

OIE PVS Evaluation Follow-Up Mission Report

Kyrgyz Republic

Human, Physical
and Financial
Resources

Technical Authority
and Capability

Interaction with
Interested Parties

Access to Markets



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OIE PVS EVALUATION FOLLOW-UP

REPORT OF THE

VETERINARY SERVICES OF

KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

February 1st – 12th, 2016

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List of acronyms, abbreviations and/or special terms

AH	Animal Heath
APIU	Agricultural Projects Implementation Unit
BIPs	Border Inspection Posts
CCs	Critical competencies
CE	Continuing education
CVL	Central Veterinary Laboratory
CVO	Chief Veterinary Officer
EAEVE	European Association of Establishments for Veterinary Education
EU	European Union
EEU	Eurasian Economic Union
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
LMDP	Livestock and Market Development Project
MoH	Ministry of Health
OIE	World Organisation for Animal Health
OIE PVS	OIE Performance of Veterinary Services Evaluation Tool
PPR	Peste des Petits Ruminants
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
TB	Tuberculosis
VS	Veterinary Service(s)
VPH	Veterinary Public Health
VSB	Veterinary Statutory Body (see OIE Code definition)
WB	World Bank

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PART I: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I.1 Introduction

Following a request to the OIE from the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, an evaluation of the Veterinary Services (VS) based on the *OIE PVS (Performance of Veterinary Services)* methodology was conducted in February 2016 (1st to 12th) by a team of three independent OIE certified PVS evaluators.

The evaluation began with meetings with Dr. Kalysbek Jumakanov, Director of the State Inspectorate on Veterinary and Phytosanitary Security under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic and senior staff in the headquarters of the ministry, followed by meetings with relevant institutions and sites in Bishkek during the three first days. The OIE PVS Team then visited sites and institutions (public and private sector) in cities and rural areas of the Kyrgyz Republic and discussed relevant matters with government officials, public and private sector veterinarians, livestock producers, traders, consumers and other stakeholders. The mission concluded in Bishkek with a closing meeting involving the CVO and VS heads of units at which the overall findings of the evaluation were discussed.

I.2 Key findings of the evaluation

I.2.A Human, physical and financial resources

The VS includes enough veterinary staff at each level, around 900 working in the public sector and 1200 working in the private sector, without a clear distinction of roles and functions of veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals. Although there is an important unemployment rate, there are about 100 veterinarians graduating each year from the three veterinary faculties. The infrastructure of the main national veterinary faculty (Agrarian University) is poor and the curriculum is under review. The Kyrgyz and Turkish University is seeking EU accreditation and benefits from good infrastructure. Veterinary staff usually performs administrative or routine technical tasks, but their skills, attitude and practice are not consistent with the professional degree of veterinarians and not oriented towards clinical diagnosis, information analysis and problem solving. Specialized training is lacking in veterinary public health and administration. Continuing education has been regularly provided to all relevant staff during the last few years, and has clearly increased specific technical knowledge, but it is totally dependent on external funding.

Physical resources have been improved at all levels in recent years with external funding, but there is no financial arrangement to secure their maintenance or renewal.

Financial resources have also improved and allow the VS to undertake basic operations, but they partially depend on external funding. These resources are insufficient to allow the VS to improve their operations and to maintain or renew their capital investment. There is no provision for emergency funding arrangements.

Stability of the VS and sustainability of policies have been at stake since years, with repetitive changes in the political leadership.

Although there is a culture of data registration for all activities, the documentation system and data management do not allow developing relevant analysis of risk, efficacy, efficiency or cost/benefit for the management of resources and operations.

The VS benefit from a clear and direct chain of command for all activities under their mandate along the food chain from farm to fork. External coordination with other

institutions is also implemented at all levels, especially with the Ministry of Health, but also customs and police if required.

The technical independence of the VS is limited due to a lack of resources, deficiencies in data management, lack of regulations, and low salaries or incomes.

I.2.B Technical authority and capability

The VS have access to veterinary laboratory diagnostic either in the country or by sending samples abroad. The national veterinary network is not sustainable, and needs to be restructured and modernised. However some laboratories implement quality assurance ISO 17025, and all laboratories visited are clean and organised with dedicated staff. They implement limited and often very old techniques. .

The VS do not implement risk analysis.

The border inspection has recently improved, due to the integration of Kyrgyzstan in May 2015 into the Eurasian Economic Union (EEU). Border Inspection Posts (BIPs) are being renovated, equipped and connected. Staff benefit from continuing education as appropriate.

Animal health official programmes are diverse and strategic plans for 2016-2020 have been validated for eight priority diseases (anthrax, bovine leukemia, brucellosis, echinococcosis, FMD, PPR, rabies and sheep and goat pox). However, the operational planning lacks relevant risk, efficacy and efficiency analysis. Implementation of programmes is delegated to private practitioners, who receive vaccines and reagents free of charge. Veterinary activities within these programmes are paid for by the farmer. These activities are operationalized using old fashion consumables or procedures that do not ease their implementation in the field. There is no procedure for effective control of programme implementation. Although progress has been noted in the short term in some disease control programmes as indicated by a decrease in human cases and in the prevalence of animal diseases, critical deficiencies remain and will not allow achieving the objectives and targets of control and eradication programmes in the long term. Surveillance and early response lack detailed and clear procedures, and are hampered by the low level of clinical diagnosis and sample submissions and lack of initiative of field veterinary staff.

Infrastructures for slaughtering, processing and distribution are usually in a poor state, except the only plant for export (or tourist industry), under construction. There is an obvious lack of competence in the basic principles of food safety for accreditation of such premises.

Veterinary staff in all slaughterhouses correctly implements ante and post mortem inspections. Inspection of food products along the food chain is implemented, but lacks relevant and modern procedures, as well as specialised training for staff, except for exported products.

The quality control for veterinary medicines has benefited from the integration of Kyrgyzstan into the EEU. They are distributed by veterinary pharmacies owned by veterinary staff. However, their use remains uncontrolled, as any consumer can buy any veterinary medicine without prescription and registration. In this context, residue testing, which is implemented erratically on some specific molecules, cannot be effectively controlled in the national market.

Feed safety inspection is not implemented, as intensive animal productions remain marginal.

Identification of animals is planned for cattle, small ruminants and horses with the support of external assistance, but not yet implemented. Individual identification of dogs is implemented partially.

There is currently no legislation on animal welfare.

I.2.C Interaction with interested parties

Communication is still limited to a website and leaflets for main programmes, and still depends on external funding.

Consultation with stakeholders is also very limited, as their organisation and representation are weak in the country.

The VS do regularly participate to relevant international meetings (OIE, Codex), but taking into account the special support that they benefited from OIE since 2007, they could be more active and influential and play a leading role in the region.

The VS implement all Animal Health (AH) programmes using official delegation to private practitioners, but the lack of regulations, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), and effective control of their implementation, may compromise their credibility and efficiency.

The Veterinary Law published in January 2015 has established the creation of a Veterinary Statutory Body (VSB), called Veterinary Chamber. It started to register private practitioners, to establish its website, to write a code of ethics and to provide some continuing education. However, in absence of regulations, the VSB is yet neither independent, nor based on an elective process, nor sustained by member fees nor even able to apply sanctions. Currently, it still depends entirely on external funding. From all interviews made during the mission, and despite a specific OIE mission in 2013, it appears that there is still no clear understanding of the organisation, role and functions of a VSB.

There is no joint programme with stakeholders, except for the existence of Pastoral Committees in all Rayons. Interviews showed that there is no clear understanding of the respective roles and functions between the Pastoral Committees, the VS and private practitioners, but rather a conflict of interest on funding.

I.2.D Access to markets

After long years of preparation, the Veterinary Law was published in January 2015, despite warning made by OIE specific missions about its inconsistencies in external and internal qualities. However, in the framework of the agreement signed between Livestock and Market Development Project and OIE in 2014 for the component “Animal Health and Productivity” (OIE - APIU contract ref. “LMDP-1/OIE/SSS/14”), the VS is developing a Codex of Animal Health and Food Safety with the objective of setting-up coherent and comprehensive legislation and regulations. In order to properly manage veterinary regulatory issues, the VS established a special legal unit.

The VS has the legal power to enter premises, seize food, close establishments and to impose fines, and usually implement the current legislation when it has relevant external quality.

The legislation starts to be harmonised within the framework of regional integration of the EEU and with the support of OIE missions.

Some trading partners accept international certification provided by the VS. However, the overall process of certification at national level is hampered by the weaknesses of the VS.

The VS regularly notify to OIE, but the system of notification is weakened by the deficiencies in data management and by lack of relevant skills, attitude and practice of private practitioners.

Zoning and compartmentalisation are not implemented. Although there is a plan for zoning in progress in the country, the constraints and consequences of the implementation of this concept remain not well understood and analysed.

Table 1: Summary of OIE PVS evaluation results

PVS summary results of VS of Kyrgyz Republic	PVS 2007	Gap target 2008	PVS 2016
I. HUMAN, PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES			
I-1.A. Staffing: Veterinarians and other professionals	1	4	3
I-1.B. Staffing: Veterinary paraprofessionals and other	2	2	3
I-2.A. Professional competencies of veterinarians		3	2
I-2.B. Competencies of veterinary paraprofessionals		3	3
I-3. Continuing education	1	3	2
I-4. Technical independence	1	3	3
I-5. Stability of structures and sustainability of policies	1	4	2
I-6.A. Internal coordination (chain of command)	2	4	4
I-6.B. External coordination	2	4	4
I-7. Physical resources		4	3
I-8. Operational funding	1	3	3
I-9. Emergency funding	1	2	1
I-10. Capital investment	2	3	2
I-11. Management of resources and operations			3
II. TECHNICAL AUTHORITY AND CAPABILITY			
II-1.A. Access to veterinary laboratory diagnosis	1	3	5
II-1.B. Suitability of national laboratory infrastructures			2
II-2. Laboratory quality assurance		2	2
II-3. Risk analysis	1	2	1
II-4. Quarantine and border security	2	3	3
II-5.A. Passive epidemiological surveillance	1	3	2
II-5.B. Active epidemiological surveillance	1	4	3
II-6. Emergency response	1	4	2
II-7. Disease prevention, control and eradication		4	2
II-8.A. Regulation, authorisation and inspection of establishments		2	2
II-8.B. Ante and post mortem inspection		2	3
II-8.C. Inspection of collection, processing and distribution		2	2
II-9. Veterinary medicines and biologicals	1	3	2
II-10. Residue testing		3	2
II-11. Animal feed safety			2
II-12.A. Animal identification and movement control	1	3	2
II-12.B. Identification and traceability of animal products	1	3	2
II-13. Animal welfare			1
III. INTERACTION WITH INTERESTED PARTIES			
III-1. Communication	1	4	3
III-2. Consultation with interested parties	1	2	2
III-3. Official representation	2	2	2
III-4. Accreditation/authorisation/delegation	1	4	3
III-5.A. Veterinary Statutory Body Authority	1	3	2
III-5.B. Veterinary Statutory Body Capacity		3	2
III-6. Participation of producers & other interested parties in joint programmes	1	2	1
IV. ACCESS TO MARKETS			
IV-1. Preparation of legislation and regulations	2	3	2
IV-2. Implementation of legislation and regulations & compliance thereof	2	3	3
IV-3. International harmonisation	2	3	2
IV-4. International certification	2	3	2
IV-5. Equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements	2	3	3
IV-6. Transparency	2	3	3
IV-7. Zoning	2	3	1
IV-8. Compartmentalisation	2	2	1

I.3 Key recommendations

I.3.A Human, physical and financial resources

The description of human resources should clearly distinguish between veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals, in terms of their functions and geographical distribution. A clear definition of categories of veterinary para-professionals, with their level of education, their functions and the modalities of effective supervision by veterinarians is necessary.

The number of graduates should be reduced and adapted to the needs of the VS. At the same time, the level of education should be improved with relevant investments in training institutions, implementation of the OIE education twinning, development of international recognition and accreditation (e.g. EAEVE-European Association of Establishments for Veterinary Education). Specialised training in Veterinary Public Health (VPH) and management should be organized in OIE collaborating centres for the benefit of some veterinary staff.

Continuing education should be planned and organised with sustainable funding.

Technical independence of the VS will improve with the level of advancement of all other PVS critical competencies, but salaries and incomes of staff should be increased up to a relevant level.

VS structure and policies should stabilise during the next years and change only on a rational basis.

National budget should increase progressively to allow sustainability of the VS operations and resources. External funding should be concentrated on long-term investments such as infrastructures and specialised or initial training.

The complete reorganisation of the documentation and data management system is essential to allow progress of the VS activities in all domains, by developing analysis of risk, efficacy, efficiency and cost/benefit.

I.3.B Technical authority and capability

Suitability and sustainability of the veterinary laboratory network should be analysed and strengthened. The VS could require the support of a specific OIE laboratory mission.

Risk analysis should be developed for all activities, starting by training central staff.

Border control capacity should be maintained and improved to benefit from the regional integration in the EEU. The investigations at the BIPs should be linked with results of inspections made in the national market.

After the first years of implementation and success, there is a need to review all AH programmes based on the analysis of risk, efficacy, efficiency and cost/benefit.

At short term, the VS should favour use of more efficient sampling kits, vaccines and identification systems, and develop regulations and procedures for effective implementation. Control programmes implemented by the private veterinarians should be controlled and supervised by the VS to ensure efficiency and efficacy.

Food safety should be considered as a main investment for the next decade. This includes developing adequate specialised competences, procedures and reporting at

all steps of the food chain: administrative authorization of establishments, ante and post mortem inspections, control of food processing and distribution sectors.

The distribution and use of veterinary medicines should be monitored and reorganized, including closing veterinary pharmacies and enabling private practitioners as only authorised retailers, developing regulations for prescription, registration and use, and organising the wholesale sector to supply the private practitioners. Once such regulations are established, surveys on residues should be implemented to progressively develop residue testing official programmes.

Feed safety control should be initiated in the poultry sector, if necessary, by relying on foreign laboratories, as the very restricted market doesn't justify, now, the development of a national laboratory capacity.

Identification of dogs should be reconsidered and simplified, identifying all vaccinated dogs by simple coloured collars, and focusing tattoo and passport only on moving dogs (especially shepard dogs for transhumance). Identification of cattle should be implemented carefully and progressively, focusing on disease control and not immediately on life-long traceability.

Traceability of products of animal origin could be initiated, along with certification of origin and of quality of very specific and well-known products able to have an added-value in the national market, as well as, possibly, on international markets (e.g. Naryn region).

Legislation on animal welfare should be initiated in order to avoid criticisms that may notably affect the growth of the tourist industry.

I.3.C Interaction with interested parties

Communication should be intensively developed with respect to institutional changes such as privatisation and official delegation, and should benefit from national funding.

Consultation should be organised more formally between VS, private practitioners and Pastoral Committees, in order to develop agreement on official and voluntary AH or VPH programmes.

Official delegation to private practitioners should benefit from detailed regulations, procedures and control of implementation, and should be only given to veterinarians. In order to ensure compliance of farmers to compulsory AH programmes, the payment of activities implemented through official delegation should be paid by the VS and not by the farmers.

The Veterinary Chamber should benefit from detailed regulations and enabling working environment to organise the elective process and collect fees of members to become autonomous. When progressively developing its authority to register and regulate private practitioners, the VSB should also be used to channel support (e.g. funding, equipment, social protection, etc.) in order to be recognised and accepted.

I.3.D Access to markets

The VS should develop the Codex for Animal Health and Food Safety with the support of OIE, and harmonise its legislation within the context of regional integration into the EEU. By improving veterinary legislation, the VS should be able to increase compliance and better analyse instances of non-compliance.

The certification process should be strengthened in order to be credible for national products.

Transparency in notification will benefit from the overall improvement of the VS.

Possibilities of zoning should be analysed carefully in respect to their economical, sociological, epidemiological and political impacts.

PART II: CONDUCT OF THE EVALUATION

At the request of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Director General of the OIE appointed an independent OIE PVS team consisting of Dr Eric Fermet-Quinet, Team Leader and Drs Sabine Hutter and Djahne Montabord, Technical experts to undertake an evaluation of the veterinary services of the Kyrgyz Republic. The evaluation was carried out from February 1st to 12th, 2016, as a follow-up of the 2007 OIE PVS Evaluation.

The evaluation was carried out with close reference to the OIE standards contained in Chapters 3.1., 3.2., 3.3. and 3.4. of the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (the Terrestrial Code), using the OIE *PVS Tool* (6th edition, 2013) to guide the procedures. Relevant Terrestrial Code references are quoted for each critical competency in appendix 1.

This report identifies the strengths and weaknesses of the veterinary services of the Kyrgyz Republic as compared to the OIE standards. The report also makes some general recommendations for actions to improve performance.

II.1 OIE PVS Tool: method, objectives and scope of the evaluation

To assist countries to establish their current level of performance, form a shared vision, establish priorities and carry out strategic initiatives, the OIE has developed an evaluation tool called the OIE Tool for the Evaluation of Performance of Veterinary Services (OIE PVS Tool¹) which comprises four fundamental components:

- Human, physical and financial resources
- Technical authority and capability
- Interaction with interested parties
- Access to markets.

These four fundamental components encompass 47 critical competencies, for each of which five qualitative levels of advancement are described. For each critical competency, a list of suggested indicators was used by the OIE PVS Team to help determine the level of advancement.

A glossary of terms is provided in Appendix 2.

The report follows the structure of the OIE PVS Tool and the reader is encouraged to consult that document to obtain a good understanding of the context in which the evaluation was conducted.

The objective and scope of the OIE PVS Evaluation includes all aspects relevant to the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code and the quality of Veterinary Services.

II.2 Country information (geography, administration, agriculture and livestock)

Kyrgyzstan has an estimated population of 6 million people, of which 66% is living in the rural areas. The average population density is low with 27.4 people per square kilometre. The three southern Oblasts (Osh, Jalal-Abad and Batken) are the most densely populated and account for 43% of the total population.

Agriculture is one of the most important sectors of the economy and accounts for one quarter of the GDP. The sector is the largest source of employment with about half of the economically active population engaged in agriculture. The arable land is only 6.6% of the

¹ Available at http://www.oie.int/eng/oie/organisation/en_vet_eval_tool.htm?e1d2

total area of the country. The Kyrgyz republic is mountainous with nearly 90% of the territory at altitudes of 1500 meters and more than 40% at above 3000 meters above the sea level. Permanent pastures cover nearly half the country. This provides Kyrgyzstan a competitive advantage for the livestock sector.

Following independence, a land reform in 1992 distributed land and assets of 400 collective farms (kolkhozes) to the private sector, accounting for 75% of the arable land. Over 300.000 farm households, farms and various associations and cooperative societies were established. The remaining 25% of the arable land, previously connected to state farms, was retained as 'reserve' land for seed production and for livestock breeding farms. Some of this land is now farmed on long-term leases by agricultural enterprises while another part is leased annually.

According to official classification, the agricultural sector now comprises broadly four categories of production units: state farms, collective farms, registered farms and household plots. About 90% of the food production comes from small, private farms.

The livestock sector accounts for about half of the agricultural contribution to the national GDP. Livestock products represent a substantial part of the diet in Kyrgyzstan. In 2015, the livestock industry accounted for 5.8 million sheep and goats and 1.4 million cattle (including yaks) with over 90% of the livestock are private.

After an initial decline, livestock has been increasing continuously, particularly in recent years. From 2009 to 2015 the numbers of cattle, horse, sheep and goats increased by 27, 10 and 31 percent respectively. These increases put pressure on the pasture carrying capacity, with under-grazing of distant summer pastures and overgrazing of village and nearby pastures. This situation, together with insufficient quality feed in winter and early spring has resulted in low livestock productivity.

http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/commonwealth/kyrgyzstan_pol_05.jpg

Figure: 1 Country's information



Table 2: Data summary for geography, agriculture and livestock

Geographic features

Climatic and/or agro-ecological zones		
Valley-plain belt (to 900 - 1200 m) is characterized by hot summer, moderately cool and snowless winter often with lack of snowfalls.		
Medium-altitude mountains belt (from 1200 to 2200 m) has typical moderate climate with warm, relatively sufficient moisture summer and moderately cold, snowy winter		
High-altitude belt (from 2200 to 3500 m) is distinguished by cool summer and cold, sometimes snowy winter. The temperature in July is only 11 – 16°C. Winter is long (November – March), with January temperatures of 8 – 10°C frost, in all other cold months the temperature is 3 – 7°C below zero. The frostless period in the upper part of high-altitude zone is reduced up to 3 – 4 months and less, and it does not occur at the top, i.e. even the warmest summer months is frosty.		
Nival belt (over 3500 m) is characterized by severe and very cold climate. It is the belt of snowfields, rocks, glaciers, with moisture accumulation. The average July temperature does not exceed 4 – 7°C even in the lower part of this belt, and January temperature is 19 – 22°C below zero.		

Topography	Km ²	%
Total area	198 500	100.00
Pasture lands	88 710	44.00
Arable land	16 000	8.00
Forest	12 000	5.61
Wetlands/deserts		15.00
Highlands		80.00

Demographic data

Human population		Livestock households/farms	
Total number	6 000 000	Total number	93 000
Average density / km2	27.4	% intensive	Very limited
% of urban	34.1%	% agro-pastoral (mixed)	limited
% of rural	65.9%	% extensive	important

Current livestock census data (FAO stat and national statistics)

Animals species (official data)	Total Number (FAO stats 2014)	
Cattle	1 458 377	
Sheep	4 918 778	
Goats	910 246	
Pigs	50 782	
Horses	432 972	
Asses	63 492	
Mules	500	
Camels	264	
Chicken	3 828 000	Official data from the National Statistical Committee used in this strategy showed the trends in livestock development. Other estimates made by the State Veterinary Services and field workers indicate that the actual population may be substantially larger than reported here.
Ducks	97 000	
Goose and guinea fowls	56 000	
Turkeys	174 000	
Rabbits	26 000	

Animal and animal product trade data

Animals and animal products	Average annual import		Average annual export	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Cattle, Sheep&goat skin	40 800	pcs	10 000 000	pcs
Sheep&goat wool	224 500	kg	1 100	ton
Pork	3 100	ton		
Poultry meat	36 700	ton		
Fish	2 800	ton		
TOTAL	NA	NA	NA	NA

Economic data

National GDP	7 226 million USD
National budget	Average of -1.52% of GDP from 2000-2014 (http://www.tradingeconomics.com/kyrgyzstan/government-budget)
Livestock GDP	17.3% of GDP in 2014 (http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NV.AGR.TOTL.ZS)
Economic value of livestock population	
Annual public sector contribution to agriculture	
Annual budget of the Veterinary Services	Around 5 million USD

II.3 Context of the evaluation

II.3.A Availability of data relevant to the evaluation

A list of documents received by the OIE PVS Team before and during the PVS Evaluation mission is provided in appendix 5. All documents and pictures listed in appendix 6 are referenced to relevant critical competencies to demonstrate the levels of advancement and related findings.

The following table provides an overview of the availability of the main categories of documents or data needed for the evaluation, taking into account the information requirements set out in the OIE Terrestrial Code.

Table 3: Summary of data available for evaluation

Main document categories	Data available in the public domain	Data accessible only on site or on request	Data not available
→ Animal census:			
○ at 1 st administrative level		X	
○ at 2 nd administrative level		X	
○ at 3 rd administrative level		X	
○ per animal species		X	
○ per production systems			X
→ Organisations charts			
○ Central level of the VS	X		
○ 2 nd level of the VS			X
○ 3 rd level of the VS			X
→ Job descriptions in the VS			
○ Central levels of the VS			X
○ 2 nd level of the VS			X
○ 3 rd level of the VS			X
→ Legislations, regulations, decrees ...			
○ Animal health and public health		X	
○ Veterinary practice			X
○ Veterinary statutory body			X
○ Veterinary medicines and biologicals			X
○ Official delegation			X
→ Veterinary census			
○ Global (public, private, veterinary, para-professional)		X	
○ Per level		X	
○ Per function		X	
→ Census of logistics and infrastructures			X
→ Activity reports		X	
→ Financial reports			X
→ Animal health status reports	X (OIE WAHIS)	X	
→ Evaluation reports		X	
→ Procedures, registers, records, letters ...		X	
→			

Taking into account that all documents are in Russian, and that it was not possible to translate them during the mission, the team decided to restrict the collection of evidences to the strict minimum, as it would not have been able to certify their accuracy or relevance.

II.3.B General organization of the Veterinary Services

The VS have a mandate covering areas from farm to fork and are established under the authority of the Prime Minister.

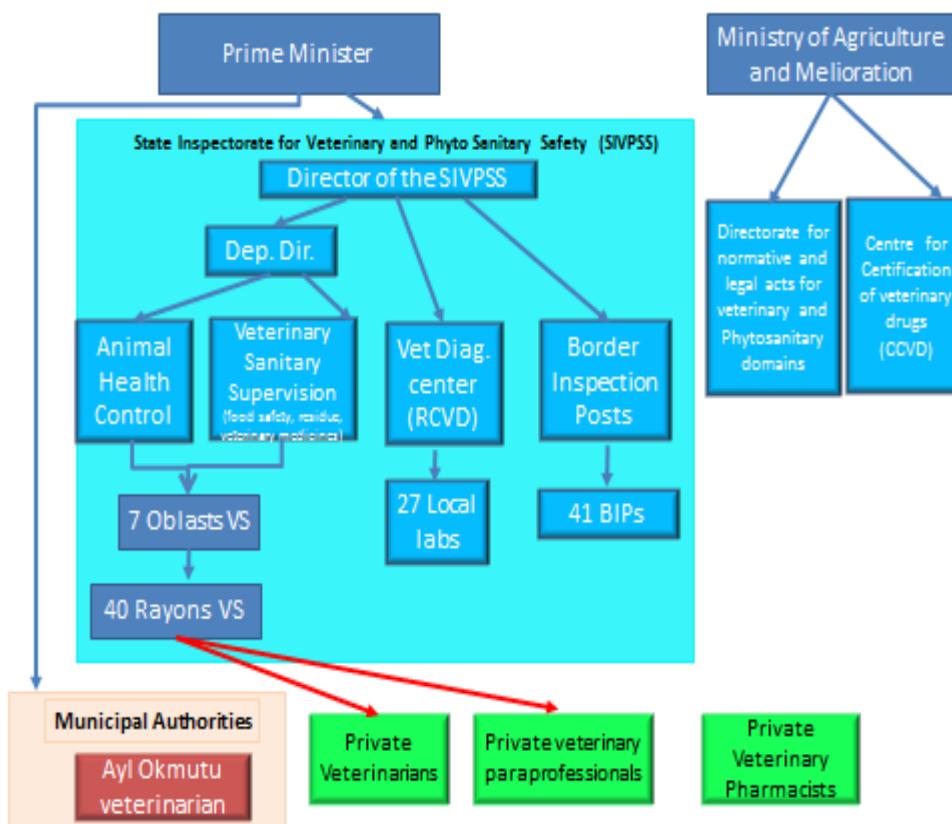
The central level includes units for animal health, veterinary public health, laboratory and border inspection.

The 2nd level is represented by 7 oblast VS (monitoring).

The 3rd level (40 rayon VS) is in charge of coordinating and monitoring field activities of inspectors (VPH) and private practitioners (AH).

The 4th level (field level) consists in private veterinary practitioners in charge of animal health and sometimes slaughter inspection.

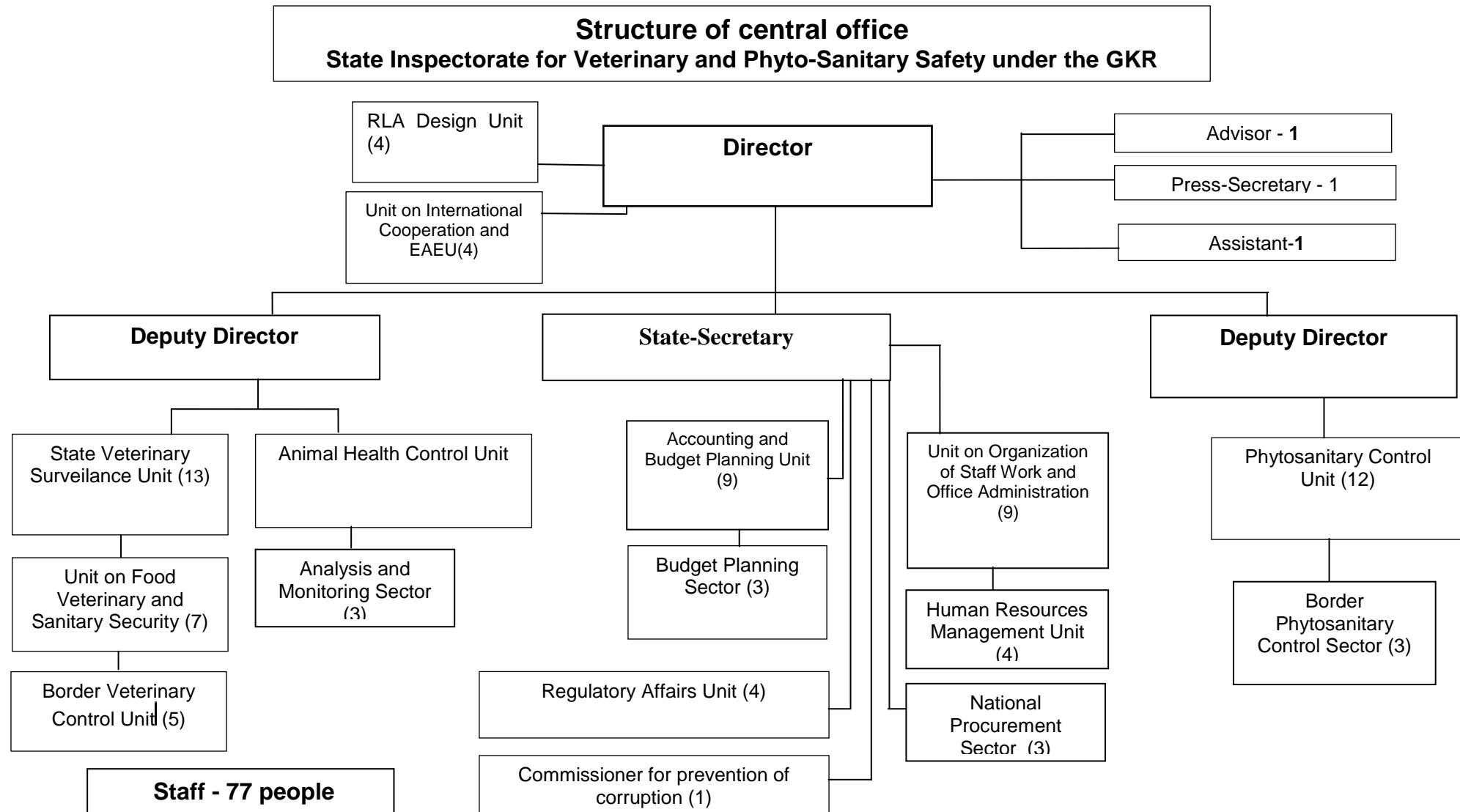
Figure 2: Coordination of the Veterinary Services



Source Mission for the Livestock and Market Development Project – 1

To Order of the SIVPSS Director under the GKR
Dated _____, 2016 №_____

Figure 3: Organisation of the Veterinary Services



II.3.C Animal disease occurrence

Information on animal disease occurrence is extracted from the OIE website as indicated in table 4.

Table 4: Disease status of the country

Source: OIE WAHID, 2016

Current notifiable diseases - Key

The following table lists officially notifiable disease in each country. Notifiable No

Year: 2010 ▾

> Kyrgyzstan

> Diseases present in the Country

Disease	Domestic		Wild		Note
	Notifiable	Status	Notifiable	Status	
Anthrax		Disease limited to one or more zones		Absent (since Unknown)	
Brucellosis (Brucella abortus)		Disease limited to one or more zones		Absent (since Unknown)	
Brucellosis (Brucella melitensis)		Disease limited to one or more zones		Absent (since Unknown)	
Dourine		Disease limited to one or more zones		Absent (since Unknown)	
Echinococcosis/hydatidosis		Disease limited to one or more zones		Absent (since Unknown)	
Foot and mouth disease		Disease limited to one or more zones		Absent (since Unknown)	
Leptospirosis		Disease limited to one or more zones		Absent (since Unknown)	
Newcastle disease		Disease limited to one or more zones		Absent (since Unknown)	
Rabies		Disease limited to one or more zones		Absent (since 04/2009)	
Sheep pox and goat pox		Disease limited to one or more zones		Absent (since Unknown)	

Year: 2011 ▾

> Kyrgyzstan

> Diseases present in the Country

Disease	Domestic		Wild		Note
	Notifiable	Status	Notifiable	Status	
Anthrax		Disease limited to one or more zones		Absent (since Unknown)	
Brucellosis (Brucella abortus)		Disease limited to one or more zones		Absent (since Unknown)	
Brucellosis (Brucella melitensis)		Disease limited to one or more zones		Absent (since Unknown)	
Dourine		Disease limited to one or more zones		Absent (since Unknown)	
Echinococcosis/hydatidosis		Disease limited to one or more zones		Absent (since Unknown)	
Foot and mouth disease		Disease limited to one or more zones		Absent (since Unknown)	
Newcastle disease		Disease limited to one or more zones		Absent (since Unknown)	
Rabies		Disease limited to one or more zones		Disease limited to one or more zones	
Sheep pox and goat pox		Disease limited to one or more zones		Absent (since Unknown)	

Year: 2012 ▾

> Kyrgyzstan

> Diseases present in the Country

Disease	Domestic		Wild		Note
	Notifiable	Status	Notifiable	Status	
American foulbrood of honey bees		Disease limited to one or more zones			
Anthrax		Disease limited to one or more zones		Absent (since Unknown)	
Brucellosis (Brucella abortus)		Disease limited to one or more zones		Absent (since Unknown)	
Brucellosis (Brucella melitensis)		Disease limited to one or more zones		Absent (since Unknown)	
Dourine		Disease limited to one or more zones		Absent (since Unknown)	
Echinococcosis/hydatidosis		Disease limited to one or more zones		Absent (since Unknown)	
Foot and mouth disease		Disease limited to one or more zones		Absent (since Unknown)	
Rabies		Disease limited to one or more zones		Disease limited to one or more zones	
Sheep pox and goat pox		Disease limited to one or more zones		Absent (since Unknown)	

Year: 2013 ▾

➤ Kyrgyzstan

➤ Diseases present in the Country

Disease	Domestic		Wild		Note
	Notifiable	Status	Notifiable	Status	
Anthrax	✓	Disease limited to one or more zones	✗	Absent (since Unknown)	
Brucellosis (Brucella abortus)	✓	Disease limited to one or more zones	✗	Absent (since Unknown)	
Brucellosis (Brucella melitensis)	✓	Disease limited to one or more zones	✗	Absent (since Unknown)	
Dourine	✓	Disease limited to one or more zones	✗	Absent (since Unknown)	
Echinococcosis/hydatidosis	✓	Disease limited to one or more zones	✗	Absent (since Unknown)	
Equine rhinopneumonitis	✗	Disease limited to one or more zones	✗	Absent (since Unknown)	
Rabies	✓	Disease limited to one or more zones	✓	Disease limited to one or more zones	
Sheep pox and goat pox	✓	Disease present	✗	Absent (since Unknown)	

Year: 2014 ▾

➤ Kyrgyzstan

➤ Diseases present in the Country

Disease	Domestic		Wild		Note
	Notifiable	Status	Notifiable	Status	
Brucellosis (Brucella abortus)	✓	Disease limited to one or more zones	✗	Absent (since Unknown)	
Brucellosis (Brucella melitensis)	✓	Disease limited to one or more zones	✗	Absent (since Unknown)	
Dourine	✓	Disease limited to one or more zones	✗	Absent (since Unknown)	
Echinococcus granulosus (Infection with)	✓	Disease limited to one or more zones	✗	Absent (since Unknown)	N
Echinococcus granulosus (Infection with)	✓	Disease limited to one or more zones	✗	Absent (since Unknown)	N
Echinococcus multilocularis (Infection with)	✓	Disease limited to one or more zones	✗	Absent (since Unknown)	N
Echinococcus multilocularis (Infection with)	✓	Disease limited to one or more zones	✗	Absent (since Unknown)	N
Foot and mouth disease	✓	Disease limited to one or more zones	✗	Absent (since Unknown)	N
Foot and mouth disease	✓	Disease limited to one or more zones	✗	Absent (since Unknown)	
Rabies	✓	Disease limited to one or more zones	✓	Disease limited to one or more zones	

Year: 2015 ▾

➤ Kyrgyzstan

NOTE: This information is based only on a single six-monthly report Jan-Jun

➤ Diseases present in the Country

Disease	Domestic		Wild		Note
	Notifiable	Status	Notifiable	Status	
Anthrax	✓	Disease limited to one or more zones	✗	Absent (since Unknown)	
Brucellosis (Brucella abortus)	✓	Disease limited to one or more zones	✗	Absent (since Unknown)	
Brucellosis (Brucella melitensis)	✓	Disease limited to one or more zones	✗	Absent (since Unknown)	
Dourine	✓	Disease limited to one or more zones	✗	Absent (since Unknown)	
Echinococcus granulosus (Infection with)	✓	Disease limited to one or more zones	✗	Absent (since Unknown)	
Echinococcus multilocularis (Infection with)	✓	Disease limited to one or more zones	✗	Absent (since Unknown)	
Rabies	✓	Disease limited to one or more zones	✓	Disease limited to one or more zones	
Sheep pox and goat pox	✓	Disease limited to one or more zones	✗	Absent (since Unknown)	

Diseases that occurred in domestic animals in previous years

Disease	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
American foulbrood of honey bees			✗			
Anthrax	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Brucellosis (B. abortus)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Brucellosis (B. melitensis)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dourine	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Echinococcus granulosus (Infection with)					✓	✓
Echinococcus multilocularis (Infection with)					✓	✓
Echinococcosis/hydatidosis	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Equine rhinopneumonitis				✗		
Foot and mouth disease	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Leptospirosis	✓					
Newcastle disease	✓	✓				
Rabies	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sheep pox and goat pox	✗	✗	✓	✓		✓

II.4 Organisation of the evaluation

II.4.A Timetable of the mission

Appendix 3 provides the timetable of the mission and details of the facilities and locations visited by the OIE PVS Team and Appendix 4 provides the international air travel itinerary of team members. The list of persons met has been scanned as a document listed in appendix 5.

II.4.B Categories of sites and sampling for the evaluation

Table 5 lists the categories of site relevant to the evaluation and the number of each category of site in the country. It indicates how many of the sites were visited, in comparison with the suggested sampling framework (“ideal” sampling) recommended in the OIE PVS Manual.

Taking into account the context and the results of the mission, the number and variety of sites visited during the mission can be considered representative. Although it is below the ideal sampling for some categories of sites, there is a clear homogeneity of sites in each category, which make it not necessary to increase the number. Some categories of sites could not be visited (college of veterinary paraprofessionals, wholesaler and producers of veterinary medicines, internal check points), but this does not affect the results of the evaluation as relevant information could be obtained.

Moreover, more than 300 persons from central to field level were met or interviewed during the mission, and the regions of Naryn, Isikul, Osh, Jalal Abad and Batkin where visited.

Appendix 3 provides a detailed list of sites visited and meetings conducted.

Table 5: Site sampling	Terminology or names used in the country	Number of sites	"Ideal" sampling	Actual sampling
GEOGRAPHICAL ZONES OF THE COUNTRY				
Climatic and agro-ecological zone	Valley plain belt (900-1200m), Medium altitude mountain belt (1200-2200m), High altitude belt (2000-3500), Nival belt (above 3500)	4	4	4
ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANISATION OF THE COUNTRY				
1st administrative level	Oblast	7	7	5
2nd administrative level	Rayon	40	10	8
3rd administrative level	Ail okmotu	462	23	3
Urban entities	Cities and town	2	2	2
VETERINARY SERVICES ORGANISATION AND STRUCTURE				
Central (Federal/National) VS	State Inspectorate for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Safety	1	1	1
Internal division of the central VS	Laboratory, Border Control, AH, VPH, administration	5	5	5
2 nd level of the VS	Oblast and city inspectorates	7 + 2	9	5+1
3 rd level of the VS	Rayon units	40	10	8
Veterinary organisations (VSB, unions...)	Veterinary Chamber, Private Veterinarian Association	2	2	2
FIELD ANIMAL HEALTH NETWORK				
Field level of the VS (animal health)	Private practitioners			
Private veterinary sector	Private practitioners	1900	45	200
Other sites (dip tanks, crush pens....)	Animal burial sites for organs and dead animals	83	10	2
VETERINARY MEDICINES & BIOLOGICALS				
Production sector	"Biovit"	1	1	0
Import and wholesale sector		5	5	0
Retail sector	Veterinary pharmacies	252	15	5
VETERINARY LABORATORIES				
National labs	National Center for the Control of Veterinary Medicines and Biologicals, Republican Center of Veterinary Diagnostics and Expertise, Kyrgyz Research Institute of Veterinary named after A. Duisheev	3	3	3
Regional and local labs	Oblast, inter rayon and rayon Centers of Veterinary Diagnostics and Expertise	7+20	10	6
Associated, accredited and other labs	Market labs for quality control and food safety	50?	10	5
ANIMAL AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS MOVEMENT CONTROL				
Bordering countries	China, the Republic of Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan	4	4	3
Airports and ports border posts	Manas (Bishkek) and Osh airports	2	2	2
Main terrestrial border posts	external to the EEU	8	8	3
Minor terrestrial border posts	internal to the EEU	7	7	1
Quarantine stations for import				
Internal check points	Internal veterinary check points	3	3	0
Live animal markets		77	10	1
Zones, compartments, export quarantines		0	0	

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION OF ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS				
Export slaughterhouse	-	-		
National market slaughterhouses		4	4	1
Local market slaughterhouse		112	10	4
Slaughter areas/slabs/points				
On farm or butcher's slaughtering sites				
Processing sites (milk, meat, eggs, etc)	Dairy farms-54 Meat processing plants -4 Sausage processing -43 Poultry farms -3 Dumpling processing -18 Small poultry farms -28			1
Retail outlets (butchers, shops, restaurants)	Meat shops and booths -866 Trade units for livestock products-383	1249	35	3
TRAINING AND RESEARCH ORGANISATIONS				
Veterinary university	Kyrgyz National Agrarian University, Manas Kyrgyz and Turkish University, Djalal-Abad State Agrarian University	3	3	2
Veterinary paraprofessional schools	Veterinary colleges and lyceums	5	5	0
Veterinary research organisations	Kyrgyz Scientific and Research Veterinary Institute under KNAU; Biotechnology Institute NAS KR	2	2	1
STAKEHOLDERS' ORGANISATIONS				
Agricultural Chamber / organisation	Sheep and goat association Two meat processing associations	3	3	0
National livestock farmers organisations	National small ruminant farmer organisation	1	1	0
Local livestock farmers organisations	Pastoral committees	457	10	2
Other stakeholder organisations	Meat processing organisation	2	2	0
Consumer organisations				

PART III: RESULTS OF THE EVALUATION & GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

This evaluation identifies the strengths and weaknesses of the veterinary services, and makes general recommendations.

FUNDAMENTAL COMPONENTS

- 1. HUMAN PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES**
- 2. TECHNICAL AUTHORITY AND CAPABILITY**
- 3. INTERACTION WITH INTERESTED PARTIES**
- 4. ACCESS TO MARKETS**

The activities of the Veterinary services are recognised by the international community and by OIE Members as a '**global public good**'. Accordingly, it is essential that each country acknowledges the importance of the role and responsibilities of its Veterinary Services and gives them the human and financial resources needed to fulfil their responsibilities.

This OIE PVS Evaluation examined each critical competency under the 4 fundamental components, listed strengths and weaknesses where applicable, and established a current level of advancement for each critical competency. Evidences supporting this level are listed in appendix 6. General recommendations were provided where relevant.

The current level of advancement for each critical competency is shown in cells **shadowed in yellow** in the table.

III.1. Fundamental component I: human, physical and financial resources

This component of the evaluation concerns the institutional and financial sustainability of the VS as evidenced by the level of professional/technical and financial resources available and the capacity to mobilize these resources. It comprises fourteen critical competencies:

Critical competencies:

Section I-1	Professional and technical staffing of the Veterinary Services
	A. Veterinary and other professionals (university qualification)
	B. Veterinary para-professionals and other technical personnel
Section I-2	Competencies of veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals
	A. Professional competencies of veterinarians
	B. Competencies of veterinary para-professionals
Section I-3	Continuing education
Section I-4	Technical independence
Section I-5	Stability of structures and sustainability of policies
Section I-6	Coordination capability of the VS
	A. Internal coordination (chain of command)
	B. External coordination
Section I-7	Physical resources
Section I-8	Operational funding
Section I-9	Emergency funding
Section I-10	Capital investment
Section I-11	Management of resources and operations

Terrestrial Code References:

Points 1-7, 9 and 14 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Professional judgement / Independence / Impartiality / Integrity / Objectivity / Veterinary legislation / General organisation / Procedures and standards / Human and financial resources.

Point 4 of Article 3.2.1. on General considerations.

Point 1 of Article 3.2.2. on Scope.

Points 1 and 2 of Article 3.2.3. on Evaluation criteria for the organisational structure of the Veterinary Services.

Point 2 of Article 3.2.4. on Evaluation criteria for quality system: "Where the Veterinary Services undergoing evaluation... than on the resource and infrastructural components of the services".

Article 3.2.5. on Evaluation criteria for human resources.

Points 1-3 of Article 3.2.6. on Evaluation criteria for material resources: Financial / Administrative / Technical.

Points 3 and Sub-point d) of Point 4 of Article 3.2.10. on Performance assessment and audit programmes: Compliance / In-Service training and development programme for staff.

Article 3.2.12. on Evaluation of the veterinary statutory body.

Points 1-5 and 9 of Article 3.2.14. on Organisation and structure of Veterinary Services / National information on human resources / Financial management information / Administration details / Laboratory services / Performance assessment and audit programmes.

		Levels of advancement	
I-1 Professional and technical staffing of the Veterinary Services	PVS 2007 I-1A	1	<i>The majority and other professional positions are not occupied by appropriately qualified personnel at central and state / provincial levels.</i>
<i>The appropriate staffing of the VS to allow for veterinary and technical functions to be undertaken efficiently and effectively.</i>	Gap target 2008	4	<i>There is a systematic approach to defining job descriptions and competencies for veterinarians and other professionals.</i>
A. Veterinary and other professionals (university qualification)		1	The majority of veterinary and other professional positions are not occupied by appropriately qualified personnel.
		2	The majority of veterinary and other professional positions are occupied by appropriately qualified personnel at central and state / provincial levels.
	PVS 2016	3	The majority of veterinary and other professional positions are occupied by appropriately qualified personnel at local (field) levels.
		4	There is a systematic approach to defining job descriptions and formal appointment procedures for veterinarians and other professionals.
		5	There are effective management procedures for performance assessment of veterinarians and other professionals.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): H7; E3, 4;

Findings:

In Kyrgyzstan, usually, the distinction between veterinarians (doctors) and veterinary para-professionals (often called “veterinary specialists”) is not done systematically, neither in statistics, nor in roles, functions or in responsibilities.

In the public sector, there are around 900 veterinary staff, with probably around half being veterinarians. A third of staff is in Bishkek in the different units. There are around 3 veterinarians in each oblast and rayon. The rest of staff is at border inspection or on site for food inspection. Their functions are mainly administrative tasks (data reporting, contracts with private veterinary staff, etc) and inspection (VPH). Public veterinary staff is also present in some Ail Okmutu, working with private veterinary staff, the Pastoral Committee or food inspection staff.

There are around 1900 private veterinary practitioners registered in the country, out of which around 700 are veterinarians (doctors). Their distribution is almost in each Ail Okmutu. Although they are private and use their own logistics, their main activity is to implement the disease control plans defined by the government for priority diseases (for which they receive vaccines and reagents) and for which they should receive payment by the farmers.

Strengths:

- Veterinarians are presents at all levels of the VS.

Weaknesses:

- There is no clear data on their exact distribution by functions and sites;
- There is recurrent confusion between veterinarians and veterinary para professionals;
- Many veterinarians are not working in their profession, as the income is too low.

Recommendations:

- Develop adequate job descriptions at all levels according to the current VS structure;
- Provide a clear distribution presentation of veterinarians by function and location.

		Levels of advancement	
I-1 Professional and technical staffing of the Veterinary Services	PVS 2007 I-1B	2	<i>The majority of veterinary and other professional positions are occupied by appropriately qualified personnel at the field level.</i>
<i>The appropriate staffing of the VS to allow for veterinary and technical functions to be undertaken efficiently and effectively.</i>	Gap target 2008	2	<i>The majority of technical positions at central and state / provincial levels are occupied by personnel holding technical qualifications.</i>
B. Veterinary para-professionals and other technical personnel		1	The majority of technical positions are not occupied by personnel holding appropriate qualifications.
		2	The majority of technical positions at central and state / provincial levels are occupied by personnel holding appropriate qualifications.
	PVS 2016	3	The majority of technical positions at local (field) levels are occupied by personnel holding appropriate qualifications.
		4	The majority of technical positions are effectively supervised on a regular basis.
		5	There are effective management procedures for formal appointment and performance assessment of veterinary para-professionals.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): H7; E3,4;

Findings:

In Kyrgyzstan, usually, the distinction between veterinarians (doctors) and veterinary para-professionals (often called “veterinary specialists”) is not systematically done, neither in statistics, nor in roles, functions or in responsibilities.

In the public sector, there are around 900 veterinary staff, with probably around half being veterinary para-professionals. At Oblast and Rayon levels, they are usually working with veterinarians, but their effective supervision is not clearly defined and sometimes not existing. Their functions are mainly administrative tasks (data reporting, etc) and inspection (VPH). Public veterinary staff is also present in some Ail Okmutu, working with private veterinary staff, the Pastoral Committee or food inspection staff.

There are around 1900 private veterinary practitioners registered in the country, out of which around 1200 are veterinary para-professionals. They are present almost in each Ail Okmutu. They work completely independently and without supervision of veterinarians. They have the same functions and rights, including official delegation.

Strengths:

- Veterinary para-professionals are presents at all levels of the VS.

Weaknesses:

- There is no clear data on their exact distribution by functions and sites;
- There is recurrent confusion between veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals;
- Many veterinary para-professionals are unemployed.

Recommendations:

- Develop adequate job descriptions at all levels according to the current VS structure;
- Provide clear distribution of veterinary paraprofessionals by function and location;
- Describe functions and procedures of effective direct supervision by veterinarians.

I-2 Competencies of veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals	Levels of advancement				
	PVS 2007			-	
<i>The capability of the VS to efficiently carry out their veterinary and technical functions; measured by the qualifications of their personnel in veterinary and technical positions.</i>	Gap target 2008	3	<i>The veterinarians' practices, knowledge and attitudes usually allow undertaking all professional/technical activities of the VS (e.g. epidemiological surveillance, early warning, public health, etc.).</i>		
A. Professional competencies of veterinarians including the OIE Day 1 competencies		1	The veterinarians' practices, knowledge and attitudes are of a variable standard that usually allow for elementary clinical and administrative activities of the VS.		
		2	The veterinarians' practices, knowledge and attitudes are of a uniform standard that usually allow for accurate and appropriate clinical and administrative activities of the VS.		
	PVS 2016	3	The veterinarians' practices, knowledge and attitudes usually allow undertaking all professional/technical activities of the VS (e.g. epidemiological surveillance, early warning, public health, etc.).		
		4	The veterinarians' practices, knowledge and attitudes usually allow undertaking specialised activities as may be needed by the VS.		
		5	The veterinarians' practices, knowledge and attitudes are subject to regular updating, or international harmonisation, or evaluation.		

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): H2,3; P7-14, 36-41, 45;

Findings:

There are 3 veterinary faculties in Kyrgyzstan. The highest number of students are educated at the Kyrgyz National Agrarian University in Bishkek, fewer at the Manas Kyrgyz and Turkish University and at the public Djalal-Abad State Agrarian University. The total number of graduates is around 100 per year. The team visited two establishments.

The National Agrarian University is apparently provided with adequate staff but lacks appropriate infrastructures, especially for clinical work. The 6 departments of this university are anatomy and physiology, surgery and obstetrics, internal animal diseases, infectious diseases, veterinary and sanitary expertise and pathology, biotechnology and chemistry. External funding has been provided to re-build the amphitheatre and to provide 2 vehicles for external clinical visits. An OIE twinning project is expected to be established with Barcelona as a result of the last OIE specific mission on Education. The National Agrarian University entered in the self-evaluation process, using accreditation standards of an American veterinary association.

Opened in 2008, the veterinary faculty of the Turkish University, while smallest (around 15 students graduated per year), is offering a curriculum compliant with international standards, better adapted to the requirements of the veterinary profession. It is seeking for EAEVE recognition. Currently in temporary premises, the faculty will move to new premises in the end of 2016.

In the field, veterinarians do very little (if any) clinical examination, diagnostics and analysis of information. They rather act as technicians performing only basic tasks to support the implementation of national AH programmes. This obviously limits the responsibility of veterinarians in animal diseases surveillance and early detection and hinders, notification of diseases and significant events to the VS.

Many veterinarians are unemployed in the country. At the same time, as earnings are very limited, there is no veterinarian in some rural areas. Rather than tackling the problem of earnings by providing relevant incentives, so far the solution proposed by the Veterinary Faculty of the Agrarian University and government, supported by donors, was to increase the number of veterinarians by selecting 140 students from specific locations and providing them with free veterinary education. In compensation, they should return to their home-region and work there for 3 years.

Strengths:

- Initiated review of curriculum and twinning at the Agrarian University;
- Possible leadership in quality of training for the region by the Turkish University.

Weaknesses:

- Over-production of veterinarians compared to the national needs, leading to a high unemployment rate;
- Absence of collaboration with VSB for curriculum and continuing education;
- Inadequate infrastructures for clinical practice of the students;
- Lack of specialised training on veterinary public health.

Recommendations:

- Reduce the number of graduated students, to adapt it to the real needs of the country;
- Implement relevant twinning programmes, including exchanges of students and teachers;
- Enter formal evaluation systems (e.g. with EAEVE);
- Provide specialised training on VPH for some staff in an OIE collaborating centre.

I-2 Competencies of veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals <i>The capability of the VS to efficiently carry out their veterinary and technical functions; measured by the qualifications of their personnel in veterinary and technical positions.</i>	Levels of advancement	
	PVS 2007	
Gap target 2008	3	<i>The training of veterinary para-professionals is of a uniform standard that allows the development of only basic specific competencies.</i>
	1	The majority of veterinary para-professionals have no formal entry-level training.
	2	The training of veterinary para-professionals is of a variable standard and allows the development of only basic competencies.
	3	The training of veterinary para-professionals is of a uniform standard that allows the development of only basic specific competencies.
	4	The training of veterinary para-professionals is of a uniform standard that allows the development of some advanced competencies (e.g. meat inspection).
	5	The training of veterinary para-professionals is of a uniform standard and is subject to regular evaluation and/or updating.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): only based on interviews

Findings:

The veterinary para-professionals are trained in Veterinary colleges of the National Agrarian University. They usually receive a 3 year training.

The mission could not visit these training institutions, examine the curriculum or collect data. However, during field visit, the attitude, practice and knowledge of veterinary para-professionals was estimated during interviews. It appears to be of uniform standard and coherent with technical qualifications required for the basic functions.

The problem is not the training, but the fact that veterinary para-professionals are authorised to implement functions that would require the competence of veterinarians, such as for diagnostics, clinical work, etc.

Strengths:

- Uniform and basic technical qualification.

Weaknesses:

- Probably excessive number of trainees leading to high unemployment rate.

Recommendations:

- Reduce the number of trainees to adjust it to the needs of the country, and request an evaluation of the curriculum and education system;
- Develop specific trainings for veterinary para-professionals specialised in food inspection, border inspection and laboratory work.

I-3 Continuing education (CE) ²	Levels of advancement		
	PVS 2007 I-2	1	The Veterinary Service has no access to continuing veterinary, professional or technical education
	Gap target 2008	3	The VS have access to continuing education that is reviewed annually and updated as necessary, but it is implemented for less than 50% of the relevant personnel.
	PVS 2016	1	The VS have no access to veterinary, professional or technical CE.
		2	The VS have access to CE (internal and/or external programmes) on an irregular basis but it does not take into account needs, or new information or understanding.
		3	The VS have access to CE that is reviewed annually and updated as necessary, but it is implemented only for some categories of the relevant personnel.
		4	The VS have access to CE that is reviewed annually and updated as necessary, and it is implemented for all categories of the relevant personnel.
		5	The VS have up-to-date CE that is implemented for all relevant personnel and is subject to regular evaluation of effectiveness.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): H2,3; VSB website, interviews

Findings:

An important step has been made since 2007 with significant external support providing Kyrgyzstan with concrete projects for improvement of continuing education. The different programmes funded by donors provide continuing education on an irregular basis on topics relevant to their programmes. However, through interviews made, it was noted that during the past years, most of staff of all levels in the public as well as in the private sector, seems to have received continuing education in their relevant field of competence. CE is also provided by Russia in relevant fields (e.g. quality control of veterinary medicines, border inspection), in the framework of the integration to the EEU.

The National Agrarian University started a process of E-learning continuing education and an E-learning programme with the University of Maryland. At the same time, the VSB has initiated CE programmes. No coordination has been established between the two bodies.

Strengths:

- Clear changes have been seen, since the last evaluation, thanks to external support;
- Most staff have had regular access to CE during the last 3 years.

Weaknesses:

- The financing and planning of CE for relevant staff depend on external resources.

Recommendations:

- Intensify efforts on CE by adequate planning and coordination between veterinary faculties, VS, VSB, focusing on official programmes and future needs.

² Continuing education includes Continuous Professional Development (CPD) for veterinary, professional and technical personnel.

		Levels of advancement	
I-4 Technical independence		PVS 2007 I-3	1 <i>The technical decisions made by the Veterinary Service are almost always based on non-scientific considerations</i>
<i>The capability of the VS to carry out their duties with autonomy and free from commercial, financial, hierarchical and political influences that may affect technical decisions in a manner contrary to the provisions of the OIE (and of the WTO SPS Agreement where applicable).</i>		Gap target 2008	3 <i>The technical decisions are based on scientific evidence but are subject to review and possible modification based on non-scientific considerations.</i>
PVS 2016	1		The technical decisions made by the VS are generally not based on scientific considerations.
	2		The technical decisions take into account the scientific evidence, but are routinely modified to conform to non-scientific considerations.
	3		The technical decisions are based on scientific evidence but are subject to review and possible modification based on non-scientific considerations.
	4		The technical decisions are made and implemented in general accordance with the country's OIE obligations (and with the country's WTO SPS Agreement obligations where applicable).
	5		The technical decisions are based only on scientific evidence and are not changed to meet non-scientific considerations

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5):

Findings:

Taking into account the deficiencies of resources, legislation, procedures, data management, and competencies, the technical independence of the VS cannot be ensured at all levels.

The regular changes of CVO and other heads, as well as the changes in institutional organisation of the VS, are also hampering technical independence.

Moreover the low level of salaries in the public veterinary sector and of incomes in the private veterinary sector does not allow credible technical independence.

Strengths:

- Effective network of veterinarians;
- Direct chain of command;
- Development of continuing education;
- Support programmes of donors and OIE missions (legislation).

Weaknesses:

- All weaknesses mentioned in other Critical competencies;

Recommendations:

- Develop a new strategic plan which will focus on stabilising, controlling and certifying the resources and operations.

I-5 Stability of structures and sustainability of policies The capability of the VS structure and/or leadership to implement and sustain policies over time.	Levels of advancement		
	PVS 2007 I-4	1	Substantial changes to the organisational structure of the public sector of the Veterinary Service commonly occur every one or two years.
Gap target 2008	4	There are generally only minor changes in the organisational structure of the public sector of the VS following a change in the political leadership.	
PVS 2016	1	Substantial changes to the organisational structure and/or leadership of the public sector of the VS frequently occur (e.g. annually) resulting in lack of sustainability of policies.	
	2	Sustainability of policies is affected by changes in the political leadership and/or the structure and leadership of VS	
	3	Sustainability of policies is not affected or is slightly affected by changes in the political leadership and/or the structure and leadership of VS.	
	4	Policies are sustained over time through national strategic plans and frameworks and are not affected by changes in the political leadership and/or the structure and leadership of VS	
	5	Policies are sustained over time and the structure and leadership of the VS are stable. Modifications are based on an evaluation process, with positive effects on the sustainability of policies.	

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): former OIE missions and reports

Findings:

Since the last evaluation, regular changes in the structure of the VS and in the management occur almost every 6 months. This affected both the policies and activities of the VS, putting important reforms regularly at stake (e.g. development of the private sector and delegation of work, development of a VSB, legislation, etc.). This instability is also increased by the dependence on external funds to implement important programmes against infectious diseases.

During the last few years, more stability could be noted. The VS have been put in direct relation with the prime minister's office. They could benefit from the recent publication of the veterinary law, which gives a hope to stabilize the structures and policies for the future. Furthermore, the new requirements, after the integration in the EEU, can probably impose a stabilization of structures and policies.

Strengths:

- Current convergent opportunities for stabilisation: new veterinary law, position of the VS directly under prime minister's office and requirements of EEU integration.

Weaknesses:

- Regular changes in leaderships and structures.

Recommendations:

- Undertake necessary institutional reforms, strategic and operational planning, in order to ensure that new policies are sustainable over time and will not be affected by the frequent changes in the structure and position of VS.

I-6 Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services	Levels of advancement			
	PVS 2007 I-5	2	There are informal or irregular coordination mechanisms for some activities, with an unclear chain of command	
A. Internal coordination (chain of command) <i>The capability of the VS to coordinate its resources and activities (public and private sectors) with a clear chain of command, from the central level (the Chief Veterinary Officer), to the field level of the VS in order to implement all national activities relevant for the Codes (i.e. surveillance, disease control and eradication, food safety and early detection and rapid response programmes).</i>	Gap target 2008	4	There are coordination mechanisms with a clear chain of command at the national level for most activities, and these are uniformly implemented throughout the country.	
	PVS 2016	1	There is no formal internal coordination and the chain of command is not clear.	
		2	There are internal coordination mechanisms for some activities but the chain of command is not clear.	
		3	There are internal coordination mechanisms and a clear and effective chain of command for some activities.	
		5	There are internal coordination mechanisms and a clear and effective chain of command at the national level for most activities.	

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): E1,3,4

Findings:

The VS have a mandate covering activities from farm to fork and are organised with a direct chain of command (see organisation chart in part II.3.B of this report) between central level, 7 oblasts (second level), 40 rayons (third level) and field levels (fourth level: private veterinary practitioners with official delegation and public staff on sites).

However, job descriptions are not available for all levels, and there are no clear definitions of duties at each level. Functions and roles are still confusing, focusing on administrative work for planning and monitoring.

Strengths:

- Chain of command exists from top to field for all activities of the VS, including private veterinarians under official delegation.

Weaknesses:

- The different levels of responsibilities are not clearly established.

Recommendations:

- Assign clear functions to the different levels of the VS, for instance:
 - central level: strategic planning of resources and operations, risk analysis, policies and regulations ;
 - oblast level: operational planning, data management, and effective control of activities (including official delegation) ;
 - rayon level: data entry, contracting for official delegation and implementation of sanitary inspection ;
 - implementation of official AH programmes through delegation to private veterinarians .

I-6 Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services	Levels of advancement		
	PVS 2007 I-5	2	<i>There are informal or irregular coordination mechanisms for some activities, with an unclear chain of command</i>
B. External coordination	Gap target 2008 I-6	4	<i>There are coordination mechanisms with a clear chain of command at the national level for most activities, and these are uniformly implemented throughout the country.</i>
<i>The capability of the VS to coordinate its resources and activities (public and private sectors) at all levels with other relevant authorities as appropriate, in order to implement all national activities relevant for OIE Codes (i.e. surveillance, disease control and eradication, food safety and early detection and rapid response programmes). Relevant authorities include other ministries and Competent Authorities, national agencies and decentralised institutions.</i>	PVS 2016	1	There is no external coordination.
		2	There are informal external coordination mechanisms for some activities, but the procedures are not clear and/or external coordination occurs irregularly.
		3	There are formal external coordination mechanisms with clearly described procedures or agreements for some activities and/or sectors.
		4	There are formal external coordination mechanisms with clearly described procedures or agreements at the national level for most activities, and these are uniformly implemented throughout the country.
		5	There are national external coordination mechanisms for all activities and these are periodically reviewed and updated.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): interviews and field visits

Findings:

For all relevant activities, there is coordination with the Ministry of Health, Customs or Police, to implement controls.

A memorandum of understanding is signed between the Ministry of Health and VS, allowing regular exchanges of information between the two institutions (e.g. at rayon level, transmission of data on human cases to the VS). Also, there is a joint National Emergency Committee for epidemics and epizootics. Thanks to health village committees, the VS are informed of human cases of rabies, hydatidosis, brucellosis... In case of positive results on animals, official tests can be performed on people at risk.

At BIPs, VS cooperate with Customs in the control of imported products.

Joined control could be established with Police at roadblocks.

Strengths:

- Formal agreements and procedures of external coordination in most domains.

Weaknesses:

- Deficiencies of data reporting from passive surveillance at slaughterhouses and deficiencies of food inspection in the distribution sector (shops and restaurants) do not allow a good linkage with Ministry of Health (MoH) for food borne diseases or food poisoning.

Recommendations:

- Progressively develop comprehensive data reporting and exchanges on all activities, including all food borne diseases and food poisoning.

I-7 Physical resources		Levels of advancement		
		PVS 2007		-
PVS 2016	Gap target 2008	4	<i>The VS have suitable physical resources at all levels and these are regularly maintained.</i>	
		1	The VS have no or unsuitable physical resources at almost all levels and maintenance of existing infrastructure is poor or non-existent.	
		2	The VS have suitable physical resources at national (central) level and at some regional levels, and maintenance and replacement of obsolete items occurs only occasionally.	
		3	The VS have suitable physical resources at national, regional and some local levels and maintenance and replacement of obsolete items occurs only occasionally.	
		4	The VS have suitable physical resources at all levels and these are regularly maintained.	
		5	The VS have suitable physical resources at all levels (national, sub-national and local levels) and these are regularly maintained and updated as more advanced and sophisticated items become available.	

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): P1-6, 27-35

Findings:

Thanks to the intervention of external funding, the VS received additional equipment at all levels (central, oblast and rayon): telecommunication, information technology (IT), cold chain and transport means. Buildings are generally suitable, although some would still need to be renovated.

1 200 private veterinary practitioners have been equipped with cold chain and small equipment (WB project).

BIPs equipment and building renovation is in process, financed by Russia, thanks to the EEU.

The national laboratory and some other labs benefited from renovation and new equipment under external funding.

Strengths:

- Physical resources have been drastically improved since 2007.

Weaknesses:

- Total dependence on external funding hampers future maintenance and renewal of equipment;
- There is no inventory with detailed distribution of physical resources per function and location.

Recommendations:

- Establish a precise inventory of all physical resources, with their geographical and functional distribution;
- Develop financial procedures for maintenance and renovation of all physical resources.

I-8 Operational funding		Levels of advancement		
<i>The ability of the VS to access financial resources adequate for their continued operations, independent of political pressure.</i>	PVS 2007 I-6	1	<i>Funding for the SVD is neither stable nor clearly defined but depends on resources allocated irregularly.</i>	
	Gap target 2008	3	<i>Funding for the VS is clearly defined and regular, and is adequate for their base operations, but there is no provision for new or expanded operations.</i>	
	PVS 2016	1	Funding for the VS is neither stable nor clearly defined but depends on resources allocated irregularly.	
		2	Funding for the VS is clearly defined and regular, but is inadequate for their required base operations (i.e. disease surveillance, early detection and rapid response and veterinary public health).	
		3	Funding for the VS is clearly defined and regular, and is adequate for their base operations, but there is no provision for new or expanded operations.	
		4	Funding for new or expanded operations is on a case-by-case basis, not always based on risk analysis and/or cost benefit analysis.	
		5	Funding for all aspects of VS activities is adequate; all funding is provided under full transparency and allows for full technical independence, based on risk analysis and/or cost benefit analysis.	

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): E6, E8

Findings:

The operational budget has been stable since some years, at around 4,8 millions €. Salaries represent around 72% of the budget, 13% is for veterinary medicines, and 15% for operations.

Budget 2015	Approved Euros	Approved Soms	Used Euros	Used Soms
Salary	2 452 841	203 585 800	3 418 425	283 729 307
Operations	1 353 331	112 326 500	715 120	59 355 000
Medicinal products (vaccines etc.)	812 311	67 421 800	636 230	52 807 100
Total	4 618 483	383 334 100	4 769 776	395 891 407

According to the CVO, the budget of VS will be increased for the next year (doubled for veterinary medicines). The budget is complemented by financial support of the World Bank project for operations, veterinary medicines, reagents and continuing education.

However, it seems that the constraints of the budget did not allow buying better consumables such as vacutainers for blood sampling, long immunity vaccines for rabies or palatable tablets for dog deworming. It also does not allow the VS to pay the private practitioners for official delegation, forcing farmers to pay compulsory vaccinations or testing.

Strengths:

- Well structured and more regular budget.

Weaknesses:

- Still too much reliance on external funding.

Recommendations:

- Ensure increase and sustainability of operational funding.

		Levels of advancement	
		1	No contingency funding arrangements exist and there is no provision for emergency financial resources.
Gap target 2008		2	Contingency and compensatory funding arrangements with limited resources have been established, but these are inadequate for expected emergency situations (including emerging issues)..
PVS 2016		1	No funding arrangements exist and there is no provision for emergency financial resources.
		2	Funding arrangements with limited resources have been established, but these are inadequate for expected emergency situations (including emerging issues).
		3	Funding arrangements with limited resources have been established; additional resources for emergencies may be approved but approval is through a political process.
		4	Funding arrangements with adequate resources have been established, but in an emergency situation, their operation must be agreed through a non-political process on a case-by-case basis.
		5	Funding arrangements with adequate resources have been established and their rules of operation documented and agreed with interested parties.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5):

Findings:

No emergency funds are available for the VS.

Strengths:

- The National Emergency Committee for epidemics and epizootics could probably mobilize funds.

Weaknesses:

- No emergency fund.

Recommendations:

- Ensure that the legislation includes a provision to ease the financing in case of an emergency situation, including compensation for farmers (progressive).

I-10 Capital investment			Levels of advancement	
The capability of the VS to access funding for basic and additional investments (material and non material) that lead to a sustained improvement in the VS operational infrastructure.	PVS 2007 I-8	2	<i>The Veterinary Service occasionally develops proposals and secures funding for improvements in infrastructure and operations through extraordinary allocations.</i>	
	Gap target 2008	3	<i>The VS regularly secure funding for improvements in infrastructure and operations, through extraordinary allocations from the national budget or from other sources, but these are allocated with constraints on their use</i>	
		1	There is no capability to establish, maintain or improve the operational infrastructure of the VS.	
		2	The VS occasionally develops proposals and secures funding for the establishment, maintenance or improvement of operational infrastructure but this is normally through extraordinary allocations.	
	PVS 2016	3	The VS regularly secures funding for maintenance and improvements of operational infrastructure, through allocations from the national budget or from other sources, but there are constraints on the use of these allocations.	
		4	The VS routinely secures adequate funding for the necessary maintenance and improvement in operational infrastructure.	
		5	The VS systematically secures adequate funding for the necessary improvements in operational infrastructure, including with participation from interested parties as required.	

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): E6

Findings:

As mentioned in CC I.7, most of investments made in the VS in the last years depend on external funding. Although the national budget has some provisions for maintenance and repair, they appear to be limited and insufficient, and are not based on a sound analysis of the needs, but on budget constraints.

Strengths:

- External funding will continue for the next years;
- Accountability system includes some provisions for investments.

Weaknesses:

- National budget for investments, maintenance and repair are insufficient and do not allow for new operations;
- No provision for investments in specialised education required for VPH.

Recommendations:

- Establish adequate accounting rules to ensure independence of national budget for maintenance and repairs of existing infrastructure;
- Develop investment plan for new operations, seeking for external funding;
- If necessary, request an OIE gap analysis;

I-11 Management of resources and operations <i>The capability of the VS to document and manage their resources and operations in order to analyse, plan and improve both efficiency and effectiveness.</i>	Levels of advancement				
	PVS 2007	Gap target 2008	1	2	3
			-	-	
	PVS 2016		1 The VS do not have adequate records or documented procedures to allow appropriate management of resources and operations	2 The VS have adequate records and/or documented procedures but do not use these for management, analysis, control or planning.	3 The VS have adequate records, documentation and management systems and use these to a limited extent for the control of efficiency and effectiveness
			4 The VS regularly analyse records and documented procedures to improve efficiency and effectiveness	5 The VS have fully effective management systems, which are regularly audited and permit a proactive continuous improvement of efficiency and effectiveness.	

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): P70, P1,79,81,72

Findings:

Inherited from the former Soviet system, there is a tradition to systematically document activities, with regular weekly, monthly/quarterly and annual reports to higher levels, in the form of registers, forms and certificates.

Recently, this system has been computerized databases for animal disease reporting (NADIS-National Animal Disease Information System, RADIS-Regional Animal Disease Information System and DOGS-Dogs identification). A veterinary public health database is shared with the Ministry of Economy.

SOPs and regulations are available in BIPs and usually in laboratories.

Registers are available at all levels and for all activities, even for private practitioners.

Strengths:

- The documentation system covers all the activities.

Weaknesses:

- Too heavy and not directly exploitable written reporting system in registers;
- The documentation system doesn't allows to focus on objectives and results, in order to have an efficiency and effectiveness analysis of the work done: it is focused on justifying that the activity is meeting the requirements of the plan;
- Documentation systems of the different activities recorded are not organized in a way permitting data cross.

Recommendations:

- Harmonize and simplify documentation systems and database;
- Work on the consistency of the whole system to allow controls of effectiveness, analyse efficiency, cost/benefit analysis, and develop risk analysis.

III.2 Fundamental component II: Technical authority and capability

This component of the evaluation concerns the authority and capability of the VS to develop and apply sanitary measures and science-based procedures supporting those measures. It comprises eighteen critical competencies.

For all sections of this chapter, the critical competency includes collaboration with relevant authorities, including other ministries and Competent Authorities, national agencies and decentralised institutions that share authority or have mutual interest in relevant areas.

Critical competencies:

Section II-1	Veterinary laboratory diagnosis
	A. Access to veterinary laboratory diagnosis
	B. Suitability of national laboratory infrastructures
Section II-2	Laboratory quality assurance
Section II-3	Risk analysis
Section II-4	Quarantine and border security
Section II-5	Epidemiological surveillance and early detection
	A. Passive Epidemiological surveillance
	B. Active Epidemiological surveillance
Section II-6	Emergency response
Section II-7	Disease prevention, control and eradication
Section II-8	Food safety
	A. Regulation, authorisation and inspection of establishments for production, processing and distribution of food of animal origin
	B. Ante and post mortem inspection at abattoirs and associated premises
	C. Inspection of collection, processing and distribution of products of animal origin
Section II-9	Veterinary medicines and biologicals
Section II-10	Residue testing
Section II-11	Animal feed safety
Section II-12	Identification and traceability
	A. Animal identification and movement control
	B. Identification and traceability of products of animal origin
Section II-13	Animal welfare

Terrestrial Code References:

- Chapter 1.4. on Animal health surveillance.
- Chapter 1.5. on Surveillance for arthropod vectors of animal diseases.
- Chapter 2.1. on Import risk analysis.
- Points 6, 7 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General Organisation / Procedures and standards.
- Point 1 of Article 3.2.4. on Evaluation criteria for quality systems.
- Point 3 of Article 3.2.6. on Evaluation criteria for material resources: Technical.
- Points 1 and 2 of Article 3.2.7. on Legislation and functional capabilities: Animal health, animal welfare and veterinary public health / Export/import inspection.
- Points 1-3 of Article 3.2.8. on Animal health controls: Animal health status / Animal health control / National animal disease reporting systems.
- Points 1-5 of Article 3.2.9. on Veterinary public health controls: Food hygiene / Zoonoses / Chemical residue testing programmes / Veterinary medicines/ Integration between animal health controls and veterinary public health.
- Sub-point f) of Point 4 of Article 3.2.10. on Veterinary Services administration: Formal linkages with sources of independent scientific expertise.
- Points 2 and 5-7 of Article 3.2.14. on National information on human resources / Laboratory services / Veterinary legislation, regulations and functional capabilities / Animal health and veterinary public health controls.
- Article 3.4.12. on Human food production chain.
- Chapter 4.1. on General principles on identification and traceability of live animals.
- Chapter 4.2. on Design and implementation of identification systems to achieve animal traceability.
- Chapter 4.12. on Disposal of dead animal.
- Chapter 6.2. on Control of biological hazards of animal health and public health importance through ante- and post-mortem meat inspection.
- Chapter 6.3. on Control of hazards of animal health and public health importance in animal feed.
- Chapters 6.6. to 6.10. on Antimicrobial resistance.
- Chapter 7.1. Introduction to the recommendations for animal welfare.
- Chapter 7.2. Transport of animals by sea.
- Chapter 7.3. Transport of animals by land.
- Chapter 7.4. Transport of animals by air.
- Chapter 7.5. Slaughter of animals.
- Chapter 7.6. Killing of animals for disease control purposes.

II-1 Veterinary laboratory diagnosis	Levels of advancement			
	PVS 2007 II-1	1	Disease Diagnosis is almost always conducted by clinical means only, with laboratory diagnosis capability hampered by outdated laboratory equipment and techniques.	
A. Access to veterinary laboratory diagnosis <i>The authority and capability of the VS to have access to laboratory diagnosis in order to identify and record pathogenic agents, including those relevant for public health, that can adversely affect animals and animal products.</i>	Gap target 2008 II-1	3	For diseases of zoonotic or economic importance not present in the country, but known to exist in the region or which could enter the country, the VS can collect samples and ship them to a laboratory which results in a correct diagnosis.	
	PVS 2016	1	Disease diagnosis is almost always conducted by clinical means only, with no access to and use of a laboratory to obtain a correct diagnosis.	
		2	For major zoonoses and diseases of national economic importance, the VS have access to and use a laboratory to obtain a correct diagnosis.	
		3	For other zoonoses and diseases present in the country, the VS have access to and use a laboratory to obtain a correct diagnosis.	
		4	For diseases of zoonotic or economic importance not present in the country, but known to exist in the region and/ or that could enter the country, the VS have access to and use a laboratory to obtain a correct diagnosis.	
		5	In the case of new and emerging diseases in the region or world, the VS have access to and use a network of national or international reference laboratories (e.g. an OIE Reference Laboratory) to obtain a correct diagnosis.	

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): interviews and visits, notification to OIE

Findings:

The field veterinarians (private and public) have access to a wide range of analysis (serology, bacteriology, virology, parasitology...) in the national network. Veterinarians directly bring the samples to the laboratories. According to interview, if necessary (inadequate equipment or confirmation analysis required), the laboratories can refer to better-equipped laboratories, either within the country or abroad (reference laboratories as ARIAH OIE in Vladimir or laboratory in Vilnius). Thus, during the Highly Pathogen Avian Influenza outbreaks around the world, samples have been sent abroad for confirmation diagnostic.

Strengths:

- Good range of laboratories accessible in the country;
- Accessibility to laboratories outside the country, or reference laboratories abroad.

Weaknesses:

- Lack of organization to ease shipping of samples;
- Using old methods for sampling kits and transportation with reusable glass tubes, imposing a cost of transportation and manpower which cannot fit with a national programme;
- Lack of initiative of private veterinarians to initiate laboratory analysis on their own (they mostly rely on the plan and don't initiate diagnostics).

Recommendations:

- Reorganise sampling methods, kits and transportation to laboratories;
- Develop skills of veterinarians for clinical diagnosis and submission of samples to laboratories for confirmation.

II-1 Veterinary laboratory diagnosis B. Suitability of national laboratory infrastructures <i>The sustainability, effectiveness and efficiency of the national (public and private) laboratory infrastructures to service the needs of the VS.</i>	Levels of advancement	
	PVS 2007	-
	Gap target 2008	-
PVS 2016	1	The national laboratory infrastructure does not meet the need of the VS.
	2	The national laboratory infrastructure meets partially the needs of the VS, but is not entirely sustainable, as organisational deficiencies with regard to the effective and efficient management of resources and infrastructure (including maintenance) are apparent
	3	The national laboratory infrastructure generally meets the needs of the VS. Resources and organisation appear to be managed effectively and efficiently, but their regular funding is inadequate to support a sustainable and regularly maintained infrastructure
	4	The national laboratory infrastructure generally meets the needs of the VS and is subject to timely maintenance programmes but needs new investments in certain aspects (e.g. accessibility to laboratories, number or type of analyses).
	5	The national laboratory infrastructure meets the needs of the VS, and is sustainable and regularly audited.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): H8, P1-6, 27-33,35,52

Findings:

The country relies on 3 national veterinary diagnostics and expertise laboratories (2 in Bishkek and 1 in Osh city), among which 2 should soon be established as national reference laboratories. There are also 27 local laboratories (zonal, inter rayon and rayon Centers of Veterinary Diagnostics and Expertise) within the 40 rayons, with bacteriology, virology, serology and parasitology units (some also cover food safety and quality). Food markets are equipped with internal laboratories in charge of food analyses (for products of animal and vegetal origin). They do systematic analysis on the meat to be sold in the market and mostly quality analysis on milk and dairy products, eggs and other products of animal origin.

National laboratories have benefited from external funding and are adequately equipped (the equipment is still in process for Osh).

BIPs are also being equipped with laboratory capacity, which appears to be useless from a sanitary point of view (only physical measures or sampling are really possible at BIPs)

The mission visited laboratories of different types: 2 at national level, 6 at oblast and rayon level, 5 in markets, and 3 at border inspection posts.

The units are provided with necessary equipment, with SOPs and registries for regular recording and analysis of results. A programme on laboratory reporting is to be implemented in the next future.

Reorganization is in process in local laboratories to keep only part of the activities and delegate more to reference laboratories (quality researches, with enough capacity, equipment and staff). The idea would be to keep 2 reference laboratories with full capacity (Osh and Bishkek), 5 labs of middle capacity in the other oblasts, and to limit the remaining labs to serology.

Most of the analyses are done according to the national disease or food safety official programmes, very few demands come from practitioners' initiative. Quite a number of the analyses rely on rapid tests.

Strengths:

- Good new equipment provided by external funding;
- The facilities of the laboratories visited are clean;
- There is a plan to modernise the laboratory network on the sustainable basis;
- The old techniques maintained in the laboratories are well known by the staff;
- Personnel is trained on the use of new techniques.

Weaknesses:

- The number of certain tests remains low, probably inadequate to maintain adequate skills the staff;
- No capacity for anatomic-pathology or chromatography around the country;
- Sampling kits, methods and transportation induce doubts on quality of sampling;
- Old methods and equipment;
- Limited capacity in food safety;
- The use of old methods poses biosecurity risks when manipulating dangerous pathogens (anthrax, rabies...).

Recommendations:

- Define more clearly the role of the different laboratories;
- Reorganize the laboratory network, possibly with a support of an OIE PVS Pathway Laboratory mission in order to determine a strategy for sustainable and effective laboratory network;
- Ensure capacity of anatomic-pathology and biochemistry in central veterinary laboratories (see residue testing II-10);
- Train field veterinarians for necropsy and taking adequate samples;
- Reorganize the sampling methods and use modern kits and labelling methods of samples for national programmes;
- Implement a laboratory information system, which should ideally be connected with the RADIS/NADIS databases.

II-2 Laboratory quality assurance <i>The quality of laboratories (that conduct diagnostic testing or analysis for chemical residues, antimicrobial residues, toxins, or tests for, biological efficacy, etc.) as measured by the use of formal QA systems including, but not limited to, participation in relevant proficiency testing programmes.</i>	Levels of advancement				
	PVS 2007		-		
PVS 2016	Gap target 2008	2	<i>Some laboratories used by the public sector VS are using formal QA systems.</i>		
		1	No laboratories used by the public sector VS are using formal QA systems.		
		2	Some laboratories used by the public sector VS are using formal QA systems.		
		3	All laboratories used by the public sector VS are using formal QA systems.		
		4	All the laboratories used by the public sector VS and most or all private laboratories are using formal QA systems.		
		5	All the laboratories used by the public sector VS and most or all private laboratories are using formal QA programmes that meet OIE, ISO 17025, or equivalent QA standard guidelines.		

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): P1,54

Findings:

The 3 divisions of national laboratories are ISO 17025 certified (2 for virology, 1 for food safety and research of residues of antibiotics).

The certification process of laboratories is on its way and quality assurance is mainly done on rapid tests.

SOPs in laboratories are developed, written, registered and implemented, with regular paper registration.

Strengths:

- Strong will of improvement of the quality of analysis through a certification process;
- Cleanliness of laboratories;
- Dedication of staff.

Weaknesses:

- Registration of samples received in the laboratories is done on paper and doesn't allow to analyse the distribution of the different clients, submissions, samples and tests performed by the laboratories.

Recommendations:

- Continue laboratory certification, starting with those responsible for confirmatory testing;
- If not able to implement a laboratory information system soon, improve the registration of the samples reception in the laboratories by using simple computers with spreadsheet software (e.g. Excel) in order to be able to analyse data.

II-3 Risk analysis <i>The authority and capability of the VS to base its risk management measures on risk assessment.</i>	Levels of advancement	
	PVS 2007 II-2	1
	Gap target 2008	2
		1 Risk Management decisions are not usually supported by scientific risk assessment.
		2 The VS compile and maintain data but do not have the capability to systematically assess risks. Some risk management decisions are based on scientific risk assessment.
	PVS 2016	3 The VS compile and maintain data and have the capability to carry out risk analysis. The majority of risk management measures are based on risk assessment.
		4 The VS conduct risk analysis in compliance with relevant OIE standards, and base their risk management measures on the outcomes of risk assessment.
		5 The VS are consistent in basing sanitary measures on risk assessment, and in communicating their procedures and outcomes internationally, meeting all their OIE obligations (including WTO SPS Agreement obligations where applicable).

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5):

Findings:

Although some animal health programmes have been based on risk analysis, such as the vaccination of ewes and goats for brucellosis, vaccination against anthrax in zones known as infected, vaccination against PPR in buffer zones or the focus of resources on major BIPs, there is no formal risk analysis.

Strengths:

- Informal risk analysis is based on common assumptions.

Weaknesses:

- The lack of proper risk analysis makes most national programmes broad and not targeted enough. This results in a waste of resources, with demotivation of people over time. Potentially, this situation could lead to a failure, as targets cannot be achieved.

Recommendations:

- Train some central and oblast staff on risk analysis;
- All national programmes should be reviewed based on the risk, cost benefit and efficiency analysis.

II-4 Quarantine and border security		Levels of advancement		
	PVS 2007 II-3	2	The SVD can establish and apply quarantine and Border Security procedures; however these are not generally based on international standards or on a risk analysis.	
	Gap target 2008	3	The VS can establish and apply quarantine and border security procedures based on international standards, but the procedures do not systematically address illegal activities ³ relating to the import of animals and animal products.	
	PVS 2016	1	The VS cannot apply any type of quarantine or border security procedures for animals or animal products with their neighbouring countries or trading partners.	
		2	The VS can establish and apply quarantine and border security procedures; however, these are generally based neither on international standards nor on a risk analysis.	
		3	The VS can establish and apply quarantine and border security procedures based on international standards, but the procedures do not systematically address illegal activities⁴ relating to the import of animals and animal products.	
		4	The VS can establish and apply quarantine and border security procedures which systematically address legal pathways and illegal activities.	
		5	The VS work with their neighbouring countries and trading partners to establish, apply and audit quarantine and border security procedures which systematically address all risks identified.	

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): H4,14; P46,69-73,81,82

Findings:

The country counts 23 border inspection posts (BIPs), among which 8 will soon be closed, following the accession of Kyrgyzstan to the EEU in 2015 (now called internal BIPs).

According to the VS, the 15 external BIPs (2 airports in Bishkek and Osh cities and 13 on borders with China, Uzbekistan and Tadzhikistan) are in the process of receiving better equipment. 7 BIPs are properly equipped (documentation, registration, computers, internet, fridge, material for sampling and analysis, containers for biological wastes, car equipped with disinfection facilities). The remaining 8 will be equipped soon.

The mission visited 6 BIPs (1 with China, 1 with Kazakhstan, 2 airports, 2 with Uzbekistan and Tadzhikistan)

Some borders are equipped with fences. Following the accession of Kyrgyzstan to the EEU, some BIPs appear to be over-staffed (e.g. 4 inspectors are working at Osh airport BIP to check passenger arrivals, for 2 flights per week coming from China and Turkey and 4 to 6 per day from countries of EEU).

A programme for the veterinary certificate control system (to be used in BIPs and big markets) was developed by Russia, in the framework of the recent access of Kyrgyzstan to

³ Illegal activities include attempts to gain entry for animals or animal products other than through legal entry points and/or using certification and/or other procedures not meeting the country's requirements.

⁴ Illegal activities include attempts to gain entry for animals or animal products other than through legal entry points and/or using certification and/or other procedures not meeting the country's requirements.

the EEU. It will be implemented when all the concerned BIPs have been equipped and after the staff has been trained accordingly.

SOP are developed and implemented in all BIPs, with paper registers regularly kept. In case of non-compliance, the shipment is returned to the country of origin or sent to its final destination, in order for the case to be judged by the court. Condemnation and fines are applied, but limited. However, it is apparent and well-known that some food products and veterinary medicines can be found on the national market, as result of illegal trade, but there are no clear procedures to connect the results of inspections made on the market and the controls made at border inspection posts.

Strengths:

- Newly equipped BIPs;
- Training of the staff on the new procedures for import/export.

Weaknesses:

- Lack of computerized data-management system (in process);
- Unclear management of non-compliances;
- Too low salaries of staff does not allow to ensure their technical independence;
- Lack of coordination with inspection made on the markets when illegal trade is found.

Recommendations:

- Continue planned improvement (equipment, training, computerisation);
- Increase staff salaries;
- Coordinate investigations made on illegal trade with customs controls.

II-5 Epidemiological surveillance and early detection	Levels of advancement		
	PVS 2007 II-4	1	The SVD has no formal surveillance programme.
<i>The authority and capability of the VS to determine, verify and report on the sanitary status of the animal populations, including wildlife, under their mandate.</i>	Gap target 2008	3	The VS conduct passive surveillance (in compliance with OIE standards) for some relevant diseases at the national level through appropriate networks in the field, whereby samples from suspect cases are collected and sent for laboratory diagnosis with evidence of correct results obtained. The VS have a basic national disease reporting system.
A. Passive epidemiological surveillance		1	The VS have no passive surveillance programme.
		2	The VS conduct passive surveillance for some relevant diseases and have the capacity to produce national reports on some diseases.
	PVS 2016	3	The VS conduct passive surveillance in compliance with OIE standards for some relevant diseases at the national level through appropriate networks in the field, whereby samples from suspect cases are collected and sent for laboratory diagnosis with evidence of correct results obtained. The VS have a basic national disease reporting system.
		4	The VS conduct passive surveillance and report at the national level in compliance with OIE standards for most relevant diseases. Producers and other interested parties are aware of and comply with their obligation to report the suspicion and occurrence of notifiable diseases to the VS.
		5	The VS regularly report to producers and other interested parties and the international community (where applicable) on the findings of passive surveillance programmes.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): H1

Findings:

Although there is a very dense network of veterinary practitioners at all levels that could be used to implement adequate passive surveillance, where suspicion, sampling, confirmation measures could have been clearly defined, there is currently no structured programme, except for rabies. The reporting system (RADIS, NADIS and DOGS databases) is seen as passive surveillance but is not structured enough using formal SOP and scientific evidences. Moreover, the level of competence (skills, attitude and practice) of veterinary staff does not allow them to take initiatives for surveillance activities..

Strengths:

- Field network of veterinary practitioners;
- Initiation of computerized reporting of diseases.

Weaknesses:

- There is poor use of passive surveillance at slaughterhouses and no linkage to the national surveillance programmes (e.g. echinococcosis surveillance).

Recommendations:

- Clarify the respective roles of every actors of the surveillance system (farmers duty to call / private veterinarians to establish suspicion and report to rayon / inspectorate to confirm suspicion and impose control measures);
- Develop clear SOPs and targets (clinical signs, lesions, death rate, declining in production) for specific disease surveillance programmes.

II-5 Epidemiological surveillance and early detection The authority and capability of the VS to determine, verify and report on the sanitary status of the animal populations, including wildlife, under their mandate.	Levels of advancement		
	PVS 2007 II-4	1	<i>The SVD has no formal surveillance programme.</i>
B. Active epidemiological surveillance	Gap target 2008	4	<i>The VS conduct active surveillance (in compliance with scientific principles and OIE standards) for some relevant diseases, apply it to all susceptible populations, update it regularly and report the results systematically.</i>
	PVS 2016	1	The VS have no active surveillance programme.
		2	The VS conduct active surveillance for some relevant diseases (of economic and zoonotic importance) but apply it only in a part of susceptible populations and/or do not update it regularly.
		3	The VS conduct active surveillance in compliance with scientific principles and OIE standards for some relevant diseases and apply it to all susceptible populations but do not update it regularly.
		4	The VS conduct active surveillance in compliance with scientific principles and OIE standards for some relevant diseases, apply it to all susceptible populations, update it regularly and report the results systematically.
		5	The VS conduct active surveillance for most or all relevant diseases and apply it to all susceptible populations. The surveillance programmes are evaluated and meet the country's OIE obligations.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): H1

Findings:

The VS implement active surveillance of brucellosis and tuberculosis in cattle, and glanders (mallein test on horses). However, many constraints hamper the efficiency of this programme (old sampling kits, methods and identification of samples and analyses, reporting system, lack of data analysis, control of implementation and deficiency in official delegation).

From interviews, annual active surveillance is done on Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) (in 2015, 82 positives in NSP) and on post-vaccination serological control on FMD, brucellosis and PPR vaccination. These programmes are based on scientific random sampling.

It was said, that suspected FMD samples are sent to a central laboratory and to the for research and reference laboratories (if necessary molecular study of FMDV).

Strengths:

- Improved knowledge of active surveillance and its scientific basis;
- Implementation of active surveillance for some diseases and for assessing the efficacy of vaccination (on vaccinated animals);
- Improved knowledge to conduct active monitoring based on scientific methods.

Weaknesses:

- Old sampling kits for blood sampling for brucellosis testing;
- Deficiencies of data management and lack of control of effectiveness of brucellosis and Tuberculosis (TB) programmes (see CC II.7).

Recommendations:

- Implement systematically active surveillance based on scientific sampling methods;
- Control of the effectiveness of vaccination campaigns carried out by private practitioners;
- Use active surveillance on sentinel animals for PPR;
- Update sampling Kits and equipment for blood samples.

II-6 Emergency response	Levels of advancement		
	PVS 2007 II-5	1	The SVD has no field network or established procedure to determine whether a sanitary emergency exists or the authority to declare such an emergency and respond appropriately.
	Gap target 2008	4	The VS have an established procedure to make timely decisions on whether or not a sanitary emergency exists. The VS have the legal framework and financial support to respond rapidly to sanitary emergencies through a chain of command. They have national contingency plans for some exotic diseases
		1	The VS have no field network or established procedure to determine whether a sanitary emergency exists or the authority to declare such an emergency and respond appropriately.
		2	The VS have a field network and an established procedure to determine whether or not a sanitary emergency exists, but lack the necessary legal and financial support to respond appropriately.
	PVS 2016	3	The VS have the legal framework and financial support to respond rapidly to sanitary emergencies, but the response is not coordinated through a chain of command. They may have national contingency plans for some exotic diseases but they are not updated/tested.
		4	The VS have an established procedure to make timely decisions on whether or not a sanitary emergency exists. The VS have the legal framework and financial support to respond rapidly to sanitary emergencies through a chain of command. They have national contingency plans for some exotic diseases that are regularly updated/tested.
		5	The VS have national contingency plans for all diseases of concern, including coordinated actions with relevant Competent Authorities, all producers and other interested parties through a chain of command. These are regularly updated, tested and audited

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): H1 and field visits

Findings:

The veterinary network in the field is effective and labs have the ability to perform correct diagnosis, but veterinarians lack initiative and clinical competences to investigate diseases that are not in the plan agreed by the VS, making it unlikely that they would detect new exotic diseases.

From the interview, it was said that massive mortality in sheep and frequent abortion on horses were diagnosed and samples sent to the central laboratory and abroad for diagnosis. The laboratory results confirmed the presence of Aujeszky in sheep, but the event remains anecdotal. There is no structured response, which can rely on professional initiative of private practitioners.

Strengths:

- Ability to diagnose at the laboratory level;
- Emergency committee for epidemics and epizootics.

Weaknesses:

- No contingency plan, nor funding dedicated to the emergency response;
- Lack of initiative of private veterinarians to early detect and report new cases;
- No procedure establishing the role of everyone.

Recommendations:

- Establish clear procedures for emergency response, with clear definition of the roles and functions of all relevant actors;
- Develop awareness of compensation and access to some emergency funds.

II-7 Disease prevention, control and eradication	Levels of advancement		
	PVS 2007		-
The authority and capability of the VS to actively perform actions to prevent, control or eradicate OIE listed diseases and/or to demonstrate that the country or a zone are free of relevant diseases.	Gap target 2008	4	The VS implement prevention, control or eradication programmes for all relevant diseases but with scientific evaluation of their efficacy and efficiency of some programmes.
		1	The VS have no authority or capability to prevent, control or eradicate animal diseases.
		2	The VS implement prevention, control or eradication programmes for some diseases and/or in some areas with little or no scientific evaluation of their efficacy and efficiency.
	PVS 2016	3	The VS implement prevention, control or eradication programmes for some diseases and/or in some areas with scientific evaluation of their efficacy and efficiency.
		4	The VS implement prevention, control or eradication programmes for all relevant diseases but with scientific evaluation of their efficacy and efficiency of some programmes.
		5	The VS implement prevention, control or eradication programmes for all relevant diseases with scientific evaluation of their efficacy and efficiency consistent with relevant OIE international standards.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): H1 and field visits, P36-41,60,61,64-68,74,75,80

Findings:

Prevention, control and eradication programmes are implemented by VS for 8 priority diseases. These include FMD vaccination of all cattle twice a year, brucellosis vaccination of female small ruminants, vaccination against anthrax in specific areas, vaccination of small ruminants in buffer zones against PPR, deworming of dogs 4 times per year against echinococcosis and rabies vaccination once a year, sheep and goat pox vaccination on request of the farmer, brucellosis and tuberculosis testing and slaughter of all positive cattle. However, the deficiencies in the reporting and the control of implementation of all these programmes hamper their credibility.

The operational plans suffer from many major deficiencies, the first one being the lack of financial capacity to ensure the implementation of national official programs that farmers should comply with. Although vaccines and reagents are free of charge, the farmers still need to pay the private veterinary practitioners for the implementation. As farmers are logically reluctant to pay for disease control that is a national concern for trade and production, but does not appear to affect them directly, and as the private practitioners and VS have to respect the plan, this inevitably leads to low coverage or providing unrealistic data.

Furthermore, the designs of the programmes do not take into account the epidemiological, sociological and manpower constraints, which lead to inefficient and unrealistic planning, that veterinarians are unable to implement as is the case in the following:

- use of rabies vaccine of only one year immunity;
- systematic tattoo and passport for all dogs, useless for current phase of diseases control;
- deworming of dogs 4 times a year with the intention to cover the parasitic cycle is unrealistic;

- use of tablets to deworm all dogs which are not always very domesticated;
- reporting system of all programmes amazingly heavy, burdensome and not credible;
- use of washable tube for blood-sampling results in difficulties in sampling, manpower, transport, identification, and control;
- use of plastic disposable syringes and 4 cm needles for SC vaccinations of ruminants is not relevant.

This is also the responsibility of technical assistance and projects which have validated the operationalization and tenders for such programs.

As a conclusion, these deficiencies may lead to a failure of disease programmes which will hamper all the efforts of the VS made for years to increase their credibility.

Strengths:

- Effective reduction of human and animal brucellosis cases (several times less according to data);
- Apparent reduction of other disease prevalence, according to data.

Weaknesses:

- Lack of scientific evaluation, risk analysis, efficiency and efficacy evaluation as well as cost/benefit analysis;
- Reliance on external donor funding and, consequently, lack of sustainability;
- Passing from a fully free of charge system to a cost recovery system cannot work for compulsory official programmes. It leads either farmers to try to avoid implementation of the programme, or veterinarians (not paid) to lie on the achievements, resulting in an over-estimation of the implementation in the reporting system.

Recommendations:

- Detailed review of operational planning of all disease strategies should be based on risk analysis, evidence, relevant technics and realistic targets;
- Compulsory programmes should be implemented free of charge for the owners and official delegation should be paid by VS to private veterinarians;
- Other preventive measures (e.g. vaccinations not part of the official control programmes) should be based on voluntary decision of the owners and proposed by private veterinarians, with support as appropriate by the VS for public awareness campaigns Efficiency and efficacy of control programmes should be assessed and supervised by VS through an adequate reporting system and statistically valid sampling and testing or surveys;
- In the operationalization of control programmes, the following proposals could be made:
 - Rabies vaccines with three year immunity;
 - Coloured collars to systematically identify vaccinated dogs;
 - Palatable tablets or injectable deworming medicines for dogs, done systematically with rabies vaccination, advertised to be done 2 to 4 times a year to the general public, and systematically done at least before and after pasture for shepard dogs;
 - Tattoo and passport of dogs only compulsory for shepard and traveling dogs;
 - Vaccutainers and carriers for all blood sampling, with stickers for identification;
 - Automatic syringe and needle of 1 cm for SC vaccination of ruminants;
 - Focusing hydatidosis programme on systematic destruction of affected organs during slaughter.

II-8 Food safety		Levels of advancement		
PVS 2007		-		
Gap target 2008 II-8	2	<i>Management, implementation and coordination are generally undertaken in conformity with international standards only for export purpose.</i>		
<i>The authority and capability of the VS to establish and enforce sanitary standards for establishments that process and distribute food of animal origin.</i>	1	Regulation, authorisation and inspection of relevant establishments are generally not undertaken in conformity with international standards.	Regulation, authorisation and inspection of relevant establishments are undertaken in conformity with international standards in some of the major or selected premises (e.g. only at export premises).	
	2	Regulation, authorisation and inspection of relevant establishments are undertaken in conformity with international standards in some of the major or selected premises (e.g. only at export premises).		
	3	Regulation, authorisation and inspection of relevant establishments are undertaken in conformity with international standards in all premises supplying throughout the national market.		
	4	Regulation, authorisation and inspection of relevant establishments (and coordination, as required) are undertaken in conformity with international standards for premises supplying the national and local markets.		
	5	Regulation, authorisation and inspection of relevant establishments (and coordination, as required) are undertaken in conformity with international standards at all premises (including on-farm establishments).		

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): P15-18, 23-25,53

Findings:

The country mostly counts establishments dedicated to local market. The mandate of the VS covers activities from farm to fork and thus includes inspection of shops, supermarkets, markets and restaurants, including in schools, hospitals, etc.

The 4 slaughterhouses and 112 slaughter areas benefit from veterinary inspection. Most of the slaughtering is actually done in private premises. Meat markets are progressively renovated (Bishkek), all devoted to local distribution. 54 plants are dedicated to milk processing (yoghourt, khefir, cheese...), and 65 for meat products (sausages, dumplings...). More data are included in table 5.

The mission visited an export milk processing factory, a slaughterhouse in construction, intended for export, and several slaughter areas. The visited export premises have benefited from reliable investments. Their layout is in compliance with requirements of some importing countries (Russian Federation, China).

However, in the new slaughterhouse, obvious deficiencies were detected from a quick outlook (no clear separation of slaughter area and processing area, processing area too narrow...), which will hamper the credibility of the investment and represent waste of resources.

All other establishments visited have very poor infrastructures, without minimal international standards.

Distribution sector (shops and restaurants) infrastructure can range from very sophisticated to very poor standards on food safety. This leads to a double standard on food safety between the majority of Kyrgyz people and other categories of consumers.

Strengths:

- Renovation in process for some establishments;
- New export premises.

Weaknesses:

- Despite new export investments, the lack of specific competences in the VS hampers the efforts, especially in the analysis of efficiency of the establishments;
- Lack of refrigerated tables to expose meat sold in markets;
- Lack of rules to avoid people to touch meat (direct contact with public);
- Non respect of basic principles of traffic pattern of personnel (moving forward) to prevent cross-contamination.

Recommendations:

- Get the appropriate competences for accreditation of establishments.
- Progressively develop standards for accreditation of establishments depending on each category, level of activity and area/time of distribution, based on risk analysis, scientific or technical support, experience abroad, and international principles or standards (Codex, FAO, OIE, WHO).

II-8 Food safety	Levels of advancement				
	PVS 2007				-
B. Ante and post mortem inspection at abattoirs and associated premises (e.g. meat boning/cutting establishments and rendering plants) <i>The authority and capability of the VS to implement and manage the inspection of animals destined for slaughter at abattoirs and associated premises, including for assuring meat hygiene and for the collection of information relevant to livestock diseases and zoonoses.</i>	Gap target 2008 II-8	2	<i>Management, implementation and coordination are generally undertaken in conformity with international standards only for export purpose.</i>		
		1	Ante- and post mortem inspection and collection of disease information (and coordination, as required) are generally not undertaken in conformity with international standards.		
		2	Ante- and post mortem inspection and collection of disease information (and coordination, as required) are undertaken in conformity with international standards only at export premises.		
		3	Ante- and post mortem inspection and collection of disease information (and coordination, as required) are undertaken in conformity with international standards for export premises and for major abattoirs producing meat for distribution throughout the national market.		
	PVS 2016	4	Ante- and post mortem inspection and collection of disease information (and coordination, as required) are undertaken in conformity with international standards for export premises and for all abattoirs producing meat for distribution in the national and local markets.		
		5	Ante- and post mortem inspection and collection of disease information (and coordination, as required) are undertaken in conformity with international standards at all premises (including family and on farm slaughtering) and are subject to periodic audit of effectiveness.		

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): H1, 6; P56,78

Findings:

Ante- and post-mortem inspections are done by veterinary staff in all slaughter premises. However, the majority of slaughtering is done in household premises, without inspection. CE of slaughter inspectors is apparently provided.

Each veterinary staff has his own stamp, identifying place of inspection and inspector. Registers and certificates of inspection and condemnation are established but do not feed a (passive) surveillance system.

The condemned goods are supposedly destroyed, but very often said to be only buried.

Strengths:

- Effective ante and post mortem inspection in all slaughterhouses.

Weaknesses:

- Private veterinary inspectors may be directly paid by the owner of the slaughter sites, which leads to a severe conflict of interest;
- The roles of veterinarians and veterinary paraprofessionals are not differentiated.

Recommendations:

- Supervise inspection of veterinary paraprofessionals by veterinarians;
- Link slaughter inspection with the passive surveillance of animal diseases;
- Ensure that public or private veterinarians under official delegation inspecting slaughtering are paid by the VS to avoid conflict of interest;
- Establish clear definitions and conditions of in-house slaughtering and link to awareness campaigns on major zoonosis (anthrax, hydatidosis...), underlining responsibility in case of disease spread (fine, risks).

II-8 Food safety C. Inspection of collection, processing and distribution of products of animal origin <i>The authority and capability of the VS to implement, manage and coordinate food safety measures on collection, processing and distribution of products of animals, including programmes for the prevention of specific food-borne zoonoses and general food safety programmes.</i>	Levels of advancement	
	PVS 2007 Gap target 2008 II-8	- <i>Management, implementation and coordination are generally undertaken in conformity with international standards only for export purpose.</i>
<i>The authority and capability of the VS to implement, manage and coordinate food safety measures on collection, processing and distribution of products of animals, including programmes for the prevention of specific food-borne zoonoses and general food safety programmes.</i>	1	Implementation, management and coordination (as appropriate) are generally not undertaken in conformity with international standards.
	2	Implementation, management and coordination (as appropriate) are generally undertaken in conformity with international standards only for export purposes.
	3	Implementation, management and coordination (as appropriate) are generally undertaken in conformity with international standards only for export purposes and for products that are distributed throughout the national market.
	4	Implementation, management and coordination (as appropriate) are generally undertaken in conformity with international standards for export purposes and for products that are distributed throughout the national and local markets.
	5	Implementation, management and coordination (as appropriate) are undertaken in full conformity with international standards for products at all levels of distribution (including on-farm establishments).

[Note: This critical competency primarily refers to inspection of processed animal products and raw products other than meat (e.g. milk, honey etc.). It may in some countries be undertaken by an agency other than the VS.]

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): H1,6,12,13; P19,20-22,48-52,54,78

Findings:

The mandate of the VS is from farm to fork, including food safety of processing and distribution (including restaurants, canteens...). Food inspectors are present in all markets and they have small labs for basic tests (II-1-B). They control provenance (based on the certificate provided by the slaughterhouse) and quality of the meat and stamp the controlled meat. However, interviews and visits demonstrated that products of uncontrolled origin could be sold outside of the markets. Short side visits to the distribution sector (supermarkets and restaurants) demonstrated highly different standards from highly hygienic to very low levels. Inspection is done by vet inspectors, in coordination with inspectors of the ministry of economy for the reporting. They benefit now from an internet website and reporting system which, however, has the same deficiencies as the animal health system, focusing more on activities of the services than on objectives.

Checklists, detailed regulations, procedures and reporting system are not established to integrate modern inspection standards (e.g. reporting of slaughterhouse inspections mentioning total absence of non-conformities). However, the inspection process is now benefiting from the integration into the EEU and the visited exporting milk factory included a coherent internal control procedure and reporting process.

Strengths:

- Existing veterinary inspection network and mandate;
- Development of a structured inspection process in exporting premises.

Weaknesses:

- Lack of proper follow-up and data monitoring for most inspected establishments;
- Lack of competencies of staff in this field of expertise (food processing inspection).

Recommendations:

- Train veterinarians specialised in food safety abroad in relevant institutions;
- Develop specific short courses with universities on food safety inspection, in link with twinning and accreditation programmes, as food safety would become a core function of inspectors in the future (inspection at all levels: local, rayon, ...);
- Progressively develop SOPs and a registration/documentation system, improving the data base of the Ministry of Economy (food safety inspection should become the priority);
- Progress in food safety inspection is key to develop the tourist industry, but the VS should avoid creating double standards between tourists and nationals.

		Levels of advancement	
PVS 2007 II-8	1	<i>The SVD cannot regulate the usage of veterinary medicines and veterinary biologicals.</i>	
Gap target 2008	3	The VS exercise quality control (technical standards) over the import, production and distribution of veterinary medicines and veterinary biologicals.	
PVS 2016	1	The VS cannot regulate veterinary medicines and veterinary biologicals.	
	2	The VS have some capability to exercise regulatory and administrative control over veterinary medicines and veterinary biologicals in order to ensure their responsible and prudent use.	
	3	The VS exercise regulatory and administrative control for most aspects of the regulation related to the control over veterinary medicines and veterinary biologicals, including prudent use of antimicrobial agents in order to ensure their responsible and prudent use.	
	4	The VS exercise comprehensive and effective regulatory and administrative control of veterinary medicines and veterinary biologicals.	
	5	The control systems are regularly audited, tested and updated when necessary.	

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): P47, 62,63

Findings:

Since its entry into the EEU, Kyrgyzstan has established the centre for veterinary drugs control, in charge of controlling the quality of veterinary medicines and biologicals and authorizing import or production. Up to now, they have 385 products registered and 1310 certified. A recent OIE mission pointed out the need to improve the procedure for the certification of imported drugs.

Veterinary medicines are sold by veterinary pharmacies, usually located within market places, owned by veterinarians, but held by unqualified staff, selling drugs to any customer, without any prescription and registration. Veterinary practitioners usually have few or no drugs in their clinic.

Vaccines and biologicals of national programmes are provided free of charge to the private practitioners, directly by the VS. However, the private veterinarians regularly mention this system, depending on public funding, as deficient, lacking of efficiency in the operational planning and logistics of vaccines delivery (e.g. not on time vaccine supply, shortage).

Strengths:

- Cold chain for vaccines has been provided to all levels of VS and private practitioners;
- Presentation of the process of accreditation and control of quality is professional.

Weaknesses:

- Lack of prescription for all veterinary medicines and their distribution and prudent use;
- Authorization of veterinary pharmacies without link to veterinary practice.

Recommendations:

- Develop regulations which authorize retail and distribution only by veterinary practitioners.
- Organize the wholesaler sector to authorize the supply only to veterinary practitioners;

- Define rules of prescription, registration and prudent use;
- Develop adequate stock management of vaccines by the VS to directly ensure timely supply and avoid shortage. or delegate this activity to private wholesalers, even if paid by VS.

II-10 Residue testing <i>The capability of the VS to undertake residue testing programmes for veterinary medicines (e.g. antimicrobials and hormones), chemicals, pesticides, radionuclides, metals, etc.</i>	Levels of advancement			
	PVS 2007		-	
	Gap target 2008	3	A comprehensive residue testing programme is performed for all animal products for export and some for domestic consumption.	
		1	No residue testing programme for animal products exists in the country.	
		2	Some residue testing programme is performed but only for selected animal products for export.	
	PVS 2016	3	A comprehensive residue testing programme is performed for all animal products for export and some for domestic consumption.	
		4	A comprehensive residue testing programme is performed for all animal products for export and domestic consumption.	
		5	The residue testing programme is subject to routine quality assurance and regular evaluation.	

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): P30,31

Findings:

The export milk factory visited complied with the residues requirements of the importing countries.

Antibiotic residue testing is implemented in several laboratories by rapid tests, especially on milk, although there appear no structured and scientific programme for residue testing. It appears that dairy product batches exported were returned because of the presence of antibiotic residues.

Radio-nuclides examination is done by Osh laboratory.

In any case, given the free sale of veterinary medicines and lack of regulation on distribution and prudent use, residue testing may be considered irrelevant and a waste of time and resources.

Strengths:

- Residues testing is conducted by rapid tests;
- Concern of the population about residues and pesticides, especially on imports.

Weaknesses:

- No real programme on residue testing.

Recommendations:

- Before establishing and investing in residue testing programmes, there is a need to establish adequate regulations on distribution and prudent use of veterinary medicines;
- Use the current equipment to make a survey of the situation (qualitative and not quantitative, with antibiotics rapid tests) in order to start to establish risk analysis to determine the first main activities to control residues on the national products;
- Progressively include other residues testing (pesticides, hormones, etc.) by investing relevant laboratory equipment and competences;
- Focus control on imported products by establishing clear requirements for import.

II-11 Animal feed safety	Levels of advancement				
	PVS 2007				-
Gap target 2008					-
		1	The VS cannot regulate animal feed safety.	2 The VS have some capability to exercise regulatory and administrative control over animal feed safety	
	PVS 2016	3	The VS exercise regulatory and administrative control for most aspects of animal feed safety		
		4	The VS exercise comprehensive and effective regulatory and administrative control of animal feed safety.		
		5	The control systems are regularly audited, tested and updated when necessary.		

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5):

Findings:

Although feed safety is under the mandate of VS, there is currently no feed safety regulation or testing programme for their control. This is understandable as most animal production is extensive and relying on pastures. However, feed safety in the poultry sector could be a concern.

With integration in the EEU, the centre for certification is starting to work on safety of feed additives to comply with EEU regulation.

Strengths:

- Feed safety is under the mandate of the VS;
- Limited use of feed in animal production systems, mainly extensive.

Weaknesses:

- No control of imported feed safety.

Recommendations:

- Develop further regulations on feed safety;
- Focus feed safety control on intensive poultry sector, relying on labs abroad, as the very restricted market doesn't justify, now, the development of a national laboratory capacity.

II-12 Identification and traceability A. Animal identification and movement control <i>The authority and capability of the VS, normally in coordination with producers and other interested parties, to identify animals under their mandate and trace their history, location and distribution for the purpose of animal disease control, food safety, or trade or any other legal requirements under the VS/OIE mandate.</i>	Levels of advancement		
	PVS 2007 IV-7	1	<i>The Veterinary Service does not have the capability to identify animals or animal products.</i>
	Gap target 2008 IV-6	3	<i>The VS have procedures in place to identify and trace selected animals and animal products as required for disease control and food safety purposes, in accordance with relevant international standards.</i>
	PVS 2016	1	The VS do not have the authority or the capability to identify animals or control their movements.
		2	The VS can identify some animals and control some movements, using traditional methods and/or actions designed and implemented to deal with a specific problem (e.g. to prevent robbery).
		3	The VS implement procedures for animal identification and movement control for specific animal subpopulations as required for disease control, in accordance with relevant international standards.
		4	The VS implement all relevant animal identification and movement control procedures, in accordance with relevant international standards.
		5	The VS carry out periodic audits of the effectiveness of their identification and movement control systems.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): H17

Findings:

The VS have initiated their strategy for individual permanent identification and traceability of cattle, with the support of foreign companies. The plan is to have individual identification of horses by chips (mainly to fight robbery) and to develop group identification on small ruminants. The echinococcosis programme has launched the identification of dogs by tattoo, with the distribution of passports. It reached 1/4 of the dog population. The country also counts 3 internal veterinary check-points (in Osh, Bishkek and Issyk-Kul) to control the movement of animals. These check-points were not visited by the team.

Strengths:

- Willingness for implementing individual identification of animals.

Weaknesses:

- The individual identification of dogs is neither adapted to the context of the country, nor to the objective of rabies and echinococcosis control;
- The cost of individual identification and traceability of cattle and the resources needed have not been assessed.

Recommendations:

- Use visual identification of vaccinated dogs (e.g. coloured collars);
- Focus tattoo and passport for dogs moving within the country (transhumance and pastures);
- For the identification of cattle, preferably start with a simple identification of cattle with numbering of ear-tags allowing to see year and place of birth (by rayon), not necessarily associated to a life-long traceability, focusing on monitoring of implementation of diseases programmes, until the identification is well established after several years.

	Levels of advancement		
	PVS 2007 IV-7	1	The Veterinary Service does not have the capability to identify animals or animal products.
B. Identification and traceability of products of animal origin <i>The authority and capability of the VS, normally in coordination with producers and other interested parties, to identify and trace products of animal origin for the purpose of food safety, animal health or trade.</i>	Gap target 2008 IV-6	3	The VS have procedures in place to identify and trace selected animals and animal products as required for disease control and food safety purposes, in accordance with relevant international standards.
	PVS 2016	1	The VS do not have the authority or the capability to identify or trace products of animal origin.
		2	The VS can identify and trace some products of animal origin to deal with a specific problem (e.g. products originating from farms affected by a disease outbreak).
		3	The VS have implemented procedures to identify and trace some products of animal origin for food safety, animal health and trade purposes, in accordance with relevant international standards.
		4	The VS have implemented national programmes enabling them the identification and tracing of all products of animal origin, in accordance with relevant international standards.
		5	The VS periodically audit the effectiveness of their identification and traceability procedures.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5):

Findings:

Although there is no identification of animals in the country, it is possible to partially trace dairy products in the milk factory and meat in markets, based on certificates provided by private practitioners or inspectors, even if these certificates are not directly linked to a specific carcass or animal.

In the absence of traceability, specific productions, which are apparently recognized in the country for their quality (meat from Naryn), cannot be valued at their right level.

Strengths:

- Capability to trace some dairy products and meat products at one stage of the chain.

Weaknesses:

- No system allowing traceability of products.

Recommendations:

- Enter into the process of progressive traceability of products with added value in the market (official certification of origin and of quality).

II-13 Animal welfare The authority and capability of the VS to implement the animal welfare standards of the OIE as published in the Terrestrial Code.	Levels of advancement	
	PVS 2007	-
	Gap target 2008	-
PVS 2016	1	There is no national legislation on animal welfare
	2	There is national animal welfare legislation for some sectors
	3	In conformity with OIE standards animal welfare is implemented for some sectors (e.g. for the export sector)
	4	Animal welfare is implemented in conformity with all relevant OIE standards.
	5	Animal welfare is implemented in conformity with all relevant OIE standards and programmes are subjected to regular audits.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5):

Findings:

Although there are some regulations and penalties preventing cruelty, the absence of any regulation on animal welfare may be a risk for the image of a country, which tries to promote the tourist industry.

Special attention should be paid to animal welfare.

Strengths:

- None

Weaknesses:

- No legislation in place.

Recommendations:

- Progressively develop regulations complying with the OIE Code.

III.3 Fundamental component III: Interaction with interested parties

This component of the evaluation concerns the capability of the VS to collaborate with and involve stakeholders in the implementation of programmes and activities. It comprises seven critical competencies

Critical competencies:

Section III-1	Communication
Section III-2	Consultation with interested parties
Section III-3	Official representation
Section III-4	Accreditation / Authorisation / Delegation
Section III-5	Veterinary Statutory Body (VSB)
	A. VSB authority
	B. VSB capacity
Section III-6	Participation of producers and other interested parties in joint programmes

Terrestrial Code References:

- Points 6, 7, 9 and 13 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General organisation / Procedures and standards / Communication.
- Point 9 of Article 3.2.1. on General considerations.
- Points 2 and 7 of Article 3.2.3. on Evaluation criteria for the organisational structure of the Veterinary Services.
- Sub-point b) of Point 2 of Article 3.2.6. on Administrative resources: Communications.
- Article 3.2.11. on Participation on OIE activities.
- Article 3.2.12. on Evaluation of the veterinary statutory body.
- Points 4, 7 and Sub-point g) of Point 9 of Article 3.2.14. on Administration details / Animal health and veterinary public health controls / Sources of independent scientific expertise.
- Chapter 3.3. on Communication.

III-1 Communication	Levels of advancement			
	PVS 2007	1	<i>The Veterinary Service has no mechanism in place to inform stakeholders of the SVD activities and programmes.</i>	
<p><i>The capability of the VS to keep interested parties informed, in a transparent, effective and timely manner, of VS activities and programmes, and of developments in animal health and food safety. This competency includes collaboration with relevant authorities, including other ministries and Competent Authorities, national agencies and decentralised institutions that share authority or have mutual interest in relevant areas.</i></p>	Gap target 2008	4	<i>The VS contact point for communication provides up-to-date information, accessible via the Internet and other appropriate channels, on activities and programmes.</i>	
	PVS 2016	1	<i>The VS have no mechanism in place to inform interested parties of VS activities and programmes.</i>	
		2	<i>The VS have informal communication mechanisms.</i>	
		3	<i>The VS maintain an official contact point for communication but it is not always up-to-date in providing information.</i>	
		4	<i>The VS contact point for communication provides up-to-date information, accessible via the Internet and other appropriate channels, on activities and programmes.</i>	
		5	<i>The VS have a well-developed communication plan, and actively and regularly circulate information to interested parties.</i>	

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): H11, 15,16, P57,59

Findings:

The VS and VSB have dedicated websites.

A communication officer from the World Bank project has been useful for the design of communication material. Leaflets are available on main programmes (echinococcosis, brucellosis, rabies ...).

The absence of public TV channels and the high price of TV communication with private TV channels restrain the possibilities for TV communication.

Communication is mainly organised through meetings with farmers or private practitioners on technical issues related to programmes.

Strengths:

- Presence of communication material;
- Websites of VS and VSB.

Weaknesses:

- Most of the communication materials are paid through the project;
- Lack of communication on institutional changes (privatisation, VSB, cost recovery);
- Some communication materials are by far too complicated for the general (e.g. echinococcosis and do not focus on the essential points).

Recommendations:

- Ensure updating of the website of the VS;
- Develop single message communication tools for VPH and AH;
- Develop more communication tools on main strategic aspects.

III-2 Consultation with interested parties	Levels of advancement		
	PVS 2007	1	The Veterinary Service has no mechanisms for consultation with stakeholders.
Gap target 2008	2	The VS maintain informal channels of consultation with interested parties.	
The capability of the VS to consult effectively with interested parties on VS activities and programmes, and on developments in animal health and food safety. This competency includes collaboration with relevant authorities, including other ministries and Competent Authorities, national agencies and decentralised institutions that share authority or have mutual interest in relevant areas.	PVS 2016	1	The VS have no mechanisms for consultation with interested parties.
		2	The VS maintain informal channels of consultation with interested parties.
		3	The VS maintain a formal consultation mechanism with interested parties.
		4	The VS regularly hold workshops and meetings with interested parties.
		5	The VS actively consult with and solicit feedback from interested parties regarding proposed and current activities and programmes, developments in animal health and food safety, interventions at the OIE (Codex Alimentarius Commission and WTO SPS Committee where applicable), and ways to improve their activities.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5):

Findings:

Very little consultation with interested parties (stakeholders) is implemented, as farmers and other stakeholders organisations are limited and weak (apparently only one small ruminant association built under a project and two meat processing associations).

Some erratic consultations at national levels, as well as informal meetings in the field exist.

Pastoral Committees exist in all rayon and organise access to pastures. However, during the mission it became clear that the interaction is not so good with the VS and the veterinary practitioners. There is a lot of confusion in respect to roles and functions, and a clear conflict of interest exists on funding from government or projects.

Strengths:

- Existence of Pastoral Committees.

Weaknesses:

- No formal consultation process established on main topics;
- Weakness of the representation and organisation of farmers and other stakeholders.

Recommendations:

- Pastoral Committees could be a good starting point to structure consultation with the VS.

III-3 Official representation		Levels of advancement		
<i>The capability of the VS to regularly and actively participate in, coordinate and provide follow up on relevant meetings of regional and international organisations including the OIE (and Codex Alimentarius Commission and WTO SPS Committee where applicable).</i>	PVS 2007	2	<i>The SVD participates sporadically in relevant meetings.</i>	
	Gap target 2008	2	<i>The VS sporadically participate in relevant meetings and/or make a limited contribution.</i>	
		1	The VS do not participate in or follow up on relevant meetings of regional or international organisations.	
		2	The VS sporadically participate in relevant meetings and/or make a limited contribution.	
	PVS 2016	3	The VS actively participate ⁵ in the majority of relevant meetings.	
		4	The VS consult with interested parties and take into consideration their opinions in providing papers and making interventions in relevant meetings.	
		5	The VS consult with interested parties to ensure that strategic issues are identified, to provide leadership and to ensure coordination among national delegations as part of their participation in relevant meetings.	

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): OIE website

Findings:

Kyrgyzstan VS participates regularly in OIE general sessions and regional meetings.

The VS and VSB was invited to present the role of the VSB during the third OIE global conference on veterinary education in Brazil in December 2013.

Kyrgyzstan is a member of Codex Alimentarius since 2002.

A unit on international cooperation is established within the VS to deal with external partners.

Strengths:

- Participation to international meetings and conferences;
- Unit on international cooperation;
- VS participate in the OIE, FAO/EU relevant meetings.

Weaknesses:

- VS do not actively participate in the relevant meetings in comparison with international support received.

Recommendations:

- Taking into account the specific support that Kyrgyzstan received from OIE, the country should be more proactive in making contributions and have a leading role in the region in many topics relevant to strengthening the VS.

⁵ Active participation refers to preparation in advance of, and contributing during the meetings in question, including exploring common solutions and generating proposals and compromises for possible adoption.

III-4 Accreditation / authorisation / delegation	Levels of advancement		
	PVS 2007	1	The public sector of the SVD has neither the authority nor the capability to accredit/authorise/delegate the private sector to carry out official tasks.
<i>The authority and capability of the public sector of the VS to accredit / authorise / delegate the private sector (e.g. private veterinarians and laboratories), to carry out official tasks on its behalf.</i>	Gap target 2008	4	The public sector of the VS develops and implements accreditation / authorisation / delegation programmes, and these are routinely reviewed.
	PVS 2016	1	The public sector of the VS has neither the authority nor the capability to accredit / authorise / delegate the private sector to carry out official tasks.
		2	The public sector of the VS has the authority and capability to accredit / authorise / delegate to the private sector, but there are no current accreditation / authorisation / delegation activities.
		3	The public sector of the VS develops accreditation / authorisation / delegation programmes for certain tasks, but these are not routinely reviewed.
		4	The public sector of the VS develops and implements accreditation / authorisation / delegation programmes, and these are routinely reviewed.
		5	The public sector of the VS carries out audits of its accreditation / authorisation / delegation programmes, in order to maintain the trust of their trading partners and interested parties.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): H5

Findings:

The implementation in the field of most of the animal health programmes has been delegated to private practitioners, including, sometimes, for slaughterhouse inspection. The farmer is to pay for the vaccination and not for the vaccines, provided free of charge by the VS to private veterinarians, as are biologicals (tuberculin, mallein).

1200 private veterinarians have been involved in the framework of this project and provided with cold chain and small equipment. They report their activities at the rayon level. Nowadays, all the delegated activities represent most of their daily work and monthly income.

Strengths:

- Official delegation has played a major role in the development of the private practitioners network;
- Private practitioners have received CE on the implementation of official tasks.

Weaknesses:

- Lack of existing regulations and relevant SOPs for official delegation;
- Lack of effective control of implementation of delegated activities;
- Confusion between activities which are relevant to official delegation and compulsory, and those relevant to private activities, driven by the voluntary demand of the farmers;
- Official delegation is authorized to veterinary para-professionals, instead of delegation to veterinarians working and effectively supervising veterinary para-professionals;
- Lack of understanding the concept and modalities of official delegation (private practitioners acting and feeling as civil servant, partially paid by consumers).

- The way the system has been structured, with farmers' payment, doesn't allow the easy implementation of compulsory measures by the veterinary practitioners (the non-solvency of farmers makes it difficult to recover the payment, which can lead the practitioners to lie on their activities)

Recommendations:

- Official delegation is a key element to develop and structure a field network of private veterinarians, in compliance with OIE Standards;
- Official delegation should be given only to veterinarians (certification process), who could employ veterinary para-professionals and supervise them directly;
- Regulate properly and control systematically delegated activities;
- The payment of compulsory activities should be made by the VS to the private veterinarians (free of charge for farmers);
- Develop progressively competition between veterinarians, by allowing official delegation to be implemented on a Rayon basis, with farmers allowed to choose their veterinarians;
- Organise a visit abroad to understand what are the process and management of official delegation.

III-5 Veterinary Statutory Body (VSB) A. VSB authority <i>The VSB is an autonomous regulatory body for veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals.</i>	Levels of advancement		
	PVS 2007	1	<i>There is no legislation establishing a VSB.</i>
	Gap target 2008 III-5	3	<i>The VSB regulates veterinarians <u>and</u> veterinary para-professionals only within certain sectors of the VS (e.g. public sector but not private sector veterinarians).</i>
		1	There is no legislation establishing a VSB.
		2	The VSB regulates veterinarians only within certain sectors of the veterinary profession and/or does not systematically apply disciplinary measures.
	PVS 2016	3	The VSB regulates veterinarians in all relevant sectors of the veterinary profession and applies disciplinary measures.
		4	The VSB regulates functions and competencies of veterinarians in all relevant sectors and veterinary para-professionals according to needs.
		5	The VSB regulates and applies disciplinary measures to veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals in all sectors throughout the country.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): H7

Findings:

The veterinary chamber (VSB) has been formally legalized in the veterinary law adopted in December 2014, after a transition period of several years where it was established as a non-governmental organization and supported by donors funding. It started to register private veterinarians and veterinary paraprofessionals on a voluntary basis, today 651 and 1326, respectively. The VSB started to develop a system of continuous education online.

The VSB drafted a code of ethics but, as the regulation has not yet been published, the VSB is not in a position to make registration compulsory and to impose sanctions. In the current context, it is more focused on establishing and promoting the veterinary profession, rather than insuring the public with the competences and ethics of veterinarians.

The VSB has been invited to participate in the third OIE global conference on veterinary education in Brazil in 2013.

Strengths:

- Database for registration of veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals;
- VSB website.

Weaknesses:

- Lack of regulation;
- No difference between veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals in the registration;
- Un-clear definition of categories, functions, competences and supervisions of veterinary para-professionals;
- The VSB doesn't coordinate with vet faculties on the curriculum and on organizing continuing education.

Recommendations:

- Publish relevant regulations to enable the VSB to implement its core functions (registrations and penalties);
- Establish formal links with faculties on continuing education.

III-5 Veterinary Statutory Body (VSB) B. VSB capacity <i>The capacity of the VSB to implement its functions and objectives in conformity with OIE standards.</i>	Levels of advancement		
	PVS 2007		-
	Gap target 2008 III-5	3	<i>The VSB regulates veterinarians <u>and veterinary para-professionals only within certain sectors of the VS (e.g. public sector but not private sector veterinarians).</u></i>
		1	The VSB has no capacity to implement its functions and objectives.
		2	The VSB has the functional capacity to implement its main objectives.
	PVS 2016	3	The VSB is an independent representative organisation with the functional capacity to implement all of its objectives.
		4	The VSB has a transparent process of decision making and conforms to OIE standards.
		5	The financial and institutional management of the VSB is submitted to external auditing.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): H9,10

Findings:

Kyrgyzstan had benefitted from the first OIE VSB support mission. It prepared regulations to establish the VSB, including its main functions, elective process and a foreseen twinning project. The VSB has been established but without any elective process of representation. It is currently completely dependent on external funding to implement its functions. Its resources consist of 5 people at central level, equipped with computers, working in governmental offices, paid by the project, for a total budget of around 50 000 USD / year.

The lack of regulations does not allow the VSB to collect member fees. A member fee at 25 USD/year per member (around 2 000 Som) would be enough to sustain the VSB and is not disproportionate with the average level of income of private practitioners.

Although having benefited from an OIE support mission, which established clearly all the details of a twinning program, and an OIE twinning project foreseen with the Polish veterinary chamber, both sides are not proactive in defining the purpose of this twinning in order to get relevant financing support from OIE.

Strengths:

- Commitment of the current staff to organize and develop the VSB;
- Existence of a website.

Weaknesses:

- No election process;
- No member fees (totally funded by the project).

Recommendations:

- Be proactive to establish a twinning on the basis of the recommendation of the OIE mission in 2014;
- Establish member fees to sustain the VSB;
- Establish legal framework for the collection of membership fees in order to sustain the autonomy of the VSB;
- Establish an election process;
- Economic or logistic support to private veterinarians, funded by national or external funding, should be provided through the VSB, to improve its visibility and influence.

	Levels of advancement	
	PVS 2007	1
III-6 Participation of producers and other interested parties in joint programmes <i>The capability of the VS and producers and interested parties to formulate and implement joint programmes in regard to animal health and food safety. This competency includes collaboration with relevant authorities, including other ministries and Competent Authorities, national agencies and decentralised institutions that share authority or have mutual interest in relevant areas.</i>	Gap target 2008	2 <i>Producers and other interested parties are informed of programmes and assist the VS to deliver the programme in the field.</i>
PVS 2016	1	Producers and other interested parties only comply and do not actively participate in programmes.
	2	Producers and other interested parties are informed of programmes and assist the VS to deliver the programme in the field.
	3	Producers and other interested parties are trained to participate in programmes and advise of needed improvements, and participate in early detection of diseases.
	4	Representatives of producers and other interested parties negotiate with the VS on the organisation and delivery of programmes.
	5	Producers and other interested parties are formally organised to participate in developing programmes in close collaboration with the VS.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5):

Findings:

Despite the existence of Pastoral Committees at field level, there is no real participation of stakeholders in VS programmes.

Conflicts of competences and authority exist between VS, private practitioners and Pastoral Committees, especially on resource allocation. For instance it is not clear how the funds of the project for private practitioners will be allocated through the Pastoral Committees.

Strengths:

- Existence of Pastoral Committees.

Weaknesses:

- Confusion of respective roles and functions;
- Conflicts on resource allocations.

Recommendations:

- Clarify respective roles and functions of Pastoral Committee, VS and veterinary practitioners, in order to participate in official programmes (compulsory measures to access pastures) and also to develop voluntary programmes for specific contexts (e.g. deworming before and after pasture, specific vaccinations, awareness campaigns).

III.4 Fundamental component IV: Access to markets

This component of the evaluation concerns the authority and capability of the VS to provide support in order to access, expand and retain regional and international markets for animals and animal products. It comprises eight critical competencies.

Critical competencies:

Section IV-1	Preparation of legislation and regulations
Section IV-2	Implementation of legislation and regulations and compliance thereof
Section IV-3	International harmonisation
Section IV-4	International certification
Section IV-5	Equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements
Section IV-6	Transparency
Section IV-7	Zoning
Section IV-8	Compartmentalisation

Terrestrial Code References:

- Points 6, 7 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General organisation / Procedures and standards.
- Points 1 and 2 of Article 3.2.7. on Legislation and functional capabilities: Animal health, animal welfare and veterinary public health / Export/import inspection.
- Points 1 and 3 of Article 3.2.8. on Animal health controls: Animal health status / National animal disease reporting systems.
- Sub-point g) of Point 4 of Article 3.2.10. on Veterinary Services administration: Trade performance history.
- Article 3.2.11. on Participation in OIE activities.
- Points 6 and 10 of Article 3.2.14. on Veterinary legislation, regulations and functional capabilities / Membership of the OIE.
- Chapter 3.4. on Veterinary legislation.
- Chapter 4.3. on Zoning and compartmentalisation.
- Chapter 4.4. on Application of compartmentalisation.
- Chapter 5.1. on General obligations related to certification.
- Chapter 5.2. on Certification procedures.
- Chapter 5.3. on OIE procedures relevant to the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures of the World Trade Organization.
- Chapters 5.10. to 5.12. on Model international veterinary certificates.

IV-1 Preparation of legislation and regulations	Levels of advancement		
	PVS 2007 IV-1	2	The SVD has the authority and capability to participate in the preparation of national legislation and regulations but cannot implement resultant regulations nationally.
<i>The authority and capability of the VS to actively participate in the preparation of national legislation and regulations in domains that are under their mandate, in order to guarantee its quality with respect to principles of legal drafting and legal issues (internal quality) and its accessibility, acceptability, and technical, social and economical applicability (external quality). This competency includes collaboration with relevant authorities, including other ministries and Competent Authorities, national agencies and decentralised institutions that share authority or have mutual interest in relevant areas.</i>	Gap target 2008 IV-1	3	The VS have the authority and the capability to participate in the preparation of national legislation and regulations, and to implement the resulting regulations nationally
	PVS 2016	1	The VS have neither the authority nor the capability to participate in the preparation of national legislation and regulations, which result in legislation that is lacking or is out-dated or of poor quality in most fields of VS activity.
		2	The VS have the authority and the capability to participate in the preparation of national legislation and regulations and can largely ensure their internal quality, but the legislation and regulations are often lacking in external quality.
		3	The VS have the authority and the capability to participate in the preparation of national legislation and regulations, with adequate internal and external quality in some fields of activity, but lack formal methodology to develop adequate national legislation and regulations regularly in all domains.
		4	The VS have the authority and the capability to participate in the preparation of national legislation and regulations, with a relevant formal methodology to ensure adequate internal and external quality, involving participation of interested parties in most fields of activity.
		5	The VS regularly evaluate and update their legislation and regulations to maintain relevance to evolving national and international contexts.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): E2

Findings:

The review of the legislation framework has been a long standing issue, with regular postponing and changes. The legislation is known to be inappropriate to the current context.

OIE legislation missions have been initiated many years ago and warned about the need to review the proposed veterinary law before publication. Despite this warning the law was published in December 2014.

Moreover, in theory, all legislation should be established by the relevant unit of the Ministry of Agriculture (Unit for Development of veterinary and phytosanitary RLA with reference service of SPS measures), which is considered the implementing body of regulations, but this unit has no direct link with the VS. This separation is based on theoretical management assumptions, which ignore widely the VS requirements and would be deterrent to the external quality. This unit is composed of 10 people including a Lawyer, a Procurement Specialist, an Assistant Deputy Minister and one post slotted for the Ministry of Economy. So far, they have not produced any regulations.

In the framework of the WB project, an agreement has been signed with OIE to review the legislative framework and to develop adequate legislations with the creation of a codex on animal health and food safety.

Considering that there was no significant progress in the veterinary legislation, a Regulatory Affairs Unit (4 person) has been created inside the VS in 2013, including 3 lawyers assigned to develop the codex. The work on the codex started in January 2016, with a new OIE mission.

The entry into the EEU imposed the adaptation and incorporation of the EEU regulation in the existing national veterinary legislation

Strengths:

- New agreement with OIE for the development of a Codex, while ensuring transcription of EEU texts in national legislation;
- Dedicated legal unit;
- Influence from the incorporation into the EEU.

Weaknesses:

- Inappropriate current legislative framework;
- Delays in defining, promoting and publishing new legislative framework since 2009, despite OIE support.

Recommendations:

- Focus on the development of the Codex during the next 3 years and clearly assign this function to the legal unit inside the VS.

IV-2 Implementation of legislation and regulations and compliance thereof The authority and capability of the VS to ensure compliance with legislation and regulations under the VS mandate.	Levels of advancement		
	PVS 2007 IV-1	2	The SVD has the authority and capability to participate in the preparation of national legislation and regulations but cannot implement resultant regulations nationally.
PVS 2016	Gap target 2008 IV-1	3	The VS have the authority and the capability to participate in the preparation of national legislation and regulations, and to implement the resulting regulations nationally
		1	The VS have no or very limited programmes or activities to ensure compliance with relevant legislation and regulations.
		2	The VS implement a programme or activities comprising inspection and verification of compliance with legislation and regulations and recording instances of non-compliance, but generally cannot or do not take further action in most relevant fields of activity.
		3	Veterinary legislation is generally implemented. As required, the VS have a power to take legal action / initiate prosecution in instances of non-compliance in most relevant fields of activity.
		4	Veterinary legislation is implemented in all domains of veterinary competence and the VS work to minimise instances of non-compliance.
		5	The compliance programme is regularly subjected to audit by the VS or external agencies.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): P55

Findings:

According to the visits during the mission, in most relevant cases, the current legislation on animal health and public health is implemented, including with sanctions and penalties, condemnations at slaughterhouses and BIPs. Administrative penalties are applied and registered in official certificates (formalized legal process).

Covering the field "from farm to fork", the VS have the power to enter any relevant premises, and there, to condemn and impose fines if necessary.

Strengths:

- Wide range of activities (from farm to fork);
- Penalties regulated and applied.

Weaknesses:

- VS don't register non-compliance (e.g. in a common database) in order to improve internal legislation.

Recommendations:

- VS should continue to sanction non-conformities and impose fines when necessary;
- Analyse the non-compliance in order to change the legislation or increase the pressure of control.

IV-3 International harmonisation	Levels of advancement		
	PVS 2007	2	The SVD is aware of gaps, inconsistencies or nonconformities in the national legislation, regulations and sanitary measures as compared to international standards, but do not have the capability or authority to rectify the problems.
	Gap target 2008	3	The VS monitor the establishment of new and revised international standards, and periodically review national legislation, regulations and sanitary measures with the aim of harmonising them, as appropriate, with international standards, but do not actively comment on the draft standards of relevant intergovernmental organisations.
		1	National legislation, regulations and sanitary measures under the mandate of the VS do not take account of international standards.
		2	The VS are aware of gaps, inconsistencies or non-conformities in national legislation, regulations and sanitary measures as compared to international standards, but do not have the capability or authority to rectify the problems.
	PVS 2016	3	The VS monitor the establishment of new and revised international standards, and periodically review national legislation, regulations and sanitary measures with the aim of harmonising them, as appropriate, with international standards, but do not actively comment on the draft standards of relevant intergovernmental organisations.
		4	The VS are active in reviewing and commenting on the draft standards of relevant intergovernmental organisations.
		5	The VS actively and regularly participate at the international level in the formulation, negotiation and adoption of international standards ⁶ , and use the standards to harmonise national legislation, regulations and sanitary measures.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5):

Findings:

The codification is in its first steps, despite of regular missions.

The regional integration into the EEU imposes the integration of all union regulations in the national legislation.

Strengths:

- Recent adhesion to the EEU and related progressive harmonisation of legislation.

Weaknesses:

- Delays in starting work on legislation and codification.

Recommendations:

- Pursue legislation work and codification, based on the recommendations of missions.

⁶ A country could be active in international standard setting without actively pursuing national changes. The importance of this element is to promote national change.

IV-4 International certification ⁷	Levels of advancement		
	PVS 2007	2	The SVD has the authority to certify certain animals, animal products, services and processes, but are not always in compliance with national legislation and regulations and international standards.
	Gap target 2008	3	The VS develop and carry out certification programmes for certain animals, animal products, services and processes under their mandate in compliance with international standards.
		1	The VS have neither the authority nor the capability to certify animals, animal products, services or processes.
		2	The VS have the authority to certify certain animals, animal products, services and processes, but are not always in compliance with the national legislation and regulations and international standards.
	PVS 2016	3	The VS develop and carry out certification programmes for certain animals, animal products, services and processes under their mandate in compliance with international standards.
		4	The VS develop and carry out all relevant certification programmes for any animals, animal products, services and processes under their mandate in compliance with international standards.
		5	The VS carry out audits of their certification programmes, in order to maintain national and international confidence in their system.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): P72,73

Findings:

Kyrgyzstan has limited exports but VS certificates have been accepted for some food products (hides and skins, milk and dairy products). The process of certification for these products meets the international requirements for certification.

However, all the deficiencies of VS mentioned in the report (lack of legislation, technical independence, competences, data management, control...) obviously hamper the whole process of certification at national level and the capacity to be credible for international trade. This could limit export of animal products. During interviews, it became obvious that staff met had a lack of understanding the concept of certification (e.g. fundamental role of veterinarians in certification / one can only certify facts: evidenced facts and details).

Strengths:

- Experience in export certification for some products.

Weaknesses:

- Limited understanding of the detailed steps of the certification process.

Recommendations:

- Train and organize visits abroad to understand what is a certification process;
- Develop the whole process for each required product for export, but also in the national certification system, including functions at each step for every staff member.

⁷ Certification procedures should be based on relevant OIE and Codex Alimentarius standards.

IV-5 Equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements	Levels of advancement		
	PVS 2007	2	The SVD has the authority to negotiate and approve equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements with trading partners, but no such agreement has been presented.
<i>The authority and capability of the VS to negotiate, implement and maintain equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements with trading partners.</i>	Gap target 2008	3	<i>The VS have implemented equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements with trading partners on selected animals, animal products and processes.</i>
		1	The VS have neither the authority nor the capability to negotiate or approve equivalence or other types of sanitary agreements with other countries.
		2	The VS have the authority to negotiate and approve equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements with trading partners, but no such agreements have been implemented.
	PVS 2016	3	The VS have implemented equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements with trading partners on selected animals, animal products and processes.
		4	The VS actively pursue the development, implementation and maintenance of equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements with trading partners on all matters relevant to animals, animal products and processes under their mandate.
		5	The VS actively work with interested parties and take account of developments in international standards, in pursuing equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements with trading partners.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5):

Findings:

Kyrgyzstan has some sanitary agreements to export to Russia and China.

Strengths:

- Implementing the entry into the EEU.

Weaknesses:

- Lack of compliance of the VS with OIE standards to develop more agreements.

Recommendations:

- Continue to strengthen the VS quality in order to be in a position to develop sanitary agreements with other countries or for other products.

IV-6 Transparency The authority and capability of the VS to notify the OIE of its sanitary status and other relevant matters (and to notify the WTO SPS Committee where applicable), in accordance with established procedures.	Levels of advancement		
	PVS 2007 IV-7	2	The SVD occasionally notify.
	Gap target 2008 IV-7	3	The VS notify in compliance with the procedures established by these organisations.
		1	The VS do not notify.
		2	The VS occasionally notify.
	PVS 2016	3	The VS notify in compliance with the procedures established by these organisations.
		4	The VS regularly inform interested parties of changes in their regulations and decisions on the control of relevant diseases and of the country's sanitary status, and of changes in the regulations and sanitary status of other countries.
		5	The VS, in cooperation with their interested parties, carries out audits of their transparency procedures.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5):

Findings:

Records show that Kyrgyzstan notifies to OIE (annual and 6-months reports) and very occasionally informs about exceptional epidemiological events (one outbreak reported per year since 2012).

Strengths:

- Knowledge of the process of notification and good implementation.

Weaknesses:

- Lack of clinical competence of veterinarians to diagnose new diseases and to initiate laboratory diagnostic;
- Deficiency of the reporting system hampers the capacity to notify.

Recommendations:

- Notification should improve gradually with strengthening of field network and reporting system.

IV-7 Zoning	Levels of advancement		
	PVS 2007 IV-8	2	As necessary the SVD can identify animal subpopulations with distinct health status.
	Gap target 2008 IV-8	3	The VS have implemented biosecurity measures that enable it to establish and maintain disease free zones for selected animals and animal products, as necessary.
The authority and capability of the VS to establish and maintain disease free zones, as necessary and in accordance with the criteria established by the OIE (and by the WTO SPS Agreement where applicable).	PVS 2016	1	The VS cannot establish disease free zones.
		2	As necessary, the VS can identify animal subpopulations with distinct health status suitable for zoning.
		3	The VS have implemented biosecurity measures that enable it to establish and maintain disease free zones for selected animals and animal products, as necessary.
		4	The VS collaborate with producers and other interested parties to define responsibilities and execute actions that enable it to establish and maintain disease free zones for selected animals and animal products, as necessary.
		5	The VS can demonstrate the scientific basis for any disease free zones and can gain recognition by trading partners that they meet the criteria established by the OIE (and by the WTO SPS Agreement where applicable).

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5):

Findings:

In the current context, the VS cannot establish zoning. Moreover, the concept of zoning is not understood properly (e.g. from the interviews, a zoning plan is in progress, which would be based on the administrative limits of the 7 oblasts; it would establish free zones equally covering the following diseases: FMD, PPR, anthrax, sheep and goat pox, rabies, brucellosis and echinococcosis). The country also counts 3 internal veterinary check-points (in Osh, Bishkek and Issy Kul) and is working on the zoning of territory to add internal check-points. As such, this proposal is not sustainable and not realistic neither geographically, nor economically nor epidemiologically. The zoning concept is confused with normal operational planning of disease control, which may usually include areas of different and progressive levels of implementation of different programmes (leads to different areas to different results at different times).

Strengths:

- Existence of geographical barriers that could be used for zoning.

Weaknesses:

- The OIE concept of zoning and its consequences is not well understood.

Recommendations:

- Study the concept of zoning in the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code;
- If ever zoning would appear to be relevant for export purposes in a geographical and economical context, a study could be made on its sustainability and socio-political relevance (refer to “Chapter 4.3 on Zoning and compartmentalisation” and relevant chapters in each disease listed in the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code).

IV-8 Compartmentalisation		Levels of advancement	
<i>The authority and capability of the VS to establish and maintain disease free compartments as necessary and in accordance with the criteria established by the OIE (and by the WTO SPS Agreement where applicable).</i>	PVS 2007 IV-9	2	<i>As necessary the VS can identify animal sub-population with a distinct health status suitable for compartmentalisation.</i>
	Gap target 2008 IV-9	2	<i>As necessary, the VS can identify animal sub-populations with a distinct health status suitable for compartmentalisation.</i>
1 The VS cannot establish disease free compartments.			
PVS 2016	2	As necessary, the VS can identify animal sub-populations with a distinct health status suitable for compartmentalisation.	
	3	The VS ensure that biosecurity measures to be implemented enable it to establish and maintain disease free compartments for selected animals and animal products, as necessary.	
	4	The VS collaborate with producers and other interested parties to define responsibilities and execute actions that enable it to establish and maintain disease free compartments for selected animals and animal products, as necessary.	
	5	The VS can demonstrate the scientific basis for any disease free compartments and can gain recognition by other countries that they meet the criteria established by the OIE (and by the WTO SPS Agreement where applicable).	

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5):

Findings:

No compartmentalization in the country

Strengths:

- None

Weaknesses:

- None

Recommendations:

- This concept is not of interest in Kyrgyzstan in the current context.

PART IV: CONCLUSIONS

Since the first OIE PVS evaluation made in 2007, the mission concluded that the VS have increased the level of advancement for most critical competencies. However, the levels of advancement remain below those targeted by the 2008 PVS Gap Analysis. For instance, when a level of advancement was 1 in the 2007 OIE PVS evaluation and the PVS Gap analysis targeted a level 3, the current evaluation revealed level 2. One could say that improvements and progress were clearly driven by external funding: the current World Bank support arrives at mid-term, and progress of level of advancements for most critical competencies is half way forward.

The recent regional integration into the EEU has also played a role in the latest improvements of the VS. Financial, training and technical assistance supports came on time in complement of other donors investment in some activities (e.g. border security), but the main driving force is the necessity to integrate all the EEU veterinary legislation into the national legislation. This integration and the improvement of the quality of the VS have drawn the attention of the government, which is now committed to increase the VS operational budget starting from next year.

The VS of Kyrgyzstan have benefited from a particularly high level of support from OIE since 2007: PVS evaluation, gap analysis, strategic plan, and specific mission for the VSB, several missions on legislation and several missions on veterinary medicines and veterinary education. Most of the recommendations made in this report were already made in previous reports.

One of the main constraints remains the lack of understanding of concepts and recommendations, due to the difficulties of translation. It is thus a priority to develop a double translation of the main recommendations, from English to Russian and back from Russian to English, to verify their coherence. It should not be considered as a deficiency of translators, but as a normal process for such a specific field of expertise.

In the coming months, it is recommended to implement a specific OIE laboratory mission to analyse the suitability and sustainability of the network. The strategy is already defined, but needs to be costed and assessed.

The VSB wishes to implement a twinning with the Veterinary Chamber of Poland, which has already been agreed upon. The support of OIE may be necessary to guide both parties and review draft regulations, as requested formally by the VS. But the VSB should first initiate this twinning by using the detailed elements included in the last OIE mission for the VSB.

The VS are in the process to define their new strategic plan 2017-2022. At the same time, the World Bank project may start to plan a next phase. In this context, it could be advisable first to adjust the strategic plan, taking into account the previous one and the current OIE PVS evaluation, with the support of OIE. In our opinion, a new PVS Gap analysis might be needed to support the development of the new World Bank project.

The first strategic plan was developed mainly to reorganise the VS and initiate programmes. The second strategic plan should focus on sustainability of the VS and certification and credibility of its operations. A particular attention should be given to documentation, data management, SOPs, and certification/control/credibility, supported by two fundamental elements (i) development of the Codex for Animal Health and Food Safety and (ii) investments in specialised and initial education. Adequate operational funding should be made available, if necessary through external funding during a limited period of time, to finance official delegation directly and to use relevant consumables and vaccines.

PART V: APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Terrestrial Code references for critical competencies

Critical Competences	Terrestrial Code references
I.1.A I.1.B I.2.A I.2.B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Points 1-5 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Professional judgement / Independence / Impartiality / Integrity / Objectivity. ➢ Points 7 and 14 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: General organisation / Human and financial resources. ➢ Article 3.2.5. on Evaluation criteria for human resources. ➢ Article 3.2.12. on Evaluation of the veterinary statutory body. ➢ Points 1-2 and 5 of Article 3.2.14. on Organisation and structure of Veterinary Services / National information on human resources / Laboratory services.
I.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Points 1, 7 and 14 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Professional judgement / General organisation / Human and financial resources. ➢ Article 3.2.5. on Evaluation criteria for human resources. ➢ Sub-point d) of Point 4 of Article 3.2.10. on Veterinary Services administration: In-service training and development programme for staff. ➢ Point 9 of Article 3.2.14. on Performance assessment and audit programmes.
I.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Point 2 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Independence.
I.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Point 1 of Article 3.2.3. on Evaluation criteria for the organisational structure of the Veterinary Services. ➢ Point 9 of Article 3.2.14. on Performance assessment and audit programmes.
I.6.A I.6.B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Points 6, 7 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General organisation / Procedures and standards. ➢ Article 3.2.2. on Scope. ➢ Points 1 and 2 of Article 3.2.3. on Evaluation criteria for the organisational structure of the Veterinary Services. ➢ Point 4 of Article 3.2.10. on Performance assessment and audit programmes: Veterinary Services administration.
I.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Point 2 of Article 3.2.4. on Evaluation criteria for quality system: “Where the Veterinary Services undergoing evaluation... than on the resource and infrastructural components of the services”. ➢ Points 2 and 3 of Article 3.2.6. on Evaluation criteria for material resources: Administrative / Technical. ➢ Point 3 of Article 3.2.10. on Performance assessment and audit programmes: Compliance. ➢ Point 4 of Article 3.2.14. on Administration details.
I.8 I.9 I.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Points 6 and 14 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / Human and financial resources. ➢ Point 1 of Article 3.2.6. on Evaluation criteria for material resources: Financial. ➢ Point 3 of Article 3.2.14. on Financial management information.
I.11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Points 7, 11 and 14 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: General organisation / Documentation / Human and financial resources. ➢ Point 4 of Article 3.2.1. on General considerations. ➢ Point 1 of Article 3.2.2. on Scope. ➢ Article 3.2.6. on Evaluation criteria for material resources. ➢ Article 3.2.10. on Performance assessment and audit programmes.
II.1A II.1B II.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Point 9 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Procedures and standards. ➢ Point 1 of Article 3.2.4. on Evaluation criteria for quality systems. ➢ Point 3 of Article 3.2.6. on Evaluation criteria for material resources: Technical. ➢ Point 5 of Article 3.2.14. on Laboratory services.
II.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Chapter 2.1. on Import risk analysis
II.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Points 6 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / Procedures and standards. ➢ Point 2 of Article 3.2.7. on Legislation and functional capabilities: Export/import inspection.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Points 6 and 7 of Article 3.2.14. on Veterinary legislation, regulations and functional capabilities / Animal health and veterinary public health controls.
II.5.A II.5.B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Points 6, 7 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General organisation / Procedures and standards. ➤ Points 1-3 of Article 3.2.8. on Animal health controls: Animal health status / Animal health control / National animal disease reporting systems. ➤ Sub-points a) i), ii) and iii) of Point 7 of Article 3.2.14. on Animal health: Description of and sample data from any national animal disease reporting system controlled and operated or coordinated by the Veterinary Services / Description of and sample reference data from other national animal disease reporting systems controlled and operated by other organisations which make data and results available to Veterinary Services / Description and relevant data of current official control programmes including:... or eradication programmes for specific diseases. ➤ Chapter 1.4. on Animal health surveillance. ➤ Chapter 1.5. on Surveillance for arthropod vectors of animal diseases.
II.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Points 6, 7 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General organisation / Procedures and standards. ➤ Points 1-3 of Article 3.2.8. on Animal health controls: Animal health status / Animal health control / National animal disease reporting systems. ➤ Sub-point a) of Point 7 of Article 3.2.14. on Animal health and veterinary public health controls: Animal health.
II.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Points 6, 7 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General organisation / Procedures and standards. ➤ Points 1-3 of Article 3.2.8. on Animal health controls: Animal health status / Animal health control / National animal disease reporting systems. ➤ Sub-point a) of Point 7 of Article 3.2.14. on Animal health and veterinary public health controls: Animal health. ➤ Chapter 4.12. on Disposal of dead animal.
II.8.A II.8.B II.8.C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Points 6, 7 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General organisation / Procedures and standards. ➤ Article 3.4.12. on Human food production chain. ➤ Points 1-5 of Article 3.2.9. on Veterinary public health controls: Food hygiene / Zoonoses / Chemical residue testing programmes / Veterinary medicines/ Integration between animal health controls and veterinary public health. ➤ Points 2, 6 and 7 of Article 3.2.14. on National information on human resources / Veterinary legislation, regulations and functional capabilities / Animal health and veterinary public health controls. ➤ Chapter 6.2. on Control of biological hazards of animal health and public health importance through ante- and post-mortem meat inspection. <p>References to Codex Alimentarius Commission standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Code of Hygienic practice for meat (CAC/RCP 58-2005). ➤ Code of Hygienic practice for milk and milk products (CAC/RCP/ 57-2004). ➤ General Principles of Food Hygiene (CAC/RCP 1-1969; amended 1999. Revisions 1997 and 2003).
II.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Points 6 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / Procedures and standards. ➤ Points 3 and 4 of Article 3.2.9. on Veterinary public health controls: Chemical residue testing programmes / Veterinary medicines. ➤ Sub-point a) ii) of Point 6 of Article 3.2.14. on Animal health and veterinary public health: Assessment of ability of Veterinary Services to enforce legislation. ➤ Chapters 6.6. to 6.10. on Antimicrobial resistance.
II.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Points 3 and 4 of Article 3.2.9. on Veterinary public health controls: Chemical residue testing programmes / Veterinary medicines. ➤ Sub-points b) iii) and iv) of Point 7 of Article 3.2.14. on Veterinary public health: Chemical residue testing programmes / Veterinary medicines.
II.11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Chapter 6.3. on Control of hazards of animal health and public health importance in animal feed.
II.12.A II.12.B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Point 6 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation. ➤ Chapter 4.1. on General principles on identification and traceability of live animals. ➤ Chapter 4.2. on Design and implementation of identification systems to achieve animal traceability.

II.13	➤ Section 7 on Animal Welfare
III.1	➤ Point 13 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Communication. ➤ Sub-point b) of Point 2 of Article 3.2.6. on Administrative resources: Communications. ➤ Point 4 of Article 3.2.14. on Administration details. ➤ Chapter 3.3. on Communication.
III.2	➤ Point 13 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Communication. ➤ Point 2 of Article 3.2.3. on Evaluation criteria for the organisational structure of the Veterinary Services. ➤ Point 4 and Sub-point g) of Point 9 of Article 3.2.14. on Administration details and on Sources of independent scientific expertise. ➤ Chapter 3.3. on Communication.
III.3	➤ Article 3.2.11. on Participation on OIE activities. ➤ Point 4 of Article 3.2.14. on Administration details.
III.4	➤ Points 6, 7 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General organisation / Procedures and standards. ➤ Point 7 of Article 3.2.3. on Evaluation criteria for the organisational structure of the Veterinary Services. ➤ Article 3.4.5. on Competent Authorities.
III.5.A III.5.B	➤ Point 6 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation. ➤ Point 9 of Article 3.2.1. on General considerations. ➤ Article 3.2.12. on Evaluation of the veterinary statutory body. ➤ Article 3.4.6. on Veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals.
III.6	➤ Points 6 and 13 of Article 3.1.2. Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / Communication. ➤ Points 2 and 7 of Article 3.2.3. on Evaluation criteria for the organisational structure of the Veterinary Services. ➤ Point 7 of Article 3.2.14. on Animal health and veterinary public health controls. ➤ Point 4 of Article 3.4.3. on General principles: Consultation.
IV.1	➤ Points 6, 7 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General organisation / Procedures and standards. ➤ Points 1 and 2 of Article 3.2.7. on Legislation and functional capabilities: Animal health, animal welfare and veterinary public health / Export/import inspection. ➤ Point 6 of Article 3.2.14. on Veterinary legislation, regulations and functional capabilities. ➤ Chapter 3.4. on Veterinary legislation.
IV.2	➤ Points 6, 7 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General organisation / Procedures and standards. ➤ Points 1 and 2 of Article 3.2.7. on Legislation and functional capabilities: Animal health, animal welfare and veterinary public health / Export/import inspection. ➤ Point 6 of Article 3.2.14. on Veterinary legislation, regulations and functional capabilities.
IV.3	➤ Point 6 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation. ➤ Article 3.2.11. on Participation in OIE activities. ➤ Points 6 and 10 of Article 3.2.14. on Veterinary legislation, regulations and functional capabilities / Membership of the OIE.
IV.4	➤ Points 6, 7 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General organisation / Procedures and standards. ➤ Point 2 of Article 3.2.7. on Legislation and functional capabilities: Export/import inspection. ➤ Sub-point b) of Point 6 of Article 3.2.14. on Veterinary legislation, regulations and functional capabilities: Export/import inspection. ➤ Chapter 5.2. on Certification procedures. ➤ Chapters 5.10. to 5.12. on Model international veterinary certificates.
IV.5	➤ Points 6 and 7 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General organisation. ➤ Sub-point g) of Point 4 of Article 3.2.10. on Veterinary Services administration: Trade performance history. ➤ Chapter 5.3. on OIE procedures relevant to the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures of the World Trade Organization.
IV.6	➤ Point 6 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation. ➤ Points 1 and 3 of Article 3.2.8. on Animal health controls: Animal health status / National animal disease reporting systems. ➤ Chapter 5.1. on General obligations related to certification.

IV.7	➢ Point 6 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation.
IV.8	➢ Chapter 4.3. on Zoning and compartmentalisation. ➢ Chapter 4.4. on Application of compartmentalisation.

Appendix 2: Glossary of terms

Terms defined in the Terrestrial Code that are used in this publication are reprinted here for ease of reference.

Animal

means a mammal, bird or bee.

Animal identification

means the combination of the identification and registration of an animal individually, with a unique identifier, or collectively by its epidemiological unit or group, with a unique group identifier.

Animal identification system

means the inclusion and linking of components such as identification of establishments/owners, the person(s) responsible for the animal(s), movements and other records with animal identification.

Animal welfare

means how an animal is coping with the conditions in which it lives. An animal is in a good state of welfare if (as indicated by scientific evidence) it is healthy, comfortable, well nourished, safe, able to express innate behaviour, and if it is not suffering from unpleasant states such as pain, fear and distress. Good animal welfare requires disease prevention and veterinary treatment, appropriate shelter, management, nutrition, humane handling and humane slaughter/killing. Animal welfare refers to the state of the animal; the treatment that an animal receives is covered by other terms such as animal care, animal husbandry, and humane treatment.

Border post

means any airport, or any port, railway station or road check-point open to international trade of commodities, where import veterinary inspections can be performed.

Compartment

means an animal subpopulation contained in one or more establishments under a common biosecurity management system with a distinct health status with respect to a specific disease or specific diseases for which required surveillance, control and biosecurity measures have been applied for the purposes of international trade.

Competent Authority

means the Veterinary Authority or other Governmental Authority of a Member, having the responsibility and competence for ensuring or supervising the implementation of animal health and welfare measures, international veterinary certification and other standards and recommendations in the Terrestrial Code and the OIE Aquatic Animal Health Code in the whole territory.

Disease

means the clinical and/or pathological manifestation of infection.

Emerging disease

means a new infection or infestation resulting from the evolution or change of an existing pathogenic agent, a known infection or infestation spreading to a new geographic area or population, or a previously unrecognised pathogenic agent or disease diagnosed for the first time and which has a significant impact on animal or public health.

Equivalence of sanitary measures

means the state wherein the sanitary measure(s) proposed by the exporting country as an alternative to those of the importing country, achieve(s) the same level of protection.

International veterinary certificate

means a certificate, issued in conformity with the provisions of Chapter 5.2., describing the animal health and/or public health requirements which are fulfilled by the exported commodities.

Laboratory

means a properly equipped institution staffed by technically competent personnel under the control of a specialist in veterinary diagnostic methods, who is responsible for the validity of the results. The Veterinary Authority approves and monitors such laboratories with regard to the diagnostic tests required for international trade.

Meat

means all edible parts of an animal.

Notifiable disease

means a disease listed by the Veterinary Authority, and that, as soon as detected or suspected, must be brought to the attention of this Authority, in accordance with national regulations.

Official control programme

means a programme which is approved, and managed or supervised by the Veterinary Authority of a country for the purpose of controlling a vector, pathogen or disease by specific measures applied throughout that country, or within a zone or compartment of that country.

Official Veterinarian

means a veterinarian authorised by the Veterinary Authority of the country to perform certain designated official tasks associated with animal health and/or public health and inspections of commodities and, when appropriate, to certify in conformity with the provisions of Chapters 5.1. and 5.2. of the Terrestrial Code.

Official veterinary control

means the operations whereby the Veterinary Services, knowing the location of the animals and after taking appropriate actions to identify their owner or responsible keeper, are able to apply appropriate animal health measures, as required. This does not exclude other responsibilities of the Veterinary Services e.g. food safety.

Risk analysis

means the process composed of hazard identification, risk assessment, risk management and risk communication.

Risk assessment

means the evaluation of the likelihood and the biological and economic consequences of entry, establishment and spread of a hazard within the territory of an importing country.

Risk management

means the process of identifying, selecting and implementing measures that can be applied to reduce the level of risk.

Sanitary measure

means a measure, such as those described in various Chapters of the Terrestrial Code, destined to protect animal or human health or life within the territory of the OIE Member from risks arising from the entry, establishment and/or spread of a hazard.

Surveillance

means the systematic ongoing collection, collation, and analysis of information related to animal health and the timely dissemination of information so that action can be taken.

Terrestrial Code

means the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code.

Veterinarian

means a person with appropriate education, registered or licensed by the relevant veterinary statutory body of a country to practice veterinary medicine/science in that country.

Veterinary Authority

means the Governmental Authority of an OIE Member, comprising veterinarians, other professionals and para-professionals, having the responsibility and competence for ensuring or supervising the implementation of animal health and welfare measures, international veterinary certification and other standards and recommendations in the Terrestrial Code in the whole territory.

(Veterinary) legislation

means the collection of specific legal instruments (primary and secondary legislation) required for the governance of the veterinary domain.

Veterinary para-professional

means a person who, for the purposes of the Terrestrial Code, is authorised by the veterinary statutory body to carry out certain designated tasks (dependent upon the category of veterinary para-professional) in a territory, and delegated to them under the responsibility and direction of a veterinarian. The tasks for each category of veterinary para-professional should be defined by the veterinary statutory body depending on qualifications and training, and according to need.

Veterinary Services

means the governmental and non-governmental organisations that implement animal health and welfare measures and other standards and recommendations in the Terrestrial Code and the OIE Aquatic Animal Health Code in the territory. The Veterinary Services are under the overall control and direction of the Veterinary Authority. Private sector organisations, veterinarians, veterinary paraprofessionals or aquatic animal health professionals are normally accredited or approved by the Veterinary Authority to deliver the delegated functions.

Veterinary statutory body

means an autonomous regulatory body for veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals.

Wildlife

means feral animals, captive wild animals and wild animals.

Zoonosis

means any disease or infection which is naturally transmissible from animals to humans.

Appendix 3. Timetable of the mission; sites/ facilities visited and list of resource/contact persons met or interviewed

Opening meeting

Date: 01/02/2016 (SH, DM, EFQ)

Asses-sor(s)	Location & Jurisdiction	Institution – Agency – Group - Association	PERSON(s) met and interviewed	Activities and CC Relevance
Team	Bishkek	VS	CVO and heads of units	Presentation of the mission

Field visits, meetings and interviews

Date	Asses-sor(s)	Location & Jurisdiction	Institution – Agency – Group - Association	PERSON(s) met and interviewed
02/02/2016	Team	Bishkek	Veterinary chamber	Heads and staff
	Team	Bishkek	Control veterinary medicinal products	Heads and staff
	Team	Bishkek	Agrarian Veterinary University	Heads and staff
	Team	Bishkek	National Laboratory	Heads and staff
	Team	Bishkek	Research Institute	Heads and staff
	Team	Chuy	Oblast VS	Heads and staff
	Team	Chuy	Border post with Kazakhstan	Heads and staff
03/02/2016	Team	Bishkek	Market and market laboratory	Heads and staff
	Team	Yssik-Ata	Rayon VS	Heads and staff
	Team	Yssik-Ata	Slaughterhouse (construction)	Heads and staff
	Team	Yssik-Ata	Slaughterhouse	Heads and staff
	Team	Yssik-Ata	Milk factory	Heads and staff
04/02/2016	EFQ+DM	Jalal-Abad	Oblast office Market for live animals Slaughterhouse Oblast laboratory	Heads and staff
	EFQ+DM	Bazar-Korgon	Rayon office Private vets	Heads and staff Vets
	EFQ+DM	Nooken	Rayon office	Heads and staff

Date	Asses-sor(s)	Location & Jurisdiction	Institution – Agency – Group - Association	PERSON(s) met and interviewed
			Rayon laboratory	
	EFQ+DM	Mombecov	Ail okmotu veterinary office	Staff
	SH	Naryn	Oblast office Market Market laboratory Oblast laboratory	Heads and staff
05/02/2016	EFQ+DM	Batken	Slaughterhouse 2 private pharmacies Dumping sites (death pits) Market and market lab Oblast office Oblast laboratory	Heads and staff
	EFQ+DM	Kadamjai	Rayon office Private vets	Heads and staff
	EFQ+DM	Kyzyl Kiya	Rayon office Private vets	Heads and staff
	EFQ+DM	Aktatyl	Ail okmotu office and its private vet	Staff
	EFQ+DM	Kyzykbel	Border post with Uzbekistan	Heads and staff
	SH	Ak-Muz	Private vet clinic Dumping site	Vets
	SH	Ak-Muz	Ail okmotu	Heads and staff
	SH	At-Bashi	Rayon office Private vets	Heads and staff Vets
	SH	Torugart	Border post with China	Heads and staff
06/02/2016	EFQ+DM	Osh	Oblast office City office Oblast laboratory Private vet clinic Osh airport border post	Heads and staff

Date	Asses-sor(s)	Location & Jurisdiction	Institution – Agency – Group - Association	PERSON(s) met and interviewed
			Tashkent road border post with Uzbekistan	
06/02/2016	SH	Ton rayon	Rayon office Rayon laboratory Private veterinarians and veterinary clinic	Oblast head (Issyk Kul) + rayon head + staff Vets
07/02/2016	EFQ+DM	Osh	Regional VS meeting	CVO + staff
08/02/2016	EFQ	Bishkek	APIU World Bank projekt	Heads and staff
	DM+SH	Bishkek	Ministry of Health	Heads and staff
	Team	Bishkek	Turkish Manas University-Veterinary Fakulty	Dean and staff

Closing meeting

Date: 10/02/2016 (SH, DM, EFQ)

Asses-sor(s)	Location & Jurisdiction	Institution – Agency – Group - Association	PERSON(s) met and interviewed	Activities and CC Relevance
Team	Bishkek	VS	CVO, heads of units, VSB, heads of lab	Conclusions of the mission

Appendix 4: Air travel itinerary

ASSESSOR	DATE	From	To	Flight No.	Departure	Arrival
Dr. Eric Fermet-Quinet	31/01/2016	Lyon	Istanbul	TK1808	12:25	16:40
Dr. Eric Fermet-Quinet	31/01/2016	Istanbul	Bishkek	TK0346	18:10	03:25
Dr. Djahne Montabord	31/01/2016	Astana	Almaty	KC0632	14:15	15:55
Dr. Djahne Montabord	31/01/2016	Almaty	Bishkek	KC0109	18:00	18:55
Dr. Sabine Hutter	31/01/2016	Vienna	Istanbul	TK1884	10:45	14:05
Dr. Sabine Hutter	31/01/2016	Istanbul	Bishkek	TK0346	18:10	03:25
Dr. Eric Fermet-Quinet	12/02/2016	Bishkek	Istanbul	TK0347	04:35	06:40
Dr. Eric Fermet-Quinet	12/02/2016	Istanbul	Lyon	TK1807	08:55	11:25
Dr. Djahne Montabord	12/02/2016	Bishkek	Astana	KC0152	10:45	12:25
Dr. Sabine Hutter	12/02/2016	Bishkek	Istanbul	TK0347	04:35	06:40
Dr. Sabine Hutter	12/02/2016	Istanbul	Vienna	TK1883	08:20	09:50

Appendix 5: List of documents used in the PVS evaluation

E = Electronic version

H = Hard copy version

P= Digital picture

Ref	Title	Author / Date / ISBN / Web	Related critical competences	
PRE-MISSION DOCUMENTS				
	<i>OIE PVS Evaluation 2007</i>	OIE		
	<i>OIE Gap Analysis 2008</i>	OIE		
	<i>OIE Strategic Plan Support</i>	OIE		
	<i>OIE Legislation Mission Reports</i>	OIE		
	<i>OIE Veterinary Statutory Body Support</i>	OIE		
MISSION DOCUMENTS				
H1	<i>Strategic Plans for Control of Priority Diseases (January 2016) and Food Safety</i>	VS	II.5,6,7,8	
H2	<i>Curriculum of the Turkish Veterinary Faculty</i>	<i>Turkish Veterinary Faculty</i>	I.2.A I.3	
H3	<i>Presentation of the Agrarian University</i>	<i>Agrarian University</i>	I.2.A I.3	
H4	<i>Certificates of Import</i>	VS	II.4	
H5	<i>Contract for official delegation</i>	VS	III.4	
H6	<i>Stamps for meat inspection</i>	VS	II.8.B,C.	
H7	<i>Number of veterinary practitioners registered by the Veterinary Chamber</i>	VSB	I.1 III.5.A	
H8	<i>Presentation of Research Center</i>	Research Center	II.1.B	
H9	<i>Presentation of Veterinary Chamber</i>	VSB	III.5.A,B	
H10	<i>Proposals and activities of Veterinary Chamber</i>	VSB	III.5.A,B	
H11	<i>Communication leaflet on disease control</i>	VS	III.1	
H12	<i>Report and Checklist of Food Safety Processing Control</i>	Milk Factory	II.8.C	
H13	<i>Report of Quality Control in a Milk Factory</i>	Milk Factory	II.8.C	
H14	<i>Export and Import Register December 2015</i>	Border post Torugart	II.4	
H15	<i>Communication leaflet on echinococcosis for children</i>	VS	III.1	
H16	<i>Communication leaflet on echinococcosis for adults</i>	VS	III.1	
H17	<i>Passport dogs</i>	VS	II.12	
E1	<i>E1-Ak-Myz_Presentation of veterinary work in Ail okmotu</i>	Ail okmotu Ak Muz	I.6	
E2	<i>E2-KR Veterinary Law_2014 E2-Закон_KP_-O_ветеринарии- (Veterinary law-Russian)</i>	2014	VS	IV.1
E3	<i>E3-Structure_services total</i>	VS	I.1,6	
E4	<i>E4-Structure_central services</i>	VS	I.1,6	
E5	<i>E5-Tables Kyrgyzstan 20 01 2016</i>	VS	Part II	
E6	<i>E6-Budget Vet Services</i>	VS	I.8	
E7	<i>E7-Controlled facilities 2016</i>	VS	Part II	

E = Electronic version

H = Hard copy version

P= Digital picture

Ref	Title	Author / Date / ISBN / Web	Related critical competences
E8	<i>E8-Budget-LMDP</i>	<i>LMDP</i>	I.8
P1	<i>P1-20160202_Central Lab (1)-Lab register</i>	2016-02-02	I.7,11 II.1,2
P2	<i>P2-20160202_Central Lab (7)</i>	2016-02-02	I.7 II.1
P3	<i>P3-20160202_Central Lab (8)</i>	2016-02-02	I.7 II.1
P4	<i>P4-20160202_Central Lab (10)-Parasitology</i>	2016-02-02	I.7 II.1
P5	<i>P5-20160202_Central Lab (11)-Building</i>	2016-02-02	I.7 II.1
P6	<i>P6-20160202_Central Lab (12)</i>	2016-02-02	I.7 II.1
P7	<i>P7-20160202-Agrarian University Vet Faculty (5)</i>	2016-02-02	I.2
P8	<i>P8-20160202-Agrarian University Vet Faculty (7)</i>	2016-02-02	I.2
P9	<i>P10-20160202-Agrarian University Vet Faculty (8)</i>	2016-02-02	I.2
P10	<i>P11-20160202-Agrarian University Vet Faculty (11)-lecture hall</i>	2016-02-02	I.2
P11	<i>P12-20160202-Agrarian University Vet Faculty (13)</i>	2016-02-02	I.2
P12	<i>P13-20160202-Agrarian University Vet Faculty (14)-Operating theatre small animals</i>	2016-02-02	I.2
P13	<i>P14-20160202-Agrarian University Vet Faculty (16)-Operating theatre</i>	2016-02-02	I.2
P14	<i>P15-20160202-Agrarian University Vet Faculty (19)-Main university building</i>	2016-02-02	I.2
P15	<i>P15-20160203-Export slaughterhouse in construction (3)</i>	2016-02-03	II.8
P16	<i>P16-20160203-Export slaughterhouse in construction (5)</i>	2016-02-03	II.8
P17	<i>P17-20160203-Market in Bishkek (1)</i>	2016-02-03	II.8
P18	<i>P18-20160203-Market in Bishkek (4)</i>	2016-02-03	II.8
P19	<i>P19-20160203-Market in Bishkek (6)-Chicken carcass with sanitary stamp</i>	2016-02-03	II.8
P20	<i>P20-20160203-Market in Bishkek (8)-Ovine carcass with sanitary stamp</i>	2016-02-03	II.8
P21	<i>P21-20160203-Market in Bishkek (11)-Market laboratory</i>	2016-02-03	II.8
P22	<i>P22-20160203-Market in Bishkek (16)</i>	2016-02-03	II.8
P23	<i>P23-20160203-Slaughterhouse (1)-Slaughter area</i>	2016-02-03	II.8
P24	<i>P24-20160203-Slaughterhouse (2)Entrance area</i>	2016-02-03	II.8
P25	<i>P25-20160203-Slaughterhouse (6)-Scale</i>	2016-02-03	II.8
P26	<i>P26-20160204_Naryn map in oblast office</i>	2016-02-04	
P27	<i>P27-20160204_Oblast lab Naryn (1)-Parasitology</i>	2016-02-04	I.7 II.1

P28	<i>P28-20160204_Oblast lab Naryn (5)-Vivarium</i>	2016-02-04	I.7 II.1
P29	<i>P29-20160204_Oblast lab Naryn (6)-Mobile lab vehicle</i>	2016-02-04	I.7 II.1
P30	<i>P30-20160204_Oblast lab Naryn (7)-Antibiotic residue testing</i>	2016-02-04	I.7 II.1,10
P31	<i>P31-20160204_Oblast lab Naryn (12) - Antibiotic residue testing</i>	2016-02-04	I.7 II.1,10
P32	<i>P32-20160204_Oblast lab Naryn (17)-Parasitology</i>	2016-02-04	I.7 II.1
P33	<i>P33-20160204_Oblast lab Naryn (8)-Lab building</i>	2016-02-04	I.7 II.1
P34	<i>P34-20160204-Clinic plan Naryn</i>	2016-02-04	I.7
P35	<i>P35-20160204-Market lab (1)-Naryn market</i>	2016-02-04	I.7 II.1
P36	<i>P36-20160205-Private vet clinic Naryn (4)</i>	2016-02-05	I.2 II.7
P37	<i>P37-20160205-Vet clinic Naryn (3)-Crush pen</i>	2016-02-05	I.2 II.7
P38	<i>P38-20160205-Vet clinic Naryn (6)-Shaving equipment</i>	2016-02-05	I.2 II.7
P39	<i>P39-20160205-Vet clinic Naryn (11)-AI tanks</i>	2016-02-05	I.2 II.7
P40	<i>P40-20160205-Vet clinic Naryn (14)-Semen control</i>	2016-02-05	I.2 II.7
P41	<i>P41-20160205-Vet clinic Naryn (18)</i>	2016-02-05	I.2 II.7
P42	<i>P42-20160206-Yaks on way to Issy Kyl (8)</i>	2016-02-07	
P43	<i>P43-20160207-Lake Issy Kyl (4)-Cattle</i>	2016-02-07	
P44	<i>P44-20160207-Lake Issy Kyl (7)-Sheep</i>	2016-02-07	
P45	<i>P45-20160208-Vet Faculty Turkish Manas University</i>	2016-02-08	I.2
P46	<i>P46-20160205-Kyrgyz-Chinese Border Post (12)</i>	2016-02-05	II.4
P47	<i>P47-Vaccine_Central-storage</i>		II.9
P48	<i>P48-Wet-Market_Bishkek (2)</i>		II.8
P49	<i>P49-Wet-Market_Bishkek (4)</i>		II.8
P50	<i>P50-Wet-Market_Bishkek (5)</i>		II.8
P51	<i>P51-Wet-Market_Bishkek (6)</i>		II.8
P52	<i>P52-Wet-Market_Bishkek (11)_Trichinoscope</i>		II.1,8
P53	<i>P53-Export_SH (3)</i>		II.8
P54	<i>P54-Export_Dairy-factory (1)_ISO</i>		II.2,8
P55	<i>P55-Export_Dairy-factory (3)_Sanction</i>		IV.2
P56	<i>P56-Sanitary-Stamps</i>		II.8
P57	<i>P57-Local_SH_Jalal-Abad (7)_Rabies-info</i>		III.1
P58	<i>P58-Cattle-Market_Jalal-Abad (3)</i>		
P59	<i>P59-Vet-meeting_Jalal-Abad (2)_Diseases-leaflets</i>		III.1
P60	<i>P60-Vet-meeting_Jalal-Abad (4)_Vet-material</i>		II.7
P61	<i>P61-Vet-meeting_Jalal-Abad (5)_Vet-material</i>		II.7
P62	<i>P62-Vet-Pharmacy_Osh (1)</i>		II.9
P63	<i>P63-Vet-Pharmacy_Osh (2)</i>		II.9
P64	<i>P64-Burrial-hole_Osh</i>		II.7

P65	<i>P65-Private-vet-vaccination_Osh-Batken (1)_Vet-vaccination</i>		II.7
P66	<i>P66-Private-vet-vaccination_Osh-Batken (2)_Vet-vaccination</i>		II.7
P67	<i>P67-Private-vet-vaccination_Osh-Batken (3)_Vet-vaccination</i>		II.7
P68	<i>P68-Private-vet-vaccination_Osh-Batken (5)_Vet-vaccination-register</i>		II.7
P69	<i>P69-BIPs_Kizil-Bel (1)</i>		II.4
P70	<i>P70-BIPs_Kizil-Bel (4)_registers</i>		I.11 II.4
P71	<i>P71-BIPs_Kizil-Bel (3)_Equipment</i>		II.4
P72	<i>P72-BIPs_Kizil-Bel (2)_certif-templates</i>		I.11 II.4 IV.4
P73	<i>P73-BIPs_Kizil-Bel (6)_Certif-used</i>		II.4 IV.4
P74	<i>P74-Private-vet_Osh (14)</i>		II.7
P75	<i>P75-Private-vet_Osh (13)</i>		II.7
P76	<i>P76-Private-vets-meeting_Osh</i>		
P77	<i>P77-Final-meeting_Bishkek (4)</i>		
P78	<i>P78-Wet-Market_Bishkek (13)_vet certif</i>		II.8
P79	<i>P79-Local_SH_Jalal-Abad (8)_register</i>		I.11 II.8
P80	<i>P80-Private-vet-vaccination_Osh-Batken (6)_Dogs-vacc</i>		II.7
P81	<i>P81-BIPs_Kizil-Bel (5)_register</i>		I.11 II.4
P82	<i>P82-BIP_Osh-airport (1)</i>		II.4

Appendix 6: Organisation of the OIE PVS evaluation of the VS of Kyrgyz Republic

Assessors Team:

- Team leader: Eric Fermet-Quinet
- Technical expert: Sabine Hutter
- Observer/Facilitator: Djahne Montabord

References and Guidelines:

- Terrestrial Animal Health Code (especially Chapters 3.1. and 3.2.)
- OIE PVS Tool for the Evaluation of Performance of VS
 - Human, financial and physical resources,
 - Technical capability and authority,
 - Interaction with stakeholders,
 - Access to markets.

Dates: 1st to 12th February 2016

Language of the audit and reports: English (translated from and to Russian)

Subject of the evaluation: VS as defined in the Terrestrial Animal Health Code

- Not Inclusive of aquatic animals
- Inclusive of other institutions / ministries responsible for activities of VS

Activities to be analysed: All activities related to animal and veterinary public health:

- Field activities:
 - Animal health (epidemiological surveillance, early detection, disease control, etc)
 - quarantine (all country borders),
 - veterinary public health (food safety, veterinary medicines and biological, residues, etc)
 - control and inspection,
 - others
- Data and communication
- Diagnostic laboratories
- Research
- Initial and continuous training
- Organisation and finance
- Other to be determined...

Persons to be present: see provisional Appendix 3

Sites to be visited: see provisional Appendix 4

Procedures:

- Consultation of data and documents
- Comprehensive field trips
- Interviews and meetings with VS staff and stakeholders,
- Analyse of practical processes

Provision of assistance by the evaluated country

- Completion of missing data as possible
- Translation of relevant document if required
- Administrative authorisation to visit designated sites
- Logistical support if possible

Reports:

- a report will be sent to the OIE for peer-review no later than one month after the mission
- the current levels of advancement with strengths, weaknesses and references for each critical competence will be described,
- general recommendations may be made in agreement with the VS.

Confidentiality and publishing of results

The results of the evaluation are confidential between the country and the OIE and may only be published with the written agreement of the evaluated country.