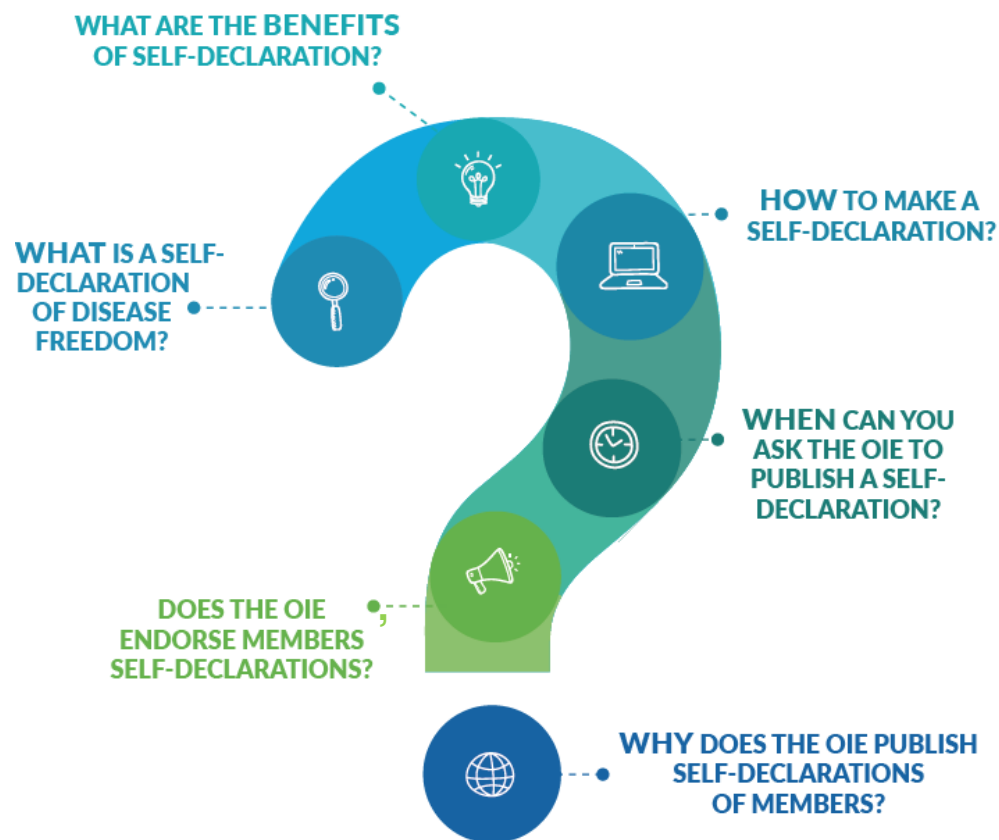

OIE#86SG

PARIS - 20•25 MAI MAY MAYO 2018

Self-declarations:

To give visibility to your disease freedom,
be aware of the new procedures



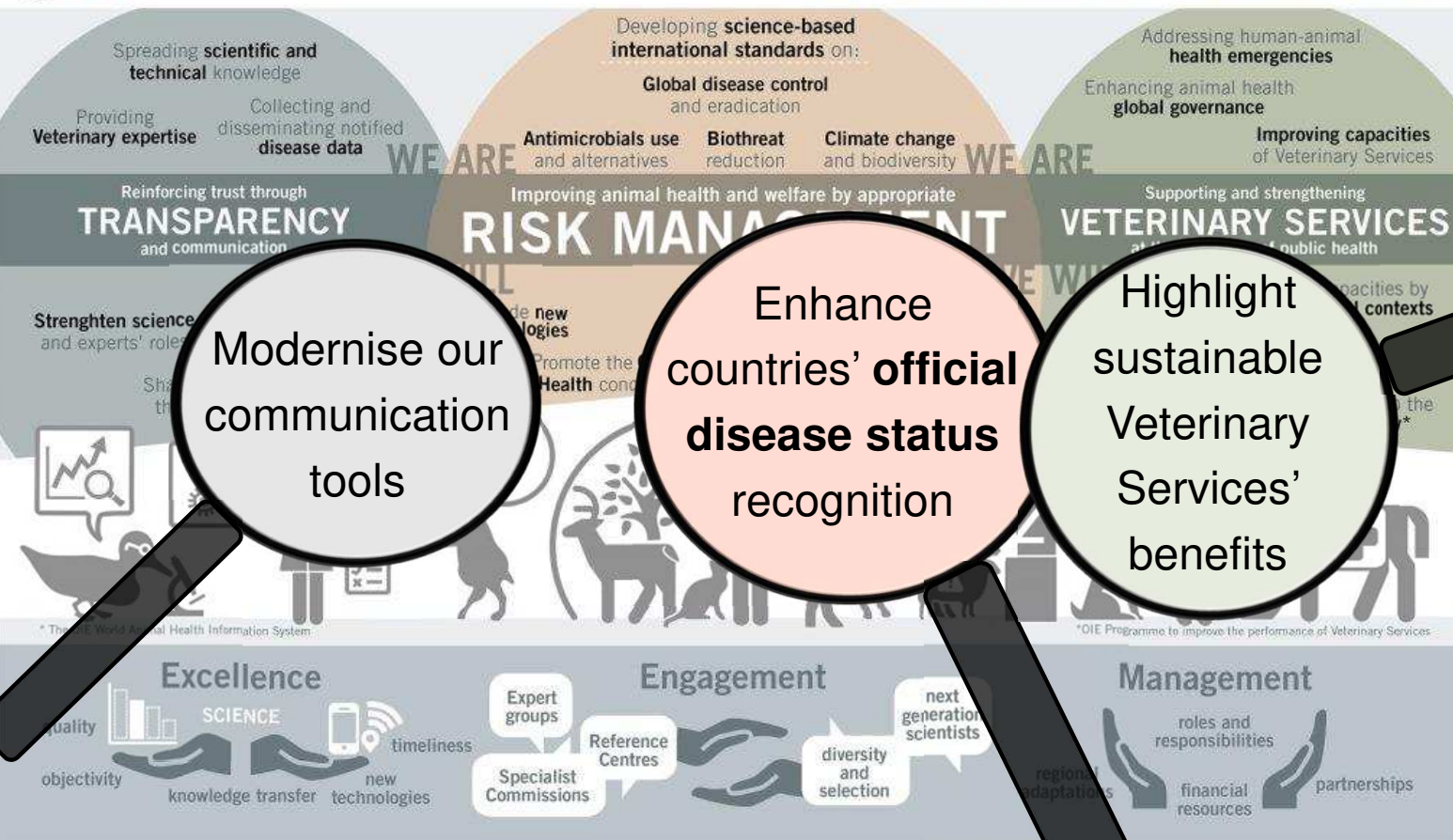
Laure Weber-Vintzel
Head of OIE Status Department

OIE
#86
SG

The OIE sixth Strategic Plan translated in a roadmap

We work to protect the health and welfare of animals globally, leading to economic prosperity as well as social and environmental well-being of populations

6TH STRATEGIC PLAN 2016-2020



2017

SOPs for the official recognition of disease status

2018

SOPs for the self-declaration of disease freedom

Free from disease



OFFICIAL DISEASE STATUS RECOGNITION



SELF-DECLARATION PUBLICATION

ANY OTHER DISEASE OF
TERRESTRIAL AND AQUATIC
ANIMALS

- SCIENCE BASED AND ROBUST ASSESSMENT
- LIST OF OFFICIALLY FREE MEMBERS ADOPTED BY THE WORLD ASSEMBLY
- ANNUAL RECONFIRMATION PROCEDURE

- DOCUMENTED STATEMENT
- UNDER THE RESPONSIBILITY OF OIE MEMBER
- OIE MEMBER CLAIMS FREEDOM
- OIE PUBLISHES THE COUNTRY'S CLAIM

New standard operating procedures for self-declaration

Self-declare disease freedom in a country, a zone or a compartment

OIE Review

Administrative and technical analyses

Timely publication

Compliance with the
*Terrestrial and Aquatic
Animal Health Codes*

Dedicated web page on the OIE web site:
oie.int/self-declaration

Standardised process, increased transparency

Set clear
responsibilities

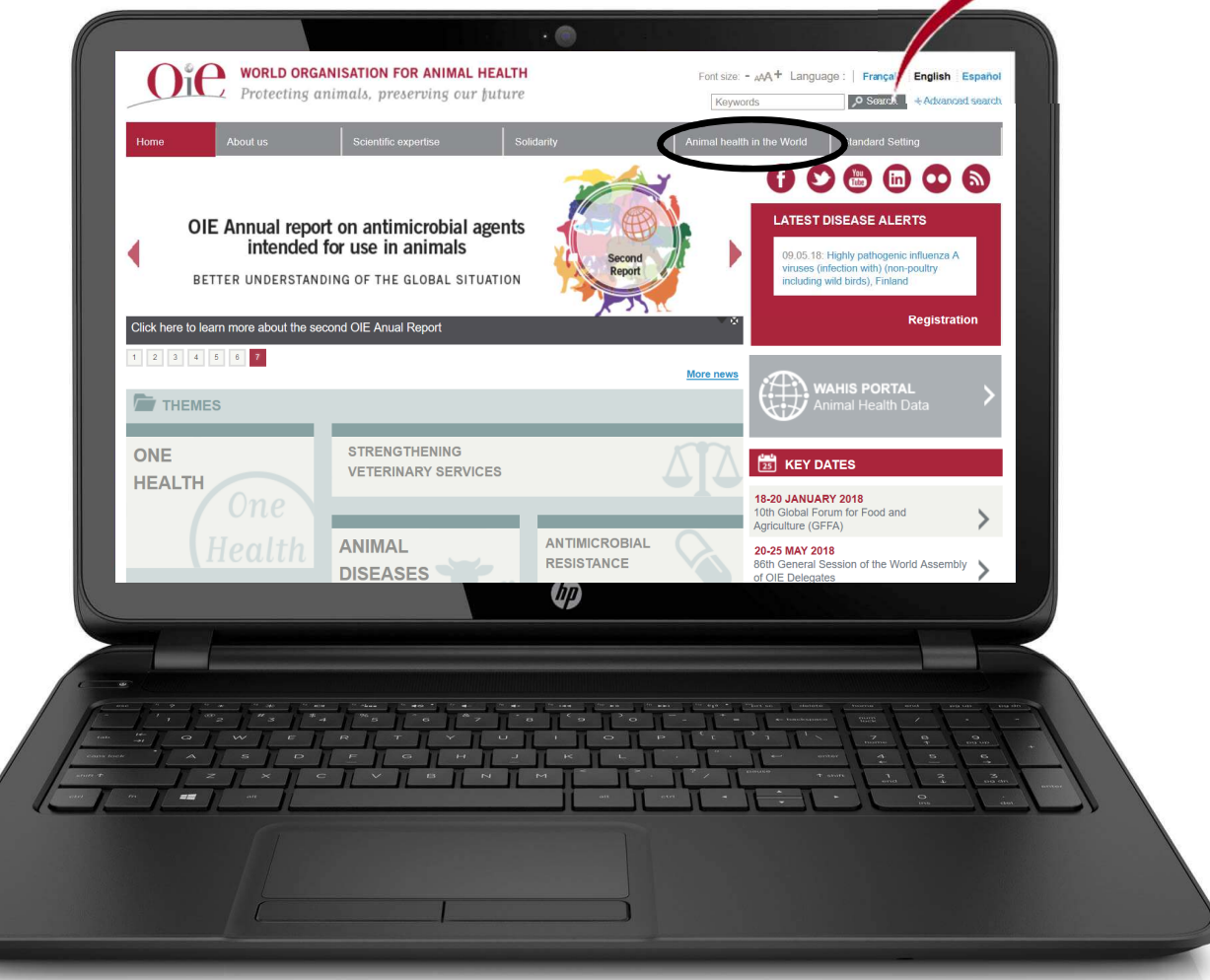
Communication &
visibility

One email address:
[self-
declaration@oie.int](mailto:self-declaration@oie.int)

Consistency
with WAHIS

The OIE does not publish self-declarations for AHS, BSE CBPP, CSF, FMD and PPR.

Dedicated webpage on the OIE website



Animal health in the World

OIE-Listed diseases 2018

Overview

Disease Information Summaries

Technical disease cards

The World Animal Health Information System

Disease alerts

Data before 2005 (Handistatus)

Simulation Exercises

National Disease Contingency Plans

Data after 2004 (WAHIS Interface)

Active Search

Info list & RSS

WAHIS-Wild Interface

World Animal Health

The WAHIS+ project

Official disease status

Official recognition policy and procedures

CBPP

Peste des petits ruminants

FMD

Rinderpest

BSE

African horse sickness

Classical Swine Fever

Self-declared disease status

Avian Influenza Portal

FMD Portal

BSE Portal

BSE situation in the world and annual incidence rate

Rabies Portal

PPR Portal

Dedicated webpage: oie.int/self-declaration

DISCLAIMER:
responsibility lies
solely with the
Delegate

Self-declaration

Introduction Reference to the OIE Codes

DISCLAIMER

The OIE, after performing an administrative and technical assessment of the disease-free status of a country, a zone or a compartment, and operating procedures for self-declarations, reserves the right to publish or not the self-declaration on its website. There shall be no right of appeal from this decision nor any recourse of any kind.

The publication by the OIE of a self-declaration on its website does not reflect the official opinion of the OIE.

Responsibility for the information contained in a self-declaration lies entirely with the OIE Delegate of the Member concerned.

Neither the OIE nor any person acting on its behalf may be held responsible for:

- any errors, inaccuracies or omissions in the content of a self-declaration;
- the use which may be made of the information contained in a self-declaration;
- any direct or indirect consequences of any nature arising from or relating to the use of the information contained in a self-declaration.



List of recently
published
self-declarations

In accordance with the provisions of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code) or the Aquatic Animal Health Code (Aquatic Code), OIE Members may wish to self-declare the freedom of their country, zone or compartment from a disease. A Member wishing to publish its self-declaration for disease-freedom, should provide the relevant documented evidence of compliance with the provisions of the relevant chapters of the Codes.

Publications of self-declaration of disease freedom are handled in an objective and transparent manner, governed by the Standard Operating Procedure here below.

[Download the Standard Operating Procedure](#)

List of self-declarations

| Country | From | To | Self-declared freedom from | Country/ zone / compartment | Status (Link to WAHIS) |
|----------------|------------|----|---|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| Burkina Faso | 27/10/2017 | | Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (PDF) | Country | Active |
| Belgium | 29/09/2017 | | Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (PDF) | Country | Active |
| United Kingdom | 13/09/2017 | | Avian Influenza in poultry (PDF) | Country | Active |

And the archives



SOPs

PROCEDURE FOR THE APPLICATION FOR THE PUBLICATION BY THE OIE OF A SELF-DECLARATION OF DISEASE FREEDOM

CONTEXT

The OIE has developed Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to assist Members with the process relating to the official recognition of a specific disease status, for the official recognition of a risk status for bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) or for the endorsement of a national official control programme. The SOPs currently apply to the official recognition of disease status for six OIE-listed terrestrial animal diseases, namely: African horse sickness, classical swine fever, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, foot and mouth disease, peste des petits ruminants and for BSE risk status.

However, OIE Delegates also have the possibility to self-declare their country or, a zone or a compartment within their territory, free from any disease. Should Delegates request it, the OIE offers to publish the self-declaration(s) on its website. However, the OIE will not publish self-declarations of freedom related to those diseases for which the OIE has put in place a specific procedure for official recognition of disease status.

Standard Operating Procedure on the publication of the self-declaration of freedom from diseases of Members

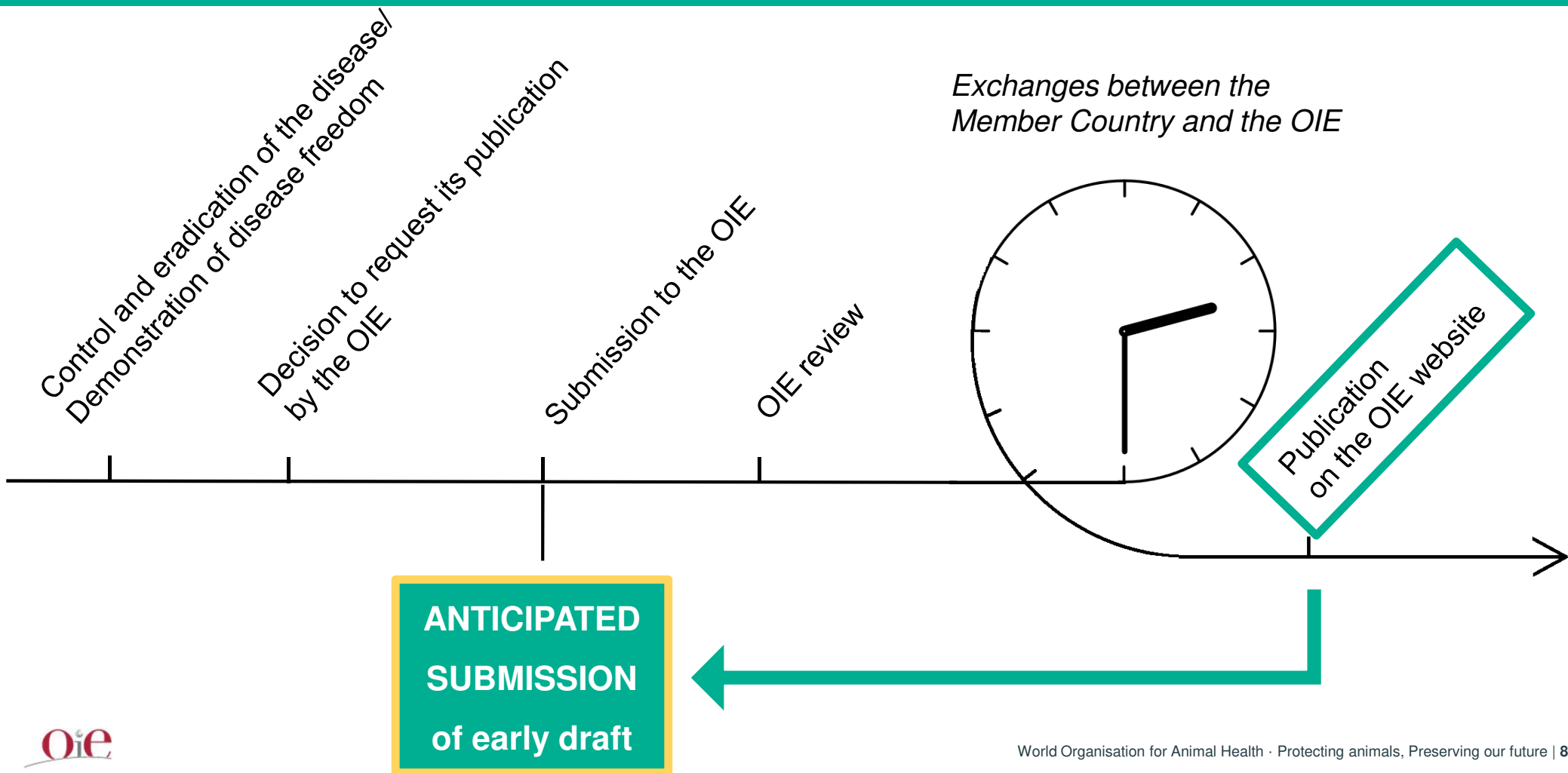
| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Description/ Scope: | This procedure describes the process for the preparation, screening and publication of self-declarations of freedom from any disease (other than those diseases for which the OIE has put in place a specific procedure for official recognition of disease status). The procedure is composed by four parts: - Part A: Submission of a self-declaration by a Member. - Part B: Screening and publication by the OIE of a self-declaration submitted by a Member. - Part C: Loss of self-declared free status. - Part D: Recovery of self-declared free status. |
| Related documents: | Self-Declaration Publication Process – Guidelines (included in this document) Chapter 1.6 of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code |
| List of acronyms: | Codes: Terrestrial Animal Health Code and Aquatic Animal Health Code DSD: Disease Status Department WAHID: World Animal Health Information and Analysis Department WAHIS: World Animal Health Information System DG: Director General DDG: Deputy Director General |

| A - SUBMISSION OF SELF-DECLARATIONS BY MEMBERS (Section A of Guidelines) | | | | |
|--|----------------|--------------------|--|--------------------|
| Step | Time Reference | Responsible person | Action | Reference Document |
| A-1. | | Delegate | Sends the self-declaration to the OIE. | SA Guidelines |

for Animal H

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Timelines: gain of time and time constraints



Future steps



Procedures



Publication
on-line of
new and past
self-
declarations



Chapter 1.6.
of the
Terrestrial
Code

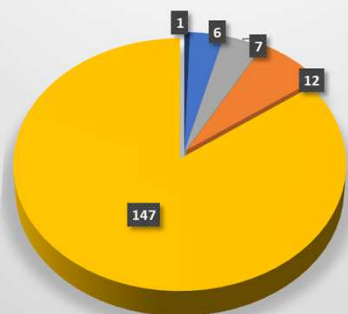


Aquatic
animal
diseases

Self-declarations since 2000

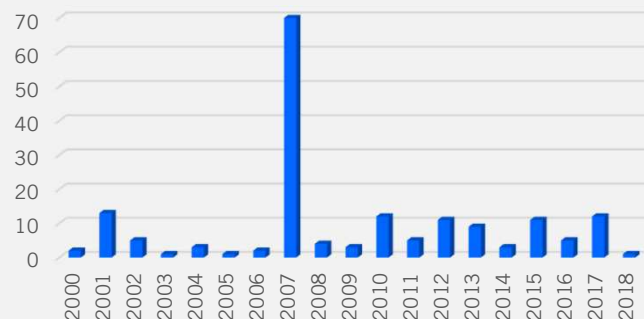
173 self-declarations
62 countries

Self-declarations for aquatic vs terrestrial animal diseases and for country vs zone vs compartment

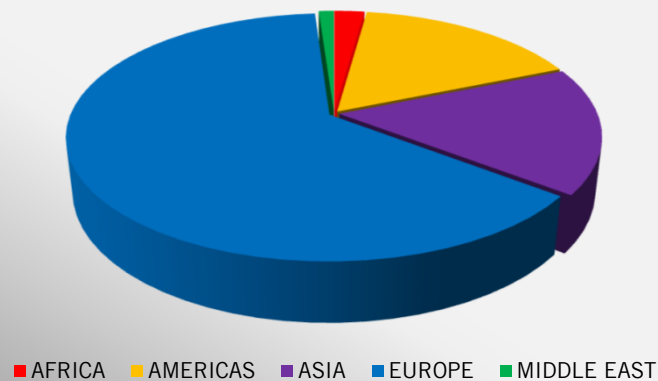


- Aquatic animal disease - Compartment
- Aquatic animal disease - Zone
- Aquatic animal disease - Country
- Terrestrial animal disease - Zone
- Terrestrial animal disease - Country

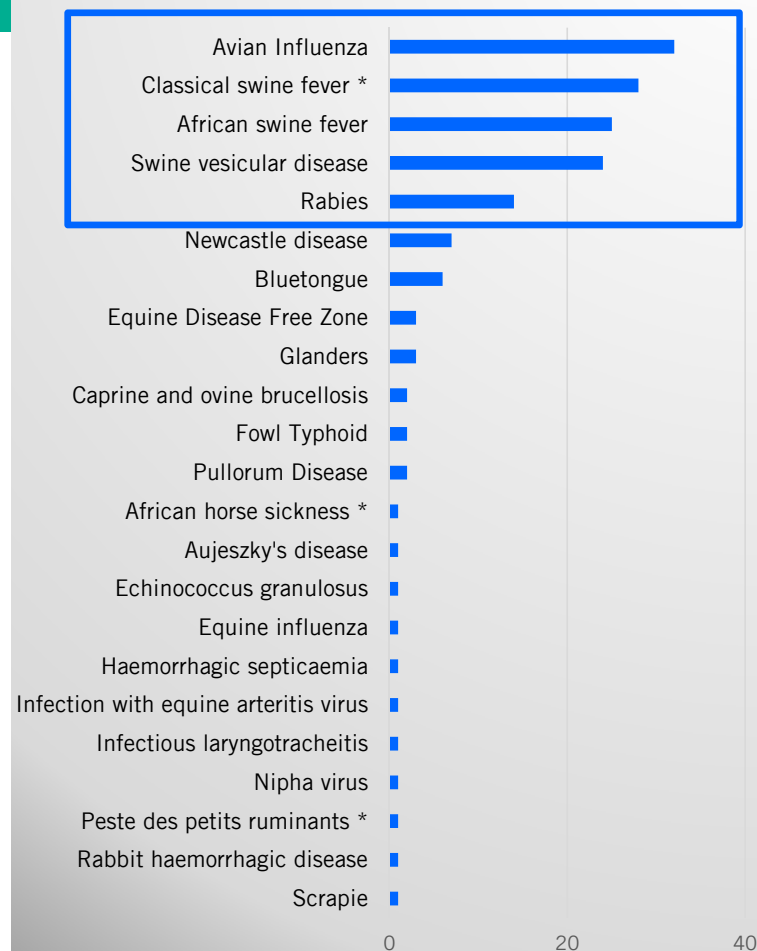
Number of self-declarations per year



Distribution of self-declarations by region



Number of self-declarations of terrestrial animals diseases freedom



* Before these diseases were included in the procedures for official recognition

Conclusions

- **Enhanced robustness, consistency and transparency**
 - Clarification of an existing mechanism
 - Set roles and responsibilities
- **Increased visibility and enhanced impact**
 - Dedicated webpage: oie.int/self-declaration
 - Recent and archived self-declarations publically available
 - Timely publication

SELF-DECLARATION OF DISEASE-FREEDOM

WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS OF SELF-DECLARATION?

- Increase visibility of disease freedom
- Promote good animal health practice & quality of Veterinary Services
- Demonstrate transparency in animal disease situation & continuous compliance with the OIE Codes*
- Facilitate safe trade of animals and animal products following the recommendations of the Codes

*The OIE Terrestrial and Aquatic Animal Health Codes

WHAT IS A SELF-DECLARATION OF DISEASE FREEDOM?

A self-declaration of disease freedom is a documented statement from the Delegate of the OIE Member Country regarding the absence of one or several diseases* in a country, zone or compartment.

* Including OIE-listed and non-listed diseases

DOES THE OIE ENDORSE MEMBERS SELF-DECLARATIONS?

No. The responsibility of information contained lies entirely under the OIE Delegate of the Member. The OIE publication of self-declarations does not reflect the official opinion of the OIE.

HOW TO MAKE A SELF-DECLARATION?

1. Follow the steps described in the Standard Operating Procedure on: <http://www.oie.int/self-declaration>
2. Refer to the relevant disease-specific Chapters of the Codes
3. Document compliance with the provisions of the Codes
4. Ensure consistency with the information reported in WAHIS

WHEN CAN YOU ASK THE OIE TO PUBLISH A SELF-DECLARATION?

- When a Member Country, zone or compartment is free from a disease
- When information documenting compliance with the provisions of the Codes has been compiled

WHY DOES THE OIE PUBLISH SELF-DECLARATIONS OF MEMBERS?

To increase visibility of favourable animal health situation of OIE Member Countries.

WARNING: Self-declaration of disease freedom cannot be made for diseases for which the OIE has established an official recognition procedure

PROCEED TO YOUR SELF-DECLARATION
www.oie.int/self-declaration

Take-away questions

Is my country free



**from certain animal
diseases?**

Do I want to



communicate?

oie.int/self-declaration