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# Effects of globalization on risks linked with importations: analysis of available global tools

AFSSA/EFSA/EU 2008.fr Symposium  
3 October 2008, Maisons-Alfort

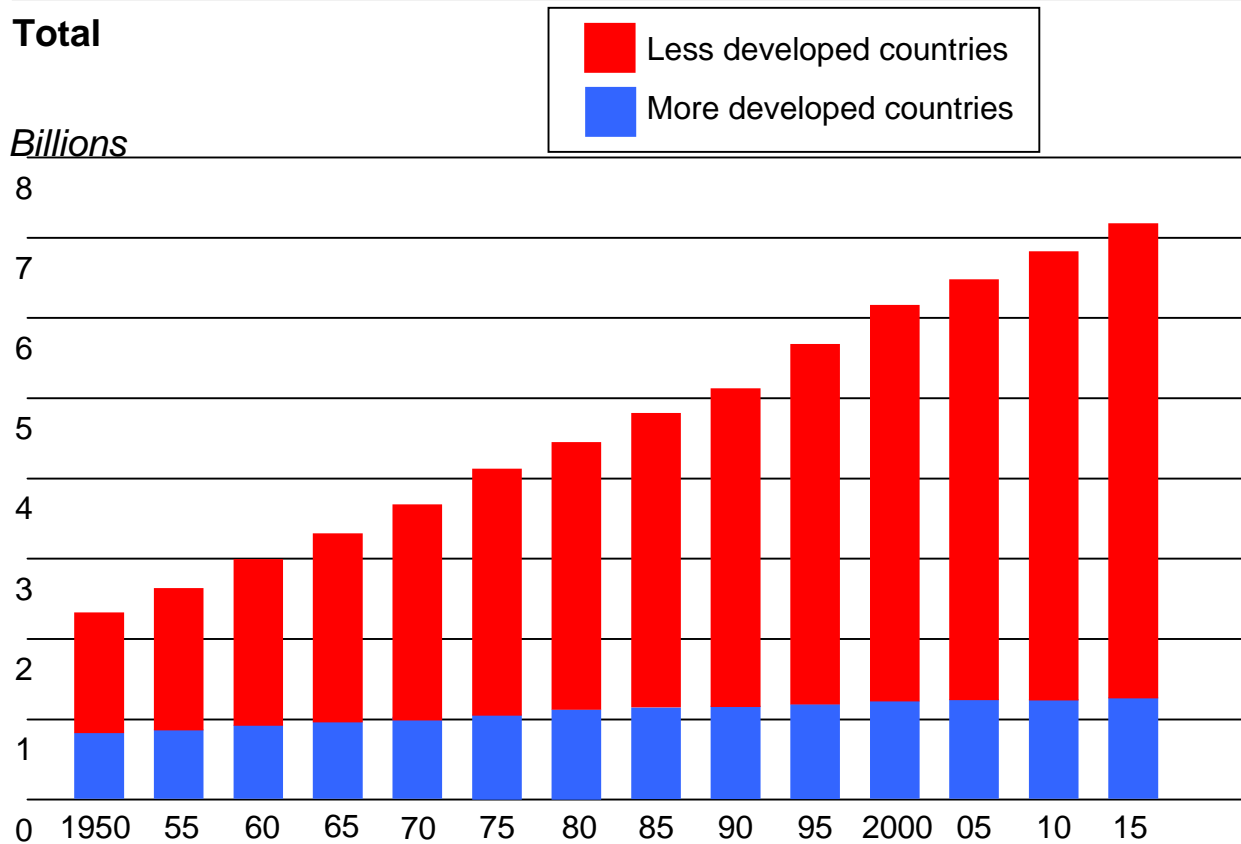


# Trends in Global Population

## Global Population: 1950-2015

Total

Billions



Source: US Bureau of the Census

Source : Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Atlanta

A large herd of brown and white cattle is grazing in a lush green field. In the background, there are several large, leafy trees and a body of water. The scene is peaceful and rural.

*Last year, over 21 billion food animals were produced to help feed a population of over 6 billion people.*

*Projections toward 2020 indicate that the demand for animal protein will increase by 50%, especially in developing countries*

# Animal health is a key component of food security and food safety

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- **1 billion** poor farmers survive thank to livestock
- Impact of animal diseases on animal production worldwide exceed 20%
- Strong links between animal health, food security and public health
- Animal proteins are crucial for humans
- Global intensification of animal production

Abundant and safe high quality food always begins  
with healthy animals



*Animal health is a key component  
of animal welfare*





***There is no where in the world  
from which we are remote and  
no one from whom we are  
disconnected***



- ➡ Nowadays pathogens are transported around the world faster than the average incubation time of most epizootics.



# Annual Global Trade in Exotic Animals

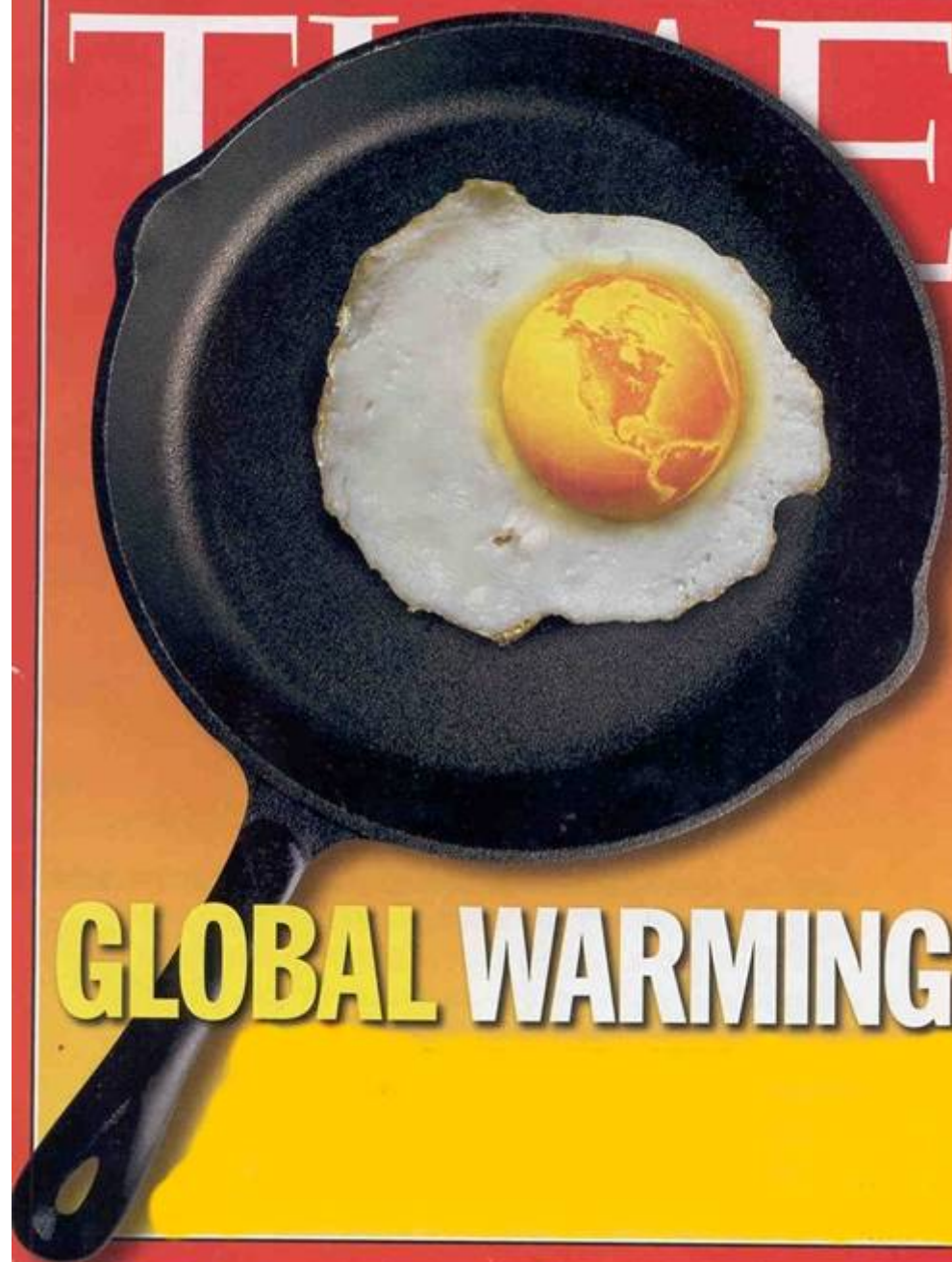
- ✓ 4 million birds
- ✓ 640,000 reptiles
- ✓ 40,000 primates
- ✓ Illegal trade unknown – estimate \$4-6 billion





APRIL 9, 2001 \$3.50

www.time.com AOL Keyword: TIME



# GLOBAL WARMING



The concept of exotic diseases will disappear

# Zoonotic potential of animal pathogens

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- 60% of human pathogens are zoonotic
- 75% of emerging diseases are zoonotic
- 80% of agents having a potential bioterrorist use are zoonotic pathogens



# Current and Projected Importance of Factors Influencing new diseases emergence

FACTEUR	2007	2017	2027
Human demographics and behavior	↑	↑↑	↑↑↑
Technology and industry	↑	↑	↑
Economic development and land use	↑	↑↑	↑↑↑
International travel and commerce	↑	↑↑	↑↑↑
Microbial adaptation and change	↑	↑	↑
Breakdown of public health measures	↑	↑	↑
Climate change and weather	↑	↑↑	↑↑↑
Changing ecosystems	↑	↑	↑
Poverty and social inequality	↑	↑↑	↑↑↑
War and famine	↑	↑	↑
Lack of political will	↑	↑	↑
Intent to harm	↑	↑	↑

Source : Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Atlanta





**“Double, double toil and trouble;  
Fire burn, and caldron bubble.”**

William Shakespeare

# Current International Sanitary Governance in the Field of Animal Origin Pathogens

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- World Animal Health Organization – OIE
- World Trade Organization – WTO
- United Nations:
  - FAO – WHO
  - Codex Alimentarius
  - Biological Weapon Convention
  - Others
- Regional Organizations

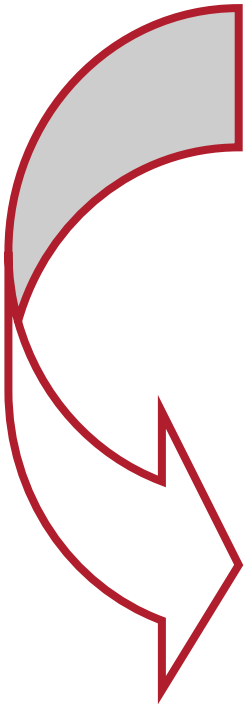
# THE OIE'S GLOBAL OBJECTIVE

## shared with 172 Countries

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- the OIE was created in 1924  
to prevent animal diseases from  
spreading  
around the world

- the 4th Strategic Plan is one step further  
and extends the OIE's global mandate to  
“the improvement of animal health all  
over the world”



## **Appropriate Animal Health Policies: Main benefits for the International Community**

- To lessen poverty and improve food security
- To improve Public Health by fighting against animal diseases and preventing human diseases of animal origin, including those that are food borne
- To improve the sanitary safety of international trade in animals and their products
- To facilitate access to regional and international markets for Member Countries
- To provide animal welfare standards acceptable by the entire international community



# How to minimize the Threat of Emerging Animal Diseases

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- ✓ Surveillance mechanism of the entire national territory under governmental supervision – EU obligations
- ✓ Early detection
  - Awareness
  - High quality of public and private component of Veterinary Services
- ✓ Rapid and transparent notification
  - Appropriate national chain of command

# How to minimize the Threat of Emerging Animal Diseases (cont)

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## ✓ Rapid response

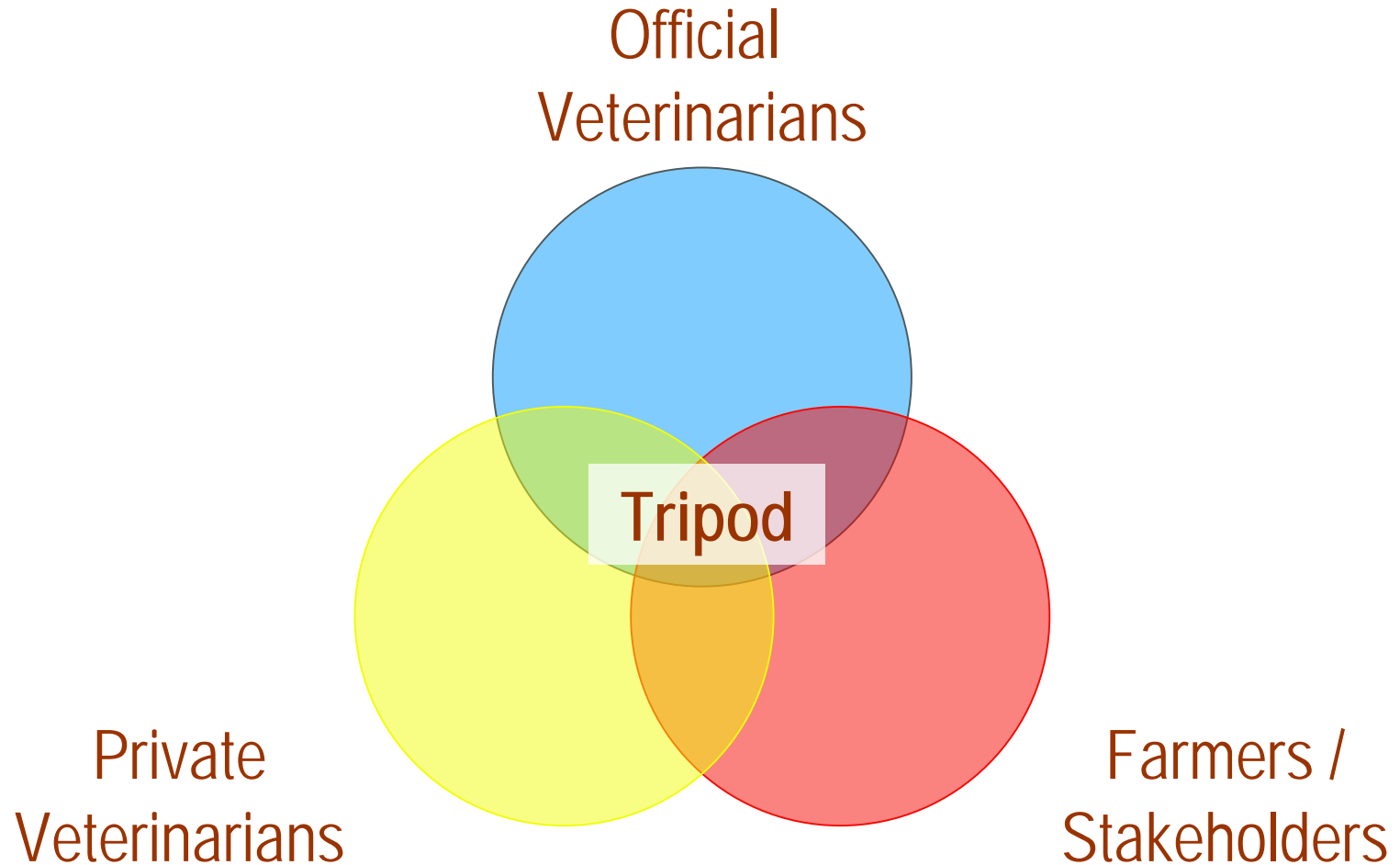
- rapid confirmation of suspects
- confinement and humane stamping out
- use of vaccination if appropriate

✓ Insurance policies – Risk assessment ➡ link with quality of Veterinary Services

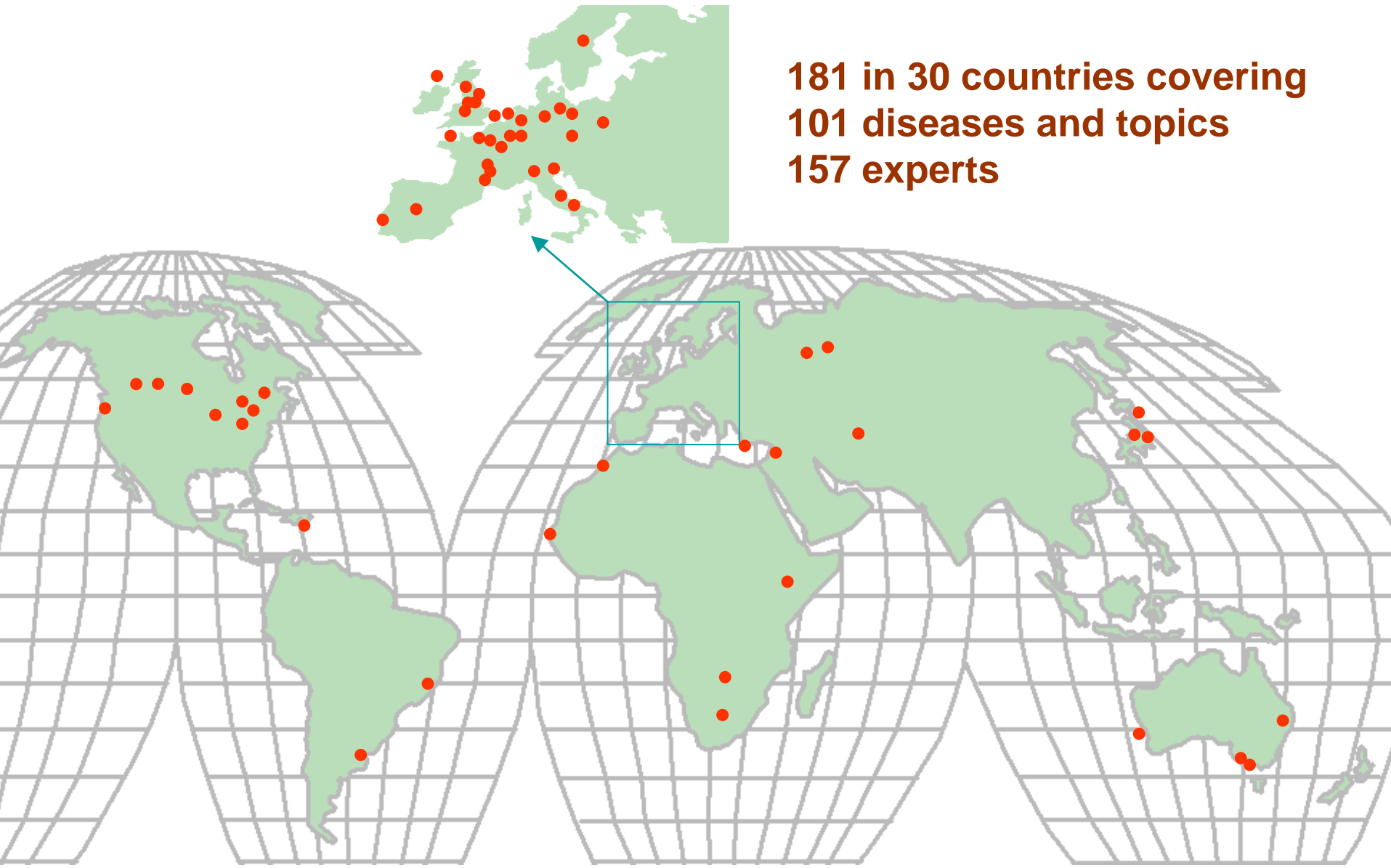
✓ Governance, legislation, policies and resources

✓ OIE standards ➡ link with EU legislation

# Key tripod for early warning and rapid response



# Scientific basis: OIE Reference Laboratories network





# New policies Reference Laboratories & Collaborating Centres

✓ Twinning

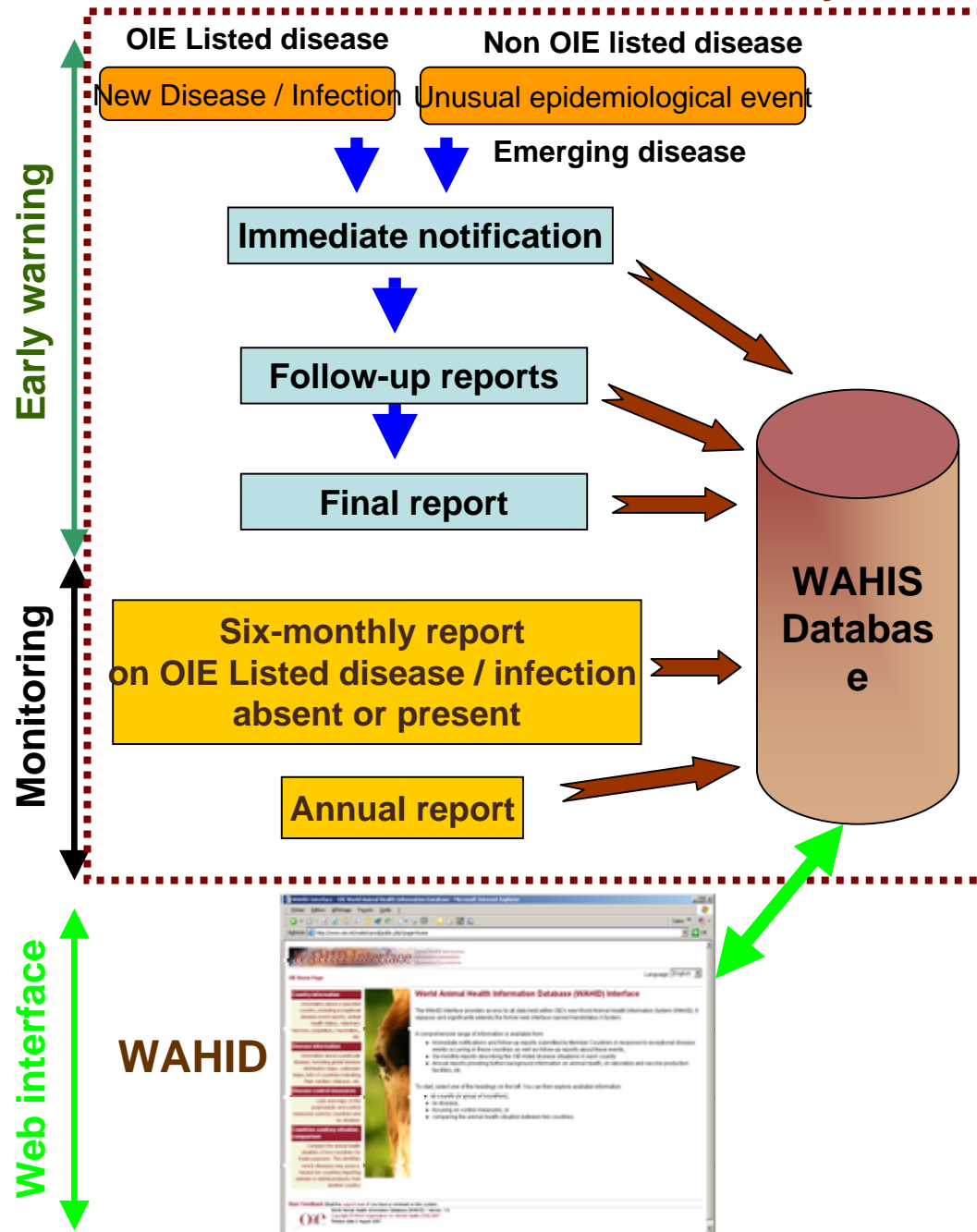


✓ Networking

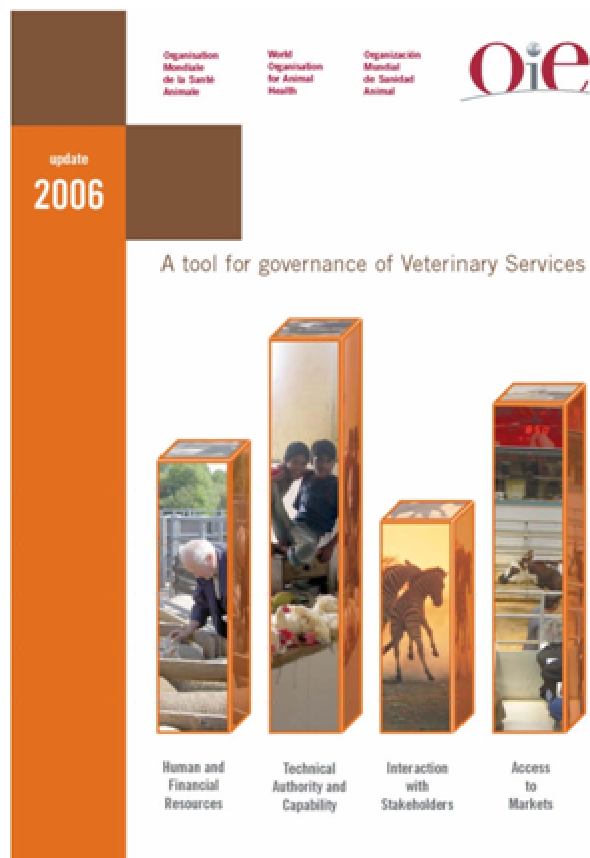


✓ Specific projects

# WAHIS – Secure Access system



# The OIE-PVS Tool



## Evaluation of the Performance of Veterinary Services

a tool for Good Governance of Veterinary Services

(last updated in July 2007)

70 countries already evaluated by the OIE  
on a voluntary basis



# The PVS background

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## OIE international standards:

- **Chapter 1.3.3:** Evaluation of Veterinary Services (which include public and private components)
- **Chapter 1.3.4:** Guidelines for the Evaluation of Veterinary Services
- Development of the OIE World Animal Health and Welfare Fund (to implement PVS and regional capacity building programs)



# PVS Procedure

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- Training and certification of OIE experts
- Draft PVS Country Report
- OIE Peer Review
- Final PVS Country Report
- Acceptance by the Country
- Gap analysis
- Investment preparation (national and international channels)

# PVS Evaluation Missions (as at 9 September 2008)

REGION	Official requests from countries	Missions completed	Gap Analysis requests
TOTAL	84	66	10

Objective: 120 Countries

# Global Public Good Concept

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- Global public goods are goods whose benefits extend to all countries, people, and generations.
- Animal Health Systems are a **Public Good**.  
Eradication of diseases have international and inter-generational spillovers
- Countries are depending from one another and an inadequate action by one nation can jeopardize all the others
- If one country fails, it may endanger the entire planet.

# Research

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- Prediction
- Modeling
- Vectors

# Border Control

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- Regional approach
- Obligation of means
- Risk assessment
  - on commodities
  - on origins (quality of governance)

# Conclusion

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- Solidarity
- Early detection, transparency, networks
- Rapid response
- Laboratories – Research - Diagnostic
- Good Governance, obligations of OIE Members
- Common policies, legislations and standards
- Border control
- Risk assessment

# Conclusion (cont)

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- Support to OIE and Codex standards – Gap analysis
- Evaluation and permanent follow-up of governance
- Role of the farmers and on farm controls
- Veterinary profession is essential
- Veterinary education needs to be permanently updated



# Thank you for your attention

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de la Santé  
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