommendations

SMR - Flexible
  Tailored to relevant TAD diseases;
  Can be changed to fit changing situations,
  scientific advances, disease dynamics
  Can accept different approaches by different DVSs
Standard Methods and Rules (SMR) for Control of Trade Related Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs)

The SMR concept:

1. Region-wide disease control plan

1. Multiple nations cooperate for uniformity

1. Trade-related TAD control - targeted diseases

1. Facilitates trade in livestock and livestock products

1. Use for local, intra-regional, inter-regional, and intercontinental trade
Question --

“So how can I be so sure that this idea works???”
Because I’ve worked within a similar system for more than 20 years.
Full Stop!!

*What are the **advantages** of this approach??
**What are the **DIS-advantages** of this approach??

***What is **good** about this approach?
****What is **bad** about this approach??

Take two minutes and talk with the person next to you.

Write down your ideas.
Components of SMR Program

A. Authority to implement SMR program
   CVO must have legal authority

B. Diseases: select which TADs are most relevant - let’s vote on it
   (remember - this is a TRADE-RELATED disease control program)
   1. Rift Valley Fever
   2. Foot & Mouth Disease
   3. Peste des Petits Ruminants
   4. Brucellosis (abortus, melitensis)
   5. Rinderpest
   6. Sheep & Goat Pox, Camel Pox, LSD
   7. Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia
   8. Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia
   9. Other(s)?

C. Reporting of disease status - transparency
   OIE listed diseases must be reported

D. Authorization of program personnel - responsibility
   Anyone working on SMR must be authorized by CVO
Components of SMR Program, continued (2)

E. Laboratories authorized to perform SMR testing
   All labs must be authorized by CVO and use OIE approved tests

F. Animal disease surveillance and reporting system
   Surveillance and reporting system suitable for OIE recommendation standards

G. Disease control measures in response to positive surveillance testing
   Quarantine and/or other movement restrictions
   Testing procedures
   Vaccination and/or other interventions

H. Risk assessment procedures in response to active disease outbreak
   risk assessment - quantitative and/or qualitative
   risk analysis
   risk management
   risk communication
I. Period of quarantine/separation/isolation prior to exportation
   Science-based decision making, specific to each disease
   Time in market corridor considered
   Ownership identification of animals while in quarantine

J. Quarantine station testing regimen - uniformity
   Issues of identification of tested animals
   Screening (presumptive) testing
      OIE recommended testing protocols
      Response to test positive individual
      Response to positive test cohort group
   Supplemental (confirmation) testing
      OIE recommended testing protocols
      Disposal of positive test individual
      Disposal of cohort group
   Protocol for contact animals in quarantine station
Components of SMR Program, continued (4)

K. Identification of animals and certification of health status
   Requirements of importing nation
   Needs of exporting nation DVS for tracing and epidemiology
   Individual and/or group identification
   Certification and documentation
   Efficiency and affordability of certification system

L. Animal welfare concerns
   Adequate feed, water, rest, space
   Humane handling in markets, quarantine stations, transport
Specific Livestock Diseases
Elements of Surveillance, Testing, Control

Protocols

Each disease has specific program, dependent on disease dynamics & negotiations between trading partners.

1. Use of predictive tools - for example, satellite imagery for RVF

2. Surveillance and diagnosis
   Continuous surveillance and reporting by field personnel
   Syndromic Surveillance potential
   Stomatitis/enteritis complex (RP, FMD, PPR)
   Pneumonia complex (CCCP, CBPP)
   Abortion complex (Brucellosis, RVF)
   Pox complex (SGP, CP, LSD)
   Suspicious cases isolated
   Diagnostic tests undertaken

3. Epidemiological investigation of positive diagnosis
   Stop movement and/or quarantine orders
   Epidemiological tracing and appropriate testing for source and exposure
Specific Livestock Diseases
Elements of Surveillance, Testing, Control Protocols (2)

4. Risk assessment
   Risk assessment/analysis to determine boundaries of outbreak
   Risk management plan
   Stop export from infected/exposed area

5. Disease control - interventions appropriate to the disease at hand
   Mass/ring vaccination
   Testing, isolation, quarantine
   Continued surveillance and monitoring of outbreak

6. Quarantine and movement control
   Depending on disease, appropriate measures applied

7. Identification of involved animals
   Animals subjected to interventions or vaccinations marked/identified

8. Other concerns specific to the particular disease
Closing Notes:

This entire document is draft and its ideas are subject to discussion, negotiation, and revision. It is intended as a framework to be tailored to the needs of the primary users - Chief Veterinary Officers of both exporting and importing nations - and is entirely open to change.

The ideas here are a beginning for work toward harmonization of disease control protocols and coordination on a regional basis, aimed at Safe Trade with Appropriate Level of Protection for the importing nation.

This approach to livestock disease control is able to form the foundation of the livestock health & disease control program upon which the Livestock Health Certification program can be based.
OK - great!! We understand.

So now -----

What will kill this idea?????
The most significant danger to this approach is that importing nations make their import rules too complex and impossible to fulfill.

As discussion and negotiation take place, it is important that making the SMR system:

* overly complex;
** difficult to accomplish; and,
*** too expensive to operate

will destroy it.

The most streamlined, cost effective, and useable design will work better than one that is not achievable.
If the system fails, trade will go on regardless, as it always has, but with higher risk to the importer. 
idea of this approach, as specified in the OIE Principle of Equivalence, is Protection of the importer.

But the importer can also make it useless if too much is demanded.
Many thanks for your attention.

Let’s stand up and stretch.

Questions?

Discussion??