National Veterinary Services-General Background Information

China

Training Seminar on the OIE PVS Tool for East Asia

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Outline

1. Veterinary Services Background
2. Challenges faced by the Veterinary Services
3. The OIE PVS Pathway – Opportunities
4. The OIE PVS Pathway – Way Forward
1. Veterinary Services Background

1.1 General Organisation of the Veterinary Services in P.R.China

- Governmental Veterinary Agencies
  - Veterinary administrative agencies
  - Veterinary law-enforcement agencies
  - Veterinary technical support agencies

- Non-governmental Veterinary Organisations
  - 12 non-governmental organisations such as Veterinary Medical Association, Veterinary Drug Association, and some technical committees......
1. Veterinary Services Background

- **Veterinary Administrative Agencies**

  - Jurisdictional levels: Central, Provincial, Prefectural, County.
  - *National competent authority: Ministry of Agriculture (MOA)*
  - *Chief Veterinary Officer is set in MOA*
  - *Veterinary Bureau of MOA is responsible for,*
    - Prevention and control of animal diseases
    - Supervision and law-enforcement of animal health
    - Veterinarian administration
    - Veterinary drug administration and inspection
    - Management of the slaughtering industry of livestock and poultry
    - Management of Chinese veterinarian, etc.
1. Veterinary Services Background

- **Veterinary Administrative Agencies-local levels**
  - *Veterinary authorities at the provincial, prefectural, county levels*
  - *Responsible for veterinary administrative activities within their respective jurisdictions*
  - *Staff members at local levels: 34,000 (at the end of 2013)*
1. Veterinary Services Background

- **Veterinary Law-enforcement Agencies**
  - Jurisdictional levels: Provincial, Prefectural, County.
  - Responsible for,
    - Inspection of animals and animal products
    - Supervision and enforcement of relevant laws and regulations related to animal disease control, animal husbandry and veterinary services.
  - By the end of 2013, there are
    - 32 Animal Health Supervision Institutions at the provincial level
    - 359 Supervision Institutions at the prefectural level
    - 3216 Supervision Institutions at the county level
    - 22632 branches of county-level institutions
    - Staff members in total are 151,037.
1. Veterinary Services Background

- Veterinary Technical Support Agencies
  - National Veterinary Technical Support Institutions
  - Local Veterinary Technical Support Institutions
  - Disease Control Institutions at the grassroots level
  - Duties and tasks
    - Animal disease diagnosis
    - Animal disease surveillance and epidemiological investigation
    - Quality evaluation and testing of veterinary drugs and biological products
    - Other veterinary technical services.
1. Veterinary Services Background

- Veterinary Technical Support Agencies
  - National Veterinary Technical Support Institutions
    - China Animal Disease Control Center (CADC)
    - China Institute of Veterinary Drug Control (IVDC)
    - China Animal Health and Epidemiology Center (CAHEC)
    - 3 National Veterinary Reference Laboratories
    - 4 National Veterinary Diagnosis Laboratories
    - 4 National Reference Laboratories for Veterinary Drug Residues
    - 8 National Veterinary Drug Safety Evaluation Laboratories
    - 304 National Animal Disease Surveillance and Reporting Stations
    - 146 Border Animal Disease Surveillance Stations
1. Veterinary Services Background

- **Veterinary Technical Support Agencies**
  - *Local Veterinary Technical Support Institutions*
    - Animal Disease Control Institutions at the three levels
      - Established in all the provinces, prefectures and counties
      - Staff members in total are 37,000 by the end of 2013.
    - Veterinary Drug Inspection Institutions at the three levels
      - Established in all the provinces and some prefectures & counties
      - 32 Veterinary Drug Inspection Institutions at the provincial level
      - 171 Inspection Institutions at the prefectural level
      - 289 Inspection Institutions at the county level
  - *Disease Control Institutions at the grassroots level*
    - 34,616 Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Stations at the township-level
1. Veterinary Services Background

- Non-governmental Veterinary Organisations
  - Chinese Association of Animal Science and Veterinary Medicine (CAAV)
  - Chinese Veterinary Medical Association (CVMA)
  - China Veterinary Drug Association (CVDA)
  - National Technical Committee on Animal Health of Standardization Administration of China
  - National Technical Committee on Slaughter & Processing of Standardization Administration of China (SAC/TC)
  - Commission of Chinese Veterinary Pharmacopoeia (CCVP)
  - National Expert Consulting Group of Veterinary Drug Residues
  - National Expert Committee on Animal Disease Control
  - National Expert Committee on Animal Health Risk Assessment
  - Veterinary Drug Evaluation Committee of MOA
  - Veterinary Drug GMP Committee of MOA
  - National Biosafety Committee of Pathogenic Microbe Laboratories
Organisational Chart of Governmental Veterinary Agencies
1. Veterinary Services Background

1.2 Other Competent Authorities Involving in Veterinary Affairs

- General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ)
  - Inspection and quarantine of entry/exit animals and animal products.

- State Forestry Administration (SFA)
  - Monitoring of terrestrial wildlife epidemic diseases.
1. Veterinary Services Background

1.3 Aquatic Animal Health Services

- National fishery administration: Ministry of Agriculture (MOA)
- Bureau of Fisheries of MOA is responsible for,
  - Surveillance and prevention of aquatic animal epidemics
  - Inspection of aquatic animals and aquatic animal products
  - Management of the use of animal drugs in aquaculture.

- By the end of 2012,
  - 13 Aquatic Animal Disease Control Centers at the provincial level
  - 628 Aquatic Animal Epidemic Prevention Stations at the county level
  - 3 Aquatic Animal Disease Diagnosis Laboratories
  - 1 Aquatic Animal Pathogen Bank.
2. Challenges faced by the Veterinary Services

In 2014, MOA organized the veterinary services at the provincial level and below around the country to carry out PVS self-evaluations.

2.1 Challenges regarding human, physical, and financial resources

- The shortage of veterinary professionals in veterinary agencies at both the prefectural and county level (lower than 70%).
- The shortage of licensed veterinarians except of companion animal clinics.
- The shortage of funds for daily operations and weak infrastructures in veterinary agencies at the county and township level.
2. Challenges faced by the Veterinary Services

2.2 Challenges regarding technical authority and capability

• Some veterinary laboratories at the county level can not meet the requirements of ISO 17025.

• Most of the veterinary agencies are not skilled in risk analysis techniques.

• There is no national legislation on animal welfare.
2. Challenges faced by the Veterinary Services

2.3 Challenges regarding interaction with interested parties

- The information construction level in veterinary domain develops unevenly.

2.4 Challenges regarding access to market

- The progress in the construction and evaluation of compartment is relatively slow.
2. Challenges faced by the Veterinary Services

2.5 Other challenges

- Complicated animal disease status
- Lower degree of animal production scales
- Disease risks caused by long-distance domestic animal movements
- Increasing risks of introduction of exotic animal diseases
3. The OIE PVS Pathway - Opportunities

- **MOA attaches more emphasis on PVS evaluation.**

- **PVS evaluation is regarded as a key approach to build the performance evaluation system of veterinary services with Chinese characteristics.**

- **PVS evaluation was included in the National Medium and Long-term Animal Disease Control Program (2012-2020).**

- **Great efforts have been made to promote PVS evaluation in China by the Veterinary Bureau since 2010.**
3. The OIE PVS Pathway - Opportunities

- Progress of application of PVS evaluation in China
  - Technical research and public awareness campaign on PVS evaluation strengthened.
  - Technical system for evaluating the performance of veterinary services at the provincial level and blow established.
  - Pilot evaluations in Beijing city and Liaoning province carried out.
  - PVS self-evaluations for veterinary services at the provincial level and blow nationwide organised.
  - Summary and analysis of the results of self-evaluations conducted.
3. The OIE PVS Pathway - Opportunities

3.1 Technical research and public awareness campaign on PVS evaluation strengthened

- A training course on PVS evaluation jointly organised by OIE and MOA was held in Beijing in 2012.

- CAHEC was entrusted to continuously follow and study OIE PVS evaluation standards and methods.

- A seminar was held to discuss how to use the PVS evaluation to enhance the capacities and performance of veterinary services in China.
3. The OIE PVS Pathway - Opportunities

3.2 Technical system for evaluating the performance of veterinary services at the provincial level and blow established

• An index system for evaluating the performance of veterinary services at the provincial level and blow was established on the basis of PVS evaluation tool.

• A guideline on the evaluation of PVS at the provincial level and below was prepared for assessment experts.
3. The OIE PVS Pathway - Opportunities

3.3 Pilot evaluation in Beijing city and Liaoning province carried out

• Two assessment panels with 10 experts were sent to conduct pilot evaluation in December 2013.

• A systematic “health examination” on the veterinary services of the two pilot provinces was made through the pilot evaluation.
3. The OIE PVS Pathway - Opportunities

3.4 PVS self-evaluations for veterinary services at the provincial level and blow nationwide organised

- The national working plan for PVS self-evaluation was published by MOA in 2014.
- A training course on PVS evaluation was held for over 120 participants from 31 provinces across the country.
- 27 provinces established their own expert panels and evaluation plans, conducted on-site assessments and finished their evaluation reports.
3. The OIE PVS Pathway - Opportunities

3.5 Summary and analysis of the results of self-evaluations conducted

• Various methods were adopted to summarize and analyze the results of self-evaluations in 2015.

• An analysis report on PVS self-evaluations was developed.

• Gaps were identified, and suggestions on relevant polices were put forward.
4. The OIE PVS Pathway – Way Forward

☐ Suggestions for further cooperation with OIE on PVS evaluation and gap analysis

• Help provide China with more materials concerning GAP analysis such as GAP Analysis Tool.

• *Help enhance Chinese experts’ technical abilities on PVS evaluation and GAP analysis.*
  ✓ Give Chinese experts’ more opportunities to attend the training courses or international conferences on PVS evaluation or GAP analysis sponsored by OIE.
  ✓ Invite Chinese experts’ to take part in the missions on PVS evaluation or GAP analysis launched by OIE.
  ✓ Hold a specific training course on GAP analysis for Chinese experts.
4. The OIE PVS Pathway – Way Forward

- Suggestions for further cooperation with OIE on PVS evaluation and gap analysis

  • Coordinate countries to provide information on how the result of PVS evaluation were used to improve their real work.

  • Dispatch OIE’s experts to China to give technical guidance on PVS evaluation activities.
Thank you for your attention.