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Head

Status Department, OIE

## OIE Procedure for official recognition *versus* self-declaration

22nd Conference of the OIE Regional Commission for Africa  
Swakopmund, Namibia  
20 - 24 February 2017.

# Outlines



History and current situation of the official recognitions and self-declarations

Procedure for official recognition

Procedure for self-declaration

# Main objectives

- Protect animal and human health in international trade,



- Facilitate trade,

- Increase economic potentiality of the livestock sector,



- Guarantees to trading partners,

- **Long term perspective** documented and updated evidence on the disease free situation,
- **Veterinary Services** meet baseline requirements concerning disease control and trade activities.



# OIE official recognition of disease status

## HISTORICAL

1994

- Requested by the World Assembly
- Voluntary-based procedure
- Certain diseases
- Mandate given to the Scientific Commission
- Recognition by the World Assembly

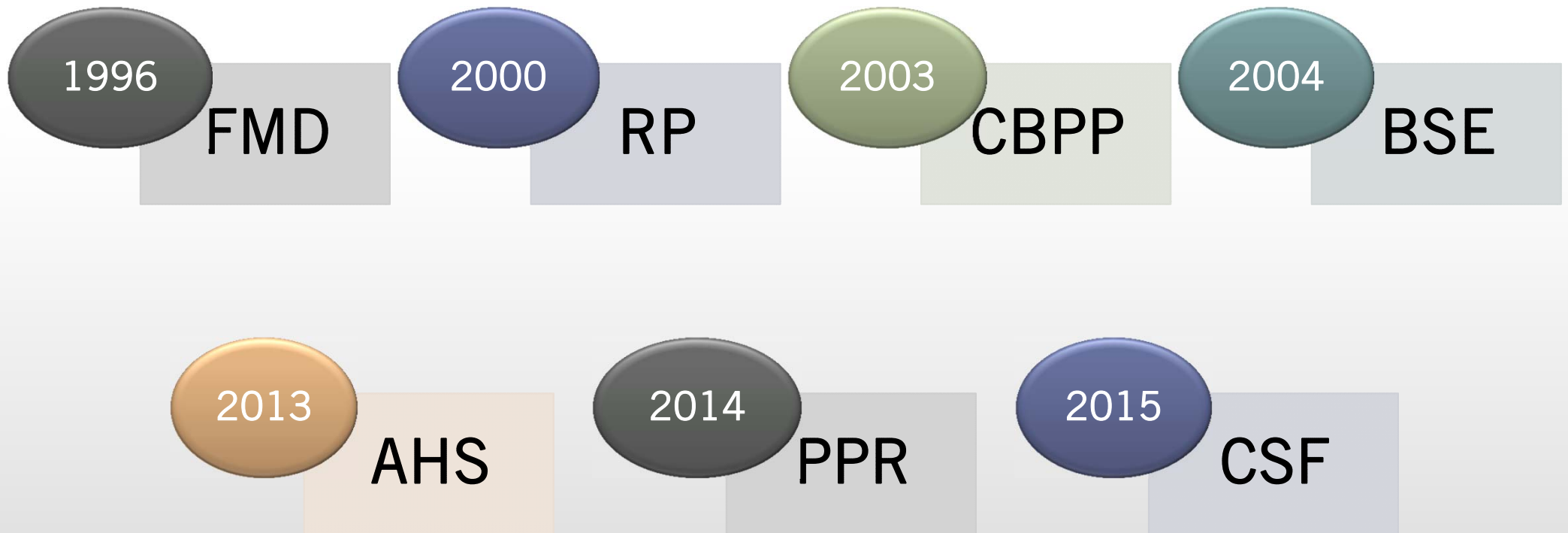
1995

Adoption of the procedure for FMD official recognition

1996

Adoption of the 1st list of Member Countries and zone free from FMD without vaccination

# OIE official recognition of disease status



# FMD status in Africa

SOUTHERN AFRICA: OIE Member Countries' official FMD status map

Last update August 2016



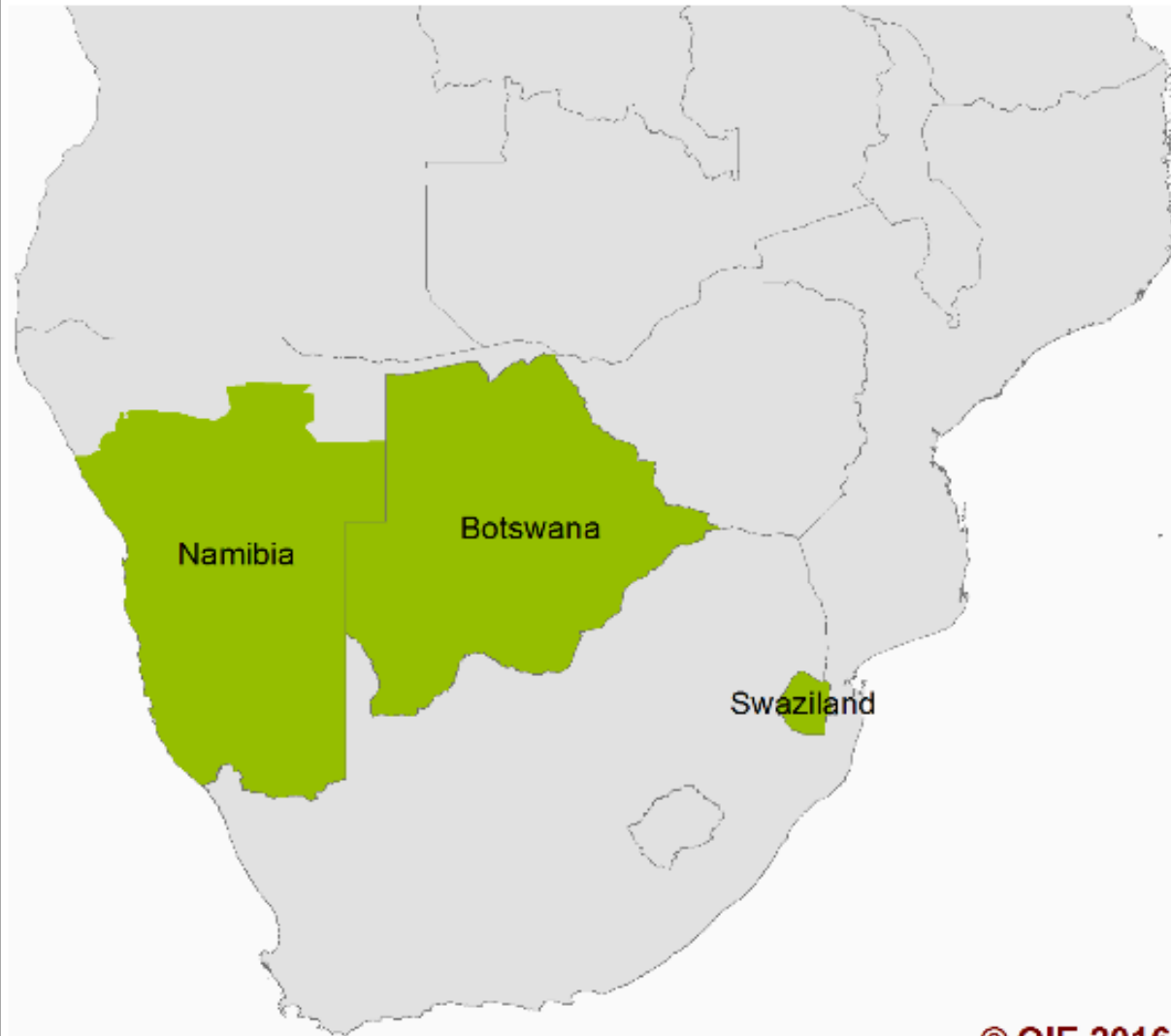
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Member Countries are free from FMD without vaccination  
Member Countries are free from FMD with vaccination

Member Countries and zones recognised as FMD free without vaccination  
Suspension of FMD free status without vaccination  
Countries and zones without an OIE official status for FMD

# CBPP official status in Africa

**SOUTHERN AFRICA: OIE Member Countries' official CBPP status map** Last update May 2016



- Member Countries and zone recognised as free from CBPP
- Countries and zone with no OIE official status for CBPP

ap

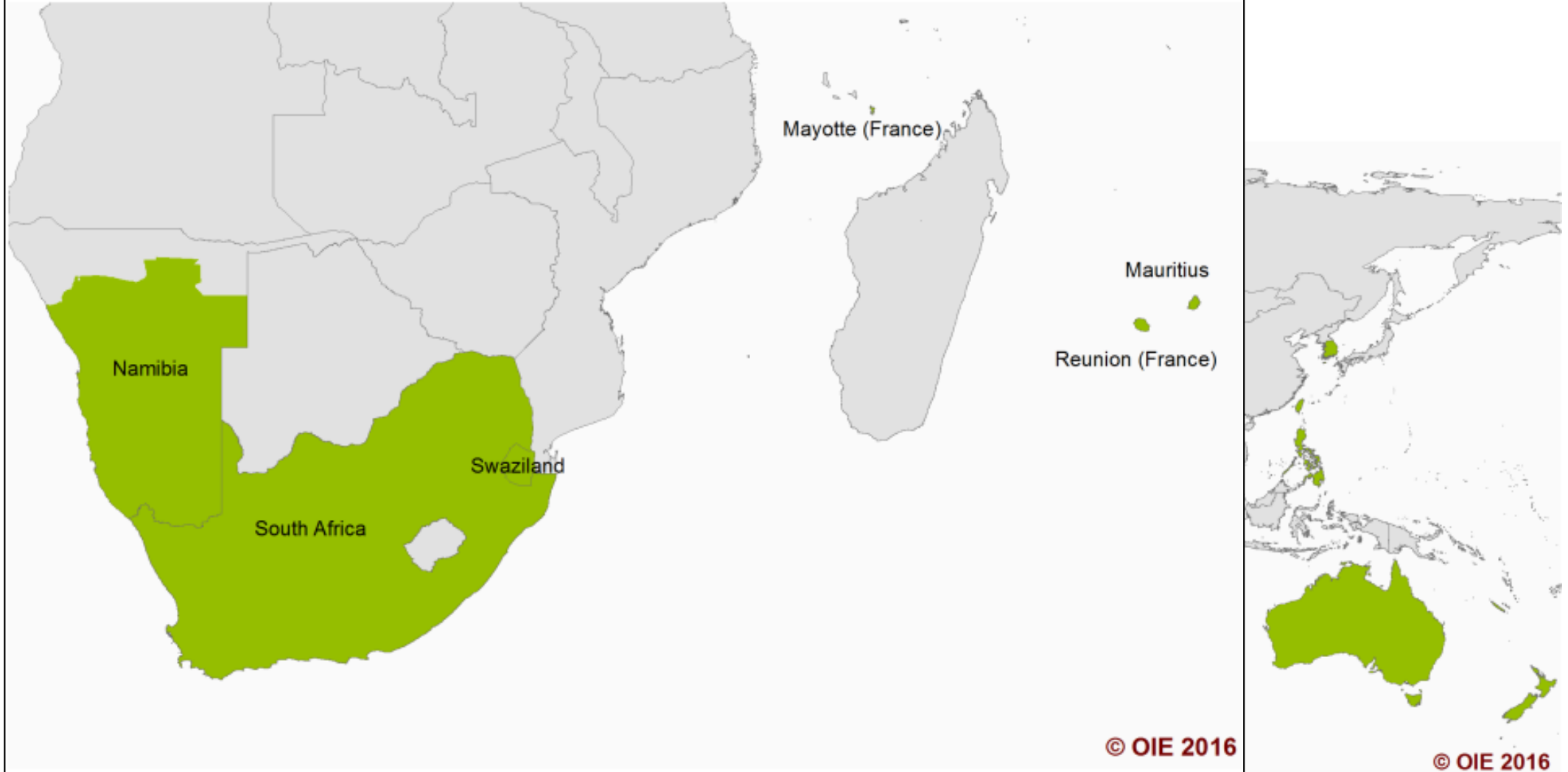


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# PPR official status in Africa

SOUTHERN AFRICA: OIE Member Countries' official PPR status map

Last update May 2016



© OIE 2016

© OIE 2016

- Member Countries and zone recognised as free from PPR
- Countries and zone with no OIE official status for PPR



# Self-declarations of disease freedom from 2000 to 2016

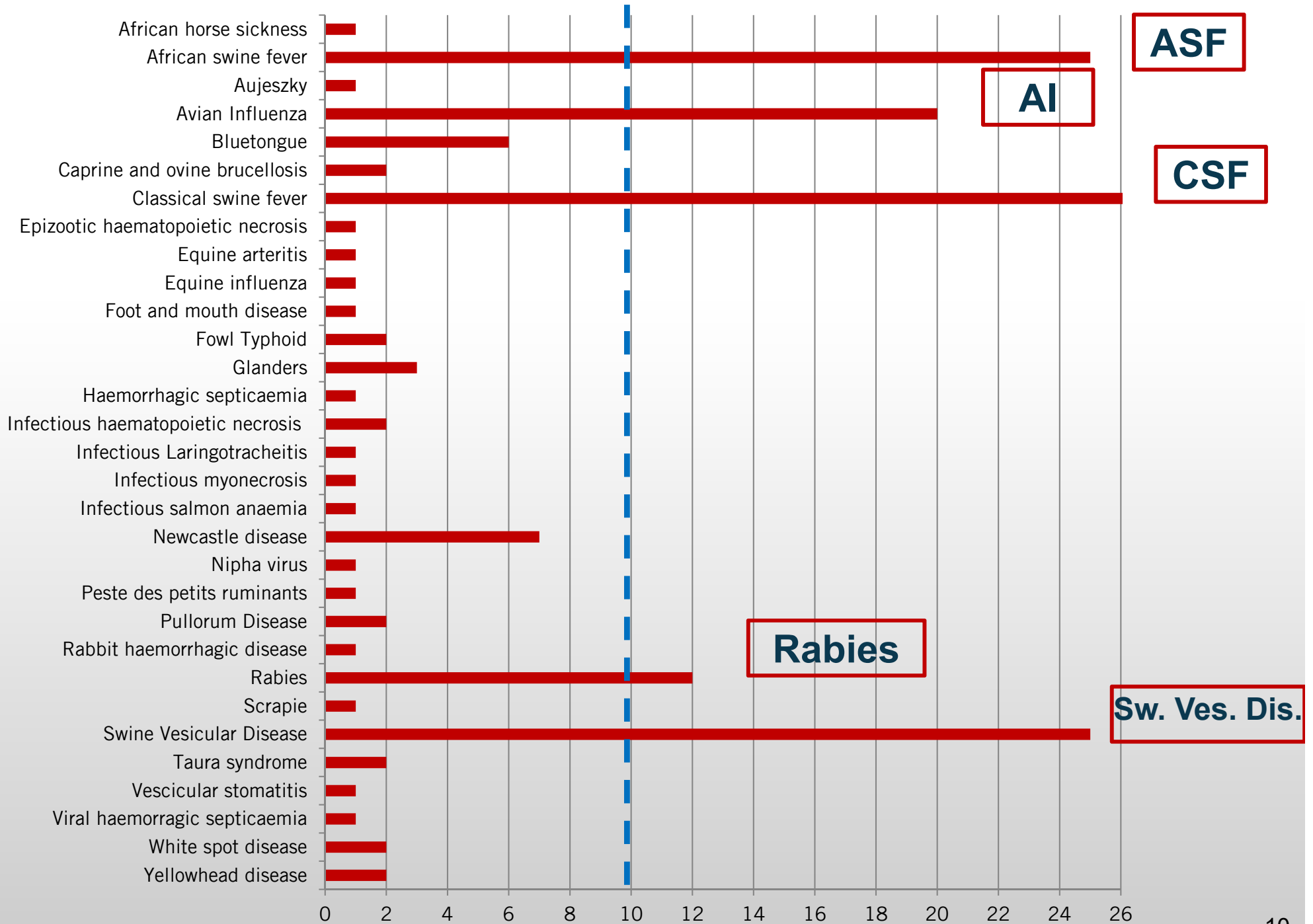
## In the world

- 155 self-declarations
- 31 diseases

## In Africa

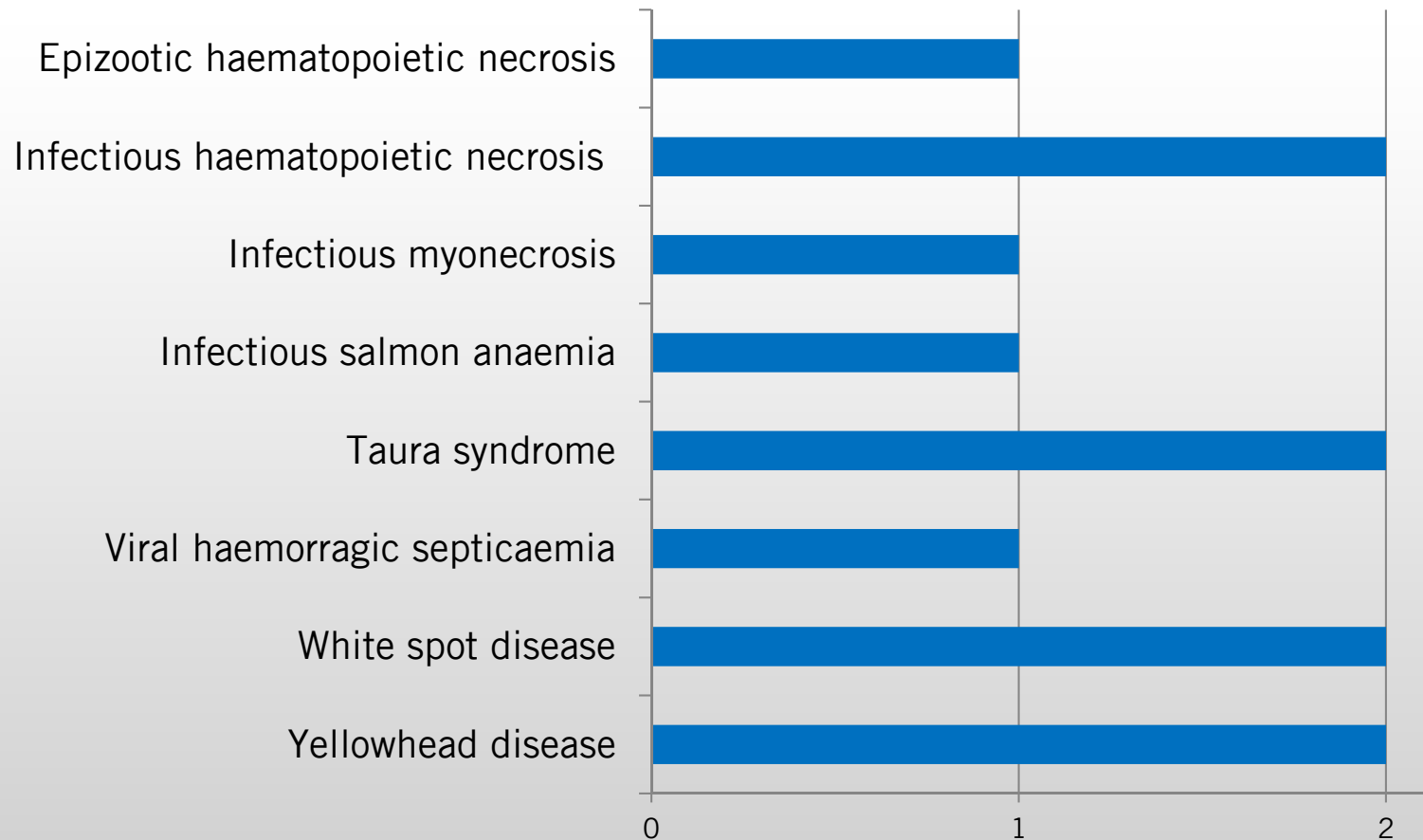
- 3 self-declarations
- 3 countries
- 2 diseases

# Number of self-declarations per disease in the World





## Number of self-declarations per aquatic animal disease in the World



# Outlines

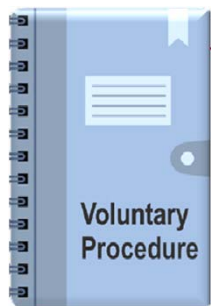


History and current situation of the procedure for official recognitions and self-declarations

Procedure for official recognition

Procedure for self-declaration

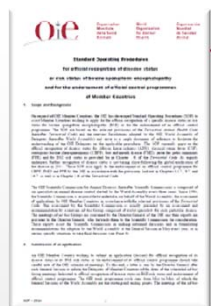
# The Procedure



A voluntary procedure developed on Member Countries' request to facilitate trade



Resolutions adopted by the World Assembly



Compiled in a single document: the SOPs



Updated when relevant



Available on line in the three OIE official languages

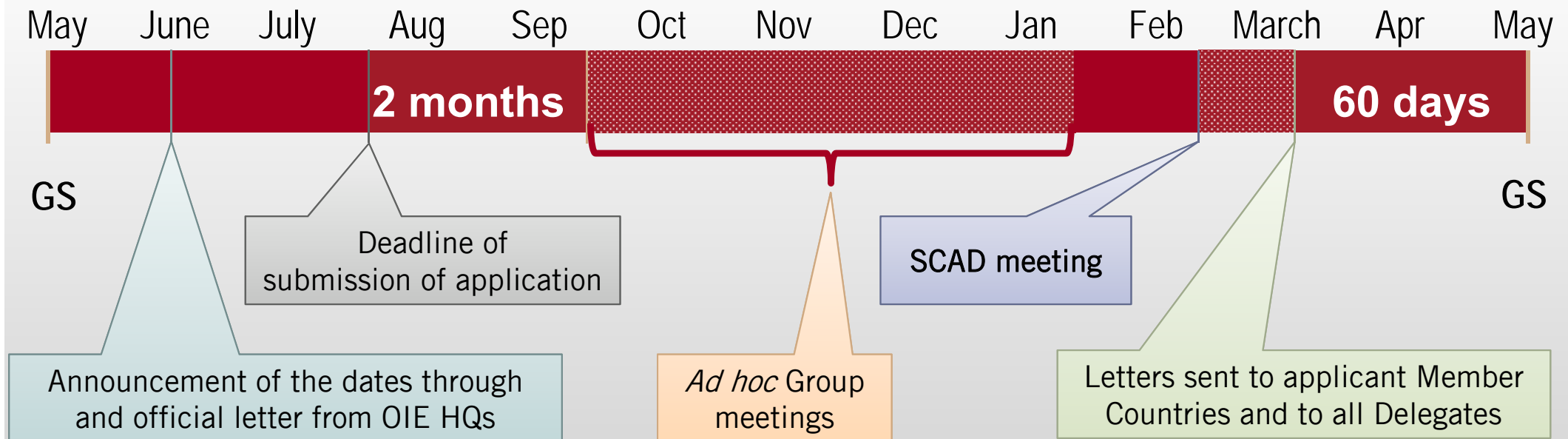
<http://www.oie.int/en/animal-health-in-the-world/official-disease-status/official-recognition-policy-and-procedures/>

[disease.status@oie.int](mailto:disease.status@oie.int)

# Submission of an application

## OIE calendar meetings:

- Cycle from a General Session to the following one
- Letter from the DG after each General Session
- 2 months days before the meeting of the *ad hoc* Group



# Procedure for official recognition

**Voluntary applications - OIE Member Countries**



**OIE Headquarters**



**OIE ad hoc Groups**

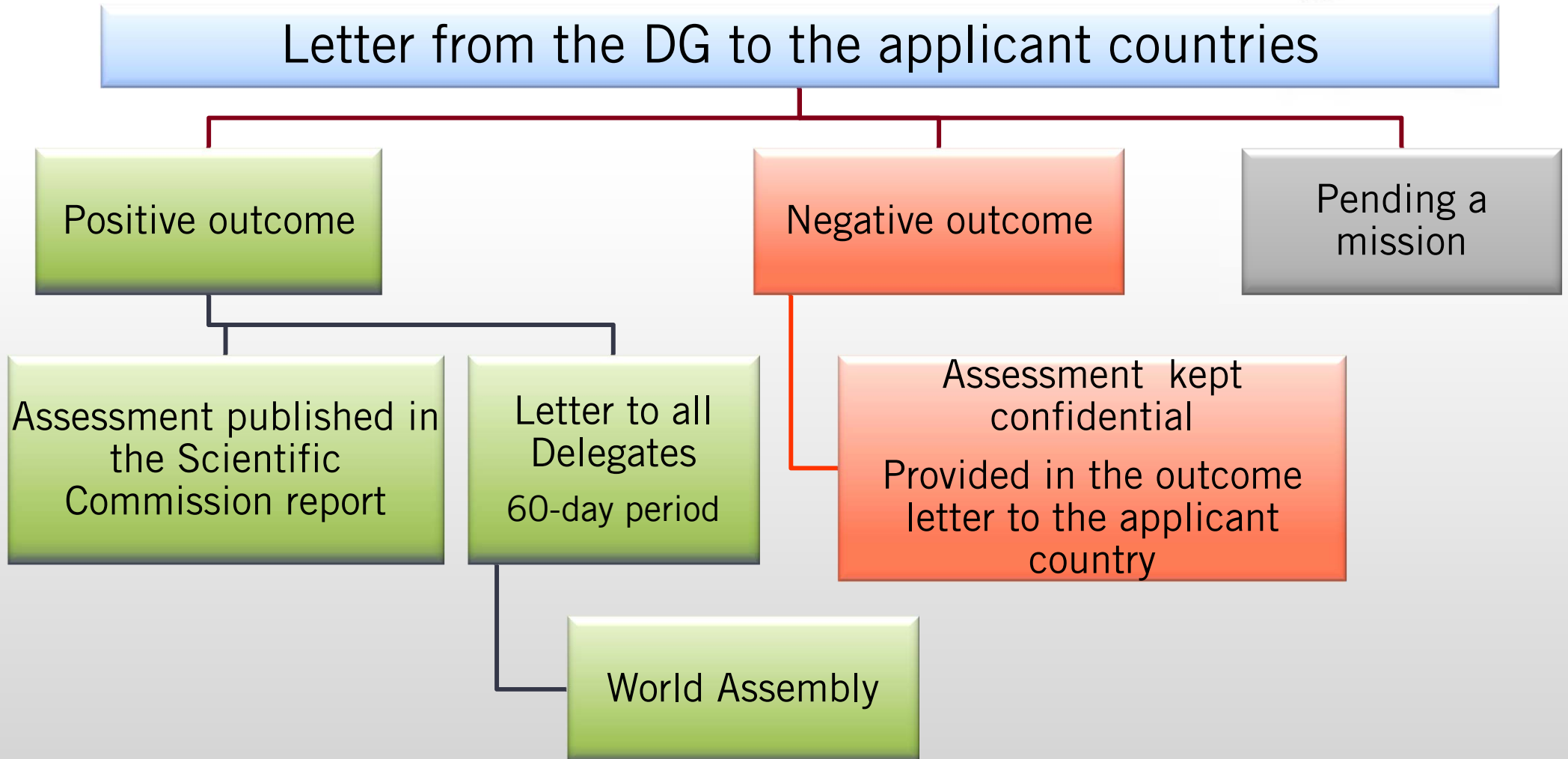


**OIE Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases**



**OIE Director General**

# Communication on the outcome





# Official recognition - World Assembly



by adoption of a Resolution

# Publication

**OIE WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH**  
Protecting animals, preserving our future

Font size: - AAA + Language: | Français English Español

Keywords Search + Advanced search

Home About us Scientific expertise Solidarity **Animal health in the World** Standard Setting

Home > Animal health in the World > Official disease status > Official recognition of diseases

### Official recognition of diseases

In May 1994, the World Assembly of Delegates (re-named later as Scientific Commission) by the OIE of the foot and mouth disease (FMD) has then been expanded to include the official recognition of swine fever (CSF), contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP), and classical swine fever (CSF) risk status as well as BSE.

The official recognition of disease status constitutes one of the most important legal obligations of the WTO Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS) in force in 1995. In 1998, the official agreement on disease-and pest-free areas based on the OIE standards was signed.

A country may either lose or enhance its status depending on official recognition of the disease. It demonstrates transparency and helps to build trust with its partners and of the international community.

Granting, suspension and recovery of official recognition is governed by the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP).

Download the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)

OIE-Listed diseases 2016

- 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
- WAHIS-Wild Interface
- World Animal Health
- Update on Avian Influenza
- Official disease status
- Official recognition policy and procedures**
- CBPP
- Peste des petits ruminants
- Self-declared disease status
- Web portal on Avian Influenza
- FMD Portal
- BSE Portal
- BSE situation in the world and annual incidence rate
- Rabies Portal

WAHIS Interface

Online bookshop

For the media

OIE world conferences

Documents databases

## Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE)



- + Map of BSE official status
- + List of Member Countries with a BSE risk status
- + Suspension/reinstatement of status
- + Disease card
- + Questionnaire
- + Forms for annual reconfirmation

Negligible BSE risk / Controlled BSE risk / Zone with a negligible BSE risk

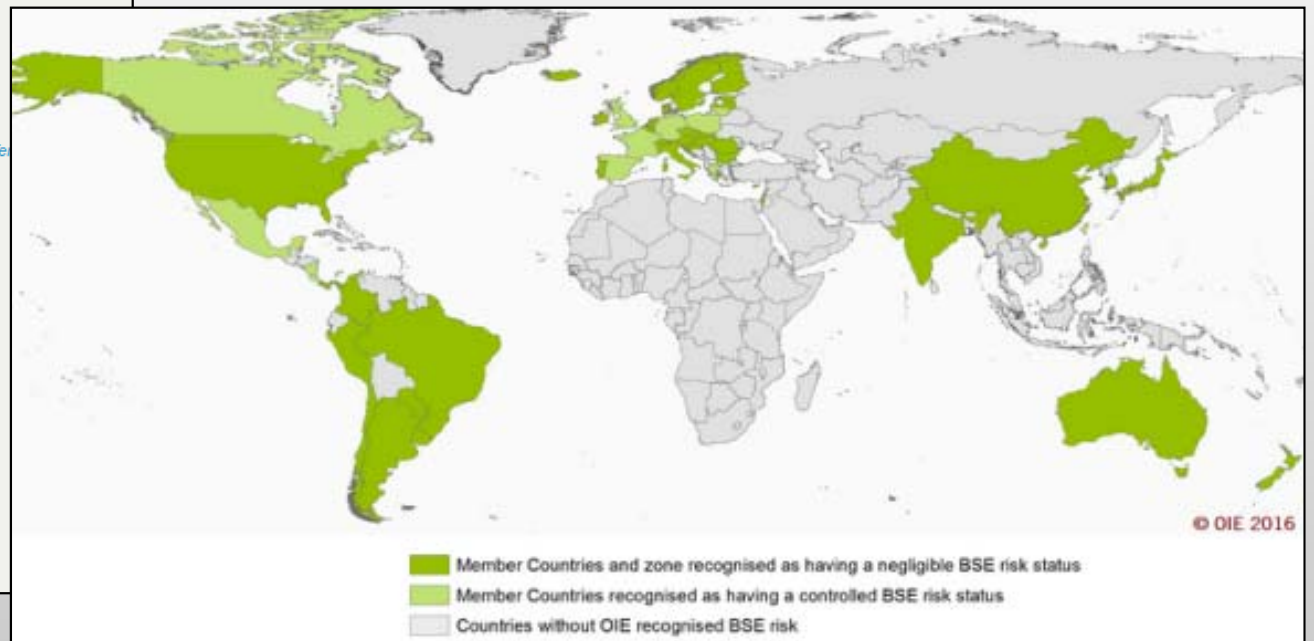
## List of Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy Risk Status of Member Countries

According to Resolution No. 21 (83rd General Session of World Assembly, May 2015)

### + Negligible BSE risk

Member Countries recognised as having a negligible BSE risk in accordance with Chapter 11.4. of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code

Argentina	France (3)	New Zealand
Australia	Hungary	Norway
Austria	Iceland	Panama
Belgium	India	Paraguay
Brazil	Ireland (1)	Peru
Bulgaria	Israel	Portugal
Chile	Italy	Singapore
Colombia	Japan	Slovakia
Croatia	Korea (Rep. of)	Slovenia
Cyprus	Latvia	Sweden
Czech Republic	Liechtenstein	Switzerland
Denmark	Luxembourg	United States of America
Estonia	Malta	Uruguay
Finland	Netherlands	(2)



# Reminders of importance

**Historical freedom : Dossier + surveillance in accordance with Article 1.4.6.**

**Deadlines for submission**

**Similar procedure for the endorsement of a control programme**



# Summary

- Voluntary procedure
- Based on OIE standards
- Procedure under the responsibility of the OIE Director General
- Assessment under the mandate of the Scientific Commission
- Status for FMD, CBPP, AHS, PPR, CSF and BSE risk
- Endorsement of programmes for CBPP, FMD and PPR

# For more information

## The poster



**The SOPs**  
Available on  
the OIE  
website

## The workshops

1 organised in 2016

(SADC)

2 planned for the other  
African countries in 2017

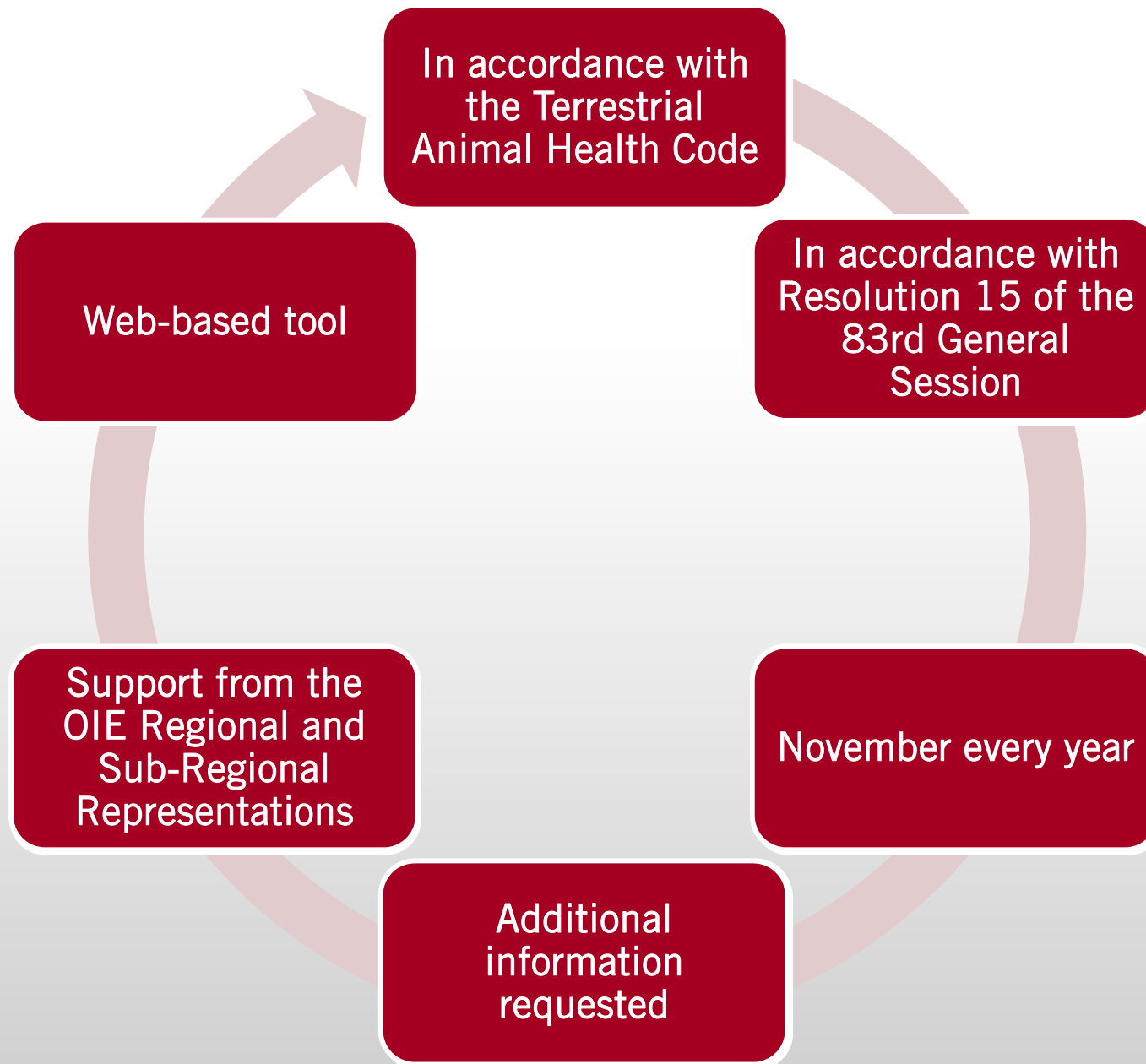
Focus: PPR and FMD

**OIE Status  
Department**  
[disease.status](http://disease.status.oie.int)

[@oie.int](mailto:info@oie.int)

**OIE Regional and  
Sub-Regional  
Representatives**


# Annual reconfirmation





# On-line system for annual reconfirmation

- <http://www.oie.int/ZF/forms/DiseaseStatus/public/index.php/>
- Accessible via the **Delegate's** username and password (same as WAHIS access)

Logout - English - Français - Español

## Annual reconfirmation of OIE officially recognised disease status/endorsed national official control programme

### Annual reconfirmation(s) of your country to be submitted to the OIE

*Instructions*

In accordance with Resolution No. 15 adopted at the 83rd General Session and other relevant Resolutions previously adopted,

- Member Countries having an officially recognised disease status or BSE risk status should reconfirm every year, during the month of November that their status has remained unchanged,
- Member Countries having an officially endorsed control programme should inform the OIE during the month of November on the progress on the implementation of the control programme.

Please find below a list of diseases for which your country has an officially recognised status or an endorsed official control programme. You will be directed to the relevant annual reconfirmation form to be completed by clicking the link. Should you have any questions or problems completing the form, please do not hesitate to contact the OIE at [disease.status@oie.int](mailto:disease.status@oie.int).

Note: Please save regularly to avoid loss of data.

*List of OIE officially recognised disease status*

Disease	Zone	Status	Reconfirmation step
FMD Foot and mouth disease	FMD free country without vaccination	<a href="#">Validated</a>	
CBPP Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia	CBPP free country	<a href="#">Begin</a>	
AHS African horse sickness	AHS free country	<a href="#">Submitted</a>	
PPR Peste des petits ruminants	PPR free country	<a href="#">Pending</a>	
CSF Classical swine fever	CSF free country	<a href="#">Submitted</a>	
BSE Bovine spongiform encephalopathy	BSE Negligible country	<a href="#">Submitted</a>	

# Specific and updated forms also available on the OIE website and on the Delegate website

Animal health in the World

- > OIE-Listed diseases 2016
- > Overview
- > Disease Information Summaries
- > Technical disease cards
- > The World Animal Health Information System
- > WAHIS-Wild Interface
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- > Update on Avian Influenza
- ▼ Official disease status
  - > Official recognition policy and procedures
  - > FMD
  - > Rinderpest
  - > BSE
  - > CBPP
  - > African horse sickness
  - > Peste des petits ruminants
  - > Classical Swine Fever
- > Self-declared disease status
- > Web portal on Avian Influenza
- > FMD Portal
- > BSE Portal
- > BSE situation in the world and annual incidence rate

## Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)



### OFFICIAL STATUS

- + Map of FMD official status
- + List of FMD free Member Countries
- + Suspension/reinstatement of status
- + Questionnaire
- + Form for annual reconfirmation

### CONTROL PROGRAMME

- + List of Member Countries programme for FMD
- + Questionnaire for FMD
- + Form for annual reconfirmation
- + Withdrawal of the status

### GENERAL INFORMATION

- + Disease cards

In accordance with the OIE procedure for official recognition of disease status, OIE Member Countries officially recognised free from foot and mouth disease by resolution by the World Assembly of Delegates (Assembly) of the OIE at the

A Member Country wishing to be officially recognised as disease-free by the OIE should apply to the OIE in Chapter 1.6. of the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (Terrestrial Code) the *Terrestrial Code* for FMD. The OIE Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases, on behalf of the Assembly, the assessment of OIE Member Countries against OIE standards. The assessment carried out by the Scientific Commission is relevant *ad hoc* Group composed of world specialists in disease control.

Subsequent to a disease outbreak or when the Scientific Commission determines that a Member Country does not demonstrate compliance with the relevant requirements of the *Terrestrial Code*. The Scientific Commission may decide to reinstate the suspended status of a Member Country which fulfils all the requirements requested for the recovery of Chapters of the *Terrestrial Code*. The suspensions and recoveries of disease status are decided by the General of the OIE in consultation with the Scientific Commission and the relevant *ad hoc* Group. The new resolution by the Assembly the following May.

Member Countries with a disease free status officially recognised by the OIE should apply to the OIE in Chapter 1.6. of the *Terrestrial Code* the end of November every year.

### Form for the annual reconfirmation of OIE Member Countries: FMD free country where vaccination is not practised

To be filled in, dated, signed by the Delegate and sent back to [disease.status@oie.int](mailto:disease.status@oie.int) during the month of November each year

YEAR \_\_\_\_\_ COUNTRY \_\_\_\_\_

In accordance with Resolution No. 15 adopted at the 83rd General Session and other relevant Resolutions previously adopted, Member Countries having an officially recognised disease status or BSE risk status should reconfirm every year, during the month of November that their status has remained unchanged.

QUESTION	YES	NO
1. Is your country currently on the List of Member Countries officially recognised as free from FMD where vaccination is not practised by the OIE? (please submit this form only if yes)		
2. Has there been any case of FMD during the past 12 months?		
3. Has any vaccination against FMD been carried out during the past 12 months?		
4. Is surveillance in accordance with Articles 8.8.40. to 8.8.42. in operation to detect clinical signs of FMD and demonstrate no evidence of infection with FMDV?		





# ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

**is requested**

- In accordance with the *Terrestrial Code*,
  - Surveillance
  - regulatory measures
  - system for preventing the entry of FMDV
  - control of the movement of susceptible animals & products
- To ensure long-term maintenance

**Do not only tick the boxes**

# Outlines



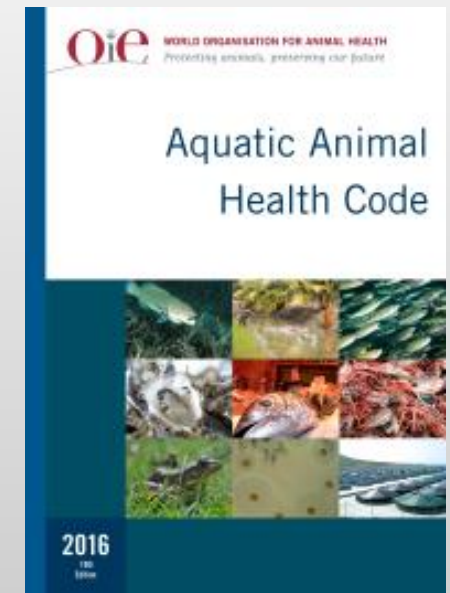
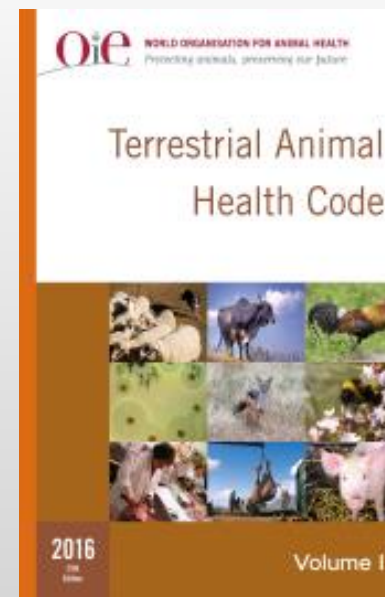
History and current situation of the procedure for official recognitions and self-declarations

Procedure for official recognition

Procedure for self-declaration

# Procedure for self-declaration

- Freedom of a country, zone or compartment
  - From an OIE listed disease,
  - NO OIE official recognition
- 
- Based on the requirements of the *Terrestrial and Aquatic Animal Health Codes*



# OIE publication of the claim in the



## news from Member Countries

### Self-declaration

*Other than for African horse sickness, bovine spongiform encephalopathy, classical swine fever, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, foot and mouth disease and peste des petits ruminants, for which the OIE currently has a procedure of official recognition of status, the self-declaration of freedom of a country or a territory from a given OIE-listed disease is under the responsibility of the Member concerned. The OIE is not responsible for inaccuracies in the publication of self-declarations concerning the status of a country or zone with regard to a disease.*

### Self-declaration by Romania of freedom from highly pathogenic avian influenza

submitted to the OIE on 4 January 2016 by Dr Marius Grigore, Delegate of Romania to the OIE, Director of the National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority

#### Documentation to support Romania's status as free from highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI)

1. In accordance with Article 10.4.27 of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* – 'Surveillance strategies employed for demonstrating freedom from avian influenza at an acceptable level of confidence should be adapted to the local situation. Variables such as the frequency of contacts of poultry with wild birds, different biosecurity levels and production systems and the commingling of different susceptible species including domestic waterfowl require specific surveillance strategies to address each specific situation' – Romania sent to the European Commission a multiannual surveillance programme for avian influenza in

poultry and wild birds, which was approved by Grant Decision Approving National Programmes and Associated Funding no. SANTE/VP/2015/RO/SI2.700828 of 30 January 2015. According to this, the objectives of the surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry are to inform the competent authority of circulating avian influenza virus with a view to controlling the disease in accordance with Council Directive 2005/94/EC of 20 December 2005 by the annual detection through active surveillance for:

- highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) and low pathogenic avian influenza (LPAI) of subtypes H5 and H7 in gallinaceous birds (namely chickens, turkeys, guinea fowl, pheasants, partridges and quail) and ratites,

except for the 6 diseases for which an official recognition may be granted

**Publication does not imply endorsement of the claim.**



# Procedures



**Strengthen  
visibility**

**Strengthen  
maintenance**

**Existing  
procedures**

**Improve  
communication**



**Global/regional  
Strategies**

**Garanty for  
trade partners**

**Regional  
approach**

**Facilitate trade  
when recognised**

Is my country free from certain OIE listed diseases?



R. Doisneau

Do I want to



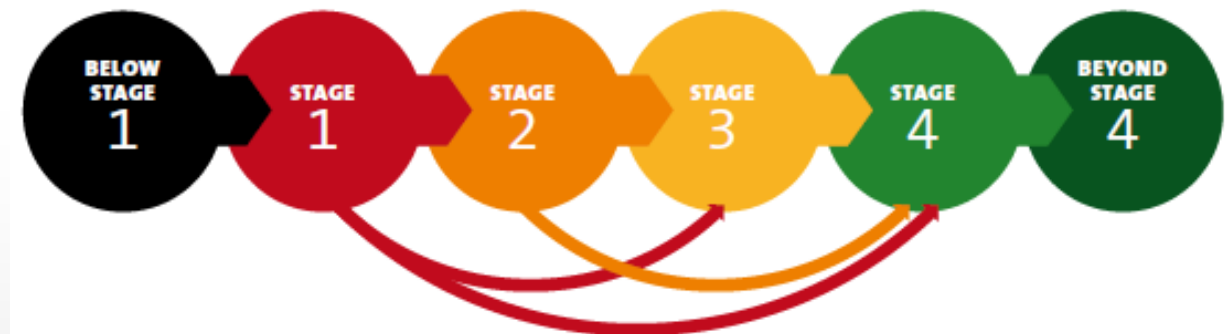
communicate ?

aquatic  
animal  
diseases?





# And in terms of FMD control, PPR eradication?



**What is my FMD PCP/PMAT stage?**

**When is it realistic that my country applies for the OIE endorsement of its official control programme?**





Oie

ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTÉ ANIMALE  
*Protéger les animaux, préserver notre avenir*



# Thank you for your attention

12, rue de Prony, 75017 Paris, France

[www.oie.int](http://www.oie.int)

[disease.status@oie.int](mailto:disease.status@oie.int) - [oie@oie.int](mailto:oie@oie.int)

