

San Marino

This document is a compilation of all questions, justifications, and sources used to determine the 2021 Global Health Security Index scores for San Marino. For a category and indicator-level summary, please see the Country Profile for San Marino.

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Category 1: Preventing the emergence or release of pathogens with potential for international concern

1.1 ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE (AMR)

1.1.1 AMR surveillance, detection, and reporting

1.1.1a

Is there a national AMR plan for the surveillance, detection, and reporting of priority AMR pathogens?

Yes, there is evidence of an AMR plan, and it covers surveillance, detection, and reporting = 2, Yes, there is evidence of an AMR plan, but there is insufficient evidence that it covers surveillance, detection, and reporting = 1, No evidence of an AMR plan = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that San Marino has a national Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) plan for the surveillance, detection and reporting of priority AMR pathogens. The country's most recent national Health and Social Health Plan covered the implementation period of 2015-2017; its infectious disease pillar, Section 2,3,2., mandated "...the launching of information campaigns on important issues concerning infectious diseases.." among these issues being antibiotic resistance and the appropriate use of antibiotics. This brief mention, however, does not constitute a national plan for AMR, much less one that specifically addresses the surveillance, detection and reporting of AMR-related data. [1] Neither the country's State Secretariat for Health, nor the national Social Security Institute, nor the Territory and Environment Department (in charge of agriculture) make mention of AMR in their published policy papers or websites. [2, 3, 4] Finally, the World Health Organization (WHO) does not list a national AMR action plan for San Marino on its Library of National Action Plans. [5]

[1] Republic of San Marino. STATE SECRETARIAT FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY, FAMILY, PREVENTION AND ECONOMIC PROGRAMMING. (SEGRETERIA DI STATO PER LA SANITÀ E SICUREZZA SOCIALE, FAMIGLIA, PREVIDENZA E PROGRAMMAZIONE ECONOMICA). 2015. "HEALTH AND SOCIAL HEALTH PLAN OF THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO 2015-2017 (PIANO SANITARIO E SOCIOSANITARIO DELLA REPUBBLICA DI SAN MARINO 2015-2017)". [<https://www.consigliograndeegenerale.sm/on-line/home/streaming-video-consiglio/documento17074164.html>] Accessed August 2020

[2] Republic of San Marino INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL SECURITY (ISTITUTO PER LA SICUREZZA SOCIALE). 8 March 2017. "The San Marino healthcare and social health system: Part 2 - Reorganization of the ISS and Planning and planning documents (Parte 2 - Riorganizzazione dell'ISS e documenti di Pianificazione e programmazione)." [www.interni.segreteria.sm/on-line/home/documento25091358.html] Accessed August 2020

[3] Republic of San Marino. STATE SECRETARIAT FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY, FAMILY, PREVENTION AND ECONOMIC PROGRAMMING. (SEGRETERIA DI STATO PER LA SANITÀ E SICUREZZA SOCIALE, FAMIGLIA, PREVIDENZA E PROGRAMMAZIONE ECONOMICA). Website. [<http://www.sanita.sm/on-line/home/authority-sanitaria.html>] Accessed August 2020

[4] Republic of San Marino. Territory and Environment Department. Website. [<http://www.sanmarino.sm/on-line/en/home/public-administration/departments/territory-and-environment-department.html>] Accessed September 2020

[5] World Health Organisation (WHO). Antimicrobial resistance. "Library of national action plans".

[<https://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/national-action-plans/library/en/>] Accessed August 2020

1.1.1b

Is there a national laboratory/laboratory system which tests for priority AMR pathogens?

All 7 + 1 priority pathogens = 2, Yes, but not all 7+1 pathogens = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

Available evidence indicates that San Marino does not have a national laboratory/laboratory system that tests for priority AMR pathogens. San Marino's most recent national Health and Social Health Plan covered the implementation period of 2015-2017. Its infectious disease pillar, Section 2,3,2., mandated "...the launching of information campaigns on important issues concerning infectious diseases.." among these issues being antibiotic resistance and the appropriate use of antibiotics. This brief mention, however, does not constitute a national plan for AMR, and a laboratory surveillance system is not discussed. [1] Neither the country's State Secretariat for Health, nor the national Social Security Institute (ISS), nor the Territory and Environment Department (in charge of agriculture) makes mention of a national laboratory system which tests for priority AMR pathogens. [2, 3, 4] The national health information system runs three surveillance policies but they relate to the control of tobacco smoking and childhood obesity. [3] Moreover, the national Laboratory of Public Health (Laboratorio di Sanità Pubblica) of the ISS appears to focus mostly on testing for food-borne disease agents, upon the request of private- and public-sector clients. [5] Finally, the World Health Organization does not list a national AMR action plan for San Marino. [6]

[1] Republic of San Marino. STATE SECRETARIAT FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY, FAMILY, PREVENTION AND ECONOMIC PROGRAMMING. (SEGRETERIA DI STATO PER LA SANITÀ E SICUREZZA SOCIALE, FAMIGLIA, PREVIDENZA E PROGRAMMAZIONE ECONOMICA). 2015. "HEALTH AND SOCIAL HEALTH PLAN OF THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO 2015-2017 (PIANO SANITARIO E SOCIOSANITARIO DELLA REPUBBLICA DI SAN MARINO 2015-2017)". [<https://www.consigliograndeegenerale.sm/on-line/home/streaming-video-consiglio/documento17074164.html>] Accessed August 2020

[2] Republic of San Marino INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL SECURITY (ISTITUTO PER LA SICUREZZA SOCIALE). 8 March 2017. "The San Marino healthcare and social health system: Part 2 - Reorganization of the ISS and Planning and planning documents (Parte 2 - Riorganizzazione dell'ISS e documenti di Pianificazione e programmazione)." [www.interni.segreteria.sm/on-line/home/documento25091358.html] Accessed August 2020

[3] Republic of San Marino. STATE SECRETARIAT FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY, FAMILY, PREVENTION AND ECONOMIC PROGRAMMING. (SEGRETERIA DI STATO PER LA SANITÀ E SICUREZZA SOCIALE, FAMIGLIA, PREVIDENZA E PROGRAMMAZIONE ECONOMICA). "Health Information System (Sistema Informativo Sanitario)". [<http://www.sanita.sm/on-line/home/authority-sanitaria/sistema-informativo-sanitario.html>] Accessed August 2020

[4] Republic of San Marino. Territory and Environment Department. Website. [<http://www.sanmarino.sm/on-line/en/home/public-administration/departments/territory-and-environment-department.html>] Accessed September 2020

[5] Republic of San Marino. Institute for Social Security (ISS). Department of Prevention (Dipartimento Prevenzione). "Laboratory of Public Health (Laboratorio di Sanità Pubblica)". [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/dipartimento-prevenzione/sanita-pubblica/laboratorio-di-sanita-pubblica.html>] Accessed August 2020

[6] World Health Organisation (WHO). Antimicrobial resistance. "Library of national action plans". [<https://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/national-action-plans/library/en/>] Accessed August 2020

1.1.1c

Does the government conduct environmental detection or surveillance activities (e.g., in soil, waterways) for antimicrobial residues or AMR organisms?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

Available evidence does not indicate that San Marino's government conducts environmental detection or surveillance activities for antimicrobial residues or AMR organisms. While the country's most recent national Health and Social Health Plan (2015-2017) does aim "...to structure surveillance systems and ad hoc epidemiological studies that assess the effects of environmental pollution on health...", it does not mention this in the context of environmental policy, specific diseases or

AMR. [1] For example, San Marino's Territory and Environment Department (Dipartimento Territorio e Ambiente) has eight departments encompassing several policy functions, including management of the nation's environmental and agricultural resources, territorial planning and building, and civil protection. None of these departments are publicly and directly mandated to conduct AMR surveillance on the national territory. [2] The State Secretariat for Health and Social Security (the national authority for healthcare policy) provides no evidence that it conducts such surveillance as a matter of course. [3] Moreover, according to the World Health Organization, San Marino does not have a national AMR plan. [4]

[1] Republic of San Marino. STATE SECRETARIAT FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY, FAMILY, PREVENTION AND ECONOMIC PROGRAMMING. (SEGRETERIA DI STATO PER LA SANITÀ E SICUREZZA SOCIALE, FAMIGLIA, PREVIDENZA E PROGRAMMAZIONE ECONOMICA). 2015. "HEALTH AND SOCIAL HEALTH PLAN OF THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO 2015-2017 (PIANO SANITARIO E SOCIOSANITARIO DELLA REPUBBLICA DI SAN MARINO 2015-2017)". [<https://www.consigliograndeegenerale.sm/on-line/home/streaming-video-consiglio/documento17074164.html>] Accessed August 2020

[2] Republic of San Marino. Territory and Environment Department (Dipartimento Territorio e Ambiente). [<http://www.dipartimentoterritorio.pa.sm/>] Accessed August 2020

[3] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Health and Social Security. "Health Authority (Authority Sanitaria)". [<http://www.sanita.sm/on-line/home/authority-sanitaria.html>] Accessed August 2020

[4] World Health Organisation (WHO). Antimicrobial resistance. "Library of national action plans". [<https://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/national-action-plans/library/en/>] Accessed August 2020

1.1.2 Antimicrobial control

1.1.2a

Is there national legislation or regulation in place requiring prescriptions for antibiotic use for humans?

Yes = 2, Yes, but there is evidence of gaps in enforcement = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

Available evidence does not indicate that San Marino clearly has legislation in place requiring prescriptions for antibiotic use for humans. The latest national health plan (2015-2017) briefly mentions the need to start information campaigns on the "appropriate use of antibiotics" (utilizzo appropriato degli antibiotici), but otherwise it states only that in establishing a system for health care assessment on the basis of Europe's Health 2020 policy framework, San Marino should adopt "indicators on prescription appropriateness" (indicatori sull'appropriatezza prescrittiva) among other measurement indicators.[1] Publicly available information from the State Secretariat for Health and Social Security and the Institute of Social Security (ISS) does not indicate the existence of a formal policy on medical prescriptions. [2, 3, 5] On its webpage about pharmacies and pharmaceuticals, the ISS indicates only that prescriptions are necessary for veterinary antibiotics. [4] Finally, the World Health Organization (WHO) does not list San Marino among nations having a national action plan to combat antimicrobial resistance. [6]

[1] Republic of San Marino. STATE SECRETARIAT FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY, FAMILY, PREVENTION AND ECONOMIC PROGRAMMING. (SEGRETERIA DI STATO PER LA SANITÀ E SICUREZZA SOCIALE, FAMIGLIA, PREVIDENZA E PROGRAMMAZIONE ECONOMICA). 2015. "HEALTH AND SOCIAL HEALTH PLAN OF THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO 2015-2017 (PIANO SANITARIO E SOCIOSANITARIO DELLA REPUBBLICA DI SAN MARINO 2015-2017)". [<https://www.consigliograndeegenerale.sm/on-line/home/streaming-video-consiglio/documento17074164.html>.] Accessed August 2020

[2] Republic of San Marino INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL SECURITY (ISTITUTO PER LA SICUREZZA SOCIALE). 8 March 2017. "The San Marino healthcare and social health system: Part 2 - Reorganization of the ISS and Planning and planning documents (Parte 2 - Riorganizzazione dell'ISS e documenti di Pianificazione e programmazione)." [www.interni.segreteria.sm/on-line/home/documento25091358.html] Accessed August 2020

[3] Republic of San Marino. STATE SECRETARIAT FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY, FAMILY, PREVENTION AND ECONOMIC PROGRAMMING. (SEGRETERIA DI STATO PER LA SANITÀ E SICUREZZA SOCIALE, FAMIGLIA, PREVIDENZA E PROGRAMMAZIONE ECONOMICA). "Health Information System (Sistema Informativo Sanitario)." [<http://www.sanita.sm/on-line/home/authority-sanitaria/sistema-informativo-sanitario.html>] Accessed August 2020

[4] Republic of San Marino INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL SECURITY (ISTITUTO PER LA SICUREZZA SOCIALE). "Pharmacies and pharmaceutical center (Farmacie e centro farmaceutico)." [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/dipartimento-socio-sanitario/farmacie-e-centro-farmaceutico.html>] Accessed August 2020

[5] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Health and Social Security. "Supervision and Management of Clinical Risk (Vigilanza e Gestione del Rischio Clinico)." [<http://www.sanita.sm/on-line/home/authority-sanitaria/vigilanza-e-gestione-del-rischio-clinico.html>] Accessed August 2020

[6] World Health Organization (WHO). Antimicrobial resistance. "Library of national action plans." [<https://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/national-action-plans/library/en/>] Accessed August 2020

1.1.2b

Is there national legislation or regulation in place requiring prescriptions for antibiotic use for animals?

Yes = 2 , Yes, but there is evidence of gaps in enforcement = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 2

San Marino has a national regulation in place requiring prescriptions for antibiotic use for animals and there is no evidence of gaps in enforcement.

Although San Marino's latest national health plan does not clearly mandate the use of prescriptions for antibiotic use for animals, the Institute of Social Security (ISS) clearly states that prescriptions are necessary to administer veterinary antibiotics, specifically in the case of animals raised for the production of food for humans. [1,2] Such prescriptions must be issued by a veterinarian, are not renewable, must be produced in triplicate and are valid only for ten working days after being issued. Under Resolution No. 51 of February 11 2008 of the Congress of State, renewable prescriptions for veterinary antibiotics may be issued in the case of food animals raised on family farms for self-consumption. [32] This is Law No 8 of January 25th 2011, which in Article 6 clearly states that "It is forbidden to supply veterinary medicines without a non-repeatable medical-veterinary prescription, and in quantities other than those prescribed." Article 14 of this law mandates the Prevention Department of the Institute of Social Security (ISS) to supervise the enforcement of the law, through use of its own technicians and agents as well as through the national Civil Police and Gendarmerie, by carrying out investigations and seizing goods and documents when necessary. The department may suspend or revoke the authorization of the sale of such medicines in the case of violations, and in the case of criminal offenses liaise with the judicial authorities as appropriate.[3]

[1] Republic of San Marino. STATE SECRETARIAT FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY, FAMILY, PREVENTION AND ECONOMIC PROGRAMMING. (SEGRETERIA DI STATO PER LA SANITÀ E SICUREZZA SOCIALE, FAMIGLIA, PREVIDENZA E PROGRAMMAZIONE ECONOMICA). 2015. "HEALTH AND SOCIAL HEALTH PLAN OF THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO 2015-2017 (PIANO SANITARIO E SOCIOSANITARIO DELLA REPUBBLICA DI SAN MARINO 2015-2017)". [<https://www.consigliograndeegenerale.sm/on-line/home/streaming-video-consiglio/documento17074164.html>] Accessed August 2020

[2] Republic of San Marino INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL SECURITY (ISTITUTO PER LA SICUREZZA SOCIALE). "Pharmacies and pharmaceutical center (Farmacie e centro farmaceutico)." [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/dipartimento-socio-sanitario/farmacie-e-centro-farmaceutico.html>] Accessed August 2020

[3] Republic of San Marino. Grand and General Council. "Law no.8 of 25 January 2011 - Possession, distribution and supply of veterinary medicines (Legge 25 gennaio 2011 n.8 - Detenzione, distribuzione e fornitura dei medicinali veterinari)." [<https://www.consigliograndeegenerale.sm/on-line/home/in-evidenza-in-home-page/scheda17018550.html>] Accessed August 2020

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1.2 ZONOTIC DISEASE

1.2.1 National planning for zoonotic diseases/pathogens

1.2.1a

Is there national legislation, plans, or equivalent strategy documents on zoonotic disease?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

Available evidence does not indicate that San Marino has an overarching national law, plan, or equivalent strategy document on zoonotic disease. [1] A scan of the legislation of the Institute of Social Security (ISS) on animal health shows a focus on epizootic rather than zoonotic disease. [2] In the national health system, responsibility for addressing zoonoses is borne by the policymaking body (the Health Authority of the State Secretariat for Health and Social Security) and the administrative entity (the Prevention Department of the Institute of Social Security (ISS). [1, 5] This department has a section for Veterinary Health and Food Hygiene (Sanità Veterinaria e Igiene Alimentare); among its responsibilities is the prevention and control of zoonoses, although publicly available information does not elaborate on the policy. [1] Nevertheless, the ISS reports to international bodies, such as the OIE, on animal diseases and zoonoses. According to the OIE's WAHIS Interface for animal diseases, San Marino's last six-monthly report on animal disease from the country's veterinary service is for the period January-June 2019, and it indicates no presence of any OIE-listed disease in the country. [3] The country's main web portal indicates that the ISS has undertaken a campaign against tiger mosquitos and Leishmaniasis. [4] The Department of Territory and Environment plays only a tangential role with regard to fighting zoonoses, through its monitoring of ecology and supervision of the domestic agrofood business. [6] However, some individual laws do address the prevention of specific zoonoses, specifically rabies; for example, Law No. 54 of April 23rd 1991 mandates that all dogs extant on the national territory that have reached 6 months of age be vaccinated against this disease. [7]

- [1] Republic of San Marino. Institute of Social Security (ISS). "Animal Health ACTIVITIES (SANITA' ANIMALE ATTIVITA')." [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/dipartimento-prevenzione/sanita-pubblica/sanita-veterinaria-e-igiene-alimentare/sanita-animale.html>] Accessed August 2020
- [2] Republic of San Marino. Institute of Social Security (ISS). "Animal Health REGULATIONS (Sanità Animale NORMATIVA)." [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/dipartimento-prevenzione/sanita-pubblica/sanita-veterinaria-e-igiene-alimentare/sanita-animale/sanita-animale-normativa.html>] Accessed August 2020
- [3] OIE: WAHIS Interface. "SIX-MONTHLY REPORT ON THE NOTIFICATION OF THE PRESENCE OF OIE-LISTED DISEASES." [https://www.oie.int/wahis_2/public/wahid.php/Reviewreport/semestrial/review?year=2019&semester=1&wild=0&country=SMR&this_country_code=SMR&detailed=1] Accessed August 2020
- [4] Republic of San Marino. Web portal. "Campaign against tiger mosquitos and leishmaniasis (Campagna contro zanzara tigre e leishmaniosi)." [<http://www.sanmarino.sm/on-line/home/articolo44003372.html>] Accessed August 2020
- [5] Republic of San Marino. Department of Territory and Environment. Website. [<http://www.territorio.sm/on-line/home.html>] Accessed August 2020
- [6] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Health and Social Security. "Health Authority (Authority Sanitaria)." [<http://www.sanita.sm/on-line/home/authority-sanitaria.html>] Accessed August 2020
- [7] Republic of San Marino. Grand and General Council. LAW No. 54 of 23 April 1991 (published on 30 April 1991): "Prevention of stray dogs, protection of the canine population and public health (LEGGE 23 aprile 1991 n.54 (pubblicata il 30 aprile 1991): "Prevenzione del randagismo, tutela della popolazione canina e della salute pubblica"). [<https://www.consigliograndeegenerale.sm/on-line/home/archivio-leggi-decreti-e->

regolamenti/documento17021166.html+&cd=1&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=us] Accessed August 2020

1.2.1b

Is there national legislation, plans or equivalent strategy document(s) which includes measures for risk identification and reduction for zoonotic disease spillover events from animals to humans?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

Available evidence does not indicate that San Marino has a specific national law or policy document that includes measures to identify and reduce the risk of zoonotic disease spillover events from animals to humans.

For example, the current national public health plan, dating from 2015, makes no mention of the risk of transmission of zoonotic diseases from animals to humans. [1] Moreover, a review of the legislation of the Institute of Social Security (ISS), the nation's public health body, on animal health shows a focus on epizootic rather than zoonotic disease.[2]

Nevertheless, through its Prevention Department, the ISS clearly is tasked with intervening in the prevention and control of zoonoses. [3] In regard to this mandate and related ones, its Operational Unit (Unita Operativa) conducts epidemiological surveillance and prophylaxis, supervises animal concentrations and movements, and controls and supervises the distribution and use of veterinary drugs and animal feed, among its other activities. [4]

By contrast, although it is charged with supervising agriculture and animal husbandry on the national territory, the state body in charge of agriculture (the U.G.R.A.A.) provides no indication that it is actively involved in dealing with the risk of zoonotic transmission. [5]

[1] Republic of San Marino. STATE SECRETARIAT FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY, FAMILY, PREVENTION AND ECONOMIC PROGRAMMING. (SEGRETERIA DI STATO PER LA SANITÀ E SICUREZZA SOCIALE, FAMIGLIA, PREVIDENZA E PROGRAMMAZIONE ECONOMICA). 2015. "HEALTH AND SOCIAL HEALTH PLAN OF THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO 2015-2017 (PIANO SANITARIO E SOCIOSANITARIO DELLA REPUBBLICA DI SAN MARINO 2015-2017)". [<https://www.consigliograndeegenerale.sm/on-line/home/streaming-video-consiglio/documento17074164.html>] Accessed August 2020

[2] Republic of San Marino. Institute of Social Security (ISS). "Animal Health REGULATIONS (Sanità Animale NORMATIVA)." [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/dipartimento-prevenzione/sanita-pubblica/sanita-veterinaria-e-igiene-alimentare/sanita-animale/sanita-animale-normativa.html>] Accessed August 2020 and March 2021

[3] Republic of San Marino. Institute of Social Security (ISS). "Animal Health ACTIVITIES (SANITA' ANIMALE ATTIVITA')." [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/dipartimento-prevenzione/sanita-pubblica/sanita-veterinaria-e-igiene-alimentare/sanita-animale.html>] Accessed August 2020 and March 2021

[4] Republic of San Marino. Institute of Social Security (ISS). "Veterinary health and food hygiene (Sanità veterinaria e Igiene alimentare)." [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/dedicato-a/articolo49000277.html>] Accessed August 2020 and March 2021

[5] Republic of San Marino. Department of the Territory and Environment. Environmental and Agricultural Resources Management Office. 2021. [<http://dipartimentoterritorio.pa.sm/node/9>] Accessed September 2020 and March 2021

1.2.1c

Is there national legislation, plans, or guidelines that account for the surveillance and control of multiple zoonotic pathogens of public health concern?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

Available evidence does not indicate that San Marino has a specific national law or policy document that accounts for the surveillance and control of multiple zoonotic pathogens of public health concern. Neither the current national public health plan (2015) nor the corpus of national legislation on animal health indicates a mandate for supervising and controlling such pathogens. [1,2] However, the Sammarinese authorities state that they do engage in prevention and control of zoonoses, and disparate evidence points to such activity with regard to at least three of such diseases. Through its Prevention Department, the Institute of Social Security (ISS--the national public health body) clearly is tasked with intervening in the prevention and control of zoonoses. [3] In regard to this mandate and related ones, its Operational Unit (Unita Operativa) conducts epidemiological surveillance and prophylaxis, diagnoses and treats diseases in livestock, supervises animal concentrations and movements, and controls and supervises the distribution and use of veterinary drugs and animal feed, among its other activities. In regard to these activities, the ISS makes specific mention of several diseases, including the following zoonoses: bovine tuberculosis, bovine brucellosis and ovi-caprine (sheep and goat) brucellosis. [4] Other evidence points to an official policy on the prevention and control of two other zoonoses--leishmaniasis and rabies. The national authorities have undertaken targeted prevention, control and awareness campaigns on one disease vector (tiger mosquitos) and one zoonotic disease (leishmaniasis), and they currently engage in the prevention and control of the canine transmission of rabies, such as under Law No. 54 of April 23rd 1991. [5,6] Finally, the Department of Territory and Environment, which oversees the nation's small agrofood industry, provides no evidence of running a policy on zoonoses. [7]

[1] Republic of San Marino. STATE SECRETARIAT FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY, FAMILY, PREVENTION AND ECONOMIC PROGRAMMING. (SEGRETERIA DI STATO PER LA SANITÀ E SICUREZZA SOCIALE, FAMIGLIA, PREVIDENZA E PROGRAMMAZIONE ECONOMICA). 2015. "HEALTH AND SOCIAL HEALTH PLAN OF THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO 2015-2017 (PIANO SANITARIO E SOCIOSANITARIO DELLA REPUBBLICA DI SAN MARINO 2015-2017)". [<https://www.consigliograndeegenerale.sm/on-line/home/streaming-video-consiglio/documento17074164.html>] Accessed August 2020

[2] Republic of San Marino. Institute of Social Security (ISS). "Animal Health REGULATIONS (Sanità Animale NORMATIVA)". [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/dipartimento-prevenzione/sanita-pubblica/sanita-veterinaria-e-igiene-alimentare/sanita-animale/sanita-animale-normativa.html>] Accessed August 2020

[3] Republic of San Marino. Institute of Social Security (ISS). "Animal Health ACTIVITIES (SANITA' ANIMALE ATTIVITA')". [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/dipartimento-prevenzione/sanita-pubblica/sanita-veterinaria-e-igiene-alimentare/sanita-animale.html>] Accessed August 2020

[4] Republic of San Marino. Institute of Social Security (ISS). "Veterinary health and food hygiene (Sanità veterinaria e Igiene alimentare)". [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/dedicato-a/articolo49000277.html>] Accessed August 2020

[5] Republic of San Marino. Web portal. "Campaign against tiger mosquitos and leishmaniasis (Campagna contro zanzara tigre e leishmaniosi)". [<http://www.sanmarino.sm/on-line/home/articolo44003372.html>] Accessed August 2020

[6] Republic of San Marino. Grand and General Council. LAW No. 54 of 23 April 1991 (published on 30 April 1991): "Prevention of stray dogs, protection of the canine population and public health (LEGGE 23 aprile 1991 n.54 (pubblicata il 30 aprile 1991): "Prevenzione del randagismo, tutela della popolazione canina e della salute pubblica)". [<https://www.consigliograndeegenerale.sm/on-line/home/archivio-leggi-decreti-e-regolamenti/documento17021166.html+&cd=1&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=us>] Accessed August 2020

[7] Republic of San Marino. Department of Territory and Environment. Website. [<http://www.territorio.sm/on-line/home.html>] Accessed September 2020

1.2.1d

Is there a department, agency, or similar unit dedicated to zoonotic disease that functions across ministries?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

San Marino does not have a dedicated government functioning across departments to address the effects of zoonotic disease on public health. Responsibility for this issue is borne by the policymaking body (the Health Authority of the State Secretariat for Health and Social Security) and the administrative entity (the Prevention Department of the Institute of Social Security (ISS). [1, 2] The Department of Territory and Environment plays only a tangential role in this issue, through its monitoring of ecology and supervision of the domestic agrofood business. [3] The most direct role in addressing animal health is played by the ISS, through its Prevention Department, which has a section for Veterinary Health and Food Hygiene (Sanità Veterinaria e Igiene Alimentare). Among its other duties, this section works to prevent and control zoonoses, although relevant public information on this policy is very limited.[4] Evidence from both the ISS and the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) suggests that this section reports to the OIE on animal diseases and zoonoses. [5] Another section of the ISS's Prevention Department relevant to the control of zoonoses is the "Biological and environmental agents" (Agenti biologici e ambientali) functional module, which carries out monitoring and assessment on the main zoonotic risk factors such as insect carriers of infectious diseases. [6, 7] This is reflected in the module's prevention and control campaigns on Tiger Mosquitos and Leishmaniasis. [8] In any case, a scan of the ISS's published regulations does not indicate any that designate a particular unit to have an interagency mandate for zoonoses policy. [9]

[1] Republic of San Marino. Institute of Social Security (ISS). Prevention Department. [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/dipartimento-prevenzione.html>] Accessed August 2020

[2] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Health and Social Security. "Health Authority (Autorita Sanitaria)". [<http://www.sanita.sm/on-line/home/authority-sanitaria.html>] Accessed August 2020

[3] Department of Territory and Environment. Website. [<http://www.territorio.sm/on-line/home.html>] Accessed August 2020

[4] Republic of San Marino. Institute of Social Security (ISS). "Veterinary health and food hygiene (Sanità veterinaria e Igiene alimentare)." [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/dedicato-a/articolo49000277.html>] Accessed August 2020

[5] OIE: WAHIS Interface. "SIX-MONTHLY REPORT ON THE NOTIFICATION OF THE PRESENCE OF OIE-LISTED DISEASES." [https://www.oie.int/wahis_2/public/wahid.php/Reviewreport/semestrial/review?year=2019&semester=1&wild=0&country=SMR&this_country_code=SMR&detailed=1] Accessed August 2020

[6] Republic of San Marino. Institute of Social Security (ISS). Prevention Department. "Biological and environmental agents (Agenti biologici e ambientali)". [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/dipartimento-prevenzione/sanita-pubblica/agenti-biologici-e-ambientali.html>] Accessed August 2020

[7] Republic of San Marino. Institute of Social Security (ISS). "Animal Health ACTIVITIES (SANITA' ANIMALE ATTIVITA')". [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/dipartimento-prevenzione/sanita-pubblica/sanita-veterinaria-e-igiene-alimentare/sanita-animale.html>] Accessed August 2020

[8] Republic of San Marino. Web portal. "Campaign against tiger mosquitos and leishmaniasis (Campagna contro zanzara tigre e leishmaniosi)". [<http://www.sanmarino.sm/on-line/home/articolo44003372.html>] Accessed August 2020

[9] Republic of San Marino. Institute of Social Security (ISS). "Animal Health REGULATIONS (Sanità Animale NORMATIVA)". [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/dipartimento-prevenzione/sanita-pubblica/sanita-veterinaria-e-igiene-alimentare/sanita-animale/sanita-animale-normativa.html>] Accessed August 2020

1.2.2 Surveillance systems for zoonotic diseases/pathogens

1.2.2a

Does the country have a national mechanism (either voluntary or mandatory) for owners of livestock to conduct and report on disease surveillance to a central government agency?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

Evidence does not clearly indicate the existence of a mechanism or requirement in San Marino for livestock owners to report on disease surveillance to a national government agency. San Marino's Institute of Social Security (ISS) handles animal health through its Prevention Department (Dipartimento Prevenzione) which has a section for Veterinary Health and Food Hygiene (Sanità Veterinaria e Igiene Alimentare). This section works has three areas of intervention: Animal health, Veterinary Urban Hygiene and Hygiene of food and beverages. In the realm of animal health, it works to prevent and control zoonoses, such as by supervising animal husbandry, livestock registration and distribution of animal feed, diagnosing and treating diseases in livestock, monitoring the health of pets and stray animals, and managing the transport of live animals on the national territory, among many other functions. Clearly, the authorities undertake surveillance and maintain a "Rapid Alert System" (sistema di Allerta rapido), but further detail on these policies is not provided. [1, 2] Laws, decrees and regulation have been passed over the years to authorise the above activities; a scan of these acts as published in the ISS's public roster shows no direct mandate for reporting for livestock owners. [3] Similarly, the Department of Territory and Environment, which oversees the nation's small agrofood industry, provides no evidence of mandating such surveillance. [4]

[1] Republic of San Marino. Institute of Social Security (ISS). "Veterinary health and food hygiene (Sanità veterinaria e Igiene alimentare)." [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/dedicato-a/articolo49000277.html>] Accessed August 2020

[2] Republic of San Marino. Institute of Social Security (ISS). "Animal Health ACTIVITIES (SANITA' ANIMALE ATTIVITA')." [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/dipartimento-prevenzione/sanita-pubblica/sanita-veterinaria-e-igiene-alimentare/sanita-animale.html>] Accessed August 2020

[3] Republic of San Marino. Institute of Social Security (ISS). "Animal Health REGULATIONS (Sanità Animale NORMATIVA)". [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/dipartimento-prevenzione/sanita-pubblica/sanita-veterinaria-e-igiene-alimentare/sanita-animale/sanita-animale-normativa.html>] Accessed August 2020

[4] Republic of San Marino. Department of Territory and Environment. Website. [<http://www.dipartimentoterritorio.pa.sm/>] Accessed August 2020

1.2.2b

Is there legislation and/or regulations that safeguard the confidentiality of information generated through surveillance activities for animals (for owners)?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

Although a general data privacy law has recently been adopted in San Marino, evidence does not clearly indicate that a mechanism or requirement exists there for livestock owners to report on disease surveillance to a national government agency, or that the privacy of the resulting data is explicitly protected by the new law. San Marino's Institute of Social Security (ISS) handles animal health through its Prevention Department (Dipartimento Prevenzione) which has a section for Veterinary Health and Food Hygiene (Sanità Veterinaria e Igiene Alimentare). This section works to prevent and control zoonoses, such as by supervising animal husbandry, livestock registration and distribution of animal feed, diagnosing and treating diseases in livestock, monitoring the health of pets and stray animals and managing the transport of live animals on the national territory, among many other functions. Clearly, the authorities undertake surveillance and maintain a "Rapid Alert System" (sistema di Allerta rapido), but further detail on these policies is not provided. [1, 2] Laws, decrees and regulation have been passed over the years to authorise the above activities, but a scan of these acts as published in the ISS's public roster shows no direct mandate for reporting for livestock owners. [3] Similarly, the Department of Territory and Environment, which oversees the nation's agriculture, provides no evidence of mandating such surveillance. [4] Finally, neither San Marino's law on cybercrime (adopted in 2016) nor its new law on data protection (Law No 171 of 21 December 2018) specifically protects data gathered in the course of such activity. If anything, the latter law denies such protection,

stating in Article 3, Section 4 that it does not apply to the processing and use of personal data carried out by public authorities while engaging in actions for the public interest. [5, 6]

[1] Republic of San Marino. Institute of Social Security (ISS). "Veterinary health and food hygiene (Sanità veterinaria e Igiene alimentare)." [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/dedicato-a/articolo49000277.html>] Accessed August 2020

[2] Republic of San Marino. Institute of Social Security (ISS). "Animal Health ACTIVITIES (SANITA' ANIMALE ATTIVITA')." [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/dipartimento-prevenzione/sanita-pubblica/sanita-veterinaria-e-igiene-alimentare/sanita-animale.html>] Accessed August 2020

[3] Republic of San Marino. Institute of Social Security (ISS). "Animal Health REGULATIONS (Sanità Animale NORMATIVA)". [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/dipartimento-prevenzione/sanita-pubblica/sanita-veterinaria-e-igiene-alimentare/sanita-animale/sanita-animale-normativa.html>] Accessed August 2020

[4] Republic of San Marino. Department of Territory and Environment. Website. [<http://www.dipartimentoterritorio.pa.sm/>] Accessed August 2020

[5] Republic of San Marino. Grand and General Council. "Law 23 August 2016 n.114 - Punishing computer crimes (Legge 23 agosto 2016 n.114 - Disciplina dei reati informatici)". [<https://www.consigliograndeegenerale.sm/on-line/home/streaming-video-consiglio/scheda17150036.html>] Accessed August 2020

[6] Republic of San Marino. Grand and General Council. 2018. "Draft law "Protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data" (Progetto di legge "Protezione delle persone fisiche con riguardo al trattamento dei dati personali)". [<https://www.consigliograndeegenerale.sm/on-line/home/streaming-video-consiglio/scheda17158299.html>] Accessed August 2020

1.2.2c

Does the country conduct surveillance of zoonotic disease in wildlife (e.g., wild animals, insects, other disease vectors)?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

Evidence indicates that the public health authorities in San Marino conduct surveillance of zoonotic disease in wildlife (e.g. wild animals, insects, other disease vectors, etc.). San Marino's Institute of Social Security (ISS) handles animal health through its Prevention Department (Dipartimento Prevenzione) which has a section for Veterinary Health and Food Hygiene (Sanità Veterinaria e Igiene Alimentare). [1, 2] One of its three intervention areas is Urban Veterinary Hygiene; in this field the section works first and foremost to control "...synanthropic and wild populations for the protection of human health and the balance between man, animal and the environment." [3] It also is responsible for monitoring signs of disease in pets and stray animals. Another relevant section of the Prevention Department is the functional module called "Biological and environmental agents" (Agenti biologici e ambientali). It works to safeguard public health by--among other interventions--monitoring "...environmental pests, in particular those Arthropods (insects) that are carriers of infectious diseases." [4]

[1] Republic of San Marino. Institute of Social Security (ISS). "Veterinary health and food hygiene (Sanità veterinaria e Igiene alimentare)." [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/dedicato-a/articolo49000277.html>] Accessed August 2020

[2] Republic of San Marino. Institute of Social Security (ISS). "Animal Health ACTIVITIES (SANITA' ANIMALE ATTIVITA')." [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/dipartimento-prevenzione/sanita-pubblica/sanita-veterinaria-e-igiene-alimentare/sanita-animale.html>] Accessed August 2020

[3] Republic of San Marino. Institute of Social Security (ISS). "URBAN HYGIENE AND VETERINARY ACTIVITIES (IGIENE URBANA E VETERINARIA ATTIVITA')." [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/dipartimento-prevenzione/sanita-pubblica/sanita-veterinaria-e-igiene-alimentare/igiene-urbana-veterinaria.html>] Accessed August 2020

[4] Republic of San Marino. Institute of Social Security (ISS). "Biological and environmental agents (Agenti biologici e ambientali)". [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/dipartimento-prevenzione/sanita-pubblica/agenti-biologici-e->

ambientali.html] Accessed August 2020

1.2.3 International reporting of animal disease outbreaks

1.2.3a

Has the country submitted a report to OIE on the incidence of human cases of zoonotic disease for the last calendar year?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2019

OIE WAHIS database

1.2.4 Animal health workforce

1.2.4a

Number of veterinarians per 100,000 people

Input number

Current Year Score: 59.07

2018

OIE WAHIS database

1.2.4b

Number of veterinary para-professionals per 100,000 people

Input number

Current Year Score: 2.95

2018

OIE WAHIS database

1.2.5 Private sector and zoonotic

1.2.5a

Does the national plan on zoonotic disease or other legislation, regulations, or plans include mechanisms for working with the private sector in controlling or responding to zoonoses?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence of an overarching protocol on liaison in San Marino between the public health authorities and private sector on the control of zoonoses. However, certain sections of the public health unit's mandate imply close interaction with private-sector stakeholders such as owners of livestock. San Marino's Institute of Social Security (ISS) handles animal health

through its Prevention Department (Dipartimento Prevenzione) which through its public health unit's Veterinary Health and Food Hygiene section conducts the prevention and control of zoonoses. [1, 2] Given its many described functions, this section interacts with the private sector on zoonoses, such as in maintaining the registries of animals, monitoring commercial food production and conducting hygienic-sanitary audits of private buildings. [2] Laws, decrees and regulations have been passed over the years to authorize the above activities. However, a scan of these acts as published in the ISS's public roster shows no general stipulation of a protocol for interaction with the private sector on zoonoses. Such interaction as occurs is described or implied in the context of individual regulations, such as the 2011 decree on the transport of live animals. [3] Finally, there is no evidence that the ISS's national public health laboratory (which has a veterinary diagnostics department) or the Department of Territory and Environment (which oversees the nation's agriculture) have a protocol on working with the private sector to control zoonoses. [4, 5]

[1] Republic of San Marino. Institute of Social Security (ISS). Prevention Department. "Public health (Sanità Pubblica)". [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/dipartimento-prevenzione/sanita-pubblica.html>] Accessed August 2020

[2] Republic of San Marino. Institute of Social Security (ISS). Prevention Department. "Animal Health ACTIVITIES (SANITA' ANIMALE ATTIVITA)". [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/dipartimento-prevenzione/sanita-pubblica/sanita-veterinaria-e-igiene-alimentare/sanita-animale.html>] Accessed August 2020

[3] Republic of San Marino. Institute of Social Security (ISS). Prevention Department. "Animal Health REGULATIONS (Sanità Animale NORMATIVA)". [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/dipartimento-prevenzione/sanita-pubblica/sanita-veterinaria-e-igiene-alimentare/sanita-animale/sanita-animale-normativa.html>] Accessed August 2020

[4] Republic of San Marino. Department of Territory and Environment. Website. "Laboratory of Public Health (Laboratorio di Sanità Pubblica)". [<http://www.dipartimentoterritorio.pa.sm/>] Accessed September 2020

[5] Republic of San Marino. Institute of Social Security (ISS). Prevention Department. [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/dipartimento-prevenzione/sanita-pubblica/laboratorio-di-sanita-pubblica.html>] Accessed September 2020

1.3 BIOSECURITY

1.3.1 Whole-of- government biosecurity systems

1.3.1a

Does the country have in place a record, updated within the past five years, of the facilities in which especially dangerous pathogens and toxins are stored or processed, including details on inventories and inventory management systems of those facilities?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

Available evidence does not indicate that San Marino has published records of stocks of especially dangerous pathogens and toxins stored or processed on its territory. Neither the State Secretariat for Health and Social Security nor any of the other key relevant departments of the public administration--the Territory and Environment Department, the Military and Police Corps, and the Institute for Social Security (ISS)--indicates the existence of an entity involved in biosecurity issues. [1, 2, 3, 4] The Department of Prevention (Dipartimento Prevenzione) of the ISS does have a functional module called Biological and Environmental Agents (Agenti biologici e ambientali) but public information indicates that its functions do not include storage or handling of dangerous pathogens and the like. [4] Finally, the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre online database of national implementation measures against biological weapons and materials lists no legislation by San Marino, and San Marino has not submitted Confidence Building Measures under the Biological Weapons Convention since 2007. Access to the reports is restricted, and it is unclear if they contain information on this subject. [5, 6]

- [1] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Health and Social Security. Website. [<http://www.sanita.sm/on-line/home.html>] Accessed August 2020
- [2] Republic of San Marino. Department of Territory and Environment. Website. [<http://www.territorio.sm/on-line/home.html>] Accessed August 2020
- [3] Republic of San Marino. Official web portal. "MILITARY AND POLICE CORPS". [<http://www.sanmarino.sm/on-line/en/home/institutions/military-and-police-corps.html>] Accessed August 2020
- [4] Republic of San Marino. Institute for Social Security (ISS). Department of Prevention (Dipartimento Prevenzione). "Biological Environmental Agents (Agenti biologici ambientali)". [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/dipartimento-prevenzione/sanita-pubblica/agenti-biologici-ambientali.html>] Accessed August 2020
- [5] United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG). Biological Weapons Convention Implementation Support Unit. "Confidence-Building Measures." [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch>] Accessed August 2020
- [6] Verification Research, Training and Information Centre. BWC Legislation Database. [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/>] Accessed September 2020

1.3.1b

Does the country have in place legislation and/or regulations related to biosecurity which address requirements such as physical containment, operation practices, failure reporting systems, and/or cybersecurity of facilities in which especially dangerous pathogens and toxins are stored or processed?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

Available evidence does not indicate that San Marino has published legislation and/or regulations related to biosecurity which address requirements such as physical containment, operation practices, failure reporting systems and/or cybersecurity of facilities in which especially dangerous pathogens and toxins are stored or processed. The country's State Secretariat for Health and Social Security has published online a list of its legislative acts, none of which directly address biosecurity [1] and likewise none of the other key relevant departments of the public administration—the Territory and Environment Department, the Military and Police Corps, and the Institute for Social Security (ISS) indicates the existence of an entity involved in biosecurity issues. [2, 3, 4] The ISS's Department of Prevention has a public health laboratory as well as a functional module called Biological and Environmental Agents (Agenti biologici e ambientali), but neither of these units indicates that it deals with biosecurity issues. [4] Finally, the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre online database of national implementation measures against biological weapons and materials lists no legislation by San Marino, and the country has not submitted Confidence Building Measures under the Biological Weapons Convention since 2007. Access to the reports is restricted, and it is unclear if they contain information on this subject. [5, 6]

- [1] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Health and Social Security. "Legislation (Legislazione)". [<http://www.sanita.sm/on-line/home/legislazione.html>] Accessed August 2020
- [2] Republic of San Marino. Department of Territory and Environment. Website. [<http://www.territorio.sm/on-line/home.html>] Accessed August 2020
- [3] Republic of San Marino. Official web portal. "MILITARY AND POLICE CORPS". [<http://www.sanmarino.sm/on-line/en/home/institutions/military-and-police-corps.html>] Accessed August 2020
- [4] Republic of San Marino. Institute for Social Security (ISS). Department of Prevention (Dipartimento Prevenzione). [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/dipartimento-prevenzione.html>] Accessed August 2020
- [5] Verification Research, Training and Information Centre. BWC Legislation Database. [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/>] Accessed August 2020
- [6] United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG). Biological Weapons Convention Implementation Support Unit. "Confidence-

Building Measures." [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch>] Accessed August 2020

1.3.1c

Is there an established agency (or agencies) responsible for the enforcement of biosecurity legislation and regulations?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

Available evidence does not indicate that San Marino has either legislation on biosecurity or an established agency in charge of enforcing biosecurity legislation and regulations. The country's chief health policy body, the State Secretariat for Health and Social Security, lists its legislative acts, none directly addressing biosecurity, and likewise none of the other key relevant departments of the public administration--the Territory and Environment Department and the Military and Police Corps--have or advertise having such a function. [1, 2, 3] The Institute for Social Security (ISS), in charge of administering the universal health care system, has a Department of Prevention that runs a public health laboratory as well as a functional module called Biological and Environmental Agents (Agenti biologici e ambientali), but neither of these units indicates that it deals with biosecurity issues. [4] Finally, the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre online database of national implementation measures against biological weapons and materials lists no legislation by San Marino, and the country has not submitted Confidence Building Measures under the Biological Weapons Convention since 2007. Access to the reports is restricted, and it is unclear if they contain information on this subject. [5, 6]

[1] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Health and Social Security. "Legislation (Legislazione)".

[<http://www.sanita.sm/on-line/home/legislazione.html>] Accessed August 2020

[2] Republic of San Marino. Department of Territory and Environment. Website. [<http://www.territorio.sm/on-line/home.html>] Accessed August 2020

[3] Republic of San Marino. Official web portal. "MILITARY AND POLICE CORPS." [<http://www.sanmarino.sm/on-line/en/home/institutions/military-and-police-corps.html>] Accessed August 2020

[4] Republic of San Marino. Institute for Social Security (ISS). Department of Prevention (Dipartimento Prevenzione).

[<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/dipartimento-prevenzione.html>] Accessed August 2020

[5] Verification Research, Training and Information Centre. BWC Legislation Database.

[<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/>] Accessed August 2020

[6] United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG). Biological Weapons Convention Implementation Support Unit. "Confidence-Building Measures." [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch>] Accessed August 2020

1.3.1d

Is there public evidence that shows that the country has taken action to consolidate its inventories of especially dangerous pathogens and toxins into a minimum number of facilities?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

Available evidence does not indicate that San Marino has taken action to consolidate its inventories of especially dangerous pathogens and toxins into a minimum number of facilities. The country's chief health policy body, the State Secretariat for Health and Social Security, does not describe such an inventory, nor do the other key relevant departments of the public administration--the Territory and Environment Department and the Military and Police Corps. [1, 2, 3] The Institute for Social Security (ISS), in charge of administering the universal health care system, has a Department of Prevention that runs a public health laboratory as well as a functional module called Biological and Environmental Agents (Agenti biologici e ambientali), but neither of these units indicates that they have taken action to consolidate inventories of especially dangerous pathogens

into a minimum number of facilities, or that they even deal with biosecurity issues. [4] Finally, the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre online database of national implementation measures against biological weapons and materials lists no legislation by San Marino, and the country has not submitted Confidence Building Measures under the Biological Weapons Convention since 2007. Access to the reports is restricted, and it is unclear if they contain information on this subject. [5, 6]

[1] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Health and Social Security. "Legislation (Legislazione)".

[<http://www.sanita.sm/on-line/home/legislazione.html>] Accessed August 2020

[2] Republic of San Marino. Department of Territory and Environment. Website. [<http://www.territorio.sm/on-line/home.html>] Accessed August 2020

[3] Republic of San Marino. Official web portal. "MILITARY AND POLICE CORPS." [<http://www.sanmarino.sm/on-line/en/home/institutions/military-and-police-corps.html>] Accessed August 2020

[4] Republic of San Marino. Institute for Social Security (ISS). Department of Prevention (Dipartimento Prevenzione).

[<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/dipartimento-prevenzione.html>] Accessed August 2020

[5] Verification Research, Training and Information Centre. BWC Legislation Database.

[<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/>] Accessed August 2020

[6] United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG). Biological Weapons Convention Implementation Support Unit. "Confidence-Building Measures." [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch>] Accessed August 2020

1.3.1e

Is there public evidence of in-country capacity to conduct Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)–based diagnostic testing for anthrax and/or Ebola, which would preclude culturing a live pathogen?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

Available evidence does not indicate that San Marino's laboratories have the capacity to conduct Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)-based diagnostic testing for anthrax and/or Ebola. The Health Authority at the State Secretariat for Health and Social Security, nominally in charge of monitoring for disease outbreaks, does not describe having such a capacity, nor do the other departments of the public administration theoretically responsible for conducting such testing--the Territory and Environment Department, the Military and Police Corps, and the national laboratory at the Institute for Social Security (ISS)'s Department of Prevention. [1, 2, 3, 4] This facility, called the Public Health Laboratory (Laboratorio di Sanità Pubblica), indicates that it carries out testing for the private and public sectors, stating that it "...performs chemical, physical and biological tests on environmental and food matrices taken by its staff, by the staff of the Prevention Department, by agents of the Civil Police Corps, by operators of other public bodies or by private customers." [4] An undated article on San Marino's official website portal refers to the Ebola outbreak in Africa, stating that the situation is under control in San Marino thanks to the surveillance efforts of the Health Authority and the ISS. This might indicate some form of in-country diagnostic capability, but it is not proof of it. [5] There is some evidence that to confirm the results of testing for infectious disease San Marino uses reference laboratories in neighbouring Italy; a November 2015 press release from the State Secretariat for Health and Social Security states that rapid tests for Influenza A carried out locally resulted in several positive results, the first case being confirmed by a reference laboratory in Bologna (a nearby Italian city) to be the A / H1N1 virus. [6]

[1] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Health and Social Security. "Health Authority (Autorità Sanitaria)".

[<http://www.sanita.sm/on-line/home/autorita-sanitaria.html>] Accessed August 2020

[2] Republic of San Marino. Department of Territory and Environment. Website. [<http://www.territorio.sm/on-line/home.html>] Accessed August 2020

[3] Republic of San Marino. Official web portal. "MILITARY AND POLICE CORPS". [<http://www.sanmarino.sm/on-line/en/home/institutions/military-and-police-corps.html>] Accessed August 2020

line/en/home/institutions/military-and-police-corps.html] Accessed August 2020

[4] Republic of San Marino. Institute for Social Security (ISS). Department of Prevention (Dipartimento Prevenzione). "Laboratory of Public Health (Laboratorio di Sanità Pubblica)". [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/dipartimento-prevenzione/sanita-pubblica/laboratorio-di-sanita-pubblica.html>] Accessed August 2020

[5] Republic of San Marino. Official web portal. "Ebola Virus: in San Marino the surveillance of the Health Authority (Virus Ebola: a San Marino la sorveglianza dell'Authority sanitaria)". [<http://www.sanmarino.sm/on-line/home/articolo44006665.html>] Accessed August 2020

[6] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Health and Social Security. November 9 2015."Pandemic Influenza A - Press release n. 5 (Pandemia Influenza A - Comunicato n. 5)". [<http://www.sanita.sm/on-line/home/articolo2001099.html>] Accessed August 2020

1.3.2 Biosecurity training and practices

1.3.2a

Does the country require biosecurity training, using a standardized, required approach, such as through a common curriculum or a train-the-trainer program, for personnel working in facilities housing or working with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, or biological materials with pandemic potential?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

Available evidence does not indicate that San Marino requires biosecurity training, or even that it possesses stocks of especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, or biological materials with pandemic potential. None of the key state bodies theoretically responsible for regulating these materials--the Health Authority at the State Secretariat for Health and Social Security, the Territory and Environment Department, the Military and Police Corps, and the Institute for Social Security (ISS)'s Department of Prevention--indicate that they address biosecurity training issues. [1, 2, 3, 4] Certain training in disaster medicine is available to relevant Sammarinese personnel and is provided by the European Center for Disaster Medicine (CEMEC), which is headquartered in the country. Courses include training in nuclear, biological, chemical and radiological (NBCR) disaster medicine. Some of CEMEC's courses are held in Rome, Italy; other classes--such as the NBCR course--are held locally. There, is however, no reference made to biosecurity training. [5] Importantly, the VERTIC online database of national implementation measures against biological weapons and materials lists no legislation by San Marino, and the country has not submitted Confidence Building Measures under the Biological Weapons Convention since 2007. Access to the reports is restricted, and it is unclear if they contain information on this subject. [6, 7]

[1] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Health and Social Security. "Health Authority (Autorita Sanitaria)". [<http://www.sanita.sm/on-line/home/authority-sanitaria.html>] Accessed August 2020

[2] Republic of San Marino. Department of Territory and Environment. Website. [<http://www.territorio.sm/on-line/home.html>] Accessed August 2020

[3] Republic of San Marino. Institute for Social Security (ISS). Department of Prevention (Dipartimento Prevenzione). [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/dipartimento-prevenzione.html>] Accessed August 2020

[4] Republic of San Marino. Official web portal. "MILITARY AND POLICE CORPS". [<http://www.sanmarino.sm/on-line/en/home/institutions/military-and-police-corps.html>] Accessed August 2020

[5] CEMEC, European Center for Disaster Medicine, San Marino. Website. [<http://www.cemec-sanmarino.eu/>] Accessed August 2020

[6] VERTIC. BWC Legislation Database. [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/>] Accessed August 2020

[7] United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG). Biological Weapons Convention Implementation Support Unit. "Confidence-

Building Measures." [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch>] Accessed August 2020

1.3.3 Personnel vetting: regulating access to sensitive locations

1.3.3a

Do regulations or licensing conditions specify that security and other personnel with access to especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, or biological materials with pandemic potential are subject to the following checks: drug testing, background checks, and psychological or mental fitness checks?

Personnel are subject to all three of these checks = 3, Personnel are subject to two of these checks = 2, Personnel are subject to one of these checks = 1, Personnel are not subject to any of these checks = 0

Current Year Score: 0

Available evidence does not indicate that San Marino has regulations or licensing conditions that specify that security and other personnel with access to especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, or biological materials with pandemic potential are subject to any checks. There is also no evidence that the country possesses stocks of such materials. None of the key state bodies theoretically responsible for regulating these materials--the Health Authority at the State Secretariat for Health and Social Security, the Territory and Environment Department, the Military and Police Corps, and the Institute for Social Security (ISS)'s Department of Prevention--indicate that they deal with the handling of dangerous pathogens. [1, 2, 3, 4] One operating unit of the Department of Prevention, named Occupational Medicine and Hygiene (Medicina e Igiene del Lavoro), is responsible for sanitary surveillance in workplaces, and its most recent published guidance (2016) makes some mention of the heightened vulnerability of older workers to "pathogenic noxae" present in the workplace, without further discussing the threat of serious pathogens or methods to deal with them. [5] Importantly, the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre online database of national implementation measures against biological weapons and materials lists no legislation by San Marino, and the country has not submitted Confidence Building Measures under the Biological Weapons Convention since 2007. Access to the reports is restricted, and it is unclear if they contain information on this subject. [6, 7]

[1] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Health and Social Security. "Health Authority (Autorita Sanitaria)".

[<http://www.sanita.sm/on-line/home/authority-sanitaria.html>] Accessed August 2020

[2] Republic of San Marino. Department of Territory and Environment. Website. [<http://www.territorio.sm/on-line/home.html>] Accessed August 2020

[3] Republic of San Marino. Official web portal. "MILITARY AND POLICE CORPS". [<http://www.sanmarino.sm/on-line/en/home/institutions/military-and-police-corps.html>] Accessed August 2020

[4] Republic of San Marino. Institute for Social Security (ISS). Department of Prevention (Dipartimento Prevenzione).

[<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/dipartimento-prevenzione.html>] Accessed August 2020

[5] Republic of San Marino. Institute for Social Security (ISS). 2016. Department of Prevention (Dipartimento Prevenzione). 2016. "GUIDELINES FOR THE APPLICATION OF HEALTH SURVEILLANCE ON THE BASIS OF LAW.31 / 98 and APPLYING DECREES (LINEE GUIDA PER L'APPLICAZIONE DELLA SORVEGLIANZA SANITARIA IN BASE ALLA LEGGE.31/98 e DECRETI APPLICATIVI).

[<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/dipartimento-prevenzione/sicurezza-sul-lavoro/medicina-e-igiene-del-lavoro/medicina-e-igiene-del-lavoro-----linee-guida.html>] Accessed August 2020

[6] Verification Research, Training and Information Centre. BWC Legislation Database.

[<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/>] Accessed August 2020

[7] United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG). Biological Weapons Convention Implementation Support Unit. "Confidence-Building Measures." [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch>] Accessed August 2020

1.3.4 Transportation security

1.3.4a

Does the country have publicly available information on national regulations on the safe and secure transport of infectious substances (specifically including Categories A and B)?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

San Marino has publicly available information on national regulations for the safe and secure transport of infectious substances (Categories A and B). None of the key state bodies theoretically responsible for regulating these materials provide direct evidence on how they regulate the handling thereof; these bodies are the State Secretariat for Health and Social Security, the Institute for Social Security (ISS), the Department of Territory and Environment, the Economy Department, and the Military and Police Corps [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

However, according to the Automotive Technical Service (ATS) San Marino, classed as a national Competent Authority by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), in 2017 the country joined the "European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR)." [6, 7] The ADR addresses Category A and B substances in its section 2.2.62. [8] Regulations on the enforcement of the ADR on Sammarinese territory are listed on the website of the Circolazione Stradale, the national road authority, but are not currently available to be downloaded as the webpage is still under construction. [9]

Otherwise, a 2016 government circular and an undated affirmation from the InScientaFides national bio-bank provide evidence for the cross-border transfer of biological materials (unidentified) under temperature-controlled conditions according to Italian Ministry of Health standards. [10, 11] Finally, it should be noted that the VERTIC online database of national implementation measures against biological weapons and materials lists no legislation by San Marino, and the country has not submitted Confidence Building Measures under the Biological Weapons Convention since 2007. [12] Access to the reports is restricted, and it is unclear if they contain information on this subject. [13]

[1] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Health and Social Security. "Health Authority (Authority Sanitaria)".

[<http://www.sanita.sm/on-line/home/authority-sanitaria.html>] Accessed August 2020

[2] Republic of San Marino. Official website portal. "Economy Department (Dipartimento Economia)".

[<http://www.sanmarino.sm/on-line/home/pubblica-amministrazione/dipartimenti/articolo44003284.html>] Accessed August 2020

[3] Republic of San Marino. Institute for Social Security (ISS). Department of Prevention (Dipartimento Prevenzione).

[<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/dipartimento-prevenzione.html>] Accessed August 2020

[4] Republic of San Marino. Department of Territory and Environment. Website. [<http://www.territorio.sm/on-line/home.html>]

Accessed August 2020

[5] Republic of San Marino. Official web portal. "MILITARY AND POLICE CORPS". [<http://www.sanmarino.sm/on-line/en/home/institutions/military-and-police-corps.html>]

Accessed August 2020

[6] Automotive Technical Service (ATS) San Marino. "ADR". [<https://www.ats-sanmarino.com/adr-2/>] Accessed August 2020

[7] United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE). Country information. "List of Competent Authorities for the application of ADR including Chapter 1.5 and notifications." [https://www.unece.org/trans/danger/publi/adr/country-info_e.html] Accessed August 2020

[8] ADR Book. 2017. "2.62 CLASS 6.2 INFECTIOUS SUBSTANCES." [<https://adrbook.com/en/2017/ADR/2.2.62>] Accessed August 2020

[9] Republic of San Marino. Circolazione stradale nella Repubblica di San Marino. "ADR LEgislation."

[https://www.circolazionestradalesm/index.php?option=com_content&view=category&layout=blog&id=86&Itemid=375]

Accessed August 2020

[10] Republic of San Marino. ISS. April 18 2016. "Transport service of biological material at controlled temperature (Servizio di trasporto a temperatura controllata di materiale biologico)". [www.iss.sm/on-line/home/documento49089190.html]

Accessed August 2020

[11] InScientiaFides. Undated. "To the kind attention of the Health Directorate (Alla cortese attenzione della Direzione Sanitaria)". [http://www.inscientiafides.com/documenti/doc_certificazione_kit.pdf] Accessed August 2020

[12] VERTIC. BWC Legislation Database. [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/>] Accessed August 2020

[13] United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG). Biological Weapons Convention Implementation Support Unit. "Confidence-Building Measures." [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch>] Accessed August 2020

1.3.5 Cross-border transfer and end-user screening

1.3.5a

Is there legislation and/or regulations in place to oversee the cross-border transfer and end-user screening of especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, and pathogens with pandemic potential?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

Publicly available evidence does not indicate that San Marino has national legislation, regulations, or other guidance in place to oversee the cross-border transfer and end-user screening of especially dangerous pathogens, toxins and pathogens with pandemic potential. While there is some evidence that biological materials are transferred across the border, such as from nearby Italian hospitals to the laboratory at San Marino's hospital, the Ospedale di Stato, it is not clear how dangerous these materials are. [1] Otherwise, no official regulations on such transport are readily available from the relevant Sammarinese authorities--the State Secretariat for Health and Social Security, the Institute for Social Security (ISS), the Department of Territory and Environment, the Economy Department, and the Military and Police Corps [2, 3, 4, 5, 6] Importantly, the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre online database of national implementation measures against biological weapons and materials lists no legislation by San Marino, and the country has not submitted Confidence Building Measures under the Biological Weapons Convention since 2007. Access to the reports is restricted, and it is unclear if they contain information on this subject. [7, 8]

[1] Republic of San Marino. ISS. April 18 2016. "Transport service of biological material at controlled temperature (Servizio di trasporto a temperatura controllata di materiale biologico)". [www.iss.sm/on-line/home/documento49089190.html]

Accessed August 2020

[2] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Health and Social Security. "Health Authority (Authority Sanitaria)". [<http://www.sanita.sm/on-line/home/authority-sanitaria.html>] Accessed August 2020

[3] Republic of San Marino. Official website portal. "Economy Department (Dipartimento Economia)".

[<http://www.sanmarino.sm/on-line/home/pubblica-amministrazione/dipartimenti/articolo44003284.html>] Accessed August 2020

[4] Republic of San Marino. Institute for Social Security (ISS). Department of Prevention (Dipartimento Prevenzione).

[<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/dipartimento-prevenzione.html>] Accessed August 2020

[5] Republic of San Marino. Department of Territory and Environment. Website. [<http://www.territorio.sm/on-line/home.html>] Accessed August 2020

[6] Republic of San Marino. Official web portal. "MILITARY AND POLICE CORPS". [<http://www.sanmarino.sm/on-line/en/home/institutions/military-and-police-corps.html>] Accessed August 2020

[7]] Verification Research, Training and Information Centre. BWC Legislation Database.

[<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/>] Accessed August 2020
[8] United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG). Biological Weapons Convention Implementation Support Unit. "Confidence-Building Measures." [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch>] Accessed August 2020

1.4 BIOSAFETY

1.4.1 Whole-of-government biosafety systems

1.4.1a

Does the country have in place national biosafety legislation and/or regulations?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

According to publicly available evidence, San Marino does not have in place national biosafety legislation and/or regulations. The key government entities that might be responsible for biosafety training are the State Secretariat for Health and Social Security (in charge of health policy), the Institute for Social Security (ISS--in charge of administering the public health system) and the Department of Territory and Environment (in charge of civil emergency response), but none of these indicate the existence of a biosafety training program. [1, 2, 3]

The Department of Prevention (Dipartimento Prevenzione) at the ISS does have a functional module called Biological Environmental Agents (Agenti biologici ambientali) but public information indicates that its functions do not include regulating the handling of harmful biological substances. It is more concerned with monitoring environmental pests such as the tiger mosquito. [3]

According to the Convention on Biological Diversity, San Marino is not a party to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. [4] Importantly, the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre online database of national implementation measures against biological weapons and materials lists no legislation by San Marino, and the country has not submitted Confidence Building Measures under the Biological Weapons Convention since 2007. Access to the reports is restricted, and it is unclear if they contain information on this subject. [5,6] Finally, no further evidence is found on the official web portal of the Republic of San Marino. [7]

[1] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Health and Social Security. Website. [<http://www.sanita.sm/on-line/home.html>] Accessed August 2020

[2] Republic of San Marino. Department of Territory and Environment. Website. [<http://www.territorio.sm/on-line/home.html>] Accessed August 2020

[3] Republic of San Marino. Institute for Social Security (ISS). Department of Prevention (Dipartimento Prevenzione). "Biological Environmental Agents (Agenti biologici ambientali)". [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/dipartimento-prevenzione/sanita-pubblica/agenti-biologici-ambientali.html>] Accessed August 2020

[4] Convention on Biological Diversity. "Parties to the Cartagena Protocol and its Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress." [<http://bch.cbd.int/protocol/parties/>] Accessed August 2020

[5] Verification Research, Training and Information Centre. BWC Legislation Database.

[<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/>] Accessed August 2020

[6] United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG). Biological Weapons Convention Implementation Support Unit. "Confidence-Building Measures." [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch>] Accessed August 2020

[7] Republic of San Marino. Official web portal. "Departments of San Marino Public Administration".

[<http://www.sanmarino.sm/on-line/en/home/public-administration/departments.html>] Accessed August 2020

1.4.1b

Is there an established agency responsible for the enforcement of biosafety legislation and regulations?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

According to publicly available evidence, San Marino does not have an established agency for the enforcement of biosafety legislation and regulations. Neither the State Secretariat for Health and Social Security nor the other departments of the public administration that might be responsible for biosafety, such as the Territory and Environment Department, indicate the existence of a biosafety programme or legislation. [1, 2] The Department of Prevention (Dipartimento Prevenzione) of the Institute for Social Security (ISS) does have a functional module called Biological Environmental Agents (Agenti biologici ambientali), but public information indicates that its functions do not include regulating the handling of harmful biological substances. It is more concerned with monitoring environmental pests such as the tiger mosquito. [3] According to the Convention on Biological Diversity, San Marino is not a party to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. [4] Finally, the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre online database of national implementation measures against biological weapons and materials lists no legislation by San Marino, and the country has not submitted Confidence Building Measures under the Biological Weapons Convention since 2007. Access to the reports is restricted, and it is unclear if they contain information on this subject. [5,6]

[1] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Health and Social Security. Website. [<http://www.sanita.sm/on-line/home.html>] Accessed August 2020

[2] Republic of San Marino. Official website portal. "Departments of San Marino Public Administration". [<http://www.sanmarino.sm/on-line/en/home/public-administration/departments.html>] Accessed August 2020

[3] Republic of San Marino. Institute for Social Security (ISS). Department of Prevention (Dipartimento Prevenzione). "Biological Environmental Agents (Agenti biologici ambientali)". [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/dipartimento-prevenzione/sanita-pubblica/agenti-biologici-ambientali.html>] Accessed August 2020

[4] Convention on Biological Diversity. "Parties to the Cartagena Protocol and its Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress." [<http://bch.cbd.int/protocol/parties/>] Accessed August 2020

[5] Verification Research, Training and Information Centre. BWC Legislation Database. [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/>] Accessed August 2020

[6] United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG). Biological Weapons Convention Implementation Support Unit. "Confidence-Building Measures." [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch>] Accessed August 2020

1.4.2 Biosafety training and practices

1.4.2a

Does the country require biosafety training, using a standardized, required approach, such as through a common curriculum or a train-the-trainer program, for personnel working in facilities housing or working with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, or biological materials with pandemic potential?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

According to publicly available evidence, San Marino does not require biosafety training using a standardized, required approach for personnel working in facilities housing or working with especially dangerous pathogens. The key government

entities that might be responsible for biosafety training are the State Secretariat for Health and Social Security, Prevention Department of the Institute for Social Security (ISS) and the Department of Territory and Environment, but none of these indicate the existence of a biosafety training program. [1, 2, 3] According to the Convention on Biological Diversity, San Marino is not a party to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. [4] Certain training in disaster medicine is available to relevant Sammarinese personnel and is provided by the European Centre for Disaster Medicine (CEMEC). Courses include training in nuclear, biological, chemical and radiological (NBCR) disaster medicine. Some of CEMEC's courses are held in Rome, Italy; other classes--such as the NBCR course--are held locally. There is no reference, however, to biosafety training. [5] Importantly, the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre online database of national implementation measures against biological weapons and materials lists no legislation by San Marino, and the country has not submitted Confidence Building Measures under the Biological Weapons Convention since 2007. Access to the reports is restricted, and it is unclear if they contain information on this subject. [6, 7]

[1] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Health and Social Security. Website. [<http://www.sanita.sm/on-line/home.html>] Accessed August 2020

[2] Republic of San Marino. Institute for Social Security (ISS). Department of Prevention (Dipartimento Prevenzione). "Biological Environmental Agents (Agenti biologici ambientali)". [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/dipartimento-prevenzione/sanita-pubblica/agenti-biologici-ambientali.html>] Accessed August 2020

[3] Republic of San Marino. Department of Territory and Environment. Website. [<http://www.territorio.sm/on-line/home.html>] Accessed August 2020

[4] Convention on Biological Diversity. "Parties to the Cartagena Protocol and its Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress." [<http://bch.cbd.int/protocol/parties/>] Accessed August 2020

[5] Centre for Disaster Medicine , European Center for Disaster Medicine, San Marino. Website. [<http://www.cemec-sanmarino.eu/>] Accessed August 2020

[6] Verification Research, Training and Information Centre. BWC Legislation Database.

[<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/>] Accessed August 2020

[7] United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG). Biological Weapons Convention Implementation Support Unit. "Confidence-Building Measures." [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch>] Accessed August 2020

1.5 DUAL-USE RESEARCH AND CULTURE OF RESPONSIBLE SCIENCE

1.5.1 Oversight of research with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, pathogens with pandemic potential and/or other dual-use research

1.5.1a

Is there publicly available evidence that the country has conducted an assessment to determine whether ongoing research is occurring on especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, pathogens with pandemic potential and/or other dual-use research?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

Publicly available evidence does not indicate that dual-use research is occurring on the territory of San Marino. The Health Authority of the State Secretariat for Health and Social Security, in charge of enforcing health policy including the ethics of research and experimentation, does not provide evidence of such research, or assessments of it, being conducted. [1] The other key government entity regulating health and health-related research in the country, the Department of Prevention (Dipartimento Prevenzione) of the Institute for Social Security (ISS), runs the national Public Health Laboratory (Laboratorio di Sanità Pubblica) which performs internal quality checks and inter-laboratory quality controls, but it provides no indication of conducting assessments on dual-use research. [2] Similarly, neither the Department of Territory and Environment nor the

Military and Police Corps offers evidence that they conduct such assessments. [3, 4] Finally, the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre online database of national implementation measures against biological weapons and materials lists no legislation by San Marino, and the country has not submitted Confidence Building Measures under the Biological Weapons Convention since 2007. Access to the reports is restricted, and it is unclear if they contain information on this subject. [5, 6]

[1] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Health and Social Security. Health Authority. Ethics Committee for Research and Experimentation (Comitato Etico per la Ricerca e la Sperimentazione)". [<http://www.sanita.sm/on-line/home/bioetica/comitato-etico-per-la-ricerca-e-la-sperimentazione.html>] Accessed August 2020

[2] Republic of San Marino. Institute for Social Security (ISS). Department of Prevention (Dipartimento Prevenzione). "Laboratory of Public Health (Laboratorio di Sanità Pubblica)". [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/dipartimento-prevenzione/sanita-pubblica/laboratorio-di-sanita-pubblica.html>] Accessed August 2020

[3] Republic of San Marino. Department of Territory and Environment. Website. [<http://www.territorio.sm/on-line/home.html>] Accessed August 2020

[4] Republic of San Marino. Official web portal. "MILITARY AND POLICE CORPS." [<http://www.sanmarino.sm/on-line/en/home/institutions/military-and-police-corps.html>] Accessed August 2020

[5] Verification Research, Training and Information Centre. BWC Legislation Database. [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/>] Accessed August 2020

[6] United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG). Biological Weapons Convention Implementation Support Unit. "Confidence-Building Measures." [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch>] Accessed August 2020

1.5.1b

Is there legislation and/or regulation requiring oversight of research with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, pathogens with pandemic potential and/or other dual-use research?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is little to no publicly available evidence that San Marino has a national policy requiring oversight of dual-use research, such as research with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, and/or pathogens with pandemic potential. The Health Authority of the State Secretariat for Health and Social Security, in charge of enforcing health policy including the ethics of research and experimentation, does not provide evidence of a policy or regulation requiring oversight of such research. [1] The other key government entity regulating health and health-related research in the country, the Department of Prevention (Dipartimento Prevenzione) of the Institute for Social Security (ISS), runs the national Public Health Laboratory (Laboratorio di Sanità Pubblica) which performs internal quality checks and inter-laboratory quality controls, but it provides no indication of having a policy requiring the oversight of dual-use research per se. [2] Similarly, neither the Department of Territory and Environment nor the Military and Police Corps offers evidence that they oversee such research. [3, 4] Finally, the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre online database of national implementation measures against biological weapons and materials lists no legislation by San Marino, and the country has not submitted Confidence Building Measures under the Biological Weapons Convention since 2007. Access to the reports is restricted, and it is unclear if they contain information on this subject. [5, 6]

[1] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Health and Social Security. Health Authority. Ethics Committee for Research and Experimentation (Comitato Etico per la Ricerca e la Sperimentazione)". [<http://www.sanita.sm/on-line/home/bioetica/comitato-etico-per-la-ricerca-e-la-sperimentazione.html>] Accessed August 2020

[2] Republic of San Marino. Institute for Social Security (ISS). Department of Prevention (Dipartimento Prevenzione). "Laboratory of Public Health (Laboratorio di Sanità Pubblica)". [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/dipartimento->

prevenzione/sanita-pubblica/laboratorio-di-sanita-pubblica.html] Accessed August 2020

[3] Republic of San Marino. Department of Territory and Environment. Website. [http://www.territorio.sm/on-line/home.html] Accessed August 2020

[4] Republic of San Marino. Official web portal. "MILITARY AND POLICE CORPS." [http://www.sanmarino.sm/on-line/en/home/institutions/military-and-police-corps.html] Accessed August 2020

[5] Verification Research, Training and Information Centre. BWC Legislation Database.

[https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/] Accessed August 2020

[6] United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG). Biological Weapons Convention Implementation Support Unit. "Confidence-Building Measures." [https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch] Accessed August 2020

1.5.1c

Is there an agency responsible for oversight of research with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, pathogens with pandemic potential and/or other dual-use research?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

Publicly available evidence does not indicate that San Marino has a national agency specifically responsible for overseeing research on especially dangerous pathogens. The Health Authority of the State Secretariat for Health and Social Security, in charge of enforcing health policy including the ethics of research and experimentation, does not provide evidence of conducting such activity. [1] The other key government entity regulating health and health-related research in the country, the Department of Prevention (Dipartimento Prevenzione) of the Institute for Social Security (ISS), runs the national Public Health Laboratory (Laboratorio di Sanità Pubblica) which performs internal quality checks and inter-laboratory quality controls, but it provides no indication of overseeing research on especially dangerous pathogens. [2] Similarly, neither the Department of Territory and Environment nor the Military and Police Corps offers evidence that they oversee such research. [3, 4] Finally, the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre online database of national implementation measures against biological weapons and materials lists no legislation by San Marino, and the country has not submitted Confidence Building Measures under the Biological Weapons Convention since 2007. Access to the reports is restricted, and it is unclear if they contain information on this subject. [5, 6]

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[2] Republic of San Marino. Institute for Social Security (ISS). Department of Prevention (Dipartimento Prevenzione). "Laboratory of Public Health (Laboratorio di Sanità Pubblica)". [http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/dipartimento-prevenzione/sanita-pubblica/laboratorio-di-sanita-pubblica.html] Accessed August 2020

[3] Republic of San Marino. Department of Territory and Environment. Website. [http://www.territorio.sm/on-line/home.html] Accessed August 2020

[4] Republic of San Marino. Official web portal. "MILITARY AND POLICE CORPS." [http://www.sanmarino.sm/on-line/en/home/institutions/military-and-police-corps.html] Accessed August 2020

[5] Verification Research, Training and Information Centre. BWC Legislation Database.

[https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/] Accessed August 2020

[6] United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG). Biological Weapons Convention Implementation Support Unit. "Confidence-Building Measures." [https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch] Accessed August 2020

1.5.2 Screening guidance for providers of genetic material

1.5.2a

Is there legislation and/or regulation requiring the screening of synthesized DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) against lists of known pathogens and toxins before it is sold?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

Publicly available evidence does not indicate that San Marino has national legislation, regulations or a policy requiring the screening of synthesized DNA against lists of known pathogens and toxins before it is sold. The two key Sammarinese state entities for health policy and related research--the Health Authority of the State Secretariat for Health and Social Security and the Department of Prevention (Dipartimento Prevenzione) of the Institute for Social Security (ISS--which houses the public health laboratory)--provide no indication of overseeing a policy on synthesised DNA or on GMOs. [1, 2] Similarly, neither the country's Department of Territory and Environment (in charge of agriculture), nor the national Military and Police Corps, nor the Vehicle and Transport Registry Office offer evidence of engaging in such a policy. [3, 4, 5]

There are a couple of facilities in San Marino that conduct genomics, and stem-cell and circulating-tumor DNA (ctDNA) research using biological materials such as umbilical cord blood, but it unclear how they are regulated. [6, 7] Finally, the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre online database of national implementation measures against biological weapons and materials lists no legislation by San Marino, and the country has not submitted Confidence Building Measures under the Biological Weapons Convention since 2007. Access to the reports is restricted, and it is unclear if they contain information on this subject. [8, 9]

[1] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Health and Social Security. Health Authority. Ethics Committee for Research and Experimentation (Comitato Etico per la Ricerca e la Sperimentazione)". [<http://www.sanita.sm/on-line/home/bioetica/comitato-etico-per-la-ricerca-e-la-sperimentazione.html>] Accessed August 2020

[2] Republic of San Marino. Institute for Social Security (ISS). Department of Prevention (Dipartimento Prevenzione). "Laboratory of Public Health (Laboratorio di Sanità Pubblica)". [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/dipartimento-prevenzione/sanita-pubblica/laboratorio-di-sanita-pubblica.html>] Accessed August 2020

[3] Republic of San Marino. Department of Territory and Environment. Website. [<http://www.territorio.sm/on-line/home.html>] Accessed August 2020

[4] Republic of San Marino. Official web portal. "MILITARY AND POLICE CORPS." [<http://www.sanmarino.sm/on-line/en/home/institutions/military-and-police-corps.html>] Accessed August 2020

[5] Republic of San Marino. Vehicle and Transport Registry Office. <http://www.ura.sm/on-line/home.html>] Accessed September 2020

[6] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat of Territory and Environment. March 12 2018. "Illustrative report of the project (Relazione illustrativa del progetto)". [<https://www.consigliograndeegenerale.sm/on-line/home/in-evidenza-in-home-page/scheda17157405.html>] Accessed August 2020

[7] Bioscience Institute. Website. [<https://bioinst.com/en/the-group-2/>] Accessed August 2020

[8] Verification Research, Training and Information Centre. BWC Legislation Database. [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/>] Accessed August 2020

[9] United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG). Biological Weapons Convention Implementation Support Unit. "Confidence-Building Measures." [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch>] Accessed August 2020

1.6 IMMUNIZATION

1.6.1 Vaccination rates

1.6.1a

Immunization rate (measles/MCV2)

Immunization rate (measles/MCV2), 95% or greater = 2, 80-94.9% = 1, Less than 80%, or no data = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2019

World Health Organization

1.6.1b

Are official foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) vaccination figures for livestock publicly available through the OIE database?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2020

OIE WAHIS database

Category 2: Early detection and reporting for epidemics of potential international concern

2.1 LABORATORY SYSTEMS STRENGTH AND QUALITY

2.1.1 Laboratory testing for detection of priority diseases

2.1.1a

Does the national laboratory system have the capacity to conduct diagnostic tests for at least 5 of the 10 WHO-defined core tests?

Evidence they can conduct 5 of the 10 core tests and these tests are named = 2, Evidence they can conduct 5 of the 10 core tests and the tests are not named = 1, No evidence they can conduct 5 of the 10 core tests = 0

Current Year Score: 0

San Marino's national laboratory system does not indicate that it has the capacity to conduct diagnostic tests for at least 5 of the 10 WHO-defined core tests. The Health Authority of the State Secretariat for Health and Social Security (in charge of enforcing health policy) does not provide evidence of such diagnostic tests being conducted. [1] The other key government entity regulating health and health-related research in the country, the Department of Prevention (Dipartimento

Prevenzione) of the Institute for Social Security (ISS), which runs the national Public Health Laboratory (Laboratorio di Sanità Pubblica), similarly offers no specific evidence of conducting such tests. Instead, this laboratory indicates that it carries out testing for the private and public sectors, stating that it "...performs chemical, physical and biological tests on environmental and food matrices taken by its staff, by the staff of the Prevention Department, by agents of the Civil Police Corps, by operators of other public bodies or by private customers." [2] There is some evidence that to confirm the results of testing for infectious disease San Marino uses reference laboratories in neighbouring Italy; a November 2015 press release from the State Secretariat for Health and Social Security states that rapid tests for Influenza A carried out locally resulted in several positive results, the first case being confirmed by a reference laboratory in Bologna (a nearby Italian city) to be the A / H1N1 virus. [3] In addition, there are a couple of facilities in San Marino that conduct genomics and stem-cell research, but they do not appear to be part of the national health or research system. [4]

[1] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Health and Social Security. Health Authority. Ethics Committee for Research and Experimentation (Comitato Etico per la Ricerca e la Sperimentazione)". <http://www.sanita.sm/on-line/home/bioetica/comitato-etico-per-la-ricerca-e-la-sperimentazione.html>] Accessed August 2020

[2] Republic of San Marino. Institute for Social Security (ISS). Department of Prevention (Dipartimento Prevenzione). "Laboratory of Public Health (Laboratorio di Sanità Pubblica)". [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/dipartimento-prevenzione/sanita-pubblica/laboratorio-di-sanita-pubblica.html>] Accessed August 2020

[3] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Health and Social Security. November 9 2015."Pandemic Influenza A - Press release n. 5 (Pandemia Influenza A - Comunicato n. 5)". [<http://www.sanita.sm/on-line/home/articolo2001099.html>] Accessed August 2020

[4] Bioscience Institute. Website. [<https://bioinst.com/en/the-group-2/>] Accessed August 2020

2.1.1b

Is there a national plan, strategy or similar document for conducting testing during a public health emergency, which includes considerations for testing for novel pathogens, scaling capacity, and defining goals for testing?

Yes, there is evidence of a plan, and it includes considerations for testing for novel pathogens, scaling capacity, and defining goals for testing = 2, Yes, there is evidence of a plan, but there is insufficient evidence that it includes considerations for testing for novel pathogens, scaling capacity, and defining goals for testing = 1, No evidence of a plan = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence of a plan in San Marino for testing during a public health emergency that includes considerations for testing for novel pathogens, scaling capacity, and defining goals for testing.

The country's current Health and Social Health Plan, implemented over the years 2015 to 2017, does not lay down a policy that meets these three criteria. For instance, Section 2.3.2 of the document, which addresses infectious diseases, mandates action according to the principles of surveillance, vaccination, coordination of reemergency response, and public notification. The document envisions the use of such actions as risk-mapping in confronting emergent infectious diseases, but makes almost no mention of testing, except in discussing screening for HIV/AIDS. [1] Similarly, the two state bodies in charge of executing public health policy --the Health Authority of the State Secretariat for Health and Social Security, and the Department of Prevention at the Institute for Social Security (ISS), which runs the public health laboratory--give no indication of applying an overarching policy that prioritizes scalable testing for pathogens. [2, 3] Neither does the Department of Territory and Environment--in charge of agriculture policy in the country--indicate that it has a standing policy on testing for public health emergencies. [4]

However, it must be noted that both the aforementioned public health entities have met the challenge of the Covid-19 novel coronavirus pandemic head-on, issuing numerous ad hoc decrees in the process. The nearly 40 acts of legislation that San

Marino has adopted to address the pandemic include at least one resolution, "Reference document for the management of epidemic emergencies" (Documento di riferimento per la gestione delle emergenze epidemiche), from September 2020, that seeks to prepare the public health authorities' response to a possible reoccurrence of the Covid-19 pandemic in another form in the future. But even this document, which mandates rapid identification of an eventual epidemic, does not specifically discuss testing. [5]

Finally, although San Marino's public health plan was issued in 2015, [1] it remains in effect and "...can address respiratory diseases including novel coronaviruses," according to the World Health Organization (WHO)'s COVID-19 Health System Response Monitor. [6]

[1] Republic of San Marino. STATE SECRETARIAT FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY, FAMILY, PREVENTION AND ECONOMIC PROGRAMMING. (SEGRETERIA DI STATO PER LA SANITÀ E SICUREZZA SOCIALE, FAMIGLIA, PREVIDENZA E PROGRAMMAZIONE ECONOMICA). 2015. "HEALTH AND SOCIAL HEALTH PLAN OF THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO 2015-2017 (PIANO SANITARIO E SOCIOSANITARIO DELLA REPUBBLICA DI SAN MARINO 2015-2017)". [<https://www.consigliograndeegenerale.sm/on-line/home/streaming-video-consiglio/documento17074164.html>] Accessed August 2020

[2] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Health and Social Security. Health Authority. [<http://www.sanita.sm/on-line/home/authority-sanitaria.html>] Accessed August 2020 and March 2021

[3] Republic of San Marino. Institute for Social Security (ISS). Department of Prevention (Dipartimento Prevenzione). "Laboratory of Public Health (Laboratorio di Sanità Pubblica)". [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/dipartimento-prevenzione/sanita-pubblica/laboratorio-di-sanita-pubblica.html>] Accessed August 2020 and March 2021

[4] Republic of San Marino. Department of Territory and Environment. 2021. Website. [<http://dipartimentoterritorio.pa.sm/>] Accessed August 2020 and March 2021

[5] Republic of San Marino. Institute of Social Security (ISS). "Regulations and Documents for COVID-19 epidemic health emergency (Normative e Documenti emergenza sanitaria epidemia da COVID-19)". [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/articolo49013968.html>] Accessed March 2021

[6] Alessandra Melini, Gabriele Rinaldi. December 11 2020. Policy responses for San Marino. "Transition measures: Governance." World Health Organization (WHO) COVID-19 Health System Response Monitor. [<https://www.covid19healthsystem.org/countries/sanmarino/livinghit.aspx?Section=5.1%20Governance&Type=Section>] Accessed March 2021

2.1.2 Laboratory quality systems

2.1.2a

Is there a national laboratory that serves as a reference facility which is accredited (e.g., International Organization for Standardization [ISO] 15189:2003, U.S. Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments [CLIA])?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

Available evidence indicates that San Marino's national laboratory is on the path to receiving international accreditation but there is no evidence that the accreditation has been received as of yet. [1, 2] It is unclear if this laboratory, the Public Health Laboratory (Laboratorio di Sanità Pubblica) at the Department of Prevention of the Institute for Social Security (ISS), serves as the national reference laboratory. Its webpage states that it "...carries out the testing activities and performs internal quality checks and inter-laboratory quality controls organized by qualified associations such as LGS Standards, UNICHIM, Fapas, to ensure the quality of the data respecting the requirements of UNI CEI EN ISO / IEC 17025." [1] According to the General Guidelines for the national health plan of 2015-2017, the Department of Prevention has obtained ISO 9000 accreditation and "...has started the accreditation path of its Laboratory according to UNI CEI EN ISO / IEC 17025: 2005..." [2] Finally, there is a

national accreditation body, the National Accreditation Institute of San Marino ('Istituto Nazionale di Accreditamento di San Marino--NAISM) that states that it collaborates with European and international accreditation bodies and provides advice to the Government on accreditation and assessments. However, the NAISM does not provide evidence that it has accredited the aforementioned Public Health Laboratory or has liaised with international counterparts on having them do so. [3]

[1] Republic of San Marino. Institute for Social Security (ISS). Department of Prevention (Dipartimento Prevenzione). "Laboratory of Public Health (Laboratorio di Sanità Pubblica)". [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/dipartimento-prevenzione/sanita-pubblica/laboratorio-di-sanita-pubblica.html>] Accessed August 2020

[2] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Health and Social Security. 2015. "GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR THE HEALTH AND SOCIO-SANITARY PLAN OF THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO 2015-2017 (INDIRIZZI GENERALI PER IL PIANO SANITARIO E SOCIO-SANITARIO DELLA REPUBBLICA DI SAN MARINO 2015-2017)".

[https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/san_marino/17068583indirizzi_general.pdf] Accessed August 2020

[3] National Accreditation Institute of San Marino ('Istituto Nazionale di Accreditamento di San Marino--NAISM). "Who we are (Chi siamo)". [<http://www.naism.org/it/chi-siamo/>] Accessed August 2020

2.1.2b

Is there a national laboratory that serves as a reference facility which is subject to external quality assurance review?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

Available evidence does not indicate that San Marino's national laboratory is subject to an external quality assurance review. Moreover, there is no evidence that accreditation has been received as of yet. [1, 2] The national facility is the Public Health Laboratory (Laboratorio di Sanità Pubblica) at the Institute for Social Security (ISS); its webpage does not indicate that it has undergone such a review. [1] It is unclear if this facility serves as the national reference laboratory. Nevertheless, the Department of Prevention itself has obtained ISO 9000 accreditation and "...has started the accreditation path of its Laboratory according to UNI CEI EN ISO / IEC 17025: 2005..." [2] Finally, there is a national accreditation body, the National Accreditation Institute of San Marino ('Istituto Nazionale di Accreditamento di San Marino--NAISM) that states that it collaborates with European and international accreditation bodies and provides advice to the Government on accreditation and assessments. However, the NAISM does not provide evidence that it has accredited the aforementioned Public Health Laboratory or has liaised with international counterparts on having them do so. [3]

[1] Republic of San Marino. Institute for Social Security (ISS). Department of Prevention (Dipartimento Prevenzione). "Laboratory of Public Health (Laboratorio di Sanità Pubblica)". [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/dipartimento-prevenzione/sanita-pubblica/laboratorio-di-sanita-pubblica.html>] Accessed August 2020

[2] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Health and Social Security. 2015. "GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR THE HEALTH AND SOCIO-SANITARY PLAN OF THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO 2015-2017 (INDIRIZZI GENERALI PER IL PIANO SANITARIO E SOCIO-SANITARIO DELLA REPUBBLICA DI SAN MARINO 2015-2017)".

[https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/san_marino/17068583indirizzi_general.pdf] Accessed August 2020

[3] National Accreditation Institute of San Marino ('Istituto Nazionale di Accreditamento di San Marino--NAISM). "Who we are (Chi siamo)". [<http://www.naism.org/it/chi-siamo/>] Accessed August 2020

2.2 LABORATORY SUPPLY CHAINS

2.2.1 Specimen referral and transport system

2.2.1a

Is there a nationwide specimen transport system?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

Available evidence indicates that San Marino has a system in place governing the nationwide transport of specimens from the site of collection to a laboratory for testing. First, in 2017 the Institute for Social Security (ISS) published specifications for the transport of biological materials; this indicates that an official system exists in the country, governing the transport of such materials. This system concerns the delivery and/or collection of biological materials from the various departments of the ISS to other reference facilities in Italy and vice versa. It operates on set routes daily and on an as-needed basis. [1] Second, the World Health Organization (WHO) accords the country a score of 80% coverage with respect to its specimen referral and transport system. [2]

[1] Republic of San Marino. Institute for Social Security (ISS). August 2 2017. "TRANSPORT OF BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL (TRASPORTO MATERIALE BIOLOGICO).""Special Specifications for the transport of Biological Material (Capitolato Speciale per il trasporto di Materiale Biologico)."
[<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/gare-e-appalti/scheda49154587.html>] Accessed August 2020

[2] World Health Organization (WHO). Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005) and Health Security (SPH). Country Profiles. "San Marino."
[<https://extranet.who.int/sph/country/1286>] Accessed August 2020

2.2.2 Laboratory cooperation and coordination

2.2.2a

Is there a plan in place to rapidly authorize or license laboratories to supplement the capacity of the national public health laboratory system to scale-up testing during an outbreak?

Yes = 2 , Yes, but there is evidence of gaps in implementation = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

Available evidence does not indicate that San Marino has a plan in place to rapidly authorize or license laboratories to supplement the capacity of the national public health laboratory system to scale-up testing during an outbreak. The country's current Health and Social Health Plan, implemented over the years 2015 to 2017, mentions the European Union's Health 2020 policy framework, one key goal of which is "...to enhance public health capacities and emergency preparedness, surveillance and response", but it does not otherwise lay down a plan for increasing the capacity of the public health system during a health crisis. [1] Similarly, the two state bodies in charge of executing public health policy--the Health Authority of the State Secretariat for Health and Social Security, and the Department of Prevention at the Institute for Social Security (ISS), which runs the public health laboratory--give no indication of having a set policy to increase capacity of the nation's medical and testing facilities during crises.[2, 3] Neither does the Department of Territory and Environment--in charge of agriculture policy in the country--indicate that it has such a policy. [4] However, it must be noted that both the Health Authority and the ISS have met the challenge of the Covid-19 novel coronavirus pandemic head-on, issuing numerous ad hoc decrees in the process. [2, 3]

[1] Republic of San Marino. STATE SECRETARIAT FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY, FAMILY, PREVENTION AND ECONOMIC PROGRAMMING. (SEGRETERIA DI STATO PER LA SANITÀ E SICUREZZA SOCIALE, FAMIGLIA, PREVIDENZA E PROGRAMMAZIONE ECONOMICA). 2015. "HEALTH AND SOCIAL HEALTH PLAN OF THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO 2015-2017 (PIANO SANITARIO E SOCIOSANITARIO DELLA REPUBBLICA DI SAN MARINO 2015-2017)". [<https://www.consigliograndeegenerale.sm/on-line/home/streaming-video-consiglio/documento17074164.html>] Accessed August 2020

[2] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Health and Social Security. Health Authority. [<http://www.sanita.sm/on-line/home/authority-sanitaria.html>] Accessed August 2020

[3] Republic of San Marino. Institute for Social Security (ISS). Department of Prevention (Dipartimento Prevenzione). "Laboratory of Public Health (Laboratorio di Sanità Pubblica)". [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/dipartimento-prevenzione/sanita-pubblica/laboratorio-di-sanita-pubblica.html>] Accessed August 2020

[4] Republic of San Marino. Department of Territory and Environment. "Department of Territory and Environment (Dipartimento Territorio Ambiente)." [<http://www.territorio.sm/on-line/home/territorio-e-ambiente/dipartimento-territorio-ambiente.html>] Accessed August 2020

2.3 REAL-TIME SURVEILLANCE AND REPORTING

2.3.1 Indicator and event-based surveillance and reporting systems

2.3.1a

Is there evidence that the country is conducting ongoing event-based surveillance and analysis for infectious disease?

Yes, there is evidence of ongoing event-based surveillance and evidence that the data is being analyzed on a daily basis = 2,
Yes, there is evidence of ongoing event-based surveillance, but no evidence that the data are being analyzed on a daily basis = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

Available evidence does not indicate that San Marino conducts ongoing event-based surveillance and analysis for infectious disease. The Institute of Social Security (ISS), in charge of health surveillance in the country and the site of the national public health laboratory, does not indicate that it specifically carries out event-based surveillance. Moreover, it operates nothing resembling an event-based surveillance unit (EBS) in San Marino or true national emergency operations centre (EOC). [1] Other bodies of the public administration give no indication that they carry out such activity. For example, among other services the national Territory and Environment Department runs a Territorial Planning Office, a Civil Protection Service and an Environmental and Agricultural Resources Management Office, none of which give indication of engaging in event-based surveillance of diseases. [2] It should also be noted that San Marino does have a small police force (Polizia Civile) with the capability of intervening in case of accidents and disasters. [3] However, in national emergencies, it is clear that the Sammarinese authorities collaborate closely with their counterparts in neighbouring Italy. In 2015 a memorandum of understanding on civil protection cooperation was signed by San Marino and Italy, and more recently, in April 2020, the local press reported that the civil protection authorities were working closely with their counterparts in Italy on the distribution of medical supplies in San Marino in order to deal with the Covid-19 novel coronavirus outbreak. [5] The ISS currently runs a Health Emergencies Coordination Group (Gruppo coordinamento emergenze sanitarie) to administer medical services related to the outbreak, but this entity appears to be an ad hoc response to the crisis. [6]

[1] Republic of San Marino. Institute of Social Security (ISS). "Health surveillance (Sorveglianza sanitaria)".

[<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/servizi-general-e-amministrativi/sorveglianza-sanitaria.html>] Accessed August 2020

[2] Republic of San Marino. Web portal. "Departments and Offices of the Public Administration (Dipartimenti Ed Uffici della Pubblica Amministrazione)." [<https://www.gov.sm/topics/Argomenti/Dipartimenti-Ed-Uffici-della-Pubblica-Amministrazione-.html>] Accessed August 2020

[3] Republic of San Marino. Web portal. "Civil Police Corps (Corpo di Polizia Civile)." [<https://www.gov.sm/dip/corpo-di-polizia-civile.html>] Accessed August 2020

[4] Republic of San Marino. Web portal. July 29 2015. "Memorandum of understanding on civil protection cooperation between Italy and San Marino (Protocollo d'intesa sulla cooperazione nella protezione civile tra Italia e San Marino)." [<http://www.sanmarino.sm/on-line/home/archivio-news/articolo44008514.html>] Accessed August 2020

[5] RTV San Marino. April 19 2020. "CORONAVIRUS: 3 thousand swabs delivered to the ISS. The collaboration with the Italian Civil Protection is important (CORONAVIRUS: Consegnati all'Iss 3mila tamponi. Importante la collaborazione con la Protezione Civile Italiana)." [<https://www.sanmarinortv.sm/news/attualita-c4/consegnati-all-iss-3mila-tamponi-importante-la-collaborazione-con-la-protezione-civile-italiana-a187024>] Accessed August 2020

[6] Republic of San Marino. Institute of Social Security (ISS). "Health Emergencies Coordination Group (Gruppo coordinamento emergenze sanitarie)." [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/articolo49014274.html>] Accessed August 2020

2.3.1b

Is there publicly available evidence that the country reported a potential public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC) to the WHO within the last two years?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

The World Health Organization (WHO) does not indicate that San Marino has reported a potential public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC) to it within the past two years. [1] Similarly, neither the Health Authority (Authority Sanitaria) or the Institute for Social Security (ISS) indicate that they have conducted such reporting over this period. [2, 3]

[1] World Health Organization (WHO). "Emergencies preparedness, response: San Marino".

[<http://www.who.int/csr/don/archive/country/smr/en/>] Accessed August 2020 and March 2021

[2] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Health and Social Security. Health Authority (Authority Sanitaria).

[<http://www.sanita.sm/on-line/home/authority-sanitaria.html>] Accessed August 2020 and March 2021

[3] Republic of San Marino. Institute for Social Security (ISS). "Public health (Sanità Pubblica)". [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/dipartimento-prevenzione/sanita-pubblica.html>] Accessed August 2020 and March 2021

2.3.2 Interoperable, interconnected, electronic real-time reporting systems

2.3.2a

Does the government operate an electronic reporting surveillance system at both the national and the sub-national level?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

Existing evidence is insufficient to determine whether an electronic reporting surveillance system is available at the national and sub-national level in San Marino. According to the latest available report on global e-health systems published by the World Health Organization (WHO), as of 2015 there was no legal framework governing the sharing of digital health data between health professionals within the country and internationally. However, the country's health care system was already making wide use of electronic health records (EHRs), with laboratory, pathology and pharmacy information systems reporting electronically on patients' health, although without the use of an automatic vaccination alerting system. Electronic medical billing systems are not used, but supply chain management information systems are. [1]

Evidence is sparse that disease surveillance data is processed automatically and in real time. The Institute for Social Security

(ISS) has a Management Control and Information Service Office (Ufficio Controllo di Gestione e Servizio Informativo), which the 2015-2017 national health plan envisioned using to develop an electronic system for continuous reporting of clinical information to the ISS. [2, 3] Similarly, the ISS's summary policy planning document from 2017 envisions a comprehensive electronic health information system. [4] However, newer evidence suggests that in terms of patient interaction, the country's Health Information System (Sistema Informatico Sanitario) utilises electronic systems mainly for EHRs and related reporting functions. [5]

[1] World Health Organization (WHO). Global Observatory for eHealth (GOE). 2015. "San Marino".

[<http://www.who.int/goe/publications/atlas/2015/smr.pdf>] Accessed August 2020

[2] Republic of San Marino. ISS. " Management Control and Information Service Office (Ufficio Controllo di Gestione e Servizio Informativo)". [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/servizi-general-e-amministrativi/servizi-iss/ufficio-controllo-di-gestione-e-servizio-informativo.html>] Accessed August 2020

[3] Republic of San Marino. STATE SECRETARIAT FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY, FAMILY, PREVENTION AND ECONOMIC PROGRAMMING. (SEGRETERIA DI STATO PER LA SANITÀ E SICUREZZA SOCIALE, FAMIGLIA, PREVIDENZA E PROGRAMMAZIONE ECONOMICA). 2015. "HEALTH AND SOCIAL HEALTH PLAN OF THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO 2015-2017 (PIANO SANITARIO E SOCIOSANITARIO DELLA REPUBBLICA DI SAN MARINO 2015-2017)". [<https://www.consigliograndeegenerale.sm/on-line/home/streaming-video-consiglio/documento17074164.html>.] Accessed August 2020

[4] Republic of San Marino INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL SECURITY (ISTITUTO PER LA SICUREZZA SOCIALE). 8 March 2017. "The San Marino healthcare and social health system: Part 2 - Reorganization of the ISS and Planning and planning documents (Parte 2 - Riorganizzazione dell'ISS e documenti di Pianificazione e programmazione)". [www.interni.segreteria.sm/on-line/home/documento25091358.html] Accessed August 2020

[5] Libertas. July 9 2018. "San Marino. Notice to citizens: change of the information system (San Marino. Avviso alla cittadinanza: cambio del sistema informatico)". [<http://www.libertas.sm/notizie/2018/07/09/san-marino-avviso-alla-cittadinanza-cambio-del-sistema-informatico.html>] Accessed August 2020

2.3.2b

Does the electronic reporting surveillance system collect ongoing or real-time laboratory data?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

Existing evidence is insufficient to determine whether an electronic reporting health surveillance system is available in San Marino. According to the latest available report on global e-health systems published by the World Health Organization (WHO), as of 2015 there was no legal framework governing the sharing of digital health data between health professionals within the country and internationally. However, the country's health care system was already making wide use of electronic health records (EHRs), with laboratory, pathology and pharmacy information systems reporting electronically on patients' health, although without the use of an automatic vaccination alerting system. Electronic medical billing systems are not used, but supply chain management information systems are. [1]

Evidence is sparse that disease surveillance data is processed automatically and in real time. The Institute for Social Security (ISS) has a Management Control and Information Service Office (Ufficio Controllo di Gestione e Servizio Informativo), which the 2015-2017 national health plan envisioned using to develop an electronic system for continuous reporting of clinical information to the ISS. [2, 3] Similarly, the ISS's summary policy planning document from 2017 envisions a comprehensive electronic health information system. [4] However, newer evidence suggests that in terms of patient interaction, the country's Health Information System (Sistema Informatico Sanitario) utilises electronic systems mainly for EHRs and related reporting functions. [5] Finally, the national public health laboratory at the Department of Prevention at the ISS gives not indication that it uses an electronic reporting system to collect data in real time. It does, however, use LIMS (laboratory

information management system) software to manage its internally generated data. [6]

[1] World Health Organization (WHO). Global Observatory for eHealth (GOE). 2015. "San Marino".

[<http://www.who.int/goe/publications/atlas/2015/smr.pdf>] Accessed August 2020

[2] Republic of San Marino. ISS. " Management Control and Information Service Office (Ufficio Controllo di Gestione e Servizio Informativo)". [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/servizi-general-e-amministrativi/servizi-iss/ufficio-controllo-di-gestione-e-servizio-informativo.html>] Accessed August 2020

[3] Republic of San Marino. STATE SECRETARIAT FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY, FAMILY, PREVENTION AND ECONOMIC PROGRAMMING. (SEGRETERIA DI STATO PER LA SANITÀ E SICUREZZA SOCIALE, FAMIGLIA, PREVIDENZA E PROGRAMMAZIONE ECONOMICA). 2015. "HEALTH AND SOCIAL HEALTH PLAN OF THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO 2015-2017 (PIANO SANITARIO E SOCIOSANITARIO DELLA REPUBBLICA DI SAN MARINO 2015-2017)". [<https://www.consigliograndeegenerale.sm/on-line/home/streaming-video-consiglio/documento17074164.html>.] Accessed August 2020

[4] Republic of San Marino INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL SECURITY (ISTITUTO PER LA SICUREZZA SOCIALE). 8 March 2017. "The San Marino healthcare and social health system: Part 2 - Reorganization of the ISS and Planning and planning documents (Parte 2 - Riorganizzazione dell'ISS e documenti di Pianificazione e programmazione)." [www.interni.segreteria.sm/on-line/home/documento25091358.html] Accessed August 2020

[5] Libertas. July 9 2018. "San Marino. Notice to citizens: change of the information system (San Marino. Avviso alla cittadinanza: cambio del sistema informatico)". [<http://www.libertas.sm/notizie/2018/07/09/san-marino-avviso-alla-cittadinanza-cambio-del-sistema-informatico.html>] Accessed August 2020

[6] Republic of San Marino. Institute for Social Security (ISS). Department of Prevention (Dipartimento Prevenzione). "Laboratory of Public Health (Laboratorio di Sanità Pubblica)". [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/dipartimento-prevenzione/sanita-pubblica/laboratorio-di-sanita-pubblica.html>] Accessed August 2020

2.4 SURVEILLANCE DATA ACCESSIBILITY AND TRANSPARENCY

2.4.1 Coverage and use of electronic health records

2.4.1a

Are electronic health records commonly in use?

Electronic health records are commonly in use = 2, Electronic health records are not commonly in use, but there is evidence they are used = 1, No evidence electronic health records are in use = 0

Current Year Score: 2

San Marino does use electronic health records (EHRs). According to the latest available global e-Health report published by the WHO (2015), an EHR system was introduced in the country as early as 1990, and as of 2015 over 75% of primary, secondary and tertiary care facilities in the country used EHRs. Laboratory, pathology and pharmacy information systems as well as picture archiving and communication systems (PACS) have also now been digitised. [1] There is no specific legislation governing the use of the national EHR system, but evidence indicates that the system is overseen by the ISS, the public health and social security institute. [2] According to local news reports, in 2015 the ISS completed the renovation of its national healthcare information system, which is now heavily digitized. On the front lines, digital records have largely replaced patient records in paper form, and at the top, the new system has had the effect of unifying the disparate legacy information systems. [2]

[1] World Health Organization (WHO). Global Observatory for eHealth (GOE). 2015. "San Marino".

[<http://www.who.int/goe/publications/atlas/2015/smr.pdf>] Accessed August 2020

[2] Giornale San Marino. March 5 2015. "San Marino. Iss 2.0, health becomes technological. Goodbye to medical records;

tablets arrive in the ward. Also among the novelties electronic wristbands for patients (San Marino. Iss 2.0, la sanità diventa tecnologica. Addio alle cartelle cliniche, in corsia arrivano i tablet. Tra le novità anche i braccialetti elettronici per i pazienti)". [<https://giornalesm.com/san-marino-iss-2-0-la-sanita-diventa-tecnologica-addio-alle-cartelle-cliniche-in-corsia-arrivano-i-tablet-tra-le-novita-anche-i-braccialetti-elettronici-per-i-pazienti/>] Accessed August 2020

2.4.1b

Does the national public health system have access to electronic health records of individuals in their country?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

San Marino's national public health system does not have access to the electronic health records of its citizens. According to the World Health Organization, an EHR system was introduced in the country as early as 1990, and as of 2015 over 75% of primary, secondary and tertiary care facilities in the country used EHRs. Laboratory, pathology and pharmacy information systems as well as picture archiving and communication systems (PACS) have also now been digitised. [1] There is no specific legislation governing the use of the national EHR system, but evidence indicates that the system is overseen by the ISS, the public health and social security institute. [2] According to local news reports, in 2015 the ISS completed the renovation of its national healthcare information system, which is now heavily digitized. On the front lines, digital records have largely replaced patient records in paper form, and at the top, the new system has had the effect of unifying the disparate legacy information systems. [2]

[1] World Health Organization (WHO). Global Observatory for eHealth (GOE). 2015. "San Marino".

[<http://www.who.int/goe/publications/atlas/2015/smr.pdf>] Accessed August 2020

[2] Giornale San Marino. March 5 2015. "San Marino. Iss 2.0, health becomes technological. Goodbye to medical records; tablets arrive in the ward. Also among the novelties electronic wristbands for patients (San Marino. Iss 2.0, la sanità diventa tecnologica. Addio alle cartelle cliniche, in corsia arrivano i tablet. Tra le novità anche i braccialetti elettronici per i pazienti)". [<https://giornalesm.com/san-marino-iss-2-0-la-sanita-diventa-tecnologica-addio-alle-cartelle-cliniche-in-corsia-arrivano-i-tablet-tra-le-novita-anche-i-braccialetti-elettronici-per-i-pazienti/>] Accessed August 2020

2.4.1c

Are there data standards to ensure data is comparable (e.g., ISO standards)?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

There is evidence of data standards being applied in San Marino to ensure its electronic health records data are comparable. The public administration in San Marino adopted the ISO 27001 data standard in 2016, but it is not clear that the standard has been extended to all its entities. [1] An article in the local press published in October 2016 indicated that the process of converting entities of the public administration to the new standard had just begun. [2] According to the WHO's latest published report on global e-health systems, an EHR system was introduced in the country as early as 1990, and as of 2015 over 75% of primary, secondary and tertiary care facilities in the country used EHRs. Laboratory, pathology and pharmacy information systems as well as picture archiving and communication systems (PACS) have also now been digitised. [3] There is no specific legislation governing the use of the national EHR system, but evidence indicates that the system is overseen by the Institute for Social Security (ISS), the public health and social security institute. [4] A tender issued by the public administration for work on implementing the ISO 27001 standard has a bid-submission deadline of August 31 2020, indicating that it continues to extend the standard to all its entities. [5]

- [1] Republic of San Marino. Official web portal. Undated, probably 2016. "The Public Administration is ISO 27001 certified for data security (La Pubblica Amministrazione viene certificata ISO 27001 per la sicurezza dei dati)".
[<http://www.sanmarino.sm/on-line/home/articolo44010568.html>] Accessed August 2020
- [2] Giornale San Marino. October 19 2016. "The Public Administration obtains ISO 27001 certification attesting to the security of information management in the computerized technology network (San Marino. La Pubblica Amministrazione ottiene la certificazione ISO 27001 che attesta la sicurezza della gestione delle informazioni nella rete tecnologica informatizzata)".
[<https://giornalesm.com/la-pubblica-amministrazione-ottiene-la-certificazione-iso-27001-che-attesta-la-sicurezza-della-gestione-delle-informazioni-nella-rete-tecnologica-informatizzata/>] Accessed August 2020
- [3] World Health Organization (WHO). Global Observatory for eHealth (GOE). 2015. "San Marino".
[<http://www.who.int/goe/publications/atlas/2015/smr.pdf>] Accessed August 2020
- [4] Giornale San Marino. March 5 2015. "San Marino. Iss 2.0, health becomes technological. Goodbye to medical records; tablets arrive in the ward. Also among the novelties electronic wristbands for patients (San Marino. Iss 2.0, la sanità diventa tecnologica. Addio alle cartelle cliniche, in corsia arrivano i tablet. Tra le novità anche i braccialetti elettronici per i pazienti)".
[<https://giornalesm.com/san-marino-iss-2-0-la-sanita-diventa-tecnologica-addio-alle-cartelle-cliniche-in-corsia-arrivano-i-tablet-tra-le-novita-anche-i-braccialetti-elettronici-per-i-pazienti/>] Accessed August 2020
- [5] Republic of San Marino. Public Administration. Undated, probably 2020. "NOTICE OF TENDER FOR PUBLIC AUCTION No. 08 / ITDS / 2020 FOR ISO 27001 CERTIFICATION (BANDO DI GARA DELL'ASTA PUBBLICA N. 08/ITDS/2020 PER LA CERTIFICAZIONE ISO 27001)". [<https://www.pa.sm/on-line/home/direzione-generale-funzione-pubblica/appalti-pubblici/articolo43014645.html>] Accessed August 2020

2.4.2 Data integration between human, animal, and environmental health sectors

2.4.2a

Is there evidence of established mechanisms at the relevant ministries responsible for animal, human, and wildlife surveillance to share data (e.g., through mosquito surveillance, brucellosis surveillance)?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

There is evidence that San Marino's health authority collects and shares data from animal, human and wildlife surveillance activities. The government is very small, and grants an overarching mandate to its health authorities to monitor all the above three aspects of public health. The Health Authority of San Marino's Secretariat for Health and Social Security is the policymaking body for health, and has a public health information system which reports to the country's highest governing bodies. [1, 2]

The Institute of Social Security (ISS) administers the nation's public health system, which encompasses both human and animal health; its Prevention Department (Dipartimento Prevenzione) conducts surveillance and/or inspection with regard to human, veterinary and environmental health issues. [3] For example, its Veterinary Health and Food Hygiene Organizational Unit oversees the safety of the food supply, including the eradication of diseases in livestock, and oversees the registry of the animal population. [4] Its Biological Environmental Agents unit carries out the monitoring and assessment of risk factors such as are found in agriculture and among wildlife such as insects known to be carriers of infectious diseases. [5]

Another relevant entity, the Department of Territory and Environment, is in charge of local agriculture, among other things, but provides no evidence of having a mechanism to share any disease data that it might collect. [6]

- [1] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Health and Social Security. Health Authority (Authority Sanitaria)." [http://www.sanita.sm/on-line/home/authority-sanitaria.html] Accessed August 2020
- [2] Republic of San Marino INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL SECURITY (ISTITUTO PER LA SICUREZZA SOCIALE). 8 March 2017. "The San Marino healthcare and social health system: Part 2 - Reorganization of the ISS and Planning and planning documents (Parte 2 - Riorganizzazione dell'ISS e documenti di Pianificazione e programmazione)." [www.interni.segreteria.sm/on-line/home/documento25091358.html] Accessed August 2020
- [3] Republic of San Marino. Institute of Social Security (ISS). Prevention Department. "Public Health (Sanità Pubblica)". [http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/dipartimento-prevenzione/sanita-pubblica.html] Accessed August 2020
- [4] Republic of San Marino. Institute of Social Security (ISS). "Veterinary Health and Food Hygiene (Sanita Veterinaria e Igiene Alimentare)." [http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/dipartimento-prevenzione/sanita-pubblica/sanita-veterinaria-e-igiene-alimentare/sanita-animale.html] Accessed August 2020
- [5] Republic of San Marino. Institute of Social Security (ISS). Prevention Department. "Biological environmental agents (Agenti biologici ambientali)." http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/dipartimento-prevenzione/sanita-pubblica/agenti-biologici-ambientali.html] Accessed August 2020
- [6] Republic of San Marino. Department of Territory and Environment. "Territory and Environment Department (Dipartimento Territorio e Ambiente)". [http://www.dipartimentoterritorio.pa.sm/] Accessed August 2020

2.4.3 Transparency of surveillance data

2.4.3a

Does the country make de-identified health surveillance data on infectious diseases publicly available via reports (or other format) on government websites (such as the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, or similar)?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

Available evidence does not indicate that San Marino makes de-identified health surveillance data on infectious diseases publicly available on a frequent basis. It issues such data via reports on government websites, generally on an annual basis, and more frequently only in cases of health emergencies. The national IT, Technology, Data and Statistics Office (Ufficio Informatica, Tecnologia, Dati e Statistica) publishes data bulletins on mortality rates on a monthly basis, and on cases of infectious disease on an annual basis. As of March 2021, data on the latter topic have been published for the years 2016, 2017, and 2018, suggesting a three-year lag in their release to the general public. [1]

The two governing health system entities, namely the Institute for Social Security (ISS) and the State Secretariat for Health and Social Security, do not provide such data on their websites. However, during the ongoing Covid-19 novel coronavirus outbreak they have both supplied the public with copious information on the disease, and during the height of the crisis in the country (from February 2020 through May) the latter entity published daily press reports on it, containing statistical data on individual cases, such as the number of positive cases, fatalities, and recoveries. [2, 3]

- [1] Republic of San Marino. IT, Technology, Data and Statistics Office. 2021. "NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS AND WIDESPREAD DISEASES BY DIAGNOSIS (NOTIFICHE DI MALATTIE INFETTIVE E DIFFUSE PER DIAGNOSI)." [https://www.statistica.sm/on-line/home/dati-statistici/docCat.14003551.1.10.1.html?Categoria=Notifiche%20di%20malattie%20infettive%20e%20diffuse%20per%20diagnosi] Accessed August 2020 and March 2021
- [2] Republic of San Marino. Institute for Social Security (ISS). Website. [http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home.html] Accessed August 2020 and March 2021
- [3] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Health and Social Security (Segreteria di Stato Sanità e Sicurezza Sociale).

"Press releases archive (Archivio comunicati)." [<http://www.sanita.sm/on-line/home/archivio-comunicati.html>] Accessed August 2020 and March 2021

2.4.3b

Does the country make de-identified COVID-19 surveillance data (including details such as daily case count, mortality rate, etc) available via daily reports (or other formats) on government websites (such as the Ministry of Health, or similar)?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

Available evidence does not indicate that San Marino any longer makes de-identified COVID-19 surveillance data (including details such as daily case count, mortality rate, etc) available via daily reports (or other formats) on government websites. Evidence indicates that such reporting was undertaken only during the height of the crisis in the country (from February 2020 through May) .

In recent years, the Sammarinese health authorities have begun to publish surveillance data on infectious diseases . The national IT, Technology, Data and Statistics Office (Ufficio Informatica, Tecnologia, Dati e Statistica) provides this data on its website; as of August 2020, such data have been published annually, for the years 2016, 2017 and 2018, suggesting a two-year lag in their release to the general public. [1]

The two governing health system entities, namely the Institute for Social Security (ISS) and the State Secretariat for Health and Social Security, do not provide such data on their websites. However, during the ongoing Covid-19 novel coronavirus outbreak they have both supplied the public with copious information on the disease, and during the height of the crisis in the country (from February 2020 through May) the latter entity published daily press reports on it, containing statistical data on individual cases, such as the number of positive cases, fatalities, and recoveries. Publication of these daily Covid-19 data bulletins appears to have ceased for the time being. [2, 3]

[1] Republic of San Marino. IT, Technology, Data and Statistics Office (Ufficio Informatica, Tecnologia, Dati e Statistica). "NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS AND WIDESPREAD DISEASES BY DIAGNOSIS (NOTIFICHE DI MALATTIE INFETTIVE E DIFFUSE PER DIAGNOSI)." [<https://www.statistica.sm/on-line/home/dati-statistici/docCat.14003551.1.10.1.html?Categoria=Notifiche%20di%20malattie%20infettive%20e%20diffuse%20per%20diagnosi>] Accessed August 2020

[2] Republic of San Marino. Institute for Social Security (ISS). Website. [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home.html>] Accessed August 2020

[3] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Health and Social Security (Segreteria di Stato Sanità e Sicurezza Sociale). "Press releases archive (Archivio comunicati)." [<http://www.sanita.sm/on-line/home/archivio-comunicati.html>] Accessed August 2020

2.4.4 Ethical considerations during surveillance

2.4.4a

Is there legislation and/or regulations that safeguard the confidentiality of identifiable health information for individuals, such as that generated through health surveillance activities?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

San Marino recently has adopted legislation that safeguards the confidentiality of identifiable health information for individuals, such as that generated through health surveillance activities. In recent years, the country has been working to conform its national rules on the protection of personal data—including health data—with those of the European Union. In May 2018 the government introduced a draft law to transpose the General Data Protection Regulation (EU) 2016/679, known as the GDPR, into national law. On December 21 2018, the Great and General Council of the Republic, the national legislature, adopted the draft law as Law no.171/2018, which entered into force on January 5 2019. [1] The collection, use and storage of personal data in San Marino now are subject to the same provisions that apply in other GDPR-compliant countries. Under 'Law 23 May 1995 N. 70 Reform of the Law 1 March 1983 N.27 Regulating the Computerized Collection of Personal Data', information related to health registers is counted as personal data, which is protected under the Law 21 December 2018 n.171. [2]

[1] Republic of San Marino. Great and General Council. 2019. "Law 21 December 2018 n.171 - Protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data (Legge 21 dicembre 2018 n.171 - Protezione delle persone fisiche con riguardo al trattamento di dati personali)." [<https://www.consigliograndeegenerale.sm/on-line/home/scheda17161069.html>] Accessed August 2020

[2] Republic of San Marino. Consiglio Grande e Generale. "COORDINATED TEXT 7: Coordinated Collection - Law and Regulation on Criminal Records - 13 September 1906 (updated to 21 December 2018)" [<https://www.consigliograndeegenerale.sm/on-line/home/archivio-leggi-decreti-e-regolamenti/scheda17014317.html>] Accessed June 3, 2021.

2.4.4b

Is there legislation and/or regulations safeguarding the confidentiality of identifiable health information for individuals, such as that generated through health surveillance activities, include mention of protections from cyber attacks (e.g., ransomware)?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

San Marino recently has adopted legislation that safeguards the confidentiality of identifiable health information for individuals, such as that generated through health surveillance activities. In recent years, the country has been working to conform its national rules on the protection of personal data—including health data—with those of the European Union. In May 2018 the government introduced a draft law to transpose the General Data Protection Regulation (EU) 2016/679, known as the GDPR, into national law. On December 21 2018, the Great and General Council of the Republic, the national legislature, adopted the draft law as Law no.171/2018, which entered into force on January 5 2019. [1] The collection, use and storage of personal data in San Marino now are subject to the same provisions that apply in other GDPR-compliant countries. Under 'Law 23 May 1995 N. 70 Reform of the Law 1 March 1983 N.27 Regulating the Computerized Collection of Personal Data', information related to health registers is counted as personal data, which is protected under the Law 21 December 2018 n.171. [2]

[1] Republic of San Marino. Great and General Council. 2019. "Law 21 December 2018 n.171 - Protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data (Legge 21 dicembre 2018 n.171 - Protezione delle persone fisiche con riguardo al trattamento di dati personali)." [<https://www.consigliograndeegenerale.sm/on-line/home/scheda17161069.html>] Accessed August 2020

[2] Republic of San Marino. Consiglio Grande e Generale. "COORDINATED TEXT 7: Coordinated Collection - Law and Regulation on Criminal Records - 13 September 1906 (updated to 21 December 2018)" [<https://www.consigliograndeegenerale.sm/on-line/home/archivio-leggi-decreti-e-regolamenti/scheda17014317.html>]

Accessed June 3, 2021.

2.4.5 International data sharing

2.4.5a

Has the government made a commitment via public statements, legislation and/or a cooperative agreement to share surveillance data during a public health emergency with other countries in the region?

Yes, commitments have been made to share data for more than one disease, Yes, commitments have been made to share data only for one disease = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

Available evidence does not indicate that San Marino has publicly made a specific commitment to share surveillance data during a public health emergency with other countries in the region. The national health plan (2015-2017) of the State Secretariat for Health and Social Security does not mandate or even describe this, although it does promote cross-border cooperation, such as on technical issues, with neighbouring countries and international bodies such as the World Health Organization (WHO). [1]

Moreover, the national laboratory, the Institute for Social Security's (ISS) Public Health Laboratory, does not indicate how or if surveillance data would be shared in an actual emergency. [2] Evidence of such a commitment is similarly lacking in the accords San Marino has signed with other countries and multinational bodies. [3, 4] For example, in late 2017 a bilateral protocol was concluded on cooperation in health care with the Italian region of Emilia-Romagna; it provides for integrating certain health and social-health services and foresees technical and scientific collaboration, including in "the prevention of infectious diseases also in emergencies," but does not elaborate on this collaboration. [5]

[1] Republic of San Marino. STATE SECRETARIAT FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY, FAMILY, PREVENTION AND ECONOMIC PROGRAMMING. (SEGRETERIA DI STATO PER LA SANITÀ E SICUREZZA SOCIALE, FAMIGLIA, PREVIDENZA E PROGRAMMAZIONE ECONOMICA). 2015. "HEALTH AND SOCIAL HEALTH PLAN OF THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO 2015-2017 (PIANO SANITARIO E SOCIOSANITARIO DELLA REPUBBLICA DI SAN MARINO 2015-2017)". [<https://www.consigliograndeegenerale.sm/on-line/home/streaming-video-consiglio/documento17074164.html>] Accessed August 2020

[2] Republic of San Marino. Institute for Social Security (ISS). Department of Prevention (Dipartimento Prevenzione). "Laboratory of Public Health (Laboratorio di Sanità Pubblica)". [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/dipartimento-prevenzione/sanita-pubblica/laboratorio-di-sanita-pubblica.html>] Accessed August 2020 and March 2021

[3] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Health and Social Security. "International relationships (Rapporti Internazionali)". [<http://www.sanita.sm/on-line/home/authority-sanitaria/rapporti-internazionali.html>] Accessed August 2020 and March 2021

[4] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. "International Treaties - Bilateral Conventions (Trattati Internazionali - Convenzioni Bilaterali)". [<http://www.esteri.sm/on-line/home/affari-esteri/trattati-internazionali/convenzioni-bilaterali/accordi-bilaterali-con-litalia.html>] Accessed March 2021

[5] Altarimini.it. December 4 2017. "San Marino enters the health network of Emilia-Romagna: health protocol signed (San Marino entra nella rete sanitaria dell' Emilia-Romagna: firmato protocollo su sanità)" [<https://www.altarimini.it/News104027-san-marino-entra-nella-rete-sanitaria-dell-emilia-romagna-firmato-protocollo-su-sanita.php>] Accessed August 2020

2.5 CASE-BASED INVESTIGATION

2.5.1 Case investigation and contact tracing

2.5.1a

Is there a national system in place to provide support at the sub-national level (e.g. training, metrics standardization and/or financial resources) to conduct contact tracing in the event of a public health emergency?

Yes, there is evidence that the national government supports sub-national systems to prepare for future public health emergencies = 2, Yes, there is evidence that the national government supports sub-national systems, but only in response to active public health emergencies = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

San Marino has a national system in place to provide support at the sub-national level to conduct contact tracing in response to an active public health emergency.

The country's small but well-developed public health system has the administrative and organizational capacity to meet such crises head-on, and any deficiencies that may arise in the provision of public health services during such times are instead likely to be the result of resource constraints and logistical obstacles. The Institute of Social Security (ISS), San Marino's public health body, has a comprehensive health surveillance department, which in normal times offers preventive visits for the private and public sectors, second-level specialist assessments and laboratory tests, among other services. [1]

An example of the ISS's ability to respond to health emergencies is its creation of the Health Emergencies Coordination Group (Gruppo coordinamento emergenze sanitarie), which it set up to coordinate the nation's administrative response to the Covid-19 novel coronavirus pandemic (such as tracking of cases, disbursement of medical supplies, and quarantine activity). [2] For example, by the third quarter of 2020 the ISS had set up a Contact Tracing Service to monitor the state of isolation of quarantined persons and/or monitor the prohibition of social contacts. A scan of recent Sammarinese legislation relating to the Covid-19 pandemic does not provide evidence that contact tracing has been enshrined as a policy to be applied during future health emergencies. [3]

[1] Republic of San Marino. Institute of Social Security (ISS). "Health surveillance (Sorveglianza sanitaria)."

[<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/servizi-general-e-amministrativi/sorveglianza-sanitaria.html>] Accessed August 2020

[2] Republic of San Marino. Institute of Social Security (ISS). "Health Emergencies Coordination Group (Gruppo coordinamento emergenze sanitarie)."
[<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/articolo49014274.html>] Accessed August 2020 and March 2021

[3] Republic of San Marino. Institute of Social Security (ISS). "Isolation and quarantine: vademecum on what you need to know (Isolamento e quarantena: vademecum su cosa c'è da sapere)."
[<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/aggiornamenti-coronavirus/articolo49014870.html>] Accessed March 2021

[4] Republic of San Marino. Institute of Social Security (ISS). "Regulations and Documents for COVID-19 epidemic health emergency (Normative e Documenti emergenza sanitaria epidemia da COVID-19)."
[<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/articolo49013968.html>] Accessed August 2020 and March 2021

2.5.1b

Does the country provide wraparound services to enable infected people and their contacts to self-isolate or quarantine as recommended, particularly economic support (paycheck, job security) and medical attention?

Yes, both economic support and medical attention are provided = 2, Yes, but only economic support or medical attention is provided = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

Available evidence indicates that San Marino provides "wraparound services" to enable infected people and their contacts to self-isolate or quarantine as recommended, particularly economic support (paycheck, job security) and medical attention, but just for an ongoing disease outbreak.

According to the COVID-19 Health System Response Monitor (a joint initiative of the World Health Organization (WHO), the European Commission and the European Observatory on Health Systems and Policies), San Marino requires isolation at home for individuals meeting any one of several criteria, such as having been in close contact with a Covid-19-positive person. According to the Monitor, dedicated healthcare personnel follow up with such isolated individuals by telephone every day to check for eventual complications. [1] The Monitor reports that the Sammarinese government has defined additional funds to respond to the Covid-19 outbreak, and in any case the country's universal health coverage signifies that every person (resident, non-resident, prisoners, uninsured people) who needs treatment can access it; "No one needs to pay out-of-pocket for Covid-19 care." [2]

The government has also adopted emergency legislation to provide economic support during the crisis that is separate from the benefits of the universal health care system. [3] This new legislation, exemplified by Decree-Law no. 67 of May 3 2020, authorises employers, employees as well as dependents aged 15 years of less affected by the crisis to access the Cassa Integrazione Guadagni (C.I.G.), the national Redundancy Fund, for temporary monetary support such as wage and pension supplements. [4] This key legislation was supplemented over the course of 2020 and into 2021 with new decree-laws, such as No. 6 of January 26 2021, authorizing renewed access to the support of the C.I.G. Strict eligibility conditions apply. [5]

[1] Alessandra Melini, Gabriele Rinaldi. December 11 2021. "Policy responses for San Marino: 4.2 Entitlement and Coverage." World Health Organization (WHO). European Commission. COVID-19 Health System Response Monitor. San Marino. [<https://www.covid19healthsystem.org/countries/sanmarino/livinghit.aspx?Section=4.2%20Entitlement%20and%20coverage&Type=Section> Accessed August 2020 and March 2021]

[2] Alessandra Melini, Gabriele Rinaldi. December 11 2021. "Policy responses for San Marino: 4. Paying for services." World Health Organization (WHO). COVID-19 Health System Response Monitor. San Marino [<https://www.covid19healthsystem.org/countries/sanmarino/livinghit.aspx?Section=4.1%20Health%20financing&Type=Section>] Accessed August 2020 and March 2021

[3] Republic of San Marino. Institute for Social Security (ISS). "Coronavirus updates (Aggiornamenti Coronavirus)."
[<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/artCataggiornamenti-coronavirus.49004093.1.20.1.html>] Accessed August 2020 and March 2021

[4] Republic of San Marino. Grand and General Council. Law, Decree and Regulation Archive. 2020. "Decree - Law no. 67 of 3 May 2020 - Interventions in the field of work and pensions to support the economic emergency caused by COVID-19 (Decreto - Legge 3 maggio 2020 n.67 - Interventi in ambito di lavoro e pensioni a supporto dell'emergenza economica causata da COVID-19)." [<https://www.consigliograndeegenerale.sm/on-line/home/archivio-leggi-decreti-e-regolamenti/scheda17168335.html>] Accessed August 2020

[5] Republic of San Marino. Grand and General Council. Law, Decree and Regulation Archive. 2021. "Decree - Law No. 6 of 26 January 2021 - Ratification of Decree - Law No. 224 of 31 December 2020 - Extraordinary interventions in the economic field to support the economic emergency caused by Covid-19 (Decreto - Legge 26 gennaio 2021 n.6 - Ratifica Decreto - Legge 31 dicembre 2020 n.224 - Interventi straordinari in ambito economico a supporto dell'emergenza economica causa da Covid-19)." [<https://www.consigliograndeegenerale.sm/on-line/home/scheda17171192.html>] Accessed March 2021

2.5.1c

Does the country make de-identified data on contact tracing efforts for COVID-19 (including the percentage of new cases from identified contacts) available via daily reports (or other format) on government websites (such as the Ministry of Health, or similar)?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

Available evidence indicates that San Marino does not currently publish de-identified data on contact tracing efforts for COVID-19 available via daily reports on government websites. The two governing health system entities, namely the Institute for Social Security (ISS) and the State Secretariat for Health and Social Security, have both supplied the public with copious information on the disease, and during the height of the crisis in the country (from February 2020 through May) the latter entity published daily press reports on it, containing statistical data on individual cases, such as the number of positive cases, fatalities, and recoveries. [1, 2]

However, publication of these daily Covid-19 data bulletins appears to have ceased for the time being, and the data was not derived from contact tracing efforts. Available evidence indicates that the use of this tool in gathering COVID-19 data is only getting underway in the post-crisis period. The ISS does not list contact tracing per se among its current activities, but there is evidence from the local press that the Sammarinese health authorities--led by extraordinary commissioner for Covid-19 Dr. Massimo Arlotti--are amenable to the public use of tracking "apps", designed in neighboring Italy for use on mobile phones. The app, which is to use Bluetooth technology, was approved for development in April 2020 by Italy's Covid-19 commissioner Domenico Arcuri, but as of August 2020 it is unclear if it has been released and to what extent it is or will be used in the two countries, as its use is to be voluntary. [3, 4]

[1] Republic of San Marino. Institute for Social Security (ISS). Website. [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home.html>] Accessed August 2020

[2] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Health and Social Security (Segreteria di Stato Sanità e Sicurezza Sociale). "Press releases archive (Archivio comunicati)." [<http://www.sanita.sm/on-line/home/archivio-comunicati.html>] Accessed August 2020

[3] RTV San Marino. April 17 2020. "COVID-19: Italy: ok to the App for tracking the infection, but "it will not follow movements" (COVID-19: Italia: ok all'App per il tracciamento del contagio, ma "non seguirà gli spostamenti")." Accessed August 2020

[4] Libertas. April 18 2020. "San Marino. An app is being considered for tracking coronavirus infections (San Marino. Si pensa a un'app per tracciare i contagi da coronavirus)." [<http://www.libertas.sm/notizie/2020/04/18/san-marino-si-pensa-a-unapp-per-tracciare-i-contagi-da-coronavirus.html>] Accessed August 2020

2.5.2 Point of entry management

2.5.2a

Is there a joint plan or cooperative agreement between the public health system and border control authorities to identify suspected and potential cases in international travelers and trace and quarantine their contacts in the event of a public health emergency?

Yes, plan(s)/agreement(s) are in place to prepare for future public health emergencies = 2, Yes, but plan(s)/agreement(s) are in place only in response to active public health emergencies = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

Available evidence does not indicate that San Marino's public health system and border control authorities have agreed to identify suspected and potential cases in international travelers and trace and quarantine their contacts in the event of a public health emergency. The country's small but well-developed public health system can react quickly to health crises, and its public health body, the Institute of Social Security (ISS), set up a Health Emergencies Coordination Group (Gruppo coordinamento emergenze sanitarie), to coordinate the administrative response to the Covid-19 novel coronavirus pandemic (such as tracking of cases, disbursement of medical supplies, and quarantine activity). [1] However, the ISS does not list contact tracing per se among its current surveillance methods. [2] Evidence from the local press indicates that the Sammarinese health authorities are amenable to the public use of tracking "apps" designed in neighboring Italy for use on mobile phones, but as of August 2020 it is unclear if it has been developed or released or even used in the two countries, as its use is to be voluntary. [3, 4]

As regards the cross-border movement of people during health emergencies, it must be noted that San Marino is geographically surrounded by Italy and must out of necessity follow the border entry and exit policies of its larger neighbor. It is thus de facto part of the EU Schengen Area, which permits visa-free travel for the citizens of countries which are party to the agreement. As Italy is part of Schengen, San Marino is included among the European countries to and from which travel is freely permitted. Citizens from outside the zone travelling to San Marino must abide by all the relevant restrictions imposed by Italy with respect to the Covid-19 crisis (molecular or antigenic swab tests, 14-day quarantines, etc.) [5]

Although San Marino has no border controls with Italy, its Secretariat of State for Foreign Affairs has nominal authority over cross-border travel, and works to enforce strict observance of relevant laws, such as Decree-Law no.44 of March 8 2020, which set San Marino's emergency policy on internal mobility restrictions related to Covid-19. Nevertheless, it states that "...there are no homogeneous treatment criteria for San Marino travelers, remaining at the discretion of the individual transit and destination countries to apply measures and rules that are not fixed, and modifiable with the evolution of COVID 19." [6]

[1] Republic of San Marino. Institute of Social Security (ISS). "Health Emergencies Coordination Group (Gruppo coordinamento emergenze sanitarie)." [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/articolo49014274.html>] Accessed August 2020

[2] Republic of San Marino. Institute of Social Security (ISS). "Health surveillance (Sorveglianza sanitaria)." [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/servizi-general-e-amministrativi/sorveglianza-sanitaria.html>] Accessed August 2020

[3] RTV San Marino. April 17 2020. "COVID-19: Italy: ok to the App for tracking the infection, but "it will not follow movements" (COVID-19: Italia: ok all'App per il tracciamento del contagio, ma "non seguirà gli spostamenti")." Accessed August 2020

[4] Libertas. April 18 2020. "San Marino. An app is being considered for tracking coronavirus infections (San Marino. Si pensa a un'app per tracciare i contagi da coronavirus)." [<http://www.libertas.sm/notizie/2020/04/18/san-marino-si-pensa-a-unapp-per-tracciare-i-contagi-da-coronavirus.html>] Accessed August 2020

[5] Republic of Italy. Ministry of Health. August 14 2020. "Covid-19, travellers." [<http://www.salute.gov.it/portale/nuovocoronavirus/dettaglioContenutiNuovoCoronavirus.jsp?lingua=english&id=5412&area=nuovoCoronavirus&menu=vuoto>] Accessed August 2020

[6] Republic of San Marino. Secretariat of State for Foreign Affairs. March 11 2020. "Information for travelers - covid 19 (Informazioni per chi viaggia - covid 19)." [<http://www.esteri.sm/on-line/home/news/articolo1014088.html>] Accessed August 2020

2.6 EPIDEMIOLOGY WORKFORCE

2.6.1 Applied epidemiology training program, such as the field epidemiology training program, for public health professionals and veterinarians (e.g., Field Epidemiology Training Program [FETP] and Field Epidemiology Training Program for Veterinarians [FETPV])

2.6.1a

Does the country meet one of the following criteria?

- Applied epidemiology training program (such as FETP) is available in country
- Resources are provided by the government to send citizens to another country to participate in applied epidemiology training programs (such as FETP)

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure. , Yes for both = 1 , Yes for one = 1 , No for both = 0

Current Year Score: 0

Evidence does not indicate that San Marino either offers an applied epidemiology training program (such as FETP) in country, or provides resources to send citizens to another country to participate in applied epidemiology training programmes (such as FETP). According to Tephinet, two such programmes, the European Programme for Intervention Epidemiology Training (EPIET) and the European Programme for Public Health Microbiology Training (EUPHEM) are not available in San Marino. [1] San Marino's Centre of Professional Training (Centro di Formazione Professionale, an entity of the State Secretariat for Labour that assists citizens with professional development, does not indicate that it sends students abroad to study for such programmes. [2] Finally, the Health Authority of the State Secretariat for Health and Social Security (the body in charge of health policy) provides no evidence that it sponsors training in applied epidemiology, either in-country or abroad. [3]

[1] Tephinet. "European Programme for Intervention Epidemiology Training (EPIET) and the European Programme for Public Health Microbiology Training (EUPHEM)". [<https://www.tephinet.org/training-programs/european-programme-for-intervention-epidemiology-training-epiet-and-the-european>] Accessed August 2020

[2] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Labour. Centre of Professional Training (Centro di Formazione Professionale). Website. [<http://www.cfp.sm/on-line/home/chi-siamo.html>] Accessed August 2020

[3] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Health and Social Security. Health Authority (Authority Sanitaria)". [<http://www.sanita.sm/on-line/home/authority-sanitaria.html>] Accessed August 2020

2.6.1b

Are the available field epidemiology training programs explicitly inclusive of animal health professionals or is there a specific animal health field epidemiology training program offered (such as FETPV)?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

Evidence does not indicate that San Marino offers field epidemiology training programs, either explicitly inclusive of animal health professionals or specific animal health field epidemiology training programs (such as FETPV). According to Tephinet, two such programmes, the European Programme for Intervention Epidemiology Training (EPIET) and the European Programme for Public Health Microbiology Training (EUPHEM) are not available in San Marino. [1] San Marino's Centre of Professional Training (Centro di Formazione Professionale, an entity of the State Secretariat for Labour that assists citizens with professional development, does not indicate that it sends students abroad to study for such programmes. [2] Finally, the Health Authority of the State Secretariat for Health and Social Security (the body in charge of health policy) provides no

evidence that it sponsors training in applied epidemiology, either in-country or abroad. [3]

[1] Tephinet. "European Programme for Intervention Epidemiology Training (EPIET) and the European Programme for Public Health Microbiology Training (EUPHEM)". [<https://www.tephinet.org/training-programs/european-programme-for-intervention-epidemiology-training-epiet-and-the-european>] Accessed August 2020

[2] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Labour. Centre of Professional Training (Centro di Formazione Professionale). Website. [<http://www.cfp.sm/on-line/home/chi-siamo.html>] Accessed August 2020

[3] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Health and Social Security. Health Authority (Authority Sanitaria)". [<http://www.sanita.sm/on-line/home/authority-sanitaria.html>] Accessed August 2020

2.6.2 Epidemiology workforce capacity

2.6.2a

Is there public evidence that the country has at least 1 trained field epidemiologist per 200,000 people?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2020

Completed JEE assessments; Economist Impact analyst qualitative assessment based on official national sources, which vary by country

Category 3: Rapid response to and mitigation of the spread of an epidemic

3.1 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLANNING

3.1.1 National public health emergency preparedness and response plan

3.1.1a

Does the country have an overarching national public health emergency response plan in place which addresses planning for multiple communicable diseases with epidemic or pandemic potential?

Evidence that there is a plan in place, and the plan is publicly available = 2, Evidence that the plan is in place, but the plan is not publicly available OR, Disease-specific plans are in place, but there is no evidence of an overarching plan = 1, No evidence that such a plan or plans are in place = 0

Current Year Score: 1

There is no evidence that San Marino has an overarching national public health emergency response plan in place which addresses planning for multiple communicable diseases with epidemic or pandemic potential. There is at least one stand-alone disease-specific plan; the 2009 Plan for Pandemic Influenza in the Republic of San Marino. [1]

The country's two key health policy documents--one published by the Institute for Social Security (ISS) and describing the country's current health system, and the other, the latest national health plan (2015-2017) published by the State Secretariat

for Health and Social Security--do not stipulate formal provisions for planning for epidemic or pandemic disease outbreaks. These documents do indicate that San Marino seeks to reinforce its capacity to respond to public health emergencies, in particular in line with the dictates of the European Union's Health 2020 framework. [2, 3] Although the national health plan of 2015-2017 states that the control of infectious diseases must be based, among other things, on developing a plan to confront epidemics by means of a designated coordinating group, and adds that continuing measures must be taken to prepare for an eventual influenza pandemic, it falls short of describing an actual policy response. [2] Moreover, San Marino's Civil Protection Emergency Plan does not address health emergencies. [4]

That said, even in the absence of an overarching policy plan to address the issue, the country's public health system is sufficiently flexible to deal with a health emergency of epidemic or pandemic nature. For example, it quickly mounted a response to the outbreak of the Covid-19 coronavirus in early 2020, among other actions setting up a Health Emergencies Coordination Group (Gruppo coordinamento emergenze sanitarie), to coordinate the administrative response to the Covid-19 novel coronavirus pandemic (such as tracking of cases, disbursement of medical supplies, and quarantine activity). [5]

[1] Republic of San Marino. 2009. "PLAN FOR PANDEMIC INFLUENZA IN THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO (PIANO PER LA PANDEMIA INFLUENZALE NELLA REPUBBLICA DI SAN MARINO)". [www.sanita.sm/on-line/home/documento2001246.html] Accessed August 2020

[2] Republic of San Marino. STATE SECRETARIAT FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY, FAMILY, PREVENTION AND ECONOMIC PROGRAMMING. (SEGRETERIA DI STATO PER LA SANITÀ E SICUREZZA SOCIALE, FAMIGLIA, PREVIDENZA E PROGRAMMAZIONE ECONOMICA). 2015. "HEALTH AND SOCIAL HEALTH PLAN OF THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO 2015-2017 (PIANO SANITARIO E SOCIOSANITARIO DELLA REPUBBLICA DI SAN MARINO 2015-2017)". [https://www.consigliograndeegenerale.sm/on-line/home/streaming-video-consiglio/documento17074164.html.] Accessed August 2020

[3] Republic of San Marino. INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL SECURITY (ISTITUTO PER LA SICUREZZA SOCIALE). 8 March 2017. "The San Marino healthcare and social health system: Part 2 - Reorganization of the ISS and Planning and planning documents (Parte 2 - Riorganizzazione dell'ISS e documenti di Pianificazione e programmazione)." [www.interni.segreteria.sm/on-line/home/documento25091358.html] Accessed August 2020

[4] Republic of San Marino. Web portal. "Civil Protection Emergency Plan (Piano di Emergenza di Protezione Civile)". [http://www.sanmarino.sm/on-line/home/canali-tematici/piano-di-emergenza-di-protezione-civile.html] Accessed August 2020

[5] Republic of San Marino. Institute of Social Security (ISS). "Health Emergencies Coordination Group (Gruppo coordinamento emergenze sanitarie)." [http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/articolo49014274.html] Accessed August 2020

3.1.1b

If an overarching plan is in place, has it been updated in the last 3 years?

Yes = 1, No /no plan in place= 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that San Marino has an overarching national public health emergency response plan in place which addresses planning for multiple communicable diseases with epidemic or pandemic potential.

There is at least one stand-alone disease-specific plan; the 2009 Plan for Pandemic Influenza in the Republic of San Marino.

[1] The country's two key health policy documents--one published by the Institute for Social Security (ISS) and describing the country's current health system, and the other, the latest national health plan (2015-2017) published by the State Secretariat for Health and Social Security--do not stipulate formal provisions for planning for epidemic or pandemic disease outbreaks. These documents do indicate that San Marino seeks to reinforce its capacity to respond to public health emergencies, in particular in line with the dictates of the European Union's Health 2020 framework. [2, 3] Although the national health plan

of 2015-2017 states that the control of infectious diseases must be based, among other things, on developing a plan to confront epidemics by means of a designated coordinating group, and adds that continuing measures must be taken to prepare for an eventual influenza pandemic, it falls short of describing an actual policy response. [2] Moreover, San Marino's Civil Protection Emergency Plan does not address health emergencies. [4]

That said, even in the absence of an overarching policy plan to address the issue, the country's public health system is sufficiently flexible to deal with a health emergency of epidemic or pandemic nature. For example, it quickly mounted a response to the outbreak of the Covid-19 coronavirus in early 2020, among other actions setting up a Health Emergencies Coordination Group (Gruppo coordinamento emergenze sanitarie), to coordinate the administrative response to the Covid-19 novel coronavirus pandemic (such as tracking of cases, disbursement of medical supplies, and quarantine activity). [5]

[1] Republic of San Marino. 2009. "PLAN FOR PANDEMIC INFLUENZA IN THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO (PIANO PER LA PANDEMIA INFLUENZALE NELLA REPUBBLICA DI SAN MARINO)". [www.sanita.sm/on-line/home/documento2001246.html] Accessed August 2020

[2] Republic of San Marino. STATE SECRETARIAT FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY, FAMILY, PREVENTION AND ECONOMIC PROGRAMMING. (SEGRETERIA DI STATO PER LA SANITÀ E SICUREZZA SOCIALE, FAMIGLIA, PREVIDENZA E PROGRAMMAZIONE ECONOMICA). 2015. "HEALTH AND SOCIAL HEALTH PLAN OF THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO 2015-2017 (PIANO SANITARIO E SOCIOSANITARIO DELLA REPUBBLICA DI SAN MARINO 2015-2017)". [https://www.consigliograndeegenerale.sm/on-line/home/streaming-video-consiglio/documento17074164.html.] Accessed August 2020

[3] Republic of San Marino. INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL SECURITY (ISTITUTO PER LA SICUREZZA SOCIALE). 8 March 2017. "The San Marino healthcare and social health system: Part 2 - Reorganization of the ISS and Planning and planning documents (Parte 2 - Riorganizzazione dell'ISS e documenti di Pianificazione e programmazione)." [www.interni.segreteria.sm/on-line/home/documento25091358.html] Accessed August 2020

[4] Republic of San Marino. Web portal. "Civil Protection Emergency Plan (Piano di Emergenza di Protezione Civile)". [http://www.sanmarino.sm/on-line/home/canali-tematici/piano-di-emergenza-di-protezione-civile.html] Accessed August 2020

[5] Republic of San Marino. Institute of Social Security (ISS). "Health Emergencies Coordination Group (Gruppo coordinamento emergenze sanitarie)." [http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/articolo49014274.html] Accessed August 2020

3.1.1c

If an overarching plan is in place, does it include considerations for pediatric and/or other vulnerable populations?

Yes = 1 , No /no plan in place= 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that San Marino has an overarching policy or plan for addressing pandemic diseases, much less one which includes considerations for paediatric and other vulnerable populations. Its two key health policy documents--one published by the Institute for Social Security (ISS) and describing the country's current health system, and the other--the latest national health plan (2015-2017) published by the State Secretariat for Public Health--do not stipulate formal provisions for planning for communicable diseases with pandemic potential. The documents do indicate that San Marino seeks to reinforce its capacity to respond to public health emergencies, in particular in line with the dictates of the European Union's Health 2020 framework. [1, 2]

Although the 2015-2017 national health plan states that the control of infectious diseases must be based, among other things, on developing a plan to confront epidemics by means of a designated coordinating group, and adds that continuing measures must be taken to prepare for an eventual influenza pandemic, it falls short of describing an actual policy response. It does incorporate paediatric care issues--but not specifically in the context of public health emergencies. [1]

The 2009 national plan for pandemic influenza places population groups in six classes according to priority of response (i.e., vaccinations): first-line health system responders are in Class 1; healthy children and adolescents between 2 and 18 years of age are in Class 5, the second-lowest after healthy adults. [3]

Finally, San Marino's Civil Protection Emergency Plan does not address health emergencies. [4]

[1] Republic of San Marino. STATE SECRETARIAT FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY, FAMILY, PREVENTION AND ECONOMIC PROGRAMMING. (SEGRETERIA DI STATO PER LA SANITÀ E SICUREZZA SOCIALE, FAMIGLIA, PREVIDENZA E PROGRAMMAZIONE ECONOMICA). 2015. "HEALTH AND SOCIAL HEALTH PLAN OF THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO 2015-2017 (PIANO SANITARIO E SOCIOSANITARIO DELLA REPUBBLICA DI SAN MARINO 2015-2017)". [<https://www.consigliograndeegenerale.sm/on-line/home/streaming-video-consiglio/documento17074164.html>.] Accessed August 2020

[2] Republic of San Marino. INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL SECURITY (ISTITUTO PER LA SICUREZZA SOCIALE). 8 March 2017. "The San Marino healthcare and social health system: Part 2 - Reorganization of the ISS and Planning and planning documents (Parte 2 - Riorganizzazione dell'ISS e documenti di Pianificazione e programmazione)." [www.interni.segreteria.sm/on-line/home/documento25091358.html] Accessed August 2020

[3] Republic of San Marino. 2009. "PLAN FOR PANDEMIC INFLUENZA IN THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO (PIANO PER LA PANDEMIA INFLUENZALE NELLA REPUBBLICA DI SAN MARINO)". [www.sanita.sm/on-line/home/documento2001246.html] Accessed August 2020

[4] Republic of San Marino. Web portal. "Civil Protection Emergency Plan (Piano di Emergenza di Protezione Civile)". [<http://www.sanmarino.sm/on-line/home/canali-tematici/piano-di-emergenza-di-protezione-civile.html>] Accessed August 2020

3.1.1d

Does the country have a publicly available plan in place specifically for pandemic influenza preparedness that has been updated since 2009?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2020

WHO Strategic Partnership for IHR and Health Security (SPH)

3.1.2 Private sector involvement in response planning

3.1.2a

Does the country have a specific mechanism(s) for engaging with the private sector to assist with outbreak emergency preparedness and response?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

Available evidence does not indicate that San Marino has a specific mechanism embedded in policy for engaging with the private sector to assist with disease outbreak emergency preparedness and response. Although the country's government concludes memorandums of understanding and other agreements from time to time that invoke the involvement of private organisations, such as a 2016 cooperation agreement between San Marino's Civil Protection Service, its Civil Police and Italy's

private Alpine Rescue and Speleology Club, there is no evidence of such an agreement existing that specifically addresses such cooperation for public health emergencies. [1] San Marino's Civil Protection Service is not directly charged with addressing such a type of emergency, and the country's Health Authority does not currently provide a list of such agreements. [2, 3] No evidence of specific mechanisms for engaging with the private sector to assist with outbreak emergency preparedness and response is found from a review of the country's health plans as well as emergency planning documents. [4, 5, 6, 7]

[1] Republic of San Marino. Official web portal. July 25 2016. "Memorandum of understanding between Civil Protection, Civil Police and Alpine Rescue and Speleology (Protocollo d'intesa tra Protezione Civile, Polizia Civile e Soccorso alpino e speleologico)". [<http://www.sanmarino.sm/on-line/home/articolo44010285.html>] Accessed August 2020

[2] Republic of San Marino. Department of Territory and Environment. Civil Protection Service (Servizio Protezione Civile). Webpage. [<http://www.dipartimentoterritorio.pa.sm/node/7>] Accessed August 2020

[3] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Health and Social Security. Health Authority (Authority Sanitaria). "Documentation (Documentazione)". [<http://www.sanita.sm/on-line/home/authority-sanitaria/documentazione.html>] Accessed August 2020

[4] Republic of San Marino. STATE SECRETARIAT FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY, FAMILY, PREVENTION AND ECONOMIC PROGRAMMING. (SEGRETERIA DI STATO PER LA SANITÀ E SICUREZZA SOCIALE, FAMIGLIA, PREVIDENZA E PROGRAMMAZIONE ECONOMICA). 2015. "HEALTH AND SOCIAL HEALTH PLAN OF THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO 2015-2017 (PIANO SANITARIO E SOCIOSANITARIO DELLA REPUBBLICA DI SAN MARINO 2015-2017)". [<https://www.consigliograndeegenerale.sm/on-line/home/streaming-video-consiglio/documento17074164.html>.] Accessed August 2020

[5] Republic of San Marino. INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL SECURITY (ISTITUTO PER LA SICUREZZA SOCIALE). 8 March 2017. "The San Marino healthcare and social health system: Part 2 - Reorganization of the ISS and Planning and planning documents (Parte 2 - Riorganizzazione dell'ISS e documenti di Pianificazione e programmazione)." [www.interni.segreteria.sm/on-line/home/documento25091358.html] Accessed August 2020

[6] Republic of San Marino. Web portal. "Civil Protection Emergency Plan (Piano di Emergenza di Protezione Civile)". [<http://www.sanmarino.sm/on-line/home/canali-tematici/piano-di-emergenza-di-protezione-civile.html>] Accessed August 2020

[7] Republic of San Marino. 2009. "PLAN FOR PANDEMIC INFLUENZA IN THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO (PIANO PER LA PANDEMIA INFLUENZALE NELLA REPUBBLICA DI SAN MARINO)". [www.sanita.sm/on-line/home/documento2001246.html] Accessed August 2020

3.1.3 Non-pharmaceutical interventions planning

3.1.3a

Does the country have a policy, plan and/or guidelines in place to implement non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPIs) during an epidemic or pandemic?

Yes, a policy, plan and/or guidelines are in place for more than one disease= 2, Yes, but the policy, plan and/or guidelines exist only for one disease = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

Available evidence indicates that San Marino now has a specific policy to implement non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPIs) during an epidemic or pandemic. The policy has emerged through the collective implementation of dozens of laws enacted to combat the COVID-19 coronavirus outbreak.

The country's key health policy document, the latest national health plan (2015-2017) of the State Secretariat for Health and Social Security, seeks to bring the national capacity to respond to public health emergencies in line with the European

Union's Health 2020 framework. It states that the control of infectious diseases must be based, among other things, on a plan to address them via a designated coordinating group. However, the plan falls short of describing an actual policy response. [1, 2] It is largely reactive in outlook, and emphasizes vaccination as the key prophylaxis for such health emergencies. NPIs are not really discussed. [2]

San Marino's one stand-alone plan for addressing pandemic diseases, the 2009 Plan for Pandemic Influenza in the Republic of San Marino, focuses on maximising efforts to contain the spread of the virus; these efforts prioritize limiting travel, isolation of carriers (including quarantine), and vaccination. However, the plan is disease-specific and does not indicate that it can be applied during other outbreaks of infectious disease. [3] Other legislation guiding public entities that have at least tangential responsibility to address health emergencies similarly lacks discussion of NPIs. For example, San Marino's Civil Protection Service does not even address health emergencies. [4]

Nevertheless, San Marino is proving to be capable of dealing with such emergencies. Its public health body, the ISS, quickly mounted a response to the outbreak of the Covid-19 coronavirus in early 2020, among other actions setting up a Health Emergencies Coordination Group as its overarching administrative response to the pandemic. [5] Between March 2020 and March 2021, the authorities' legislative response to Covid-19 consisted of nearly 40 different acts adopted, such as Decree-Law No. 44 of March 8 2020 (which mandated absolute prohibition of mobility for residents testing positive for the virus or otherwise subject to quarantine) and Decree-Law No. 62 of March 31 2021 (which renewed restrictions on residents' mobility due to a recent flare-up of local case incidences of the virus). A scan of these and the other decree-laws on Covid-19 does not show that they are applicable to outbreaks of other diseases. [6, 7]

[1] Republic of San Marino. STATE SECRETARIAT FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY, FAMILY, PREVENTION AND ECONOMIC PROGRAMMING. (SEGRETERIA DI STATO PER LA SANITÀ E SICUREZZA SOCIALE, FAMIGLIA, PREVIDENZA E PROGRAMMAZIONE ECONOMICA). 2015. "HEALTH AND SOCIAL HEALTH PLAN OF THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO 2015-2017 (PIANO SANITARIO E SOCIOSANITARIO DELLA REPUBBLICA DI SAN MARINO 2015-2017)". [<https://www.consigliograndeegenerale.sm/on-line/home/streaming-video-consiglio/documento17074164.html>.] Accessed August 2020

[2] Republic of San Marino. INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL SECURITY (ISTITUTO PER LA SICUREZZA SOCIALE). 8 March 2017. "The San Marino healthcare and social health system: Part 2 - Reorganization of the ISS and Planning and planning documents (Parte 2 - Riorganizzazione dell'ISS e documenti di Pianificazione e programmazione)." [www.interni.segreteria.sm/on-line/home/documento25091358.html] Accessed August 2020

[3] Republic of San Marino. Civil Protection Service. [<http://www.dipartimentoterritorio.pa.sm/node/7>]; [<https://www.gov.sm/topics/Argomenti/Protezione-Civile.html>] Accessed March 2021

[4] Republic of San Marino. 2009. "PLAN FOR PANDEMIC INFLUENZA IN THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO (PIANO PER LA PANDEMIA INFLUENZALE NELLA REPUBBLICA DI SAN MARINO)". [www.sanita.sm/on-line/home/documento2001246.html] Accessed August 2020

[5] Republic of San Marino. Institute of Social Security (ISS). "Health Emergencies Coordination Group (Gruppo coordinamento emergenze sanitarie)." [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/articolo49014274.html>] Accessed August 2020

[6] Republic of San Marino. Institute of Social Security (ISS). "Regulations and Documents for COVID-19 epidemic health emergency (Normative e Documenti emergenza sanitaria epidemia da COVID-19)." [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/articolo49013968.html>] Accessed August 2020 and March 2021

[7] Republic of San Marino. Grand and General Council. 2020. RATIFICATION Decree - Law 8 March 2020 n.44 - Urgent containment measures from COVID-19 (Coronavirus) (RATIFICA Decreto - Legge 8 marzo 2020 n.44 - Misure urgenti di contenimento da COVID-19 (Coronavirus))." [<https://www.consigliograndeegenerale.sm/on-line/home/archivio-leggi-decreti-e-regolamenti/scheda17167922.html>] Accessed August 2020

3.2 EXERCISING RESPONSE PLANS

3.2.1 Activating response plans

3.2.1a

Does the country meet one of the following criteria?

- Is there evidence that the country has activated their national emergency response plan for an infectious disease outbreak in the past year?

- Is there evidence that the country has completed a national-level biological threat-focused exercise (either with WHO or separately) in the past year?

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure. , Yes for both = 1 , Yes for one = 1 , No for both = 0

Current Year Score: 1

San Marino has activated a national emergency response plan for an infectious disease outbreak in the past year, though on an ad hoc, reactive basis. Through its public health body the ISS, San Marino quickly mounted a response to the outbreak of the Covid-19 coronavirus in early 2020, among other actions setting up a Health Emergencies Coordination Group to coordinate the administrative response to the pandemic. [1] Between March 2020 and March 2021, the authorities' legislative response to Covid-19 consisted of nearly 40 different acts adopted, such as Decree-Law No. 44 of March 8 2020 (which mandated absolute prohibition of mobility for residents testing positive for the virus or otherwise subject to quarantine) and Decree-Law No. 62 of March 31 2021, (which renewed restrictions on residents' mobility due to a recent flare-up of local case incidences of the virus). A scan of these and the other decree-laws on Covid-19 does not show that they are legally or administratively applicable to outbreaks of other diseases. [2, 3]

Otherwise, evidence indicates that the country does not have an overarching national plan to combat infectious disease outbreaks; its two key health policy documents--one published by the Institute for Social Security (ISS) and describing the country's current health system, and the other, the latest national health plan (2015-2017) published by the State Secretariat for Health and Social Security--do not stipulate formal provisions for planning for epidemic or pandemic disease outbreaks. These documents do however indicate that San Marino seeks to reinforce its capacity to respond to public health emergencies, in particular in line with the dictates of the European Union's Health 2020 framework. [4, 5] But its Civil Protection Service does not even address health emergencies. [6]

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), San Marino is not among the countries that have completed a national-level biological threat-focused exercise (either with WHO or separately) in the past year. [7]

[1] Republic of San Marino. Institute of Social Security (ISS). "Health Emergencies Coordination Group (Gruppo coordinamento emergenze sanitarie)." [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/articolo49014274.html>] Accessed August 2020

[2] Republic of San Marino. Institute of Social Security (ISS). "Regulations and Documents for COVID-19 epidemic health emergency (Normative e Documenti emergenza sanitaria epidemia da COVID-19)." [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/articolo49013968.html>] Accessed August 2020 and March 2021

[3] Republic of San Marino. Grand and General Council. 2020. RATIFICATION Decree - Law 8 March 2020 n.44 - Urgent containment measures from COVID-19 (Coronavirus) (RATIFICA Decreto - Legge 8 marzo 2020 n.44 - Misure urgenti di contenimento da COVID-19 (Coronavirus))." [<https://www.consigliograndeegenerale.sm/on-line/home/archivio-leggi-decreti-e-regolamenti/scheda17167922.html>] Accessed August 2020

[4] Republic of San Marino. STATE SECRETARIAT FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY, FAMILY, PREVENTION AND ECONOMIC PROGRAMMING. (SEGRETERIA DI STATO PER LA SANITÀ E SICUREZZA SOCIALE, FAMIGLIA, PREVIDENZA E PROGRAMMAZIONE

ECONOMICA). 2015. "HEALTH AND SOCIAL HEALTH PLAN OF THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO 2015-2017 (PIANO SANITARIO E SOCIOSANITARIO DELLA REPUBBLICA DI SAN MARINO 2015-2017)". [<https://www.consigliograndeegenerale.sm/on-line/home/streaming-video-consiglio/documento17074164.html>.] Accessed August 2020

[5] Republic of San Marino. INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL SECURITY (ISTITUTO PER LA SICUREZZA SOCIALE). 8 March 2017. "The San Marino healthcare and social health system: Part 2 - Reorganization of the ISS and Planning and planning documents (Parte 2 - Riorganizzazione dell'ISS e documenti di Pianificazione e programmazione)." [www.interni.segreteria.sm/on-line/home/documento25091358.html] Accessed August 2020

[6] Republic of San Marino. Civil Protection Service. [<http://www.dipartimentoterritorio.pa.sm/node/7>]; [<https://www.gov.sm/topics/Argomenti/Protezione-Civile.html>] Accessed March 2021

[7] World Health Organization (WHO). Simulation exercise activities. [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/simulation-exercise>] Accessed August 2020 and March 2021

3.2.1b

Is there evidence that the country in the past year has identified a list of gaps and best practices in response (either through an infectious disease response or a biological-threat focused exercise) and developed a plan to improve response capabilities?

Yes, the country has developed and published a plan to improve response capacity = 2 , Yes, the country has developed a plan to improve response capacity, but has not published the plan = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

Available evidence does not indicate that San Marino in the past year has identified a list of gaps and best practices in response (either through an infectious disease response or a biological-threat focused exercise) and developed a plan to improve response capabilities. According to data from the WHO, San Marino has not undergone an after action review or a simulation exercise with them. [1, 2] Moreover, the national health plan (2015-2017) makes only a brief mention of developing an emergency response system to best implement the European Union's Health 2020 agenda, and the Civil Protection Emergency Plan does not address health emergencies. [3, 4]

[1] World Health Organization (WHO). After Action Review. [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/after-action-review>] Accessed August 2020

[2] World Health Organization (WHO). Simulation exercise activities. [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/simulation-exercise>] Accessed August 2020

[3] Republic of San Marino. STATE SECRETARIAT FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY, FAMILY, PREVENTION AND ECONOMIC PROGRAMMING. (SEGRETERIA DI STATO PER LA SANITÀ E SICUREZZA SOCIALE, FAMIGLIA, PREVIDENZA E PROGRAMMAZIONE ECONOMICA). 2015. "HEALTH AND SOCIAL HEALTH PLAN OF THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO 2015-2017 (PIANO SANITARIO E SOCIOSANITARIO DELLA REPUBBLICA DI SAN MARINO 2015-2017)." [<https://www.consigliograndeegenerale.sm/on-line/home/streaming-video-consiglio/documento17074164.html>.] Accessed August 2020

[4] Republic of San Marino. Web portal. "Civil Protection Emergency Plan (Piano di Emergenza di Protezione Civile)". [<http://www.sanmarino.sm/on-line/home/canali-tematici/piano-di-emergenza-di-protezione-civile.html>] Accessed August 2020

3.2.2 Private sector engagement in exercises

3.2.2a

Is there evidence that the country in the past year has undergone a national-level biological threat-focused exercise that has included private sector representatives?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

Available evidence does not indicate that San Marino has in the past year undergone a national-level biological threat-focused exercise that has included private sector representatives. According to data from the World Health Organization, San Marino has not undergone an after action review or a simulation exercise with them. [1, 2] Neither of the two entities in charge of public health in the country, the Health Authority and the Institute of Social Security (ISS) indicate that they have sponsored or participated in such exercises. [3, 4] Finally, a review of the functions and activities of the country's Civil Protection Service as described on its dedicated webpages reveals no evidence of a bio-threat simulation exercise being conducted. [5]

[1] World Health Organization (WHO). After Action Review. [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/after-action-review>] Accessed August 2020

[2] World Health Organization (WHO). Simulation exercise activities. [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/simulation-exercise>] Accessed August 2020

[3] Republic of San Marino. Institute of Social Security (ISS). [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home.html>] Accessed August 2020

[4] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Health and Social Security. Health Authority (Authority Sanitaria). [<http://www.sanita.sm/on-line/home.html>] Accessed August 2020

[5] Republic of San Marino. Web portal. Civil Protection (Protezione Civile). [<https://www.gov.sm/topics/Argomenti/Protezione-Civile.html>] Accessed August 2020

3.3 EMERGENCY RESPONSE OPERATION

3.3.1 Emergency response operation

3.3.1a

Does the country have in place an Emergency Operations Center (EOC)?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

San Marino does not have in place an Emergency Operations Centre (EOC). Its Territory and Environment Department, part of the Congress of State (Congresso di Stato), runs a Civil Protection Service and a Prevention and Protection Service, but neither boasts an EOC.[1] Similarly, the Health Authority of the State Secretariat for Health and Social Security, equivalent to a health ministry, does not indicate that it has such a facility. [2] However, San Marino does have a small police force (Polizia Civile) with emergency intervention capability. One of their duties is to provide assistance in case of accidents and disasters. [3]

Evidence indicates that in a true national health emergency, the Sammarinese authorities have the capacity to react quickly. This was illustrated by their actions during the current Covid-19 coronavirus outbreak, when the public health body, the Institute of Social Security (ISS), among its other actions formed a Health Emergencies Coordination Group to guide the administrative response to the pandemic, and activated collaboration with the Italian civil protection authorities to obtain medical supplies (in this particular instance, testing swabs). [4, 5]

[1] Republic of San Marino. Web portal. Civil Protection Service. "Prevention and Protection Service (Servizio Prevenzione e Protezione)". [<https://www.gov.sm/articoli/Protezione-Civile/Aree-tematiche/Servizio-Prevenzione-e-Protezione.html>] Accessed August 2020

[2] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Health and Social Security (Segreteria di Stato Sanita e Sicurezza Sociale). "Health Authority (Authority Sanitaria)". [<http://www.sanita.sm/on-line/home/authority-sanitaria.html>] Accessed August 2020

[3] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Internal Affairs (Segreteria di Stato per gli Affari Interni). "Civil Police and Emergency Service (Polizia Civile e Pronto Intervento)". [<http://www.interni.segreteria.sm/on-line/home/articolo25009993.html>] Accessed August 2020

[4] Republic of San Marino. Institute of Social Security (ISS). "Health Emergencies Coordination Group (Gruppo coordinamento emergenze sanitarie)". [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/articolo49014274.html>] Accessed August 2020

[5] RTV San Marino. April 19 2020. "CORONAVIRUS: 3 thousand swabs delivered to the ISS. The collaboration with the Italian Civil Protection is important (CORONAVIRUS: Consegnati all'Iss 3mila tamponi. Importante la collaborazione con la Protezione Civile Italiana)". [<https://www.sanmarinortv.sm/news/attualita-c4/consegnati-all-iss-3mila-tamponi-importante-la-collaborazione-con-la-protezione-civile-italiana-a187024>] Accessed August 2020

3.3.1b

Is the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) required to conduct a drill for a public health emergency scenario at least once per year or is there evidence that they conduct a drill at least once per year?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

San Marino does not have in place an Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) and so there is no evidence of a drill. Its Territory and Environment Department, part of the Congress of State (Congresso di Stato), runs a Civil Protection Service and a Prevention and Protection Service, but neither boasts an EOC.[1] Similarly, the Health Authority of the State Secretariat for Health and Social Security, equivalent to a health ministry, does not indicate that it has such a facility. [2] However, San Marino does have a small police force (Polizia Civile) with emergency intervention capability. One of their duties is to provide assistance in case of accidents and disasters. [3]

Evidence indicates that in a true national health emergency, the Sammarinese authorities have the capacity to react quickly. This was illustrated by their actions during the current Covid-19 coronavirus outbreak, when the public health body, the Institute of Social Security (ISS), among its other actions formed a Health Emergencies Coordination Group to guide the administrative response to the pandemic, and activated collaboration with the Italian civil protection authorities to obtain medical supplies (in this particular instance, testing swabs). [4, 5]

[1] Republic of San Marino. Web portal. Civil Protection Service. "Prevention and Protection Service (Servizio Prevenzione e Protezione)". [<https://www.gov.sm/articoli/Protezione-Civile/Aree-tematiche/Servizio-Prevenzione-e-Protezione.html>] Accessed August 2020 and March 2021

[2] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Health and Social Security (Segreteria di Stato Sanita e Sicurezza Sociale). "Health Authority (Authority Sanitaria)". [<http://www.sanita.sm/on-line/home/authority-sanitaria.html>] Accessed August 2020 and March 2021

[3] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Internal Affairs (Segreteria di Stato per gli Affari Interni). "Civil Police and Emergency Service (Polizia Civile e Pronto Intervento)". [<http://www.interni.segreteria.sm/on-line/home/articolo25009993.html>] Accessed August 2020 and March 2021

[4] Republic of San Marino. Institute of Social Security (ISS). "Health Emergencies Coordination Group (Gruppo coordinamento emergenze sanitarie)". [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/articolo49014274.html>] Accessed August 2020 and March 2021

[5] RTV San Marino. April 19 2020. "CORONAVIRUS: 3 thousand swabs delivered to the ISS. The collaboration with the Italian Civil Protection is important (CORONAVIRUS: Consegnati all'Iss 3mila tamponi. Importante la collaborazione con la Protezione Civile Italiana)". [<https://www.sanmarinortv.sm/news/attualita-c4/consegnati-all-iss-3mila-tamponi-importante-la-collaborazione-con-la-protezione-civile-italiana-a187024>] Accessed August 2020

Civile Italiana)." [https://www.sanmarinortv.sm/news/attualita-c4/consegnati-all-iss-3mila-tamponi-importante-la-collaborazione-con-la-protezione-civile-italiana-a187024] Accessed August 2020

3.3.1c

Is there public evidence to show that the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) has conducted within the last year a coordinated emergency response or emergency response exercise activated within 120 minutes of the identification of the public health emergency/scenario?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

San Marino does not have in place an Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) and so there is no evidence of such an exercise. Its Territory and Environment Department, part of the Congress of State (Congresso di Stato), runs a Civil Protection Service and a Prevention and Protection Service, but neither boasts an EOC.[1] Similarly, the Health Authority of the State Secretariat for Health and Social Security, equivalent to a health ministry, does not indicate that it has such a facility. [2] However, San Marino does have a small police force (Polizia Civile) with emergency intervention capability. One of their duties is to provide assistance in case of accidents and disasters. [3]

Evidence indicates that in a true national health emergency, the Sammarinese authorities have the capacity to react quickly. This was illustrated by their actions during the current Covid-19 coronavirus outbreak, when the public health body, the Institute of Social Security (ISS), among its other actions formed a Health Emergencies Coordination Group to guide the administrative response to the pandemic, and activated collaboration with the Italian civil protection authorities to obtain medical supplies (in this particular instance, testing swabs). [4, 5]

[1] Republic of San Marino. Web portal. Civil Protection Service. "Prevention and Protection Service (Servizio Prevenzione e Protezione)". [https://www.gov.sm/articoli/Protezione-Civile/Aree-tematiche/Servizio-Prevenzione-e-Protezione.html] Accessed August 2020

[2] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Health and Social Security (Segreteria di Stato Sanita e Sicurezza Sociale). "Health Authority (Authority Sanitaria)". [http://www.sanita.sm/on-line/home/authority-sanitaria.html] Accessed August 2020

[3] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Internal Affairs (Segreteria di Stato per gli Affari Interni). "Civil Police and Emergency Service (Polizia Civile e Pronto Intervento)". [http://www.interni.segreteria.sm/on-line/home/articolo25009993.html] Accessed August 2020

[4] Republic of San Marino. Institute of Social Security (ISS). "Health Emergencies Coordination Group (Gruppo coordinamento emergenze sanitarie)". [http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/articolo49014274.html] Accessed August 2020

[5] RTV San Marino. April 19 2020. "CORONAVIRUS: 3 thousand swabs delivered to the ISS. The collaboration with the Italian Civil Protection is important (CORONAVIRUS: Consegnati all'Iss 3mila tamponi. Importante la collaborazione con la Protezione Civile Italiana)." [https://www.sanmarinortv.sm/news/attualita-c4/consegnati-all-iss-3mila-tamponi-importante-la-collaborazione-con-la-protezione-civile-italiana-a187024] Accessed August 2020

3.4 LINKING PUBLIC HEALTH AND SECURITY AUTHORITIES

3.4.1 Public health and security authorities are linked for rapid response during a biological event

3.4.1a

Does the country meet one of the following criteria?

- Is there public evidence that public health and national security authorities have carried out an exercise to respond to a potential deliberate biological event (i.e., bioterrorism attack)?
- Are there publicly available standard operating procedures, guidelines, memorandums of understanding (MOUs), or other agreements between the public health and security authorities to respond to a potential deliberate biological event (i.e., bioterrorism attack)?

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure., Yes for both = 1, Yes for one = 1, No for both = 0

Current Year Score: 0

Available evidence does not indicate that the Sammarinese public health authorities have carried out an exercise to respond to a potential deliberate biological event, such as a bioterrorism attack. Equally lacking is evidence of publicly available standard operating procedures, guidelines, MOUs or other agreements between the public health and security authorities to respond to a potential deliberate biological event, such as a bioterrorism attack. The key responsible entities in such emergencies are San Marino's Health Authority (part of the State Secretariat for Health and Social Security) and the Civil Protection Service's Prevention and Protection Service (part of the Territory Department); there is no readily available public evidence that they either jointly or separately conduct such exercises. [1, 2] The country does have a small police force with emergency response capability, but it similarly gives no indication that it carries out such exercises. [3]

In the case of a real bioterrorism attack, the local authorities would probably devise an ad hoc solution, similar to their reaction to the Covid-19 coronavirus outbreak at the start of 2020, in reaction to which they set up a Health Emergencies Coordination Group to administer a cohesive response to the disease. [4] In a natural or mad-made health emergency, the Sammarinese authorities are also likely to cooperate with their counterparts in neighbouring Italy. For example, in April 2020 the Institute of Social Security (ISS), the national public health body, liaised with the Italian civil protection authorities to obtain Covid-19 testing swabs. [5] That said, the actual accord on public health cooperation between San Marino and the Marche Region of Italy, signed in May 2016, says nothing specifically about joint training for public health emergencies. [6]

Finally, as regards international cooperation on health disaster planning, according to data from the WHO, San Marino has not undergone an after action review or a simulation exercise with them. [7, 8]

[1] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Health and Social Security (Segreteria di Stato Sanita e Sicurezza Sociale). "Health Authority (Authority Sanitaria)". [<http://www.sanita.sm/on-line/home/authority-sanitaria.html>] Accessed August 2020

[2] Republic of San Marino. Web portal. Civil Protection Service. "Prevention and Protection Service (Servizio Prevenzione e Protezione)". [<https://www.gov.sm/articoli/Protezione-Civile/Aree-tematiche/Servizio-Prevenzione-e-Protezione.html>] Accessed August 2020

[3] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Internal Affairs (Segreteria di Stato per gli Affari Interni). "Civil Police and Emergency Service (Polizia Civile e Pronto Intervento)". [<http://www.interni.segreteria.sm/on-line/home/articolo25009993.html>] Accessed August 2020

[4] Republic of San Marino. Institute of Social Security (ISS). "Health Emergencies Coordination Group (Gruppo coordinamento emergenze sanitarie)". [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/articolo49014274.html>] Accessed August 2020

[5] RTV San Marino. April 19 2020. "CORONAVIRUS: 3 thousand swabs delivered to the ISS. The collaboration with the Italian Civil Protection is important (CORONAVIRUS: Consegnati all'Iss 3mila tamponi. Importante la collaborazione con la Protezione Civile Italiana)." [<https://www.sanmarinortv.sm/news/attualita-c4/consegnati-all-iss-3mila-tamponi-importante-la-collaborazione-con-la-protezione-civile-italiana-a187024>] Accessed August 2020

[6] Marche Region of Italy. Regional Council. May 9 2016. "SUBJECT: APPROVAL, ACCORDING TO ART. 21, PARAGRAPH 2, LETTER ID) OF THE STATUTE OF THE MARCHE REGION, OF THE COLLABORATION AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE MARCHE REGION AND THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO IN THE HEALTH AND SOCIAL - SANITARY FIELD (OGGETTO: APPROVAZIONE, AI SENSI DELL'ART. 21, COMMA 2, LETTERA ID) DELLO STATUTO DELLA REGIONE MARCHE, DELL'ACCORDO DI COLLABORAZIONE TRA LA REGIONE MARCHE E LA REPUBBLICA DI SAN MARINO IN CAMPO SANITARIO E SOCIO - SANITARIO)".

[http://www.norme.marche.it/Delibere/2016/DGR0446_16.pdf] Accessed August 2020

[7] World Health Organization (WHO). After Action Review. [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/after-action-review>] Accessed August 2020

[8] World Health Organization (WHO). Simulation exercise activities. [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/simulation-exercise>] Accessed August 2020

3.5 RISK COMMUNICATIONS

3.5.1 Public communication

3.5.1b

Does the risk communication plan (or other legislation, regulation or strategy document used to guide national public health response) outline how messages will reach populations and sectors with different communications needs (eg different languages, location within the country, media reach)?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

San Marino's public health strategy does not outline how messages will reach populations and sectors with different communications needs. Its most recent national health plan (2015-2017) accords importance to communication--particularly with regard to emerging infectious diseases--and aims to commit to a "culture of inclusion" (cultura dell'inclusione). But the plan does not specifically outline how messages will reach populations and sectors with different communications needs. [1] It should be noted that this is a minor challenge in San Marino given the small size and relative homogeneity of the population. As evidenced by the aforementioned national health plan, the national civil protection emergency plan and other related legislation, San Marino does not have an emergency response plan with a risk reduction section. [1, 2,3] For the time being, policy planning for emergencies is fundamentally reactive rather than proactive.

[1] Republic of San Marino. STATE SECRETARIAT FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY, FAMILY, PREVENTION AND ECONOMIC PROGRAMMING. (SEGRETERIA DI STATO PER LA SANITÀ E SICUREZZA SOCIALE, FAMIGLIA, PREVIDENZA E PROGRAMMAZIONE ECONOMICA). 2015. "HEALTH AND SOCIAL HEALTH PLAN OF THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO 2015-2017 (PIANO SANITARIO E SOCIOSANITARIO DELLA REPUBBLICA DI SAN MARINO 2015-2017)". [<https://www.consigliograndeegenerale.sm/on-line/home/streaming-video-consiglio/documento17074164.html>.] Accessed August 2020

[2] Republic of San Marino. INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL SECURITY (ISTITUTO PER LA SICUREZZA SOCIALE). 8 March 2017. "The San Marino healthcare and social health system: Part 2 - Reorganization of the ISS and Planning and planning documents (Parte 2 - Riorganizzazione dell'ISS e documenti di Pianificazione e programmazione)." [www.interni.segreteria.sm/on-line/home/documento25091358.html] Accessed August 2020

[3] Republic of San Marino. Web portal. "Civil Protection Emergency Plan (Piano di Emergenza di Protezione Civile)". [<http://www.sanmarino.sm/on-line/home/canali-tematici/piano-di-emergenza-di-protezione-civile.html>] Accessed August 2020

2020

3.5.1 Risk communication planning

3.5.1a

Does the country have in place, either in the national public health emergency response plan or in other legislation, regulation, or strategy documents, a section detailing a risk communication plan that is specifically intended for use during a public health emergency?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

Available evidence does not indicate that San Marino has in place, either in a national public health emergency response plan or in other legislation, regulation or strategy documents, a section detailing a risk communication plan that is specifically intended for use during a public health emergency. San Marino does not have a stand-alone public health emergency plan. Evidence of a risk communication component is not found in the country's key public health policy document; the Health and Social Health Plan of 2015-2017, devised by the State Secretariat for Health and Social Security, which makes only brief references to developing emergency response capabilities, and even less reference to risk management. The policy document on the San Marino healthcare and social health system itself, published in 2017 by the Institute for Social Security (ISSO, the public health body, contains no discussion of risk communication, and lastly the Civil Protection Emergency Plan (updated 2017) of the Civil Protection Service contains no discussion of this subject. [3]

It should be noted, however, that during the Covid-19 coronavirus crisis, the health authorities have considerably ramped up their communication with the general public; for example, the Health Emergency Group of the Institute of Social Security (ISS), the country's public health body, has issued bulletins on the Covid-19 crisis on a near-daily basis, since January 23 2020, when it disclosed that it had met after receiving information from the World Health Organization on a new coronavirus arising in China in the city of Wuhan. [4] The ISS also has publicly stated during the crisis that its communication policy would devote more attention to people with disabilities, and on May 7 it began holding press conferences with simultaneous translation in sign language. [5]

[1] Republic of San Marino. STATE SECRETARIAT FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY, FAMILY, PREVENTION AND ECONOMIC PROGRAMMING. (SEGRETERIA DI STATO PER LA SANITÀ E SICUREZZA SOCIALE, FAMIGLIA, PREVIDENZA E PROGRAMMAZIONE ECONOMICA). 2015. "HEALTH AND SOCIAL HEALTH PLAN OF THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO 2015-2017 (PIANO SANITARIO E SOCIOSANITARIO DELLA REPUBBLICA DI SAN MARINO 2015-2017)". [<https://www.consigliograndeegenerale.sm/on-line/home/streaming-video-consiglio/documento17074164.html>.] Accessed August 2020

[2] Republic of San Marino. INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL SECURITY (ISTITUTO PER LA SICUREZZA SOCIALE). 8 March 2017. "The San Marino healthcare and social health system: Part 2 - Reorganization of the ISS and Planning and planning documents (Parte 2 - Riorganizzazione dell'ISS e documenti di Pianificazione e programmazione)." [www.interni.segreteria.sm/on-line/home/documento25091358.html] Accessed August 2020

[3] Republic of San Marino. Web portal. "Civil Protection Emergency Plan (Piano di Emergenza di Protezione Civile)". [<http://www.sanmarino.sm/on-line/home/canali-tematici/piano-di-emergenza-di-protezione-civile.html>] Accessed August 2020

[4] Republic of San Marino. Institute for Social Security (ISS). "PRESS RELEASE ARCHIVE OF THE HEALTH EMERGENCY GROUP (ARCHIVIO COMUNICATI STAMPA DEL GRUPPO EMERGENZE SANITARIE)." [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/aggiornamenti-coronavirus/articolo49013965.html>] Accessed August 2020

[5] Republic of San Marino. Institute for Social Security (ISS). "Health and institutional communication (Sanità e comunicazione istituzionale)." [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/aggiornamenti-coronavirus/articolo49014399.html>]

Accessed August 2020

3.5.1c

Does the risk communication plan (or other legislation, regulation or strategy document used to guide national public health response) designate a specific position within the government to serve as the primary spokesperson to the public during a public health emergency?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

Available evidence does not indicate that San Marino has in place a risk communication plan that is specifically intended for use during a public health emergency. San Marino does not have a stand-alone public health emergency plan. Evidence of a risk communication component is not found in the country's key public health policy document; the Health and Social Health Plan of 2015-2017, devised by the State Secretariat for Health and Social Security, which makes only brief references to developing emergency response capabilities, and even less reference to risk management. The policy document on the San Marino healthcare and social health system itself, published in 2017 by the Institute for Social Security (ISSO, the public health body, contains no discussion of risk communication, and lastly the Civil Protection Emergency Plan (updated 2017) of the Civil Protection Service contains no discussion of this subject. [3]

It should be noted, however, that during the Covid-19 coronavirus crisis, the health authorities have considerably ramped up their communication with the general public; for example, the Health Emergency Group of the Institute of Social Security (ISS), the country's public health body, has issued bulletins on the Covid-19 crisis on a near-daily basis, since January 23 2020, when it disclosed that it had met after receiving information from the World Health Organization on a new coronavirus arising in China in the city of Wuhan. [4] The ISS also has publicly stated during the crisis that its communication policy would devote more attention to people with disabilities, and on May 7 it began holding press conferences with simultaneous translation in sign language. [5]

[1] Republic of San Marino. STATE SECRETARIAT FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY, FAMILY, PREVENTION AND ECONOMIC PROGRAMMING. (SEGRETERIA DI STATO PER LA SANITÀ E SICUREZZA SOCIALE, FAMIGLIA, PREVIDENZA E PROGRAMMAZIONE ECONOMICA). 2015. "HEALTH AND SOCIAL HEALTH PLAN OF THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO 2015-2017 (PIANO SANITARIO E SOCIOSANITARIO DELLA REPUBBLICA DI SAN MARINO 2015-2017)". [<https://www.consigliograndeegenerale.sm/on-line/home/streaming-video-consiglio/documento17074164.html>.] Accessed August 2020

[2] Republic of San Marino. INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL SECURITY (ISTITUTO PER LA SICUREZZA SOCIALE). 8 March 2017. "The San Marino healthcare and social health system: Part 2 - Reorganization of the ISS and Planning and planning documents (Parte 2 - Riorganizzazione dell'ISS e documenti di Pianificazione e programmazione)." [www.interni.segreteria.sm/on-line/home/documento25091358.html] Accessed August 2020

[3] Republic of San Marino. Web portal. "Civil Protection Emergency Plan (Piano di Emergenza di Protezione Civile)". [<http://www.sanmarino.sm/on-line/home/canali-tematici/piano-di-emergenza-di-protezione-civile.html>] Accessed August 2020

[4] Republic of San Marino. Institute for Social Security (ISS). "PRESS RELEASE ARCHIVE OF THE HEALTH EMERGENCY GROUP (ARCHIVIO COMUNICATI STAMPA DEL GRUPPO EMERGENZE SANITARIE)." [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/aggiornamenti-coronavirus/articolo49013965.html>] Accessed August 2020

[5] Republic of San Marino. Institute for Social Security (ISS). "Health and institutional communication (Sanità e comunicazione istituzionale)." [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/aggiornamenti-coronavirus/articolo49014399.html>] Accessed August 2020

3.5.2 Public communication

3.5.2a

In the past year, is there evidence that the public health system has actively shared messages via online media platforms (e.g. social media, website) to inform the public about ongoing public health concerns and/or dispel rumors, misinformation or disinformation?

Public health system regularly shares information on health concerns = 2, Public health system shares information only during active emergencies, but does not regularly utilize online media platforms = 1, Public health system does not regularly utilize online media platforms, either during emergencies or otherwise = 0

Current Year Score: 1

The public health system in San Marino has in the past year actively shared messages via online media platforms (e.g. social media, website) to inform the public about ongoing public health concerns. However, evidence indicates that this policy is due largely to the outbreak of the Covid-19 coronavirus, which has led to an increased use of the internet (including social media) by the Sammarinese authorities in order to disseminate information.

Several of the government's key entities have had a presence online for several years, albeit a limited one, but functionality is improving. For example, the public administration recently launched an upgraded main services portal, www.gov.sm, including a dedicated webpage for information on Covid-19. [1] Other key entities of the public administration with a public health function, such as the Health Authority and the Institute of Social Security (ISS), have dedicated websites which among other services provide information on Covid-19 (although daily case-data briefings on the pandemic stopped in May 2020). [2, 3] Both of these entities have a presence on social media and have ramped up their activities considerably in the wake of the crisis. For example, the ISS's dedicated Facebook page provides daily or near-daily briefings on its activities. [4]

San Marino RTV, which is the state-run radio-television service of the country, offers radio, television and internet programming. During the Covid-19 public health emergency, the government has used this service to communicate with the public. [5]

[1] Republic of San Marino. Official portal of the Public Administration [<https://www.gov.sm/>] Accessed August 2020
[2] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Health and Social Security (Segreteria di Stato Sanita e Sicurezza Sociale). "Health Authority (Authority Sanitaria)". [<http://www.sanita.sm/on-line/home/authority-sanitaria.html>] Accessed August 2020

[3] Republic of San Marino. Institute of Social Security (ISS). "Coronavirus Updates (Aggiornamenti coronavirus)". [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/artCataggiornamenti-coronavirus.49004093.1.20.1.html>] Accessed August 2020 and March 2021

[4] Facebook. 2020. "Social Security Institute - RSM (Istituto Sicurezza Sociale - RSM)." <https://www.facebook.com/ISSRSM/> Accessed August 2020 and March 2021

[5] RTV San Marino. Website. [<http://www.smtvsanmarino.sm/>] Accessed August 2020

3.5.2b

Is there evidence that senior leaders (president or ministers) have shared misinformation or disinformation on infectious diseases in the past two years?

No = 1, Yes = 0

Current Year Score: 1

A scan of online resources of the Sammarinese government, the local and international press and online news media on the subject of San Marino does not reveal any statements indicating that the Sammarinese authorities have unintentionally or intentionally spread disinformation about the presence of infectious disease in their country. On the contrary, based on their reaction to the outbreak of the Covid-19 coronavirus in early 2020, evidence suggests that these authorities respond quickly and transparently to such situations. For example, the Health Emergency Group of the Institute of Social Security (ISS), the country's public health body, has issued bulletins on the Covid-19 crisis on a near-daily basis, since January 23 2020, when it disclosed that it had met after receiving information from the World Health Organization on a new coronavirus arising in China in the city of Wuhan. [1]

RTV San Marino, the country's public service news broadcaster, has informed the public about the virus in a transparent manner at least since the virus's inception in the country. [2]

According to the Johns Hopkins Coronavirus Resource Center, San Marino has the highest Covid-19 mortality rate in the world, at 124.32 deaths per 100,000 population. [3]

[1] Republic of San Marino. Institute for Social Security (ISS). "PRESS RELEASE ARCHIVE OF THE HEALTH EMERGENCY GROUP (ARCHIVIO COMUNICATI STAMPA DEL GRUPPO EMERGENZE SANITARIE)." [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/aggiornamenti-coronavirus/articolo49013965.html>] Accessed August 2020

[2] RTV San Marino. Website. [<http://www.smtvsanmarino.sm/>] Accessed August 2020

[3] Johns Hopkins University. 2020. Coronavirus Resource Center. "Mortality Analyses." [<https://coronavirus.jhu.edu/data/mortality>] Accessed August 2020

3.6 ACCESS TO COMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE

3.6.1 Internet users

3.6.1a

Percentage of households with Internet

Input number

Current Year Score: 60.18

2019

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

3.6.2 Mobile subscribers

3.6.2a

Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants

Input number

Current Year Score: 114.44

2019

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

3.6.3 Female access to a mobile phone

3.6.3a

Percentage point gap between males and females whose home has access to a mobile phone

Input number

Current Year Score: 2.06

2018-2019

Gallup; Economist Impact calculation

3.6.4 Female access to the Internet

3.6.4a

Percentage point gap between males and females whose home has access to the Internet

Input number

Current Year Score: 3.96

2018-2019

Gallup; Economist Impact calculation

3.7 TRADE AND TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS

3.7.1 Trade restrictions

3.7.1a

In the past year, has the country issued a restriction, without international/bilateral support, on the export/import of medical goods (e.g. medicines, oxygen, medical supplies, PPE) due to an infectious disease outbreak?

Yes = 0, No = 1

Current Year Score: 1

There is no evidence that San Marino has in the past year issued a restriction in the past year, without international/bilateral support, on the export/import of medical goods (e.g. medicines, oxygen, medical supplies, PPE) due to an infectious disease outbreak. First, neither the World Health Organization (WHO) nor the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) lists reports from San Marino on the outbreak of human or animal infectious disease in the past year. [1, 2] Second, while San Marino can impose measures such as trade restrictions on imports or exports and arms embargoes, there is no evidence from the relevant government entities that it has issued such a restriction within the past year due to the risk of infectious diseases. [3] These entities are the State Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, the State Secretariat for Industry, Crafts and Commerce, the State Secretariat for Health and Social Security, the Agency for Economic Development, and the Department of Territory and Environment. [3, 4, 5, 6, 7] Finally, evidence indicates that even the outbreak of the Covid-19 coronavirus has not led to official restrictions on trade in these types of goods; a compendium of all trade-related legislation and memoranda adopted by the government with regard to the Covid-19 outbreak compiled by ANIS, the national industry association, shows no legislation prohibiting the export/import of such goods during this period. [8]

- [1] World Health Organization (WHO). "Disease Outbreak News: San Marino". [<http://www.who.int/csr/don/archive/country/smr/en/>] Accessed August 2020
- [2] OIE. WAHIS Interface. "Weekly Disease Information". [https://www.oie.int/wahis_2/public/wahid.php/Diseaseinformation/WI] Accessed August 2020
- [3] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Foreign Affairs (Segreteria di Stato Affari Esteri). "San Marino and the restrictive measures of the UN Security Council (San Marino e le misure restrittive del Consiglio di Sicurezza ONU)". [<http://www.esteri.sm/on-line/home/banner-destra/misure-restrittive-consiglio-di-sicurezza-onu.html>] Accessed August 2020
- [4] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Industry, Crafts and Commerce (Segreteria di Stato per l'industria, l'artigianato e il commercio). "Latest news (Ultime notizie)". [<http://www.industria.sm/on-line/home.html>] Accessed August 2020
- [5] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Health and Social Security. Website. [<http://www.sanita.sm/on-line/home.html>] Accessed August 2020
- [6] Republic of San Marino. Agency for Economic Development, Chamber of Commerce (Agenzia per lo Sviluppo Economico, Camera di Commercio). "Import-Export and Customs Formalities". [<https://www.agency.sm/en/invest-in-san-marino/import-export-and-customs-formalities>] Accessed August 2020
- [7] Republic of San Marino. Territory and Environment Department (Dipartimento Territorio e Ambiente). [<http://www.dipartimentoterritorio.pa.sm/>] Accessed August 2020
- [8] Associazione Nazionale Industria San Marino (ANIS). July 7 2020. "Collection of COVID-19 (Coronavirus) Decrees (Raccolta Decreti COVID-19 (Coronavirus))." [<http://www.anis.sm/3-it-302783-raccolta-decreti-covid-19-coronavirus.php>] Accessed August 2020

3.7.1b

In the past year, has the country issued a restriction, without international/bilateral support, on the export/import of non-medical goods (e.g. food, textiles, etc) due to an infectious disease outbreak?

Yes = 0, No = 1

Current Year Score: 1

There is no evidence that San Marino has in the past year issued a restriction, without international/bilateral support, on the export/import of non-medical goods (e.g. food, textiles, etc) due to an infectious disease outbreak. First, neither the World Health Organization (WHO) nor the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) lists reports from San Marino on the outbreak of human or animal infectious disease in the past year. [1, 2] Second, while San Marino can impose measures such as trade restrictions on imports or exports and arms embargoes, there is no evidence from the relevant government entities that it has issued such a restriction within the past year due to the risk of infectious diseases. [3] These entities are the State Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, the State Secretariat for Industry, Crafts and Commerce, the State Secretariat for Health and Social Security, the Agency for Economic Development, and the Department of Territory and Environment. [3, 4, 5, 6, 7] Finally, evidence indicates that even the outbreak of the Covid-19 coronavirus has not led to official restrictions on trade in these types of goods; a compendium of all trade-related legislation and memoranda adopted by the government with regard to the Covid-19 outbreak compiled by ANIS, the national industry association, shows no legislation prohibiting the export/import of such goods during this period. [8]

[1] World Health Organization (WHO). "Disease Outbreak News: San Marino". [<http://www.who.int/csr/don/archive/country/smr/en/>] Accessed August 2020

[2] OIE. WAHIS Interface. "Weekly Disease Information". [https://www.oie.int/wahis_2/public/wahid.php/Diseaseinformation/WI] Accessed August 2020

[3] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Foreign Affairs (Segreteria di Stato Affari Esteri). "San Marino and the

restrictive measures of the UN Security Council (San Marino e le misure restrittive del Consiglio di Sicurezza ONU)".

[<http://www.esteri.sm/on-line/home/banner-destra/misure-restrittive-consiglio-di-sicurezza-onu.html>] Accessed August 2020

[4] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Industry, Crafts and Commerce (Segreteria di Stato per l'industria, l'artigianato e il commercio). "Latest news (Ultime notizie)". [<http://www.industria.sm/on-line/home.html>] Accessed August 2020

[5] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Health and Social Security. Website. [<http://www.sanita.sm/on-line/home.html>] Accessed August 2020

[6] Republic of San Marino. Agency for Economic Development, Chamber of Commerce (Agenzia per lo Sviluppo Economico, Camera di Commercio). "Import-Export and Customs Formalities". [<https://www.agency.sm/en/invest-in-san-marino/import-export-and-customs-formalities>] Accessed August 2020

[7] Republic of San Marino. Territory and Environment Department (Dipartimento Territorio e Ambiente). [<http://www.dipartimentoterritorio.pa.sm/>] Accessed August 2020

[8] Associazione Nazionale Industria San Marino (ANIS). July 7 2020. "Collection of COVID-19 (Coronavirus) Decrees (Raccolta Decreti COVID-19 (Coronavirus))." [<http://www.anis.sm/3-it-302783-raccolta-decreti-covid-19-coronavirus.php>] Accessed August 2020

3.7.2 Travel restrictions

3.7.2a

In the past year, has the country implemented a ban, without international/bilateral support, on travelers arriving from a specific country or countries due to an infectious disease outbreak?

Yes = 0, No = 1

Current Year Score: 1

There is no evidence that in the past year San Marino has implemented a ban, without international/bilateral support, on travelers arriving from a specific country or countries due to an infectious disease outbreak. While San Marino can impose restrictions and embargoes on foreign trade, there is no evidence from the relevant government entities that it has issued such a restriction within the past year due to the risk of infectious diseases. [3] These entities are the State Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, the State Secretariat for Industry, Crafts and Commerce, the State Secretariat for Health and Social Security, the Agency for Economic Development, and the Department of Territory and Environment. [3, 4, 5, 6, 7]

In line with the evolution of the pandemic, and to guard against the possibility of a flare-up, in August 2020 the government issued a new decree, No. 134, that regulates the entry of foreigners into the country and obligates all San Marino citizens who return from countries other than Member States of the European Union to declare their return. [10]

It must be noted that San Marino is geographically surrounded by Italy and must follow that country's border entry and exit policies. It is thus de facto part of the EU Schengen Area, which permits visa-free travel for the citizens of countries party to the agreement. As Italy is part of Schengen, San Marino is included among the European countries to and from which travel is freely permitted. Citizens from outside the Schengen Area travelling to San Marino must abide by all the restrictions imposed by Italy with respect to the Covid-19 crisis (molecular or antigenic swab tests, 14-day quarantines, etc.) [8]

Although San Marino has no border controls with Italy, its Secretariat of State for Foreign Affairs has nominal authority over cross-border travel, and works to enforce laws such as Decree-Law no.44 of March 8 2020, which set San Marino's emergency policy on internal mobility restrictions related to Covid-19. Nevertheless, the Secretariat states that "...there are no homogeneous treatment criteria for San Marino travelers, remaining at the discretion of the individual transit and

destination countries to apply measures and rules that are not fixed, and modifiable with the evolution of COVID 19." [9]

Finally, neither the World Health Organization (WHO) nor the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) lists reports from San Marino on human or animal infectious disease outbreaks in the past year. [1, 2]

[1] World Health Organization (WHO). "Disease Outbreak News: San Marino".

[<http://www.who.int/csr/don/archive/country/smr/en/>] Accessed August 2020

[2] OIE. WAHIS Interface. "Weekly Disease

Information". [https://www.oie.int/wahis_2/public/wahid.php/Diseaseinformation/WI] Accessed August 2020

[3] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Foreign Affairs (Segreteria di Stato Affari Esteri). "San Marino and the restrictive measures of the UN Security Council (San Marino e le misure restrittive del Consiglio di Sicurezza ONU)".

[<http://www.esteri.sm/on-line/home/banner-destra/misure-restrittive-consiglio-di-sicurezza-onu.html>] Accessed August 2020

[4] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Industry, Crafts and Commerce (Segreteria di Stato per l'industria, l'artigianato e il commercio). "Latest news (Ultime notizie)". [<http://www.industria.sm/on-line/home.html>] Accessed August 2020

[5] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Health and Social Security. Website. [<http://www.sanita.sm/on-line/home.html>] Accessed August 2020

[6] Republic of San Marino. Agency for Economic Development, Chamber of Commerce (Agenzia per lo Sviluppo Economico, Camera di Commercio). "Import-Export and Customs Formalities". [<https://www.agency.sm/en/invest-in-san-marino/import-export-and-customs-formalities>] Accessed August 2020

[7] Republic of San Marino. Territory and Environment Department (Dipartimento Territorio e Ambiente).

[<http://www.dipartimentoterritorio.pa.sm/>] Accessed August 2020

[8] Republic of Italy. Ministry of Health. August 14 2020. "Covid-19, travellers."

[<http://www.salute.gov.it/portale/nuovocoronavirus/dettaglioContenutiNuovoCoronavirus.jsp?lingua=english&id=5412&area=nuovoCoronavirus&menu=vuoto>] Accessed August 2020

[9] Republic of San Marino. Secretariat of State for Foreign Affairs. March 11 2020. "Information for travelers - covid 19 (Informazioni per chi viaggia - covid 19)". [<http://www.esteri.sm/on-line/home/news/articolo1014088.html>] Accessed August 2020

[10] Rimini Today. August 12 2020. "Covid-19, San Marino regulates the entry of foreigners into the Republic (Covid-19, San Marino regola l'ingresso degli stranieri in Repubblica)". [<https://www.riminitoday.it/cronaca/covid-19-san-marino-regola-l-ingresso-degli-stranieri-in-repubblica.html>] Accessed August 2020

Category 4: Sufficient and robust health sector to treat the sick and protect health workers

4.1 HEALTH CAPACITY IN CLINICS, HOSPITALS, AND COMMUNITY CARE CENTERS

4.1.1 Available human resources for the broader healthcare system

4.1.1a

Doctors per 100,000 people

Input number

Current Year Score: 610.94

2014

WHO; national sources

4.1.1b

Nurses and midwives per 100,000 people

Input number

Current Year Score: 820.67

2014

WHO; national sources

4.1.1c

Does the country have a health workforce strategy in place (which has been updated in the past five years) to identify fields where there is an insufficient workforce and strategies to address these shortcomings?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that San Marino has a recently updated public workforce strategy in place to identify fields where there is an insufficient workforce and strategies to address these shortcomings. The country does not have a national workforce strategy, but smaller initiatives to address specific shortages do exist. For example, in 2018, San Marino's health authorities began exploring ways to reform the national labour contract system to ease the recruitment of foreign medical workers.

The country's labour policy permits recruiting non-resident workers if the skills required by local businesses are not readily available. Individual labour contracts in the country are based on national collective agreements, but the rigidity of these contracts impedes the recruitment of foreign specialists--in particular Italian medical professionals--according to a 2016 study by the Institute of Social Security (ISS). [1, 2]

In June 2018, the local press reported that the ISS was preparing a bill to be debated by the legislature to reform the contractual system to permit the recruitment of more foreign specialists. [3] Other than that nascent initiative, no evidence is available from the regulatory section of the government's Labour Office (Ufficio del Lavoro) that a concrete strategy to boost recruitment of medical workers from abroad is in place. [4]

- 1] Republic of San Marino. Agency for Economic Development, Chamber of Commerce (Agenzia per lo Sviluppo Economico, Camera di Commercio). "Work in San Marino". [<https://www.agency.sm/en/invest-in-san-marino/work-in-san-marino>] Accessed August 2020
- [2] Institute for Social Security (Istituto Sicurezza Sociale). Executive Committee (Comitato Esecutivo). March 7 2016. "Report by the Health Commission (Relazione per Commissione Sanità)". [<https://www.consigliograndeegenerale.sm/on-line/home/in-evidenza-in-home-page/documento17082529.html>] Accessed August 2020
- [3] Giornale San Marino. June 8 2018. "San Marino. Health Secretariat on the recruitment of medical personnel (San Marino. Segreteria Sanità sul reclutamento personale medico)". [<https://giornalesm.com/san-marino-segreteria-sanita-sul-reclutamento-personale-medico/>] Accessed August 2020
- [4] Republic of San Marino. Labour Office (Ufficio del Lavoro). "REGULATIONS (NORMATIVA)". [<http://www.ufficiodellavoro.sm/on-line/home/normativa.html>] Accessed August 2020

4.1.2 Facilities capacity

4.1.2a

Hospital beds per 100,000 people

Input number

Current Year Score: 380

2012

WHO/World Bank; national sources

4.1.2b

Does the country have the capacity to isolate patients with highly communicable diseases in a biocontainment patient care unit and/or patient isolation room/unit located within the country?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

Publicly available evidence does not indicate that San Marino has a biocontainment patient care unit and/or facility to isolate patients with highly communicable diseases. The latest national health plan (2015-2017) makes no mention of a biocontainment strategy, nor do the websites of the State Secretariat for Health and Social Security and the Institute for Social Security (ISS). [1, 2, 3] The Internal Medicine Unit of the national hospital (Ospedale di Stato), part of the ISS, states that its "...inpatient ward is organized in two mixed sections, for a total of 26 beds, plus 4 beds for the Low contamination - Isolation area." [4] However, from its description this area does not meet the criterion for being a biocontainment unit for highly infectious diseases.

[1] Republic of San Marino. STATE SECRETARIAT FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY, FAMILY, PREVENTION AND ECONOMIC PROGRAMMING. (SEGRETERIA DI STATO PER LA SANITÀ E SICUREZZA SOCIALE, FAMIGLIA, PREVIDENZA E PROGRAMMAZIONE ECONOMICA). 2015. "HEALTH AND SOCIAL HEALTH PLAN OF THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO 2015-2017 (PIANO SANITARIO E

SOCIOSANITARIO DELLA REPUBBLICA DI SAN MARINO 2015-2017)". [<https://www.consigliograndeegenerale.sm/on-line/home/streaming-video-consiglio/documento17074164.html>.] Accessed August 2020

[2] Republic of San Marino. INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL SECURITY (ISTITUTO PER LA SICUREZZA SOCIALE). 8 March 2017. "The San Marino healthcare and social health system: Part 2 - Reorganization of the ISS and Planning and planning documents (Parte 2 - Riorganizzazione dell'ISS e documenti di Pianificazione e programmazione)." [www.interni.segreteria.sm/on-line/home/documento25091358.html] Accessed August 2020

[3] Republic of San Marino. STATE SECRETARIAT FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY, FAMILY, PREVENTION AND ECONOMIC PROGRAMMING. (SEGRETERIA DI STATO PER LA SANITÀ E SICUREZZA SOCIALE, FAMIGLIA, PREVIDENZA E PROGRAMMAZIONE ECONOMICA). Website. [<http://www.sanita.sm/on-line/home/authority-sanitaria.html>] Accessed August 2020

[4] Republic of San Marino. Institute for Social Security(Istituto per la Sicurezza Sociale). "Internal medicine and medical specialties (Medicina interna e specialità mediche)." [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/dipartimento-ospedaliero/medicina-interna.html#interna>] August 2020

4.1.2c

Does the country meet one of the following criteria?

- Is there evidence that the country has demonstrated capacity to expand isolation capacity in response to an infectious disease outbreak in the past two years?

- Is there evidence that the country has developed, updated or tested a plan to expand isolation capacity in response to an infectious disease outbreak in the past two years?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is insufficient evidence that San Marino has demonstrated the ability to expand isolation capacity in response to an infectious disease outbreak in the past two years.

Although San Marino's public health plan was issued in 2015, [1] it remains in effect and "...can address respiratory diseases including novel coronaviruses," according to the World Health Organization (WHO)'s COVID-19 Health System Response Monitor. [2]

This source also indicates that over 2020 San Marino instituted home isolation and quarantine measures in response to the outbreak of the COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic. These measures applied to several categories of persons: those who have been in close contact with patients who tested positive for COVID-19, suspicious cases (such as persons with acute respiratory infection who in the 20 days preceding the onset of symptoms have met at least 1 of 3 stipulated conditions, such as travel to China); probable cases; confirmed cases not requiring hospitalization, and patients with a confirmed COVID-19 infection. The violation of this provision is punished with a fine of EUR 500 - 2,000, in addition to criminal proceedings. [3]

[1] Republic of San Marino. STATE SECRETARIAT FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY, FAMILY, PREVENTION AND ECONOMIC PROGRAMMING. (SEGRETERIA DI STATO PER LA SANITÀ E SICUREZZA SOCIALE, FAMIGLIA, PREVIDENZA E PROGRAMMAZIONE ECONOMICA). 2015. "HEALTH AND SOCIAL HEALTH PLAN OF THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO 2015-2017 (PIANO SANITARIO E SOCIOSANITARIO DELLA REPUBBLICA DI SAN MARINO 2015-2017)". [<https://www.consigliograndeegenerale.sm/on-line/home/streaming-video-consiglio/documento17074164.html>.] Accessed August 2020

[2] Alessandra Melini, Gabriele Rinaldi. December 11 2020. Policy responses for San Marino. "Transition measures: Governance." World Health Organization (WHO) COVID-19 Health System Response Monitor. [<https://www.covid19healthsystem.org/countries/sanmarino/livinghit.aspx?Section=5.1%20Governance&Type=Section>] "

[3] Alessandra Melini, Gabriele Rinaldi December 11 2020. Policy responses for San Marino. "Isolation and quarantine." World Health Organization (WHO) COVID-19 Health System Response Monitor.

[<https://www.covid19healthsystem.org/countries/sanmarino/livinghit.aspx?Section=1.3%20Isolation%20and%20quarantine&Type=Section#2Isolationandquarantine>]

4.2 SUPPLY CHAIN FOR HEALTH SYSTEM AND HEALTHCARE WORKERS

4.2.1 Routine health care and laboratory system supply

4.2.1a

Is there a national procurement protocol in place which can be utilized by the Ministries of Health and Agriculture for the acquisition of laboratory supplies (e.g. equipment, reagents and media) and medical supplies (e.g. equipment, PPE) for routine needs?

Yes for both laboratory and medical supply needs = 2, Yes, but only for one = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence that San Marino has a formal procurement protocol in place for the acquisition of laboratory supplies (e.g. equipment, reagents and media) and medical supplies (e.g. equipment, PPE) for routine needs that can be used by both the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Agriculture.

On its website, the Institute of Social Security (ISS) indicates that it has a policy to purchase "medicines, parapharmaceuticals and medical devices" (farmaci, parafarmaci e dispositivi medici) through its Pharmaceutical Center. The policy aims to obtain the best prices and ensure supplies and traceability. However, the ISS does not describe this policy in detail. [1] Otherwise, while Section 3.4.5, "Drug and medical device policy (Politica del farmaco e dei dispositivi medici)", of San Marino's latest national Health and Social Health Plan (2015-2017) does not mention a procedure for procuring such supplies, the Plan does note that the country intends to abide by EU directives and legislation on medical devices, incorporating the guidelines on the Medical Device Vigilance System (MEDDEV) and integrating its medical device policy with the Italian system. [2]

The State Secretariat for Health and Social Security's April 2020 report to the Grand and General Council on the COVID-19 pandemic notes that during the height of the crisis the health authorities--along with delegated private citizens acting as brokers--were dynamic in their efforts to obtain supplies--which ranged from lab swabs, reagents and serological kits, PPE and drugs, ventilators and hospital equipment. [3]

There is also a resolution issued by the Executive Committee of the ISS in February 2020 awarding a tender for the supply of 20 lots of systems for laboratory analysis to a variety of vendors--including Siemens Healthcare SRL and Abbott SRL--for the use of the ISS's Transfusion Medicine and Clinical Pathology UOS (Unità Operativa Complessa - multiple speciality facility). [5]

By contrast, the Territory and Environment Department, in charge of the country's agriculture and civil protection, gives no indication that its mandate includes involvement in addressing public health emergencies. [4]

[1] Republic of San Marino INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL SECURITY (ISS). February 27 2017. "Purchase and procurement of drugs (Acquisto e approvvigionamento dei farmaci)." [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/articolo49011161.html>] Accessed August 2020 and March 2021

[2] Republic of San Marino. STATE SECRETARIAT FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY, FAMILY, PREVENTION AND ECONOMIC PROGRAMMING. (SEGRETERIA DI STATO PER LA SANITÀ E SICUREZZA SOCIALE, FAMIGLIA, PREVIDENZA E PROGRAMMAZIONE ECONOMICA). 2015. "HEALTH AND SOCIAL HEALTH PLAN OF THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO 2015-2017 (PIANO SANITARIO E SOCIOSANITARIO DELLA REPUBBLICA DI SAN MARINO 2015-2017)". [<https://www.consigliograndeegenerale.sm/on->

line/home/streaming-video-consiglio/documento17074164.html.] Accessed August 2020

[3] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Health and Social Security. April 23 2020. "Report for the Grand and General Council on the COVID-19 Health Emergency (Relazione per il Consiglio Grande e Generale su Emergenza Sanitaria COVID-19)." [<http://www.sanita.sm/on-line/home/archivio-comunicati/documento2116572.html>.] Accessed September 2020 and March 2021

[4] Republic of San Marino. Department of the Territory and Environment. Environmental and Agricultural Resources Management Office. 2021. [<http://dipartimentoterritorio.pa.sm/node/9>] Accessed September 2020 and March 2021

[5] Republic of San Marino. Republic of San Marino. Institute of Social Security (ISS). Executive Committee. February 6 2020. "SESSION OF 6 February 2020 RESOLUTION No. 8 PAGE No. 8 Subject: Award of the tender for the supply of systems for laboratory analysis - divided into 20 lots - UOC Transfusion Medicine and Clinical Pathology (SEDUTA DEL 6 Febbraio 2020 DELIBERA N. 8 PAG. N. 8 Oggetto: Aggiudicazione Appalto Concorso per la fornitura di sistemi per analisi di laboratorio – suddivisa in n.20 lotti - UOC Medicina Trasfusionale e Patologia Clinica)." [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/documento49116636.html>] Accessed March 2021

4.2.2 Stockpiling for emergencies

4.2.2a

Does the country have a stockpile of medical supplies (e.g. MCMs, medicines, vaccines, medical equipment, PPE) for national use during a public health emergency?

Yes = 2, Yes, but there is limited evidence about what the stockpile contains = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

Publicly available evidence does not indicate that San Marino maintains a stockpile of medical supplies (e.g. equipment, PPE) or medical countermeasures (MCM) (i.e. vaccines, therapeutics and diagnostics for national use during a public health emergency).

San Marino's State Secretariat for Health and Social Security supervises and manages clinical risk in the country, including overseeing the production, marketing and use of drugs, medical devices and advanced therapies, but public evidence does not indicate that it has a specific policy to manage the supply of medical supplies and MCM or a public health emergency. [1]

Similarly, while the Institute of Social Security (ISS) through its International Pharmacy (Farmacia internazionale) is in charge of procuring needed medical products that are not readily available locally or in neighbouring Italy, it gives no indication of a specific policy or a regulation on medical supplies or MCM for use in a public health emergency. [2, 3] Moreover, the latest national Health Plan (2015-2017) does not mention policies with regard to stockpiling or procurement in the event of such emergencies. [4] Finally, neither San Marino's Military and Police Corps nor its Civil Protection Service mentions such policies. [5, 6]

In early 2020 during the outbreak of the Covid-19 coronavirus outbreak, San Marino utilized its existing cooperation protocols with Italy on civil protection and public health to liaise with that country's authorities on procurement of medical supplies and MCMs related to the outbreak. One result was the agreement to provide San Marino with medical swabs for testing exposure to the virus. [7, 8, 9]

[1] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Health and Social Security. "Supervision and Management of Clinical Risk (Vigilanza e Gestione del Rischio Clinico)". [<http://www.sanita.sm/on-line/home/authority-sanitaria/vigilanza-e-gestione-del-rischio-clinico.html>] Accessed August 2020 and March 2021

[2] Republic of San Marino. Institute of Social Security (ISS). International pharmacy (Farmacia internazionale). "Chi siamo

(Who we are)". [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/farmacia-internazionale/chi-siamo.html>] Accessed August 2020 and March 2021

[3] Republic of San Marino INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL SECURITY (ISTITUTO PER LA SICUREZZA SOCIALE). 8 March 2017. "The San Marino healthcare and social health system: Part 2 - Reorganization of the ISS and Planning and planning documents (Parte 2 - Riorganizzazione dell'ISS e documenti di Pianificazione e programmazione)." [www.interni.segreteria.sm/on-line/home/documento25091358.html] Accessed August 2020

[4] Republic of San Marino. STATE SECRETARIAT FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY, FAMILY, PREVENTION AND ECONOMIC PROGRAMMING. (SEGRETERIA DI STATO PER LA SANITÀ E SICUREZZA SOCIALE, FAMIGLIA, PREVIDENZA E PROGRAMMAZIONE ECONOMICA). 2015. "HEALTH AND SOCIAL HEALTH PLAN OF THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO 2015-2017 (PIANO SANITARIO E SOCIOSANITARIO DELLA REPUBBLICA DI SAN MARINO 2015-2017)". [<https://www.consigliograndeegenerale.sm/on-line/home/streaming-video-consiglio/documento17074164.html>.] Accessed August 2020

[5] Republic of San Marino. Official web portal. Transparent Administration. "Institutions and law enforcement agencies." [<https://www.gov.sm/topics/Argomenti/istituzioni.html>] Accessed March 2021

[6] Republic of San Marino. Civil Protection Service. [<http://www.dipartimentoterritorio.pa.sm/node/7>]; [<https://www.gov.sm/topics/Argomenti/Protezione-Civile.html>] Accessed March 2021

[7] Republic of San Marino. Web portal. July 29 2015. "Memorandum of understanding on civil protection cooperation between Italy and San Marino (Protocollo d'intesa sulla cooperazione nella protezione civile tra Italia e San Marino)." [<http://www.sanmarino.sm/on-line/home/archivio-news/articolo44008514.html>] Accessed August 2020

[8] Republic of Italy. Ministry of Health. Bilateral agreements Italy - San Marino. March 26 2020. "PROTOCOL OF UNDERSTANDING OF MUTUAL COLLABORATION between the Ministry of Health of the Italian Republic and the Secretariat of State for Health and Social Security of the Republic of San Marino (PROTOCOLLO D'INTESA DI MUTUA COLLABORAZIONE tra il Ministero della Salute della Repubblica Italiana e la Segreteria di Stato per la Sanità e la Sicurezza Sociale della Repubblica di San Marino)." [http://www.salute.gov.it/imgs/C_17_pagineAree_3024_4_file.pdf] Accessed August 2020

[9] RTV San Marino. April 19 2020. "CORONAVIRUS: 3 thousand swabs delivered to the ISS. The collaboration with the Italian Civil Protection is important (CORONAVIRUS: Consegnati all'Iss 3mila tamponi. Importante la collaborazione con la Protezione Civile Italiana)." [<https://www.sanmarinortv.sm/news/attualita-c4/consegnati-all-iss-3mila-tamponi-importante-la-collaborazione-con-la-protezione-civile-italiana-a187024>] Accessed August 2020

4.2.2b

Does the country have a stockpile of laboratory supplies (e.g. reagents, media) for national use during a public health emergency?

Yes = 2, Yes, but there is limited evidence about what the stockpile contains = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

Publicly available evidence does not indicate that San Marino has a stockpile of laboratory supplies (e.g. reagents, media) for national use during a public health emergency. San Marino's State Secretariat for Health and Social Security supervises and manages clinical risk in the country, including overseeing the production, marketing and use of drugs, medical devices and advanced therapies. [1] But public evidence does not indicate that it has a specific policy to manage the supply of laboratory supplies for a public health emergency. Similarly, while the Institute of Social Security (ISS) through its International Pharmacy (Farmacia internazionale) is in charge of procuring needed medical products that are not readily available locally or in neighbouring Italy, it gives no indication of a specific policy [2] or a regulation [3] on laboratory supplies for use in a public health emergency. Moreover, the latest national Health Plan (2015-2017) does not mention policies with regard to stockpiling or procurement in the event of such emergencies. [4] Finally, neither San Marino's Military and Police Corps nor the emergency plan of its Civil Protection Service mentions such policies. [5, 6] However, in early 2020 during the outbreak of the Covid-19 coronavirus outbreak, San Marino began to utilize its existing and new cooperation protocols with Italy on civil protection and public health to liaise with that country's authorities on procurement of medical supplies related to the

outbreak. Specifically, under the collaboration protocol San Marino signed with Italy on March 26 2020, San Marino undertakes to find reagents on the international market and deliver them as needed to Italy, while Italy in turn commits to deliver testing swab kits to San Marino. It can be assumed that in tapping international markets for such supplies, San Marino is purchasing at least some proportion for its own use. [7, 8, 9]

[1] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Health and Social Security. "Supervision and Management of Clinical Risk (Vigilanza e Gestione del Rischio Clinico)". [<http://www.sanita.sm/on-line/home/authority-sanitaria/vigilanza-e-gestione-del-rischio-clinico.html>] Accessed August 2020

[2] Republic of San Marino. Institute of Social Security (ISS). International pharmacy (Farmacia internazionale). "Chi siamo (Who we are)". [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/farmacia-internazionale/chi-siamo.html>] Accessed August 2020

[3] Republic of San Marino INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL SECURITY (ISTITUTO PER LA SICUREZZA SOCIALE). 8 March 2017. "The San Marino healthcare and social health system: Part 2 - Reorganization of the ISS and Planning and planning documents (Parte 2 - Riorganizzazione dell'ISS e documenti di Pianificazione e programmazione)." [www.interni.segreteria.sm/on-line/home/documento25091358.html] Accessed August 2020

[4] Republic of San Marino. STATE SECRETARIAT FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY, FAMILY, PREVENTION AND ECONOMIC PROGRAMMING. (SEGRETERIA DI STATO PER LA SANITÀ E SICUREZZA SOCIALE, FAMIGLIA, PREVIDENZA E PROGRAMMAZIONE ECONOMICA). 2015. "HEALTH AND SOCIAL HEALTH PLAN OF THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO 2015-2017 (PIANO SANITARIO E SOCIOSANITARIO DELLA REPUBBLICA DI SAN MARINO 2015-2017)". [<https://www.consigliograndeegenerale.sm/on-line/home/streaming-video-consiglio/documento17074164.html>.] Accessed August 2020

[5] Republic of San Marino. Official web portal. "MILITARY AND POLICE CORPS". [<http://www.sanmarino.sm/on-line/en/home/institutions/military-and-police-corps.html>] Accessed August 2020

[6] Republic of San Marino. CIVIL PROTECTION SERVICE Department of the Territory and Environment (SERVIZIO PROTEZIONE CIVILE Dipartimento Territorio e Ambiente). Undated. "PRESENTATION REPORT ON THE CIVIL PROTECTION EMERGENCY PLAN (P.P.C.) (RELAZIONE DI PRESENTAZIONE AL PIANO DI EMERGENZA DI PROTEZIONE CIVILE (P.P.C.))". [<http://www.sanmarino.sm/on-line/home/canali-tematici/piano-di-emergenza-di-protezione-civile.html>] Accessed August 2020

[7] Republic of San Marino. Web portal. July 29 2015. "Memorandum of understanding on civil protection cooperation between Italy and San Marino (Protocollo d'intesa sulla cooperazione nella protezione civile tra Italia e San Marino)". [<http://www.sanmarino.sm/on-line/home/archivio-news/articolo44008514.html>] Accessed August 2020

[8] Republic of Italy. Ministry of Health. Bilateral agreements Italy - San Marino. March 26 2020. "PROTOCOL OF UNDERSTANDING OF MUTUAL COLLABORATION between the Ministry of Health of the Italian Republic and the Secretariat of State for Health and Social Security of the Republic of San Marino (PROTOCOLLO D'INTESA DI MUTUA COLLABORAZIONE tra il Ministero della Salute della Repubblica Italiana e la Segreteria di Stato per la Sanità e la Sicurezza Sociale della Repubblica di San Marino)". [http://www.salute.gov.it/imgs/C_17_pagineAree_3024_4_file.pdf] Accessed August 2020

4.2.2c

Is there evidence that the country conducts or requires an annual review of the national stockpile to ensure the supply is sufficient for a public health emergency?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

Publicly available evidence does not indicate that San Marino conducts or requires an annual review of the national stockpile of medical supplies and countermeasures to ensure the supply is sufficient for a public health emergency. There is no evidence that it even has such a stockpile.

San Marino's State Secretariat for Health and Social Security supervises and manages clinical risk in the country, including

overseeing the production, marketing and use of drugs, medical devices and advanced therapies, but public evidence does not indicate that it has a specific policy to manage the supply of medical supplies and MCM or a public health emergency. [1]

Similarly, while the Institute of Social Security (ISS) through its International Pharmacy (Farmacia internazionale) is in charge of procuring needed medical products that are not readily available locally or in neighbouring Italy, it gives no indication of a specific policy or a regulation on medical supplies or MCM for use in a public health emergency. [2, 3] Moreover, the latest national Health Plan (2015-2017) does not mention policies with regard to stockpiling or procurement in the event of such emergencies. [4] Finally, neither San Marino's Military and Police Corps nor its Civil Protection Service mentions such policies. [5, 6]

In early 2020 during the outbreak of the Covid-19 coronavirus outbreak, San Marino utilized its existing cooperation protocols with Italy on civil protection and public health to liaise with that country's authorities on procurement of medical supplies and MCMs related to the outbreak. One result was the agreement to provide San Marino with medical swabs for testing exposure to the virus. [7, 8, 9]

[1] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Health and Social Security. "Supervision and Management of Clinical Risk (Vigilanza e Gestione del Rischio Clinico)". [<http://www.sanita.sm/on-line/home/authority-sanitaria/vigilanza-e-gestione-del-rischio-clinico.html>] Accessed August 2020 and March 2021

[2] Republic of San Marino. Institute of Social Security (ISS). International pharmacy (Farmacia internazionale). "Chi siamo (Who we are)". [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/farmacia-internazionale/chi-siamo.html>] Accessed August 2020 and March 2021

[3] Republic of San Marino INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL SECURITY (ISTITUTO PER LA SICUREZZA SOCIALE). 8 March 2017. "The San Marino healthcare and social health system: Part 2 - Reorganization of the ISS and Planning and planning documents (Parte 2 - Riorganizzazione dell'ISS e documenti di Pianificazione e programmazione)." [www.interni.segreteria.sm/on-line/home/documento25091358.html] Accessed August 2020

[4] Republic of San Marino. STATE SECRETARIAT FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY, FAMILY, PREVENTION AND ECONOMIC PROGRAMMING. (SEGRETERIA DI STATO PER LA SANITÀ E SICUREZZA SOCIALE, FAMIGLIA, PREVIDENZA E PROGRAMMAZIONE ECONOMICA). 2015. "HEALTH AND SOCIAL HEALTH PLAN OF THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO 2015-2017 (PIANO SANITARIO E SOCIOSANITARIO DELLA REPUBBLICA DI SAN MARINO 2015-2017)". [<https://www.consigliograndeegenerale.sm/on-line/home/streaming-video-consiglio/documento17074164.html>.] Accessed August 2020

[5] Republic of San Marino. Official web portal. Transparent Administration. "Institutions and law enforcement agencies." [<https://www.gov.sm/topics/Argomenti/istituzioni.html>] Accessed March 2021

[6] Republic of San Marino. Civil Protection Service. [<http://www.dipartimentoterritorio.pa.sm/node/7>]; [<https://www.gov.sm/topics/Argomenti/Protezione-Civile.html>] Accessed March 2021

[7] Republic of San Marino. Web portal. July 29 2015. "Memorandum of understanding on civil protection cooperation between Italy and San Marino (Protocollo d'intesa sulla cooperazione nella protezione civile tra Italia e San Marino)." [<http://www.sanmarino.sm/on-line/home/archivio-news/articolo44008514.html>] Accessed August 2020

[8] Republic of Italy. Ministry of Health. Bilateral agreements Italy - San Marino. March 26 2020. "PROTOCOL OF UNDERSTANDING OF MUTUAL COLLABORATION between the Ministry of Health of the Italian Republic and the Secretariat of State for Health and Social Security of the Republic of San Marino (PROTOCOLLO D'INTESA DI MUTUA COLLABORAZIONE tra il Ministero della Salute della Repubblica Italiana e la Segreteria di Stato per la Sanità e la Sicurezza Sociale della Repubblica di San Marino)." [http://www.salute.gov.it/imgs/C_17_pagineAree_3024_4_file.pdf] Accessed August 2020

[9] RTV San Marino. April 19 2020. "CORONAVIRUS: 3 thousand swabs delivered to the ISS. The collaboration with the Italian Civil Protection is important (CORONAVIRUS: Consegnati all'Iss 3mila tamponi. Importante la collaborazione con la Protezione Civile Italiana)." [<https://www.sanmarinortv.sm/news/attualita-c4/consegnati-all-iss-3mila-tamponi-importante-la-collaborazione-con-la-protezione-civile-italiana-a187024>] Accessed August 2020

4.2.3 Manufacturing and procurement for emergencies

4.2.3a

Does the country meet one of the following criteria?

- Is there evidence of a plan/agreement to leverage domestic manufacturing capacity to produce medical supplies (e.g. MCMs, medicines, vaccines, equipment, PPE) for national use during a public health emergency?
- Is there evidence of a plan/mechanism to procure medical supplies (e.g. MCMs, medicines, vaccines, equipment, PPE) for national use during a public health emergency?

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure., Yes for both = 1, Yes for one = 1, No for both = 0

Current Year Score: 0

Publicly available evidence does not indicate that San Marino has a plan/agreement to leverage domestic manufacturing capacity to produce medical supplies (e.g. equipment, PPE) and medical countermeasures (i.e. vaccines, therapeutics and diagnostics--MCM) or a plan/mechanism to procure these for national use during a public health emergency. In the wake of the Covid-19 coronavirus outbreak, the country has made an ad hoc effort to source such supplies from international markets.

San Marino's State Secretariat for Health and Social Security supervises and manages clinical risk in the country, including overseeing the production, marketing and use of drugs, medical devices and advanced therapies. [1] But public evidence does not indicate that it has a specific policy to manage the supply of medical supplies or MCM for a public health emergency. Similarly, while the Institute of Social Security (ISS) through its International Pharmacy (Farmacia internazionale) is in charge of procuring needed medical products that are not readily available locally or in neighbouring Italy, it gives no indication of a specific policy or regulation on medical supplies or MCMs for use in a public health emergency. [2, 3] Moreover, the latest national Health Plan (2015-2017) does not mention policies with regard to stockpiling or procurement in the event of such emergencies. [4] Finally, neither San Marino's Military and Police Corps nor its Civil Protection Service mentions such policies. [5, 6]

In early 2020, during the outbreak of the Covid-19 coronavirus outbreak, San Marino began to utilize its existing and new cooperation protocols with Italy on civil protection and public health to liaise with that country's authorities on procuring pharmaceutical, medical and laboratory supplies and MCMs to combat the outbreak. Specifically, under the collaboration protocol San Marino signed with Italy on March 26 2020, both nations undertake to procure such supplies and provide them reciprocally. A key mechanism stipulated in the protocol is sourcing these supplies on international markets. [7, 8] The State Secretariat for Health and Social Security's April 2020 report to the Grand and General Council on the national response to the COVID-19 pandemic notes that the health authorities--along with private citizens delegated as brokers--were dynamic in their efforts to obtain supplies--which ranged from lab swabs, reagents and serological kits, PPE and drugs, ventilators and hospital equipment. But this response has been improvised rather than based on established public policy. [9]

[1] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Health and Social Security. "Supervision and Management of Clinical Risk (Vigilanza e Gestione del Rischio Clinico)". [<http://www.sanita.sm/on-line/home/authority-sanitaria/vigilanza-e-gestione-del-rischio-clinico.html>] Accessed August 2020 and March 2021

[2] Republic of San Marino. Institute of Social Security (ISS). International pharmacy (Farmacia internazionale). "Chi siamo (Who we are)". [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/farmacia-internazionale/chi-siamo.html>] Accessed August 2020 and March 2021

[3] Republic of San Marino INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL SECURITY (ISTITUTO PER LA SICUREZZA SOCIALE). 8 March 2017. "The San Marino healthcare and social health system: Part 2 - Reorganization of the ISS and Planning and planning documents (Parte 2 - Riorganizzazione dell'ISS e documenti di Pianificazione e programmazione)." [www.interni.segreteria.sm/on-line/home/documento25091358.html] Accessed August 2020

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- [5] Republic of San Marino. Official web portal. Transparent Administration. "Institutions and law enforcement agencies." [<https://www.gov.sm/topics/Argomenti/istituzioni.html>] Accessed March 2021
- [6] Republic of San Marino. Civil Protection Service. [<http://www.dipartimentoterritorio.pa.sm/node/7>]; [<https://www.gov.sm/topics/Argomenti/Protezione-Civile.html>] Accessed March 2021
- [7] Republic of San Marino. Web portal. July 29 2015. "Memorandum of understanding on civil protection cooperation between Italy and San Marino (Protocollo d'intesa sulla cooperazione nella protezione civile tra Italia e San Marino)." [<http://www.sanmarino.sm/on-line/home/archivio-news/articolo44008514.html>] Accessed August 2020
- [8] Republic of Italy. Ministry of Health. Bilateral agreements Italy - San Marino. March 26 2020. "PROTOCOL OF UNDERSTANDING OF MUTUAL COLLABORATION between the Ministry of Health of the Italian Republic and the Secretariat of State for Health and Social Security of the Republic of San Marino (PROTOCOLLO D'INTESA DI MUTUA COLLABORAZIONE tra il Ministero della Salute della Repubblica Italiana e la Segreteria di Stato per la Sanità e la Sicurezza Sociale della Repubblica di San Marino)." [http://www.salute.gov.it/imgs/C_17_pagineAree_3024_4_file.pdf] Accessed August 2020
- [9] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Health and Social Security. April 23 2020. "Report for the Grand and General Council on the COVID-19 Health Emergency (Relazione per il Consiglio Grande e Generale su Emergenza Sanitaria COVID-19)." [<http://www.sanita.sm/on-line/home/archivio-comunicati/documento2116572.html>.] Accessed September 2020

4.2.3b

Does the country meet one of the following criteria?

- Is there evidence of a plan/agreement to leverage domestic manufacturing capacity to produce laboratory supplies (e.g. reagents, media) for national use during a public health emergency?
- Is there evidence of a plan/mechanism to procure laboratory supplies (e.g. reagents, media) for national use during a public health emergency?

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure., Yes for both = 1, Yes for one = 1, No for both = 0

Current Year Score: 0

Publicly available evidence does not indicate that San Marino has a plan/agreement to leverage domestic manufacturing capacity to produce laboratory supplies (e.g. reagents, media) or a plan/mechanism to procure them for national use during a public health emergency. In the wake of the Covid-19 coronavirus outbreak, the country has made an ad hoc effort to source such supplies from international markets.

San Marino's State Secretariat for Health and Social Security supervises and manages clinical risk in the country, including overseeing the production, marketing and use of drugs, medical devices and advanced therapies. [1] But public evidence does not indicate that it has a specific policy to manage the supply of laboratory supplies for a public health emergency. Similarly, while the Institute of Social Security (ISS) through its International Pharmacy (Farmacia internazionale) is in charge of procuring needed medical products that are not readily available locally or in neighbouring Italy, it gives no indication of a specific policy or regulation on medical supplies for use in a public health emergency. [2, 3] Moreover, the latest national Health Plan (2015-2017) does not mention policies with regard to stockpiling or procurement in the event of such emergencies. [4] Finally, neither San Marino's Military and Police Corps nor the emergency plan of its Civil Protection Service mentions such policies. [5, 6]

In early 2020, during the outbreak of the Covid-19 coronavirus outbreak, San Marino began to utilize its existing and new

cooperation protocols with Italy on civil protection and public health to liaise with that country's authorities on procuring pharmaceutical, medical and laboratory supplies to combat the outbreak. Specifically, under the collaboration protocol San Marino signed with Italy on March 26 2020, both nations undertake to procure such supplies and provide them reciprocally. A key mechanism stipulated in the protocol is sourcing these supplies on international markets. [7, 8] The State Secretariat for Health and Social Security's April 2020 report to the Grand and General Council on the national response to the COVID-19 pandemic notes that the health authorities--along with private citizens delegated as brokers--were dynamic in their efforts to obtain supplies--which ranged from lab swabs, reagents and serological kits, PPE and drugs, ventilators and hospital equipment. But this response has been improvised rather than based on established public policy. [9]

[1] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Health and Social Security. "Supervision and Management of Clinical Risk (Vigilanza e Gestione del Rischio Clinico)". [<http://www.sanita.sm/on-line/home/authority-sanitaria/vigilanza-e-gestione-del-rischio-clinico.html>] Accessed August 2020

[2] Republic of San Marino. Institute of Social Security (ISS). International pharmacy (Farmacia internazionale). "Chi siamo (Who we are)". [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/farmacia-internazionale/chi-siamo.html>] Accessed August 2020

[3] Republic of San Marino INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL SECURITY (ISTITUTO PER LA SICUREZZA SOCIALE). 8 March 2017. "The San Marino healthcare and social health system: Part 2 - Reorganization of the ISS and Planning and planning documents (Parte 2 - Riorganizzazione dell'ISS e documenti di Pianificazione e programmazione)." [www.interni.segreteria.sm/on-line/home/documento25091358.html] Accessed August 2020

[4] Republic of San Marino. STATE SECRETARIAT FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY, FAMILY, PREVENTION AND ECONOMIC PROGRAMMING. (SEGRETERIA DI STATO PER LA SANITÀ E SICUREZZA SOCIALE, FAMIGLIA, PREVIDENZA E PROGRAMMAZIONE ECONOMICA). 2015. "HEALTH AND SOCIAL HEALTH PLAN OF THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO 2015-2017 (PIANO SANITARIO E SOCIOSANITARIO DELLA REPUBBLICA DI SAN MARINO 2015-2017)". [<https://www.consigliograndeegenerale.sm/on-line/home/streaming-video-consiglio/documento17074164.html>.] Accessed August 2020

[5] Republic of San Marino. Official web portal. "MILITARY AND POLICE CORPS". [<http://www.sanmarino.sm/on-line/en/home/institutions/military-and-police-corps.html>] Accessed August 2020

[6] Republic of San Marino. CIVIL PROTECTION SERVICE Department of the Territory and Environment (SERVIZIO PROTEZIONE CIVILE Dipartimento Territorio e Ambiente). Undated. "PRESENTATION REPORT ON THE CIVIL PROTECTION EMERGENCY PLAN (P.P.C.) (RELAZIONE DI PRESENTAZIONE AL PIANO DI EMERGENZA DI PROTEZIONE CIVILE (P.P.C.))". [<http://www.sanmarino.sm/on-line/home/canali-tematici/piano-di-emergenza-di-protezione-civile.html>] Accessed August 2020

[7] Republic of San Marino. Web portal. July 29 2015. "Memorandum of understanding on civil protection cooperation between Italy and San Marino (Protocollo d'intesa sulla cooperazione nella protezione civile tra Italia e San Marino)." [<http://www.sanmarino.sm/on-line/home/archivio-news/articolo44008514.html>] Accessed August 2020

[8] Republic of Italy. Ministry of Health. Bilateral agreements Italy - San Marino. March 26 2020. "PROTOCOL OF UNDERSTANDING OF MUTUAL COLLABORATION between the Ministry of Health of the Italian Republic and the Secretariat of State for Health and Social Security of the Republic of San Marino (PROTOCOLLO D'INTESA DI MUTUA COLLABORAZIONE tra il Ministero della Salute della Repubblica Italiana e la Segreteria di Stato per la Sanità e la Sicurezza Sociale della Repubblica di San Marino)." [http://www.salute.gov.it/imgs/C_17_pagineAree_3024_4_file.pdf] Accessed August 2020

[9] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Health and Social Security. April 23 2020. "Report for the Grand and General Council on the COVID-19 Health Emergency (Relazione per il Consiglio Grande e Generale su Emergenza Sanitaria COVID-19)." [<http://www.sanita.sm/on-line/home/archivio-comunicati/documento2116572.html>.] Accessed September 2020

4.3 MEDICAL COUNTERMEASURES AND PERSONNEL DEPLOYMENT

4.3.1 System for dispensing medical countermeasures (MCM) during a public health emergency

4.3.1a

Does the country have a plan, program, or guidelines in place for dispensing medical countermeasures (MCM) for national use during a public health emergency (i.e., antibiotics, vaccines, therapeutics and diagnostics)?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

Publicly available evidence does not indicate that San Marino has a plan or guidelines in place for dispensing medical countermeasures (MCM) for national use during a public health emergency. In the wake of the Covid-19 coronavirus outbreak, the country has made an ad hoc effort to source such supplies from international markets, but there is little evidence pointing to a policy on dispensing.

San Marino's State Secretariat for Health and Social Security supervises and manages clinical risk in the country, including overseeing the production, marketing and use of drugs, medical devices and advanced therapies, but public evidence does not indicate that it has a specific policy to dispense MCMs during a public health emergency. [1] Similarly, while the Institute of Social Security (ISS) through its International Pharmacy (Farmacia internazionale) is in charge of procuring needed medical products that are not readily available locally or in neighbouring Italy, it gives no indication of a specific policy on dispensing these products during a public health emergency. [2, 3] Moreover, the latest national Health Plan (2015-2017) does not mention policies on MCMs in the event of such emergencies, [4] and similarly neither San Marino's Military and Police Corps nor the emergency plan of its Civil Protection Service mention such policies. [5, 6]

In early 2020, during the outbreak of the Covid-19 coronavirus outbreak, San Marino began to utilize its existing and new cooperation protocols with Italy on civil protection and public health to liaise with that country's authorities on procuring pharmaceutical, medical and laboratory supplies to combat the outbreak. Specifically, under these protocols both nations undertake to procure such supplies on international markets and provide them reciprocally. [7, 8] While the State Secretariat for Health and Social Security noted in April 2020 that this activity was undertaken in a dynamic manner, it focused on procurement rather than dispensing and in any case was improvised rather than based on established public policy. [9]

[1] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Health and Social Security. "Supervision and Management of Clinical Risk (Vigilanza e Gestione del Rischio Clinico)". [<http://www.sanita.sm/on-line/home/authority-sanitaria/vigilanza-e-gestione-del-rischio-clinico.html>] Accessed August 2020

[2] Republic of San Marino. Institute of Social Security (ISS). International pharmacy (Farmacia internazionale). "Chi siamo (Who we are)". [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/farmacia-internazionale/chi-siamo.html>] Accessed August 2020

[3] Republic of San Marino INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL SECURITY (ISTITUTO PER LA SICUREZZA SOCIALE). 8 March 2017. "The San Marino healthcare and social health system: Part 2 - Reorganization of the ISS and Planning and planning documents (Parte 2 - Riorganizzazione dell'ISS e documenti di Pianificazione e programmazione)." [www.interni.segreteria.sm/on-line/home/documento25091358.html] Accessed August 2020

[4] Republic of San Marino. STATE SECRETARIAT FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY, FAMILY, PREVENTION AND ECONOMIC PROGRAMMING. (SEGRETERIA DI STATO PER LA SANITÀ E SICUREZZA SOCIALE, FAMIGLIA, PREVIDENZA E PROGRAMMAZIONE ECONOMICA). 2015. "HEALTH AND SOCIAL HEALTH PLAN OF THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO 2015-2017 (PIANO SANITARIO E SOCIOSANITARIO DELLA REPUBBLICA DI SAN MARINO 2015-2017)". [<https://www.consigliograndeegenerale.sm/on-line/home/streaming-video-consiglio/documento17074164.html>.] Accessed August 2020

- [5] Republic of San Marino. Official web portal. "MILITARY AND POLICE CORPS". [<http://www.sanmarino.sm/on-line/en/home/institutions/military-and-police-corps.html>] Accessed August 2020
- [6] Republic of San Marino. CIVIL PROTECTION SERVICE Department of the Territory and Environment (SERVIZIO PROTEZIONE CIVILE Dipartimento Territorio e Ambiente). Undated. "PRESENTATION REPORT ON THE CIVIL PROTECTION EMERGENCY PLAN (P.P.C.) (RELAZIONE DI PRESENTAZIONE AL PIANO DI EMERGENZA DI PROTEZIONE CIVILE (P.P.C.))". [<http://www.sanmarino.sm/on-line/home/canali-tematici/piano-di-emergenza-di-protezione-civile.html>] Accessed August 2020
- [7] Republic of San Marino. Web portal. July 29 2015. "Memorandum of understanding on civil protection cooperation between Italy and San Marino (Protocollo d'intesa sulla cooperazione nella protezione civile tra Italia e San Marino)". [<http://www.sanmarino.sm/on-line/home/archivio-news/articolo44008514.html>] Accessed August 2020
- [8] Republic of Italy. Ministry of Health. Bilateral agreements Italy - San Marino. March 26 2020. "PROTOCOL OF UNDERSTANDING OF MUTUAL COLLABORATION between the Ministry of Health of the Italian Republic and the Secretariat of State for Health and Social Security of the Republic of San Marino (PROTOCOLLO D'INTESA DI MUTUA COLLABORAZIONE tra il Ministero della Salute della Repubblica Italiana e la Segreteria di Stato per la Sanità e la Sicurezza Sociale della Repubblica di San Marino)". [http://www.salute.gov.it/imgs/C_17_pagineAree_3024_4_file.pdf] Accessed August 2020
- [9] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Health and Social Security. April 23 2020. "Report for the Grand and General Council on the COVID-19 Health Emergency (Relazione per il Consiglio Grande e Generale su Emergenza Sanitaria COVID-19)". [<http://www.sanita.sm/on-line/home/archivio-comunicati/documento2116572.html>.] Accessed September 2020

4.3.2 System for receiving foreign health personnel during a public health emergency

4.3.2a

Is there a public plan in place to receive health personnel from other countries to respond to a public health emergency?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

Available evidence does not indicate that San Marino has a specific plan in place to receive health personnel from other countries to respond to a public health emergency. As evidenced by key documents on its current health system and latest national health plan (2015-2017), San Marino seeks to reinforce its capacity to respond to public health emergencies, in particular in line with the dictates of the European Union's Health 2020 framework. [1, 2] However, these policy documents do not stipulate formal provisions for receiving foreign health personnel during such an emergency. For example, while the national plan indicates that a Health Emergency Coordination Group set up in 2014 has responsibility to coordinate all functions relating to public health emergencies, it makes no mention of collaboration with foreign health personnel. [1]

In June 2018, the local press reported that the ISS was preparing a bill to be debated by the legislature to reform the contractual system to permit the recruitment of more foreign healthcare specialists. [3] Other than that nascent initiative, no evidence is available from the regulatory section of the government's Labour Office (Ufficio del Lavoro) that a concrete strategy to boost recruitment of medical workers from abroad is in place. [4]

The country does have a number of agreements with foreign entities on cooperation in the field of health care, but specific rules on the exchange of personnel in public health emergencies in these accords is lacking. San Marino's Emergency Civil Protection Plan (Piano di Emergenza di Protezione Civile) mentions a few of these accords, stressing the need for domestic regulations to comply with Italian ones in order to more efficiently coordinate mutual responses in emergency situations. [5] But one of these, a 2015 accord with the national Department of Civil Protection (Dipartimento della Protezione Civile) of Italy, mentions only an "exchange of experts (scambio di esperti) as an area of cooperation, and a commitment to define

procedure for mutual assistance in case of natural or manmade disasters. [6, 7] Finally, the protocol signed with Italy in March 2020 to cooperate on addressing the Covid-19 coronavirus outbreak in both countries made no stipulation as regards the exchange of medical personnel. [8]

[1] Republic of San Marino. STATE SECRETARIAT FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY, FAMILY, PREVENTION AND ECONOMIC PROGRAMMING. (SEGRETERIA DI STATO PER LA SANITÀ E SICUREZZA SOCIALE, FAMIGLIA, PREVIDENZA E PROGRAMMAZIONE ECONOMICA). 2015. "HEALTH AND SOCIAL HEALTH PLAN OF THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO 2015-2017 (PIANO SANITARIO E SOCIOSANITARIO DELLA REPUBBLICA DI SAN MARINO 2015-2017)". [<https://www.consigliograndeegenerale.sm/on-line/home/streaming-video-consiglio/documento17074164.html>.] Accessed August 2020

[2] Republic of San Marino. INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL SECURITY (ISTITUTO PER LA SICUREZZA SOCIALE). 8 March 2017. "The San Marino healthcare and social health system: Part 2 - Reorganization of the ISS and Planning and planning documents (Parte 2 - Riorganizzazione dell'ISS e documenti di Pianificazione e programmazione)." [www.interni.segreteria.sm/on-line/home/documento25091358.html] Accessed August 2020

[3] Giornale San Marino. June 8 2018. "San Marino. Health Secretariat on the recruitment of medical personnel (San Marino. Segreteria Sanità sul reclutamento personale medico)". [<https://giornalesm.com/san-marino-segreteria-sanita-sul-reclutamento-personale-medico/>] Accessed August 2020

[4] Republic of San Marino. Labour Office (Ufficcio del Lavoro). "REGULATIONS (NORMATIVA)". [<http://www.ufficiodellavoro.sm/on-line/home/normativa.html>] Accessed August 2020

[5] Republic of San Marino. CIVIL PROTECTION SERVICE Department of the Territory and Environment (SERVIZIO PROTEZIONE CIVILE Dipartimento Territorio e Ambiente). Undated. "PRESENTATION REPORT ON THE CIVIL PROTECTION EMERGENCY PLAN (P.P.C.) (RELAZIONE DI PRESENTAZIONE AL PIANO DI EMERGENZA DI PROTEZIONE CIVILE (P.P.C.))". [<http://www.sanmarino.sm/on-line/home/canali-tematici/piano-di-emergenza-di-protezione-civile.html>] Accessed August 2020

[6] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Foreign Affairs (Segreteria di Stato Affari Esteri). "Bilateral accords with Italy (Accordi bilaterali con l'Italia)". [<http://www.esteri.sm/on-line/home/affari-esteri/trattati-internazionali/convenzioni-bilaterali/accordi-bilaterali-con-litalia.html>] Accessed August 2020

[7] Republic of San Marino. Web portal. July 29 2015. "Memorandum of understanding on civil protection cooperation between Italy and San Marino (Protocollo d'intesa sulla cooperazione nella protezione civile tra Italia e San Marino)". [<http://www.sanmarino.sm/on-line/home/archivio-news/articolo44008514.html>] Accessed August 2020

[8] Republic of Italy. Ministry of Health. Bilateral agreements Italy - San Marino. March 26 2020. "PROTOCOL OF UNDERSTANDING OF MUTUAL COLLABORATION between the Ministry of Health of the Italian Republic and the Secretariat of State for Health and Social Security of the Republic of San Marino (PROTOCOLLO D'INTESA DI MUTUA COLLABORAZIONE tra il Ministero della Salute della Repubblica Italiana e la Segreteria di Stato per la Sanità e la Sicurezza Sociale della Repubblica di San Marino)". [http://www.salute.gov.it/imgs/C_17_pagineAree_3024_4_file.pdf] Accessed August 2020

4.4 HEALTHCARE ACCESS

4.4.1 Access to healthcare

4.4.1a

Does the constitution explicitly guarantee citizens' right to medical care?

Guaranteed free = 4, Guaranteed right = 3, Aspirational or subject to progressive realization = 2, Guaranteed for some groups, not universally = 1, No specific provision = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2020

World Policy Analysis Center

4.4.1b

Access to skilled birth attendants (% of population)

Input number

Current Year Score: 99.15

1999-2018

WHO/World Bank/United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

4.4.1c

Out-of-pocket health expenditures per capita, purchasing power parity (PPP; current international \$)

Input number

Current Year Score: 757.45

2017

WHO Global Health Expenditure database

4.4.2 Paid medical leave

4.4.2a

Are workers guaranteed paid sick leave?

Paid sick leave = 2, Unpaid sick leave = 1, No sick leave = 0

Current Year Score: 2

2020

World Policy Analysis Center

4.4.3 Healthcare worker access to healthcare

4.4.3a

Has the government issued legislation, a policy, or a public statement committing to provide prioritized healthcare services to healthcare workers who become sick as a result of responding to a public health emergency?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

Publicly available evidence does not indicate that San Marino's government has a policy to provide prioritized health care services to healthcare workers who become sick as a result of responding to a public health emergency. Neither the latest

national health plan (2015-2017) of the State Secretariat for Health and Social Security nor the Institute for Social Security's (ISS) healthcare and social health system planning document indicates that such workers receive priority in such an event. [1, 2] The national Health Authority (Authority Sanitaria) does not mention such a policy either. [3] Moreover, the country's Civil Protection Emergency Plan addresses public health emergencies only tangentially. [4]

Finally, a review of legislation adopted to address the Covid-19 coronavirus epidemic provides no evidence that a policy has been adopted to provide prioritized health care services to healthcare workers. There are, however, stipulations to suspend their leave and keep them working during the crisis. [5]

[1] Republic of San Marino. STATE SECRETARIAT FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY, FAMILY, PREVENTION AND ECONOMIC PROGRAMMING. (SEGRETERIA DI STATO PER LA SANITÀ E SICUREZZA SOCIALE, FAMIGLIA, PREVIDENZA E PROGRAMMAZIONE ECONOMICA). 2015. "HEALTH AND SOCIAL HEALTH PLAN OF THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO 2015-2017 (PIANO SANITARIO E SOCIOSANITARIO DELLA REPUBBLICA DI SAN MARINO 2015-2017)". [<https://www.consigliograndeegenerale.sm/on-line/home/streaming-video-consiglio/documento17074164.html>.] Accessed August 2020

[2] Republic of San Marino. INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL SECURITY (ISTITUTO PER LA SICUREZZA SOCIALE). 8 March 2017. "The San Marino healthcare and social health system: Part 2 - Reorganization of the ISS and Planning and planning documents (Parte 2 - Riorganizzazione dell'ISS e documenti di Pianificazione e programmazione)." [www.interni.segreteria.sm/on-line/home/documento25091358.html] Accessed August 2020

[3] Republic of San Marino. STATE SECRETARIAT FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY, FAMILY, PREVENTION AND ECONOMIC PROGRAMMING. (SEGRETERIA DI STATO PER LA SANITÀ E SICUREZZA SOCIALE, FAMIGLIA, PREVIDENZA E PROGRAMMAZIONE ECONOMICA). Website. [<http://www.sanita.sm/on-line/home/authority-sanitaria.html>] Accessed August 2020

[4] Republic of San Marino. Official Web portal "Civil Protection Emergency Plan (Piano di Emergenza di Protezione Civile)". [<http://www.sanmarino.sm/on-line/home/canali-tematici/piano-di-emergenza-di-protezione-civile.html>] Accessed August 2020

[5] Republic of San Marino. Institute of Social Security (ISS). "Law decrees for COVID-19 epidemic health emergency (Decreto Legge per Emergenza sanitaria epidemia da COVID-19)." [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/aggiornamenti-coronavirus/articolo49013968.html>] Accessed August 2020

4.5 COMMUNICATIONS WITH HEALTHCARE WORKERS DURING A PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY

4.5.1 Communication with healthcare workers

4.5.1a

Is there a system in place for public health officials and healthcare workers to communicate during a public health emergency?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

Publicly available evidence does not indicate that San Marino has a formal protocol in place for public health officials and healthcare workers to communicate during a public health emergency. Neither the latest national health plan (2015-2017) of the State Secretariat for Health and Social Security nor the Institute for Social Security's (ISS) healthcare and social health system planning document indicates that such workers receive priority in such an event. [1, 2] The national Health Authority (Authority Sanitaria) does not mention such a policy either. [3] Moreover, the country's Civil Protection Service addresses public health emergencies only tangentially. [4]

Finally, a review of legislation adopted to address the Covid-19 coronavirus epidemic provides no evidence that such a communication policy has now been devised. [5]

[1] Republic of San Marino. STATE SECRETARIAT FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY, FAMILY, PREVENTION AND ECONOMIC PROGRAMMING. (SEGRETERIA DI STATO PER LA SANITÀ E SICUREZZA SOCIALE, FAMIGLIA, PREVIDENZA E PROGRAMMAZIONE ECONOMICA). 2015. "HEALTH AND SOCIAL HEALTH PLAN OF THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO 2015-2017 (PIANO SANITARIO E SOCIOSANITARIO DELLA REPUBBLICA DI SAN MARINO 2015-2017)". [<https://www.consigliograndeegenerale.sm/on-line/home/streaming-video-consiglio/documento17074164.html>.] Accessed August 2020 and March 2021

[2] Republic of San Marino. INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL SECURITY (ISTITUTO PER LA SICUREZZA SOCIALE). 8 March 2017. "The San Marino healthcare and social health system: Part 2 - Reorganization of the ISS and Planning and planning documents (Parte 2 - Riorganizzazione dell'ISS e documenti di Pianificazione e programmazione)." [www.interni.segreteria.sm/on-line/home/documento25091358.html] Accessed August 2020

[3] Republic of San Marino. STATE SECRETARIAT FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY, FAMILY, PREVENTION AND ECONOMIC PROGRAMMING. (SEGRETERIA DI STATO PER LA SANITÀ E SICUREZZA SOCIALE, FAMIGLIA, PREVIDENZA E PROGRAMMAZIONE ECONOMICA). Website. [<http://www.sanita.sm/on-line/home/authority-sanitaria.html>] Accessed August 2020 and March 2021

[4] Republic of San Marino. Civil Protection Service. [<http://www.dipartimentoterritorio.pa.sm/node/7>]; [<https://www.gov.sm/topics/Argomenti/Protezione-Civile.html>] Accessed March 2021

[5] Republic of San Marino. Institute of Social Security (ISS). "Regulations and Documents for COVID-19 epidemic health emergency (Normative e Documenti emergenza sanitaria epidemia da COVID-19)." <http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/articolo49013968.html>] Accessed August 2020 and March 2021

4.5.1b

Does the system for public health officials and healthcare workers to communicate during an emergency encompass healthcare workers in both the public and private sector?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

Publicly available evidence does not indicate that San Marino has a formal protocol in place for public health officials and healthcare workers--public or private--to communicate during a public health emergency. Neither the latest national health plan (2015-2017) of the State Secretariat for Health and Social Security nor the Institute for Social Security's (ISS) healthcare and social health system planning document indicates such a system. [1, 2] The national Health Authority (Authority Sanitaria) does not mention such a policy either. [3] Moreover, the country's Civil Protection Service addresses public health emergencies only tangentially. [4]

Finally, a review of legislation adopted to address the Covid-19 coronavirus epidemic provides no evidence that such a communication policy has now been devised. [5]

[1] Republic of San Marino. STATE SECRETARIAT FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY, FAMILY, PREVENTION AND ECONOMIC PROGRAMMING. (SEGRETERIA DI STATO PER LA SANITÀ E SICUREZZA SOCIALE, FAMIGLIA, PREVIDENZA E PROGRAMMAZIONE ECONOMICA). 2015. "HEALTH AND SOCIAL HEALTH PLAN OF THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO 2015-2017 (PIANO SANITARIO E SOCIOSANITARIO DELLA REPUBBLICA DI SAN MARINO 2015-2017)". [<https://www.consigliograndeegenerale.sm/on-line/home/streaming-video-consiglio/documento17074164.html>.] Accessed August 2020 and March 2021

[2] Republic of San Marino. INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL SECURITY (ISTITUTO PER LA SICUREZZA SOCIALE). 8 March 2017. "The San Marino healthcare and social health system: Part 2 - Reorganization of the ISS and Planning and planning documents (Parte 2 - Riorganizzazione dell'ISS e documenti di Pianificazione e programmazione)." [www.interni.segreteria.sm/on-line/home/documento25091358.html] Accessed August 2020

line/home/documento25091358.html] Accessed August 2020

[3] Republic of San Marino. STATE SECRETARIAT FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY, FAMILY, PREVENTION AND ECONOMIC PROGRAMMING. (SEGRETERIA DI STATO PER LA SANITÀ E SICUREZZA SOCIALE, FAMIGLIA, PREVIDENZA E PROGRAMMAZIONE ECONOMICA). Website. [<http://www.sanita.sm/on-line/home/authority-sanitaria.html>] Accessed August 2020 and March 2021

[4] Republic of San Marino. Civil Protection Service. [<http://www.dipartimentoterritorio.pa.sm/node/7>]; [<https://www.gov.sm/topics/Argomenti/Protezione-Civile.html>] Accessed March 2021

[5] Republic of San Marino. Institute of Social Security (ISS). "Regulations and Documents for COVID-19 epidemic health emergency (Normative e Documenti emergenza sanitaria epidemia da COVID-19)." <http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/articolo49013968.html>] Accessed August 2020 and March 2021

4.6 INFECTION CONTROL PRACTICES AND AVAILABILITY OF EQUIPMENT

4.6.1 Healthcare associated infection (HCAI) prevention and control programs

4.6.1a

Is there evidence that the national public health system is monitoring for and tracking the number of healthcare associated infections (HCAI) that take place in healthcare facilities?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

Documentary evidence indicates that the national public health system in San Marino is monitoring for and tracking the number of healthcare associated infections (HCAI) that take place in healthcare facilities.

A resolution of the national health institute (ISS) issued in March 2018 concerns the appointment of a nurse at its Office of Personnel Coordination of the Nursing, Technical and Social-Health Professions, "with complementary functions related to the surveillance of healthcare-related infections." [4] Also, one clause in an accord on cooperation in the health and public health fields, signed in April 2016 by San Marino and the neighboring Italian region of Marche, aims to "foster mutual collaboration in the field of clinical risk management, audit and prevention and control of hospital and territorial infections." [5]

Furthermore, regulations stipulate that San Marino's health authorities are to monitor health care associated infections that take place in healthcare facilities. In the latest national health plan (2015-2017), Section 2.3.2. on infectious diseases specifically mandates the monitoring of infections acquired in hospital, outpatient and residential facilities, adding that it is necessary "to redefine the methods" of reporting and data collection. [1]

However, it is unclear how such reporting and data collection are carried out; neither the Health Authority of the State Secretariat for Health and Social Security (in charge of health policy) or the Institute of Social Security (responsible for administering public health care) provide evidence in this regard. [2, 3]

[1] Republic of San Marino. STATE SECRETARIAT FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY, FAMILY, PREVENTION AND ECONOMIC PROGRAMMING. (SEGRETERIA DI STATO PER LA SANITÀ E SICUREZZA SOCIALE, FAMIGLIA, PREVIDENZA E PROGRAMMAZIONE ECONOMICA). 2015. "HEALTH AND SOCIAL HEALTH PLAN OF THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO 2015-2017 (PIANO SANITARIO E SOCIOSANITARIO DELLA REPUBBLICA DI SAN MARINO 2015-2017)". [<https://www.consigliograndeegenerale.sm/on-line/home/streaming-video-consiglio/documento17074164.html>]. Accessed August 2020

[2] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Health and Social Security. Health Authority (Authority Sanitaria)". [http://www.sanita.sm/on-line/home/authority-sanitaria.html] Accessed August 2020

[3] Republic of San Marino. Institute of Social Security (ISS). Prevention Department. "Dipartimento Prevenzione (Dipartimento Prevenzione)". [http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/dipartimento-prevenzione.html] Accessed August 2020

[4] Republic of San Marino. Institute of Social Security (ISS). Executive Committee. March 30 2018. "MEETING OF 30 March 2018 extraordinary session RESOLUTION N. 5 PAG. No. 6 Subject: Appointment of the Commission for the assignment of 1. 1 Nurse PDR INF at the Personnel Coordination Office of the Nursing, Technical and Social-Health Professions, with complementary functions related to the surveillance of healthcare-related infections (SEDUTA DEL 30 marzo 2018 seduta straordinaria DELIBERA N. 5PAG. N. 6 Oggetto: Nomina Commissione per l'assegnazione di 1. 1 Infermiere PDR INF presso l'Ufficio di Coordinamentodel Personale delle Professioni Infermieristiche, Tecniche e Socio-Sanitarie, con funzioni complementaririferite alla sorveglianza delle infezioni correlate all'assistenza)." [http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/documento49100266.html] Accessed March 2021

[5] Republic of San Marino. Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. April 29 2016. " REPORT FOR THE NOTICE OF THE COLLABORATION AGREEMENT IN THE HEALTHCARE AND SOCIO-HEALTH FIELD BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO AND THE MARCHE REGION, SIGNED IN SAN MARINO ON 29 APRIL 2016 (RELAZIONE PER LA PRESA D'ATTO DELL' ACCORDO DI COLLABORAZIONE IN CAMPO SANITARIO E SOCIO-SANITARIO TRA LA REPUBBLICA DI SAN MARINO E LA REGIONE MARCHE, FIRMATO A SAN MARINO IL 29 APRILE 2016)." [https://www.consigliograndeegenerale.sm/on-line/home/documento17085175.html] Accessed March 2021

4.7 CAPACITY TO TEST AND APPROVE NEW MEDICAL COUNTERMEASURES

4.7.1 Regulatory process for conducting clinical trials of unregistered interventions

4.7.1a

Is there a national requirement for ethical review (e.g., from an ethics committee or via Institutional Review Board approval) before beginning a clinical trial?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

There is evidence that a national requirement for ethical review is required before beginning a clinical trial. San Marino's State Secretariat for Health and Social Security does have a Bioethics Committee, which functions as an Ethics Committee for Research and Experimentation (Comitato Etico per la Ricerca e la Sperimentazione--CERS) when needed. [1] It operates under Law No. 34/2010 which authorises clinical, pharmacological and epidemiological research and experimentation. [2] Under the law, the CERS formally approves clinical trials, as well as studies on new surgical or diagnostic practices, medical devices, nutritional supplements and the like.

[1] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Health and Social Security. "Ethics Committee for Research and Experimentation (Comitato Etico per la Ricerca e la Sperimentazione)". [http://www.sanita.sm/on-line/home/bioetica/comitato-etico-per-la-ricerca-e-la-sperimentazione.html] Accessed August 2020

[2] Republic of San Marino. Grand and General Council (Consiglio Grande e Generale. ARCHIVE OF LAWS, DECREES AND REGULATIONS (ARCHIVIO LEGGI, DECRETI E REGOLAMENTI). "Law 29/01/2010 n.34 -Institution of the Sammarinese Committee of Bioethics (Legge 29/01/2010 n.34 -Istituzione del Comitato Sammarinese di Bioetica)".

[https://www.consigliograndeegenerale.sm/on-line/home/archivio-leggi-decreti-e-regolamenti/scheda17016679.html]

Accessed August 2020

4.7.1b

Is there an expedited process for approving clinical trials for unregistered medical countermeasures (MCM) to treat ongoing epidemics?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

Available evidence does not directly indicate that in San Marino there is an expedited process for approving clinical trials for unregistered medical countermeasures to treat ongoing pandemics.

Among other duties, San Marino's State Secretariat for Health and Social Security supervises and manages clinical risk in the country, by overseeing the production, marketing and use of drugs, medical devices and advanced therapies, according to the requirements of European directives and international standards. [1] The Secretariat's Ethics Committee for Research and Experimentation (CERS) formally approves clinical trials, as well as studies on new surgical or diagnostic practices, medical devices, nutritional supplements and the like. [2] It functions under Law No. 34/2010 which authorises clinical, pharmacological and epidemiological research and experimentation. [2] The text of this law does not stipulate an expedited process for approving clinical trials for unregistered medical countermeasures to treat ongoing pandemics. [3]

Similarly, while the Institute of Social Security (ISS) through its International Pharmacy (Farmacia internazionale) is in charge of procuring needed medical products that are not readily available locally or in neighbouring Italy, it gives no specific indication of a policy to obtain unregistered medical countermeasures for a public health emergency. [4]

Finally, a review of legislation adopted to address the Covid-19 coronavirus epidemic provides no evidence that such a policy on expediting clinical trials for unregistered MCMs has now been devised. [5]

[1] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Health and Social Security. "Supervision and Management of Clinical Risk (Vigilanza e Gestione del Rischio Clinico)". [<http://www.sanita.sm/on-line/home/authority-sanitaria/vigilanza-e-gestione-del-rischio-clinico.html>] Accessed August 2020

[2] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Health and Social Security. "Ethics Committee for Research and Experimentation (Comitato Etico per la Ricerca e la Sperimentazione)". [<http://www.sanita.sm/on-line/home/bioetica/comitato-etico-per-la-ricerca-e-la-sperimentazione.html>] Accessed August 2020

[3] Republic of San Marino. Grand and General Council (Consiglio Grande e Generale. ARCHIVE OF LAWS, DECREES AND REGULATIONS (ARCHIVIO LEGGI, DECRETI E REGOLAMENTI). "Law 29/01/2010 n.34 -Institution of the Sammarinese Committee of Bioethics (Legge 29/01/2010 n.34 -Istituzione del Comitato Sammarinese di Bioetica)". [<https://www.consigliograndeegenerale.sm/on-line/home/archivio-leggi-decreti-e-regolamenti/scheda17016679.html>] Accessed August 2020

[4] Republic of San Marino. Institute of Social Security (ISS). International pharmacy (Farmacia internazionale). "Chi siamo (Who we are)". [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/farmacia-internazionale/chi-siamo.html>] Accessed August 2020

[5] Republic of San Marino. Institute of Social Security (ISS). "Law decrees for COVID-19 epidemic health emergency (Decreto Legge per Emergenza sanitaria epidemia da COVID-19)." [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/aggiornamenti-coronavirus/articolo49013968.html>] Accessed August 2020

4.7.2 Regulatory process for approving medical countermeasures

4.7.2a

Is there a government agency responsible for approving new medical countermeasures (MCM) for humans?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

Although San Marino has a government agency responsible for obtaining medicines and medical devices, there is no direct evidence of a related process to approve them for domestic use. On its website, the Institute of Social Security (ISS) indicates that it has a policy to purchase "medicines, parapharmaceuticals and medical devices" (farmaci, parafarmaci e dispositivi medici) through its Pharmaceutical Centre. [1] Its International Pharmacy (farmacia internazionale) is in charge of procuring needed medical products that are not readily available locally or in neighbouring Italy, The ISS's policy aims to obtain the best prices and ensure supplies and traceability. However, the ISS does not describe this policy in detail. [2]

Otherwise, Section 3.4.5, "Drug and medical device policy (Politica del farmaco e dei dispositivi medici)", of San Marino's latest national Health and Social Health Plan (2015-2017) does not mention a procedure for procuring such supplies. However, the Plan does note that the country intends to abide by EU directives and legislation on medical devices, incorporating the guidelines on the Medical Device Vigilance System (MEDDEV) and integrating its medical device policy with the Italian system. [3]

Finally, the State Secretariat for Health and Social Security (Health Authority) notes that it "lays a supervisory and control role in the production and marketing of drugs, medical devices and advanced therapies, according to the requirements of European directives and international standards on the subject," but it does not describe a process for their approval for use. [4]

[1] Republic of San Marino. Institute for Social Security (ISS). International pharmacy (Farmacia internazionale). "Chi siamo (Who we are)". [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/farmacia-internazionale/chi-siamo.html>] Accessed August 2020

[2] Republic of San Marino. Institute for Social Security (ISS). 27 February 2017. "Purchase and procurement of drugs (Acquisto e approvvigionamento dei farmaci)". [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/articolo49011161.html>] Accessed August 2020

[3] Republic of San Marino. STATE SECRETARIAT FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY, FAMILY, PREVENTION AND ECONOMIC PROGRAMMING. (SEGRETERIA DI STATO PER LA SANITÀ E SICUREZZA SOCIALE, FAMIGLIA, PREVIDENZA E PROGRAMMAZIONE ECONOMICA). 2015. "HEALTH AND SOCIAL HEALTH PLAN OF THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO 2015-2017 (PIANO SANITARIO E SOCIOSANITARIO DELLA REPUBBLICA DI SAN MARINO 2015-2017)". [<https://www.consigliograndeegenerale.sm/on-line/home/streaming-video-consiglio/documento17074164.html>.] Accessed August 2020

[4] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Health and Social Security (Health Authority). "Supervision and Management of Clinical Risk (Vigilanza e Gestione del Rischio Clinico)". [<http://www.sanita.sm/on-line/home/authority-sanitaria/vigilanza-e-gestione-del-rischio-clinico.html>] Accessed August 2020 Other sources: Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Health and Social Security. "Ethics Committee for Research and Experimentation (Comitato Etico per la Ricerca e la Sperimentazione)". [<http://www.sanita.sm/on-line/home/bioetica/comitato-etico-per-la-ricerca-e-la-sperimentazione.html>] Accessed August 2020

4.7.2b

Is there an expedited process for approving medical countermeasures (MCM) for human use during public health emergencies?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

Available evidence does not indicate that San Marino's drug and medical device approval agency deals with medical countermeasures (MCMs) for public health emergencies, let alone expedites the approval process. Among other duties, San Marino's State Secretariat for Health and Social Security (Health Authority) supervises and manages clinical risk in the country, by overseeing the production, marketing and use of drugs, medical devices and advanced therapies, according to the requirements of European directives and international standards. [1, 2]

In this regard, a key department of this secretariat is the Bioethics Committee (Comitato Sammarinese di Bioetica), which assumes the role of an Ethics Committee for Research and Experimentation (Comitato Etico per la Ricerca e la Sperimentazione --CERS), functioning under Law No. 34/2010 which authorises clinical, pharmacological and epidemiological research and experimentation. [3] Under the law, the CERS formally approves clinical trials, as well as studies on new surgical or diagnostic practices, medical devices, nutritional supplements and the like. If a testing request comes from an Institute of Social Security (ISS) professional, the relevant manager will be required to express an opinion. However, there is no evidence of CERS provisioning for approving medical countermeasures for human use during public health emergencies. [4]

Similarly, while the Institute of Social Security (ISS) through its International Pharmacy (farmacia internazionale) is in charge of procuring needed medical products that are not readily available locally or in neighbouring Italy, it gives no specific indication of a policy to obtain medical countermeasures for a public health emergency. [5]

Finally, a review of legislation adopted to address the Covid-19 coronavirus epidemic provides no evidence that such a policy on expediting the approval of MCMs has now been devised. [6]

[1] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Health and Social Security (Health Authority). "Supervision and Management of Clinical Risk (Vigilanza e Gestione del Rischio Clinico)". [<http://www.sanita.sm/on-line/home/authority-sanitaria/vigilanza-e-gestione-del-rischio-clinico.html>] Accessed August 2020

[2] Republic of San Marino. STATE SECRETARIAT FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY, FAMILY, PREVENTION AND ECONOMIC PROGRAMMING. (SEGRETERIA DI STATO PER LA SANITÀ E SICUREZZA SOCIALE, FAMIGLIA, PREVIDENZA E PROGRAMMAZIONE ECONOMICA). 2015. "HEALTH AND SOCIAL HEALTH PLAN OF THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO 2015-2017 (PIANO SANITARIO E SOCIOSANITARIO DELLA REPUBBLICA DI SAN MARINO 2015-2017)". [<https://www.consigliograndeegenerale.sm/on-line/home/streaming-video-consiglio/documento17074164.html>.] Accessed August 2020

[3] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Health and Social Security. "Ethics Committee for Research and Experimentation (Comitato Etico per la Ricerca e la Sperimentazione)". [<http://www.sanita.sm/on-line/home/bioetica/comitato-etico-per-la-ricerca-e-la-sperimentazione.html>] Accessed August 2020

[4] Republic of San Marino. Institute for Social Security (ISS). 27 February 2017. "Purchase and procurement of drugs (Acquisto e approvvigionamento dei farmaci)". [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/articolo49011161.html>] Accessed August 2020

[5] Republic of San Marino. Institute for Social Security (ISS). International pharmacy (Farmacia internazionale). "Chi siamo (Who we are)". [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/farmacia-internazionale/chi-siamo.html>] Accessed August 2020

[6] Republic of San Marino. Institute of Social Security (ISS). "Law decrees for COVID-19 epidemic health emergency (Decreti Legge per Emergenza sanitaria epidemia da COVID-19)". [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/aggiornamenti-coronavirus/articolo49013968.html>] Accessed August 2020

Category 5: Commitments to improving national capacity, financing plans to address gaps, and adhering to global norms

5.1 INTERNATIONAL HEALTH REGULATIONS (IHR) REPORTING COMPLIANCE AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

5.1.1 Official IHR reporting

5.1.1a

Has the country submitted IHR reports to the WHO for the previous calendar year?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2020

World Health Organization

5.1.2 Integration of health into disaster risk reduction

5.1.2a

Are epidemics and pandemics integrated into the national risk reduction strategy or is there a standalone national disaster risk reduction strategy for epidemics and pandemics?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

Available evidence does not indicate that San Marino has a national disaster risk reduction strategy for pandemics or other health-related contingencies. San Marino does not have a stand-alone plan addressing pandemic disease emergencies aside from influenza, and its influenza plan addresses risks reactively rather than proactively. [1] The country's Civil Protection Service states that it does engage in risk reduction as part of its mission, but it does not make mention of health emergencies, which are in any case only tangential to the main risk factors considered--seismic, fire and hydrogeological risks. [2]

While the latest national health plan (2015-2017) contemplates defining a plan for health emergencies that permits rapid responses, and its Pillar 3 mandates the reduction of factors of disease and mortality risk in the population, it does not provide an actual strategy for reducing the nation's vulnerability to public health emergencies and related threats. [3]

Finally, a review of legislation adopted to address the Covid-19 coronavirus epidemic provides no evidence that a new overarching policy on national disaster risk reduction has been devised as of yet.[4]

[1] Republic of San Marino. 2009. "PLAN FOR PANDEMIC INFLUENZA IN THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO (PIANO PER LA PANDEMIA INFLUENZALE NELLA REPUBBLICA DI SAN MARINO)". [www.sanita.sm/on-line/home/documento2001246.html] Accessed August 2020

[2] Republic of San Marino. Web Portal. Civil Protection Service. "Prevention and Protection Service (Servizio Prevenzione e

Protezione)". [https://www.gov.sm/articoli/Protezione-Civile/Aree-tematiche/Servizio-Prevenzione-e-Protezione.html]
Accessed August 2020

[3] Republic of San Marino. STATE SECRETARIAT FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY, FAMILY, PREVENTION AND ECONOMIC PROGRAMMING. (SEGRETERIA DI STATO PER LA SANITÀ E SICUREZZA SOCIALE, FAMIGLIA, PREVIDENZA E PROGRAMMAZIONE ECONOMICA). 2015. "HEALTH AND SOCIAL HEALTH PLAN OF THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO 2015-2017 (PIANO SANITARIO E SOCIOSANITARIO DELLA REPUBBLICA DI SAN MARINO 2015-2017)". [https://www.consigliograndeegenerale.sm/on-line/home/streaming-video-consiglio/documento17074164.html.] Accessed August 2020

[4] Republic of San Marino. Institute of Social Security (ISS). "Law decrees for COVID-19 epidemic health emergency (Decreto Legge per Emergenza sanitaria epidemia da COVID-19)." [http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/aggiornamenti-coronavirus/articolo49013968.html] Accessed August 2020

5.2 CROSS-BORDER AGREEMENTS ON PUBLIC HEALTH AND ANIMAL HEALTH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

5.2.1 Cross-border agreements

5.2.1a

Does the country have cross-border agreements, protocols, or MOUs with neighboring countries, or as part of a regional group, with regards to public health emergencies?

Yes = 2, Yes, but there is evidence of gaps in implementation = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

San Marino does not have cross-border agreements, protocols or memorandums of understanding with neighbouring countries, or as part of a regional group, with regards to public health emergencies. As per the national health plan (2015-2017) of the State Secretariat for Health and Social Security, San Marino has accords on health issues with the World Health Organization (WHO), the Council of Europe, the European Union and Italian organizations. [1] But available evidence does not indicate the existence of a stand-alone accord specific to human health emergencies. For example, San Marino's Technical Cooperation Agreement with the WHO, signed in August 2012, was made in the context of the WHO's Strategic Platform for Small Countries" and allows San Marino to receive direct technical assistance from the WHO European Office for Health and Development investments, to help the country implement the "Health 2020" agenda. The agreement does not focus on health emergencies. [2]

Similarly, a 2012 cooperation agreement with Italy has public health and infectious and chronic diseases as an area of cooperation, but does not mention health emergencies. [3] A 2015 accord with the national Department of Civil Protection of Italy, mentions only an "exchange of experts (scambio di esperti)" as an area of cooperation, and a commitment to define procedure for mutual assistance in case of natural or manmade disasters. [4] Finally, the protocol signed with Italy in March 2020 on mutual cooperation on addressing the Covid-19 coronavirus outbreak is an ad hoc response to a specific crisis and does not constitute an agreement on a long-term policy. [5]

[1] Republic of San Marino. STATE SECRETARIAT FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY, FAMILY, PREVENTION AND ECONOMIC PROGRAMMING. (SEGRETERIA DI STATO PER LA SANITÀ E SICUREZZA SOCIALE, FAMIGLIA, PREVIDENZA E PROGRAMMAZIONE ECONOMICA). 2015. "HEALTH AND SOCIAL HEALTH PLAN OF THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO 2015-2017 (PIANO SANITARIO E SOCIOSANITARIO DELLA REPUBBLICA DI SAN MARINO 2015-2017)". [https://www.consigliograndeegenerale.sm/on-line/home/streaming-video-consiglio/documento17074164.html.] Accessed August 2020

[2] Republic of San Marino. STATE SECRETARIAT FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY, FAMILY, PREVENTION AND ECONOMIC PROGRAMMING. (SEGRETERIA DI STATO PER LA SANITÀ E SICUREZZA SOCIALE, FAMIGLIA, PREVIDENZA E PROGRAMMAZIONE

ECONOMICA). "International Relations (Rapporti Internazionali)". [<http://www.sanita.sm/on-line/home/authority-sanitaria/rapporti-internazionali.html> Accessed August 2020

[3] Ministry of Health of Italy. 2017. "International Relations (Rapporti Internazionali): "Bilateral agreements Italy - San Marino (Accordi bilaterali Italia - San Marino)".

[<http://www.salute.gov.it/portale/rapportiInternazionali/dettaglioAccordiRapportiInternazionali.jsp?lingua=italiano&id=3024&area=rapporti&menu=vuoto>] Accessed August 2020

[4] Republic of San Marino. Web portal. July 29 2015. "Memorandum of understanding on civil protection cooperation between Italy and San Marino (Protocollo d'intesa sulla cooperazione nella protezione civile tra Italia e San Marino)."

[<http://www.sanmarino.sm/on-line/home/archivio-news/articolo44008514.html>] Accessed August 2020

[5] Republic of Italy. Ministry of Health. Bilateral agreements Italy - San Marino. March 26 2020. "PROTOCOL OF UNDERSTANDING OF MUTUAL COLLABORATION between the Ministry of Health of the Italian Republic and the Secretariat of State for Health and Social Security of the Republic of San Marino (PROTOCOLLO D'INTESA DI MUTUA COLLABORAZIONE tra il Ministero della Salute della Repubblica Italiana e la Segreteria di Stato per la Sanità e la Sicurezza Sociale della Repubblica di San Marino)." [http://www.salute.gov.it/imgs/C_17_pagineAree_3024_4_file.pdf] Accessed August 2020

5.2.1b

Does the country have cross-border agreements, protocols, or MOUs with neighboring countries, or as part of a regional group, with regards to animal health emergencies?

Yes = 2, Yes, but there is evidence of gaps in implementation = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

San Marino has cross-border agreements, protocols or MOUs with neighbouring countries, or as part of a regional group, with regards to animal health, but there is insufficient evidence that these agreements cover animal health emergencies. Apart from other agreements related to cross-border transport of animal food products, San Marino has specific agreements with the European Union to cooperate on outbreaks of animal disease. [1, 2]

The basic law in this regard is Decision N. 1/94 of June 28 1994 between the European Community and San Marino (94/598/CE) on cooperation on veterinary matters. The law lists numerous measures on trade, control and notification relating to animal health, mandating the country to adopt them and stipulating that San Marino use the arrangements for notification of animal diseases implemented in Italy by the local veterinary services. [3] The law also covers zoonoses, obliging San Marino to adopt Council Directive 92/117/EEC of 17 December 1992 on measures for protection against specified zoonoses and zoonotic agents in order to prevent outbreaks of food-borne infections.

With reference to this founding law, other measures have been adopted, such as three 1996 laws providing more detail on the control of avian influenza and Newcastle disease, and on procedures for notification of animal diseases from San Marino to the EC (now succeeded by the EU). [1] These laws are applied by the Prevention Department of the national Institute of Social Security (ISS), which is in charge of animal health, carrying out a wide range of activities including surveillance and certification of the cross-border movements of animals. [4] It should also be noted that San Marino's Civil Protection Service is not directly charged with addressing such a type of emergency. [5]

Finally, the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) provides evidence, through its WAHIS Interface, that San Marino notifies it of incidences of animal disease. [6]

[1] Republic of San Marino. Institute of Social Security (ISS). "Animal Health REGULATIONS (Sanità Animale NORMATIVA)". [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/dipartimento-prevenzione/sanita-pubblica/sanita-veterinaria-e-igiene-alimentare/sanita-animale/sanita-animale-normativa.html>] Accessed August 2020

[2] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat of Foreign Affairs. "International Treaties - Bilateral Conventions: Bilateral accords with Italy (Trattati Internazionali - Convenzioni Bilaterali: Accordi bilaterali con l'Italia)". [<http://www.esteri.sm/on-line/home/affari-esteri/trattati-internazionali/convenzioni-bilaterali/accordi-bilaterali-con-litalia.html>] Accessed August 2020

[3] European Commission. September 13 1994. "DECISION No 1 /94 OF THE EC-SAN MARINO COOPERATION COMMITTEE of 28 June 1994 on Community veterinary regulations to be adopted by the Republic of San Marino (94/59 8/EC)". Official Journal of the European Communities No. L 238/25. [[https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:21994D0913\(01\)&from=EN](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:21994D0913(01)&from=EN)] Accessed August 2020

[4] Republic of San Marino. Institute of Social Security (ISS). "Animal Health ACTIVITIES (SANITA' ANIMALE ATTIVITA')". [<http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/dipartimento-prevenzione/sanita-pubblica/sanita-veterinaria-e-igiene-alimentare/sanita-animale.html>] Accessed August 2020

[5] Republic of San Marino. Department of Territory and Environment. Civil Protection Service (Servizio Protezione Civile). Webpage. [<http://www.dipartimentoterritorio.pa.sm/node/7>] Accessed August 2020

[6] OIE: WAHIS Interface. "Annual Animal Health Report: Country: San Marino". [https://www.oie.int/wahis_2/public/wahid.php/Reviewreport/semestrial/review?year=2019&semester=1&wild=0&country=SMR&this_country_code=SMR&detailed=1] Accessed August 2020

5.3 INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS

5.3.1 Participation in international agreements

5.3.1a

Does the county have signatory and ratification (or same legal effect) status to the Biological Weapons Convention?

Signed and ratified (or action having the same legal effect) = 2, Signed = 1, Non-compliant or not a member = 0

Current Year Score: 2

2021

Biological Weapons Convention

5.3.1b

Has the country submitted confidence building measures for the Biological Weapons Convention in the past three years?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

Biological Weapons Convention

5.3.1c

Has the state provided the required United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1540 report to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (1540 Committee)?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2021

Biological Weapons Convention

5.3.1d

Extent of United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1540 implementation related to legal frameworks and enforcement for countering biological weapons:

Very good (60+ points) = 4, Good (45–59 points) = 3, Moderate (30–44 points) = 2, Weak (15–29 points) = 1, Very weak (0–14 points) or no matrix exists/country is not party to the BWC = 0

Current Year Score: 4

2021

Biological Weapons Convention

5.3.2 Voluntary memberships

5.3.2a

Does the country meet at least 2 of the following criteria?

- Membership in Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA)
- Membership in the Alliance for Country Assessments for Global Health Security and IHR Implementation (JEE Alliance)
- Membership in the Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction (GP)
- Membership in the Australia Group (AG)
- Membership in the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI)

Needs to meet at least two of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure. , Yes for five = 1 , Yes for four = 1 , Yes for three = 1 , Yes for two = 1 , Yes for one = 0 , No for all = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

Global Health Security Agenda; JE Alliance; Global Partnership; Australia Group; PSI

5.4 JOINT EXTERNAL EVALUATION (JEE) AND PERFORMANCE OF VETERINARY SERVICES PATHWAY (PVS)

5.4.1 Completion and publication of a Joint External Evaluation (JEE) assessment and gap analysis

5.4.1a

Has the country completed a Joint External Evaluation (JEE) or precursor external evaluation (e.g., GHSA pilot external assessment) and published a full public report in the last five years?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

WHO Strategic Partnership for IHR and Health Security (SPH); Global Health Security Agenda

5.4.1b

Has the country completed and published, within the last five years, either a National Action Plan for Health Security (NAPHS) to address gaps identified through the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) assessment or a national GHSA roadmap that sets milestones for achieving each of the GHSA targets?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

WHO Strategic Partnership for IHR and Health Security (SPH); Global Health Security Agenda

5.4.2 Completion and publication of a Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) assessment and gap analysis

5.4.2a

Has the country completed and published a Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) assessment in the last five years?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

OIE PVS assessments

5.4.2b

Has the country completed and published a Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) gap analysis in the last five years?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

OIE PVS assessments

5.5 FINANCING

5.5.1 National financing for epidemic preparedness

5.5.1a

Is there evidence that the country has allocated national funds to improve capacity to address epidemic threats within the past three years?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

Available evidence does not indicate that San Marino has allocated national funds to improve capacity to address future epidemic threats within the past three years. The government's official annual economic planning documents for 2017, 2018 and 2019, which list and describe its priority objectives for allocating funds, discuss public health in detail but make no mention of allocating funds to address epidemic threats. [1]

Likewise, no evidence of such objectives is found in the documents of the State Secretariat for Health and the Institute of Social Security (ISS); San Marino's latest national health and social health plan (2015-2017) discusses spending and financing but not in the context of improving the country's own capacity to address epidemics, and the ISS's description of its current planning policy likewise does not address this issue. [2, 3] The Department of Territory and Environment, in charge of the country's agriculture, also makes no mention of addressing such a policy. [4]

[1] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Finance and Budget. Thematic Areas. "Economic Program (Programma Economico)." [<http://www.finanze.sm/on-line/home/aree-tematiche/finanza-pubblica/programma-economico.html>] Accessed August 2020

[2] Republic of San Marino. STATE SECRETARIAT FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY, FAMILY, PREVENTION AND ECONOMIC PROGRAMMING. (SEGRETERIA DI STATO PER LA SANITÀ E SICUREZZA SOCIALE, FAMIGLIA, PREVIDENZA E PROGRAMMAZIONE ECONOMICA). 2015. "HEALTH AND SOCIAL HEALTH PLAN OF THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO 2015-2017 (PIANO SANITARIO E SOCIO SANITARIO DELLA REPUBBLICA DI SAN MARINO 2015-2017)". [<https://www.consigliograndeegenerale.sm/on-line/home/streaming-video-consiglio/documento17074164.html>.] Accessed August 2020

[3] Republic of San Marino. INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL SECURITY (ISTITUTO PER LA SICUREZZA SOCIALE). 8 March 2017. "The San Marino healthcare and social health system: Part 2 - Reorganization of the ISS and Planning and planning documents (Parte 2 - Riorganizzazione dell'ISS e documenti di Pianificazione e programmazione)." [www.interni.segreteria.sm/on-line/home/documento25091358.html] Accessed August 2020

[4] Republic of San Marino. Territory and Environment Department (Dipartimento Territorio e Ambiente). [<http://www.dipartimentoterritorio.pa.sm/>] Accessed August 2020

5.5.2 Financing under Joint External Evaluation (JEE) and Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) reports and gap analyses

5.5.2a

Does the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) report, National Action Plan for Health Security (NAPHS), and/or national GHSA roadmap allocate or describe specific funding from the national budget (covering a time-period either in the future or within the past five years) to address the identified gaps?

Yes = 1 , No/country has not conducted a JEE = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

WHO Strategic Partnership for IHR and Health Security (SPH); Global Health Security Agenda

5.5.2b

Does the Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) gap analysis and/or PVS assessment allocate or describe specific funding from the national budget (covering a time-period either in the future or within the past five years) to address the identified gaps?

Yes = 1 , No/country has not conducted a PVS = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

OIE PVS assessments

5.5.3 Financing for emergency response

5.5.3a

Is there a publicly identified special emergency public financing mechanism and funds which the country can access in the face of a public health emergency (such as through a dedicated national reserve fund, an established agreement with the World Bank pandemic financing facility/other multilateral emergency funding mechanism, or other pathway identified through a public health or state of emergency act)?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

Available evidence does not indicate the existence of a publicly identified special emergency public financing mechanism and funds in San Marino which the country can access in the face of a public health emergency. As evidenced by key documents on its current health system and latest national health plan (2015-2017), San Marino seeks to reinforce its capacity to respond to public health emergencies, in particular in line with the dictates of the European Union's Health 2020 framework. [1, 2] However, these policy documents do not indicate that a reserve fund has been set aside to access in case of an emergency. A Health Emergencies Coordination Group was set up at the ISS in 2014 to coordinate all functions relating to public health emergencies, but its description makes no mention of drawing upon special reserve funds during such an event. [3]

For at least the past three years, the government's official annual economic planning documents, which list and describe its priority objectives for allocating funds in the national budget, discuss public health in detail but make no mention of allocating funds to a special vehicle in order to address future epidemic threats. [4] San Marino does have a national Redundancy Fund, the Cassa Integrazione Guadagni (C.I.G.), which acts as a temporary monetary support system for workers such as for providing unemployment benefits. The government has decreed the use of the C.I.G. as a benefits support mechanism for workers during the Covid-19 coronavirus pandemic, but this entity does not constitute a dedicated public health emergency fund. [5]

On the international front, San Marino is not listed as an IDA-eligible recipient country, nor is it among the countries receiving Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility (PEF) funds. [6, 7]

[1] Republic of San Marino. STATE SECRETARIAT FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY, FAMILY, PREVENTION AND ECONOMIC PROGRAMMING. (SEGRETERIA DI STATO PER LA SANITÀ E SICUREZZA SOCIALE, FAMIGLIA, PREVIDENZA E PROGRAMMAZIONE ECONOMICA). 2015. "HEALTH AND SOCIAL HEALTH PLAN OF THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO 2015-2017 (PIANO SANITARIO E SOCIOSANITARIO DELLA REPUBBLICA DI SAN MARINO 2015-2017)". [<https://www.consigliograndeegenerale.sm/online/home/streaming-video-consiglio/documento17074164.html>.] Accessed August 2020

[2] Republic of San Marino. INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL SECURITY (ISTITUTO PER LA SICUREZZA SOCIALE). 8 March 2017. "The San Marino healthcare and social health system: Part 2 - Reorganization of the ISS and Planning and planning documents (Parte 2 - Riorganizzazione dell'ISS e documenti di Pianificazione e programmazione)." [www.interni.segreteria.sm/on-line/home/documento25091358.html] Accessed August 2020

[3] Republic of San Marino. Institute of Social Security (ISS). "Health Emergencies Coordination Group (Gruppo coordinamento emergenze sanitarie)." [http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/articolo49014274.html] Accessed August 2020

[4] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Finance and Budget. Thematic Areas. "Economic Program (Programma Economico)." [http://www.finanze.sm/on-line/home/aree-tematiche/finanza-pubblica/programma-economico.html] Accessed August 2020

[5] Republic of San Marino. Grand and General Council. Law, Decree and Regulation Archive. "Decree - Law no. 67 of 3 May 2020 - Interventions in the field of work and pensions to support the economic emergency caused by COVID-19 (Decreto - Legge 3 maggio 2020 n.67 - Interventi in ambito di lavoro e pensioni a supporto dell'emergenza economica causata da COVID-19)." [https://www.consigliograndeegenerale.sm/on-line/home/archivio-leggi-decreti-e-regolamenti/scheda17168335.html] Accessed August 2020

[6] World Bank. International Development Association (IDA). "Borrowing Countries". [https://ida.worldbank.org/about/borrowing-countries] Accessed August 2020

[7] World Bank. Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility (PEF) Country Allocations April 2020.

[http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/140481591710249514/PEF-country-allocations-table.pdf] Accessed August 2020

5.5.4 Accountability for commitments made at the international stage for addressing epidemic threats

5.5.4a

Is there evidence that senior leaders (president or ministers), in the past three years, have made a public commitment either to:

- Support other countries to improve capacity to address epidemic threats by providing financing or support?
- Improve the country's domestic capacity to address epidemic threats by expanding financing or requesting support to improve capacity?

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure., Yes for both = 1, Yes for one = 1, No for both = 0

Current Year Score: 0

Readily available evidence does not indicate that within the past three years, senior leaders in San Marino have made a public commitment either to improve the country's own domestic capacity to address epidemic threats by expanding financing or requesting support, or to provide financing or support for other countries' efforts in this regard. No evidence is found via the documents of the State Secretariat for Health and the Institute of Social Security (ISS). [1, 2, 3] San Marino's latest national health and social health plan (2015-2017) discusses spending and financing but not in the context of improving the country's capacity to address epidemics. [1] The ISS's description of its current planning policy likewise does not address this issue, nor does the country's State Secretariat of Foreign Affairs. [2, 4] Finally, the World Health Organization (WHO) makes no mention of San Marino having made such a commitment. [5]

[1] Republic of San Marino. STATE SECRETARIAT FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY, FAMILY, PREVENTION AND ECONOMIC PROGRAMMING. (SEGRETERIA DI STATO PER LA SANITÀ E SICUREZZA SOCIALE, FAMIGLIA, PREVIDENZA E PROGRAMMAZIONE ECONOMICA). 2015. "HEALTH AND SOCIAL HEALTH PLAN OF THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO 2015-2017 (PIANO SANITARIO E SOCIO-SANITARIO DELLA REPUBBLICA DI SAN MARINO 2015-2017)". [https://www.consigliograndeegenerale.sm/on-line/home/streaming-video-consiglio/documento17074164.html.] Accessed August 2020

[2] Republic of San Marino INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL SECURITY (ISTITUTO PER LA SICUREZZA SOCIALE). 8 March 2017. "The San

Marino healthcare and social health system: Part 2 - Reorganization of the ISS and Planning and planning documents (Parte 2 - Riorganizzazione dell'ISS e documenti di Pianificazione e programmazione)." [www.interni.segreteria.sm/on-line/home/documento25091358.html] August 2020

[3] Republic of San Marino. STATE SECRETARIAT FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY, FAMILY, PREVENTION AND ECONOMIC PROGRAMMING. (SEGRETERIA DI STATO PER LA SANITÀ E SICUREZZA SOCIALE, FAMIGLIA, PREVIDENZA E PROGRAMMAZIONE ECONOMICA). Website. [http://www.sanita.sm/on-line/home/authority-sanitaria.html] August 2020

[4] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat of Foreign Affairs (Segreteria di Stato Affari Esteri). Website. [http://www.esteri.sm/on-line/en/home.html] August 2020

[5] World Health Organization (WHO). Countries. "San Marino". [https://www.who.int/countries/smr/en/] August 2020

5.5.4b

Is there evidence that the country has, in the past three years, either:

- Provided other countries with financing or technical support to improve capacity to address epidemic threats?
- Requested financing or technical support from donors to improve the country's domestic capacity to address epidemic threats?

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure., Yes for both = 1, Yes for one = 1, No for both = 0

Current Year Score: 0

Readily available evidence does not indicate that within the past three years San Marino has provided other countries with financing or technical support to improve capacity to address epidemic threats, or requested financing or technical support from donors to improve the country's domestic capacity to address epidemic threats. No evidence of such requests or initiatives is found in the public documents and announcements of the country's two public health bodies, the State Secretariat for Health (Authority Sanitaria) and the Institute of Social Security (ISS). [1, 2] Similarly, the State Secretariat of Foreign Affairs makes no mention of such actions. [3]

Among international bodies, the World Health Organization (WHO) makes no mention of San Marino having made such public commitments. [4] Similarly, the Georgetown Infectious Disease Atlas (GIDA) Global Health Security Tracker provides no indication that San Marino has within the last three years either received, or funded other countries, with regard to improving capacity to address epidemic threats. [5]

[1] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat for Health and Social Security. "Health Authority (Authority Sanitaria)". [http://www.sanita.sm/on-line/home/authority-sanitaria.html] Accessed August 2020

[2] Republic of San Marino. Institute of Social Security (ISS). [http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home.html] Accessed August 2020

[3] Republic of San Marino. State Secretariat of Foreign Affairs (Segreteria di Stato Affari Esteri). Website. [http://www.esteri.sm/on-line/en/home.html] Accessed August 2020

[4] World Health Organization (WHO). Countries. "San Marino". [https://www.who.int/countries/smr/en/] Accessed August 2020

[5] Georgetown University. 2020. Georgetown Infectious Disease Atlas (GIDA) Global Health Security Tracker. [https://tracking.ghscosting.org/data] Accessed August 2020 and March 2021

5.5.4c

Is there evidence that the country has fulfilled its full contribution to the WHO within the past two years?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2021

Economist Impact analyst qualitative assessment based on official national sources, which vary by country

5.6 COMMITMENT TO SHARING OF GENETIC AND BIOLOGICAL DATA AND SPECIMENS

5.6.1 Commitment to sharing genetic data, clinical specimens, and/or isolated specimens (biological materials) in both emergency and nonemergency research

5.6.1a

Is there a publicly available plan or policy for sharing genetic data, clinical specimens, and/or isolated specimens (biological materials) along with the associated epidemiological data with international organizations and/or other countries that goes beyond influenza?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

Available evidence does not indicate that San Marino has a publicly available plan or policy for sharing genetic data, clinical specimens, and/or isolated specimens (biological materials) along with the associated epidemiological data with international organizations and/or other countries that goes beyond influenza. There is evidence, however, that it shares some epidemiological data beyond influenza data with international bodies such as the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC).

San Marino's latest national health plan (2015-2017) expressly states the need to improve the diagnosis and knowledge of rare diseases, particularly through "encouraging the creation of a database and the connection of San Marino with the international network." [1] But there is no evidence that such a connected database has been created as of yet. Likewise, the Institute of Social Security (ISS)'s 2017 document on its policy planning system proposes a new national health information system but does not elaborate on it or otherwise evidence its existence. [2] The Laboratory of Public Health at the ISS's Department of Prevention makes no mention of liaising with international organizations on epidemiology or the sharing of samples. [3]

The State Secretariat for Health and Social Security (Health Authority) indicates that it does "coordinate reports with technical bodies" such as the World Health Organization (WHO) and the European Medicines Agency, but it is unclear what data is shared, and specific mention of pathogens is not made. The Secretariat also indicates the existence of a health information system but indicates surveillance only on tobacco and childhood obesity. [4] However, the European Center for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) indicates that it does receive data from San Marino on HIV/AIDS. [5]

Finally, the Territory and Environment Department (the agency in charge of the country's agriculture) provides no evidence that it engages in a policy of sharing genetic data and specimens with international organizations and other countries. [6]

[1] Republic of San Marino. STATE SECRETARIAT FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY, FAMILY, PREVENTION AND ECONOMIC PROGRAMMING. (SEGRETERIA DI STATO PER LA SANITÀ E SICUREZZA SOCIALE, FAMIGLIA, PREVIDENZA E PROGRAMMAZIONE ECONOMICA). 2015. "HEALTH AND SOCIAL HEALTH PLAN OF THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO 2015-2017 (PIANO SANITARIO E SOCIOSANITARIO DELLA REPUBBLICA DI SAN MARINO 2015-2017)". [<https://www.consigliograndeegenerale.sm/on-line/home/streaming-video-consiglio/documento17074164.html>.] Accessed August 2020

[2] Republic of San Marino INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL SECURITY (ISTITUTO PER LA SICUREZZA SOCIALE). 8 March 2017. "The San Marino healthcare and social health system: Part 2 - Reorganization of the ISS and Planning and planning documents (Parte 2 - Riorganizzazione dell'ISS e documenti di Pianificazione e programmazione)." [www.interni.segreteria.sm/on-line/home/documento25091358.html] Accessed August 2020

[3] Republic of San Marino. Institute for Social Security (ISS). Department of Prevention (Dipartimento Prevenzione). "Laboratory of Public Health (Laboratorio di Sanità Pubblica)". [http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/dipartimento-prevenzione/sanita-pubblica/laboratorio-di-sanita-pubblica.html] Accessed August 2020

[4] Republic of San Marino. STATE SECRETARIAT FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY, FAMILY, PREVENTION AND ECONOMIC PROGRAMMING. (SEGRETERIA DI STATO PER LA SANITÀ E SICUREZZA SOCIALE, FAMIGLIA, PREVIDENZA E PROGRAMMAZIONE ECONOMICA). Website. [http://www.sanita.sm/on-line/home/authority-sanitaria.html] Accessed August 2020

[5] European Center for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC). 2018. "European Network for HIV/AIDS Surveillance About the network". [https://ecdc.europa.eu/en/about-us/partnerships-and-networks/disease-and-laboratory-networks/european-network-hiv-aids-1] Accessed August 2020

[6] Republic of San Marino. Territory and Environment Department (Dipartimento Territorio e Ambiente). [http://www.dipartimentoterritorio.pa.sm/] Accessed September 2020

5.6.1b

Is there public evidence that the country has not shared samples in accordance with the Pandemic Influenza Preparedness (PIP) framework in the past two years?

Yes = 0, No = 1

Current Year Score: 1

There is no public evidence either from news media or from international agencies such as the World Health Organization that indicate that San Marino has not shared influenza samples in accordance with the PIP framework in the past two years. [1, 2] The country's national influenza plan, published in 2009, states that it is implemented according to the directions of the WHO and its International Health Regulations (IHR) of 2005. In regard to communicating on influenza pandemics, the plan aims to develop synergies with international organizations such as the WHO and OIE and other bodies responsible for this purpose. Otherwise, it says nothing about sharing virus samples with such entities.[3]

[1] World Health Organization (WHO) Influenza Virus Traceability Mechanism. 2020. [https://extranet.who.int/ivtm/Default.aspx] Accessed August 2020

[2] World Health Organization (WHO). 2018. "Pandemic Influenza Preparedness Framework ("PIP Framework") Advisory Group Annual Report to the Director-General Under PIP Framework Section 7.2.5". [https://www.who.int/influenza/pip/advisory_group/PIPAG-2018AnnualReport.pdf?ua=1] Accessed August 2020

[3] Republic of San Marino. 2009. "PLAN FOR PANDEMIC INFLUENZA IN THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO (PIANO PER LA PANDEMIA INFLUENZALE NELLA REPUBBLICA DI SAN MARINO)". [www.sanita.sm/on-line/home/documento2001246.html] Accessed August 2020

5.6.1c

Is there public evidence that the country has not shared pandemic pathogen samples during an outbreak in the past two years?

Yes = 0, No = 1

Current Year Score: 1

There is no public evidence either from news media or from international agencies such as the WHO that indicate that San Marino has not shared pandemic pathogen samples other than influenza during an outbreak in the past two years. [1, 2, 3] Similarly, there is no public evidence that the country has not shared samples related to the outbreak of the Covid-19 novel coronavirus on the national territory. [4]

[1] World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). (WAHIS Interface). "San Marino: exceptional epidemiological events". [https://www.oie.int/wahis_2/public/wahid.php/Countryinformation/Countryreports] Accessed August 2020

[2] World Health Organization (WHO). "Emergencies preparedness, response: San Marino". [http://www.who.int/csr/don/archive/country/smr/en/] Accessed August 2020

[3] European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) "Tools". [https://ecdc.europa.eu/en/tools] Accessed August 2020

[4] Republic of San Marino. Institute for Social Security (ISS). "Coronavirus updates (Aggiornamenti Coronavirus)". [http://www.iss.sm/on-line/home/artCataggiornamenti-coronavirus.49004093.1.20.1.html] Accessed August 2020

Category 6: Overall risk environment and vulnerability to biological threats

6.1 POLITICAL AND SECURITY RISK

6.1.1 Government effectiveness

6.1.1a

Policy formation (Economist Intelligence score; 0-4, where 4=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 4

2020

Economist Intelligence

6.1.1b

Quality of bureaucracy (Economist Intelligence score; 0-4, where 4=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 4

2020

Economist Intelligence

6.1.1c

Excessive bureaucracy/red tape (Economist Intelligence score; 0-4, where 4=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 4

2020

Economist Intelligence

6.1.1d

Vested interests/cronyism (Economist Intelligence score; 0-4, where 4=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 4

2020

Economist Intelligence

6.1.1e

Country score on Corruption Perception Index (0-100, where 100=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 67.31

2020

Transparency International

6.1.1f

Accountability of public officials (Economist Intelligence score; 0-4, where 4=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 4

2020

Economist Intelligence

6.1.1g

Human rights risk (Economist Intelligence score; 0-4, where 4=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 4

2020

Economist Intelligence

6.1.2 Orderly transfers of power

6.1.2a

How clear, established, and accepted are constitutional mechanisms for the orderly transfer of power from one government to another?

Very clear, established and accepted = 4, Clear, established and accepted = 3, One of the three criteria (clear, established, accepted) is missing = 2, Two of the three criteria (clear, established, accepted) are missing = 1, Not clear, not established, not accepted = 0

Current Year Score: 4

2021

Economist Intelligence

6.1.3 Risk of social unrest

6.1.3a

What is the risk of disruptive social unrest?

Very low: Social unrest is very unlikely = 4, Low: There is some prospect of social unrest, but disruption would be very limited = 3, Moderate: There is a considerable chance of social unrest, but disruption would be limited = 2, High: Major social unrest is likely, and would cause considerable disruption = 1, Very high: Large-scale social unrest on such a level as to seriously challenge government control of the country is very likely = 0

Current Year Score: 4

2021

Economist Intelligence

6.1.4 Illicit activities by non-state actors

6.1.4a

How likely is it that domestic or foreign terrorists will attack with a frequency or severity that causes substantial disruption?

No threat = 4, Low threat = 3, Moderate threat = 2, High threat = 1, Very high threat = 0

Current Year Score: 4

2021

Economist Intelligence

6.1.4b

What is the level of illicit arms flows within the country?

4 = Very high, 3 = High, 2 = Moderate, 1 = Low, 0 = Very low

Current Year Score: 1

2020

UN Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

6.1.4c

How high is the risk of organized criminal activity to the government or businesses in the country?

Very low = 4, Low = 3, Moderate = 2, High = 1, Very high = 0

Current Year Score: 4

2021

Economist Intelligence

6.1.5 Armed conflict

6.1.5a

Is this country presently subject to an armed conflict, or is there at least a moderate risk of such conflict in the future?

No armed conflict exists = 4, Yes; sporadic conflict = 3, Yes; incursional conflict = 2, Yes, low-level insurgency = 1, Yes; territorial conflict = 0

Current Year Score: 4

2021

Economist Intelligence

6.1.6 Government territorial control

6.1.6a

Does the government's authority extend over the full territory of the country?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2021

Economist Intelligence

6.1.7 International tensions

6.1.7a

Is there a threat that international disputes/tensions could have a negative effect?

No threat = 4, Low threat = 3, Moderate threat = 2, High threat = 1, Very high threat = 0

Current Year Score: 4

2021

Economist Intelligence

6.2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESILIENCE

6.2.1 Literacy

6.2.1a

Adult literacy rate, population 15+ years, both sexes (%)

Input number

Current Year Score: 99.92

2018

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO);
The Economist Intelligence Unit

6.2.2 Gender equality

6.2.2a

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Gender Inequality Index score

Input number

Current Year Score: 0.72

2018

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); The Economist Intelligence Unit

6.2.3 Social inclusion

6.2.3a

Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (% of population)

Input number

Current Year Score: 0.24

2008-2018

World Bank; Economist Impact

6.2.3b

Share of employment in the informal sector

Greater than 50% = 2, Between 25-50% = 1, Less than 25% = 0

Current Year Score: 0

Available evidence does not indicate that in San Marino the share of employment in the informal sector is more than 25%. An internet search of this topic in Italian and English turns up no information, and the national statistics agency does not track this metric. [1] The agency shows 19,852 persons employed in firms, 1,672 self-employed and 1,186 unemployed at the end of June 2020 (22,710 persons in total), compared with a total resident population (including children and the elderly) of 33,615 persons at this time. Although the agency does not provide a breakdown of the population by age, it can be inferred with confidence that the total working-age population in the country does not exceed by 25% the number of persons in the labor force.

Finally, it should be noted that the International Labour Organization's ILOSTAT database has no data on this indicator for San Marino for the years 1960 through 2018. [4]

[1] Republic of San Marino. Office of Economic Planning, Data Processing and Statistics. 2020. "Employment and Unemployment." [https://www.statistica.sm/on-line/en/home/statistics/employment-and-unemployment.html] Accessed August 2020

[2] Republic of San Marino. Office of Economic Planning, Data Processing and Statistics. 2020. "Labour force." [https://www.statistica.sm/contents/instance15/files/document/14118489tav_forze_di_lav.pdf] Accessed August 2020

[3] Republic of San Marino. Office of Economic Planning, Data Processing and Statistics. 2020. "Demografic [sic] balance (movement of the resident population)." Accessed August 2020 [https://www.statistica.sm/contents/instance15/files/document/14118497pop_bilancio_dem.pdf] Accessed August 2020

[4] The World Bank. International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT database. June 21, 2020. "Informal employment (% of total non-agricultural employment) - San Marino." [https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.ISV.IFRM.ZS?locations=SM] Accessed August 2020

6.2.3c

Coverage of social insurance programs (% of population)

Scored in quartiles (0-3, where 3=best)

Current Year Score: 3

2016, or latest available

World Bank; Economist Impact calculations

6.2.4 Public confidence in government

6.2.4a

Level of confidence in public institutions

Input number

Current Year Score: 1

2021

Economist Intelligence Democracy Index

6.2.5 Local media and reporting

6.2.5a

Is media coverage robust? Is there open and free discussion of public issues, with a reasonable diversity of opinions?

Input number

Current Year Score: 1

2021

Economist Intelligence Democracy Index

6.2.6 Inequality

6.2.6a

Gini coefficient

Scored 0-1, where 0=best

Current Year Score: -

Latest available.

World Bank; Economist Impact calculations

6.3 INFRASTRUCTURE ADEQUACY

6.3.1 Adequacy of road network

6.3.1a

What is the risk that the road network will prove inadequate to meet needs?

Very low = 4, Low = 3, Moderate = 2, High = 1, Very high = 0

Current Year Score: 4

2021

Economist Intelligence

6.3.2 Adequacy of airports

6.3.2a

What is the risk that air transport will prove inadequate to meet needs?

Very low = 4, Low = 3, Moderate = 2, High = 1, Very high = 0

Current Year Score: 4

2021

Economist Intelligence

6.3.3 Adequacy of power network

6.3.3a

What is the risk that power shortages could be disruptive?

Very low = 4, Low = 3, Moderate = 2, High = 1, Very high = 0

Current Year Score: 3

2021

Economist Intelligence

6.4 ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS

6.4.1 Urbanization

6.4.1a

Urban population (% of total population)

Input number

Current Year Score: 97.37

2019

World Bank

6.4.2 Land use

6.4.2a

Percentage point change in forest area between 2006–2016

Input number

Current Year Score: 0

2008-2018

World Bank; Economist Impact

6.4.3 Natural disaster risk

6.4.3a

What is the risk that the economy will suffer a major disruption owing to a natural disaster?

Very low = 4, Low = 3, Moderate = 2, High = 1, Very high = 0

Current Year Score: 4

2021

Economist Intelligence

6.5 PUBLIC HEALTH VULNERABILITIES

6.5.1 Access to quality healthcare

6.5.1a

Total life expectancy (years)

Input number

Current Year Score: 83.4

2018

United Nations; World Bank, UNICEF; Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME); Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)
World Factbook

6.5.1b

Age-standardized NCD mortality rate (per 100 000 population)

Input number

Current Year Score: 466.85

2019

WHO

6.5.1c

Population ages 65 and above (% of total population)

Input number

Current Year Score: 20.7

2019

World Bank

6.5.1d

Prevalence of current tobacco use (% of adults)

Input number

Current Year Score: 27.43

2018

World Bank

6.5.1e

Prevalence of obesity among adults

Input number

Current Year Score: -

2016

WHO

6.5.2 Access to potable water and sanitation

6.5.2a

Percentage of homes with access to at least basic water infrastructure

Input number

Current Year Score: 99

2017

UNICEF; Economist Impact

6.5.2b

Percentage of homes with access to at least basic sanitation facilities

Input number

Current Year Score: 99

2017

UNICEF; Economist Impact

6.5.3 Public healthcare spending levels per capita

6.5.3a

Domestic general government health expenditure per capita, PPP (current international \$)

Input number

Current Year Score: 3642.66

2018

WHO Global Health Expenditure database

6.5.4 Trust in medical and health advice

6.5.4a

Trust medical and health advice from the government

Share of population that trust medical and health advice from the government , More than 80% = 2, Between 60-80%, or no data available = 1, Less than 60% = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2018

Wellcome Trust Global Monitor 2018

6.5.4b

Trust medical and health advice from medical workers

Share of population that trust medical and health advice from health professionals , More than 80% = 2, Between 60-80%, or no data available = 1, Less than 60% = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2018

Wellcome Trust Global Monitor 2018