Global Legal Basis

Notification of Animal Diseases, including Zoonoses

- Since its creation in 1924 both the OIE and its Members have unconditional duties to disclose all relevant information about animal diseases
- These obligations are stated in the OIE Organic Statutes



Notification of Animal Diseases, including Zoonoses

OIE Organic Statutes

• Article 4: OIE task is the collection of all facts and documents about the spread of diseases, their control measures and their notification to the government or veterinary authorities

OIE Organic Statues

- Article 9: the OIE is required to inform its Member Countries automatically, on any information collected by the OIE, via bulletin or special notification. In urgent situations this information must be provided immediately
- OIE General Rules
 - Articles 37 and 38: practical expression to the monthly reporting obligations contained in Article 10 of the Organic Statutes

Notification of Animal Diseases, including Zoonoses

- ➤ Withholding facts on the incidence of diseases by the OIE for whatever reasons would constitute a violation of its Organic Statutes
- The ratification of membership of the OIE gives Members obligations to provide information to the OIE that are international **legally binding obligations** (as per the OIE Organic Statutes)



- Disease notification mandate:
 - WHO for diseases of human through the International Health Regulations [IHR 2005]
 - OIE for animal diseases (including zoonoses) through the OIE Basic Texts and OIE International Standards (as laid down in Chapters 1.1. on notification of diseases and epidemiological information of the Terrestrial and the Aquatic Animal Health Codes)



WHO

- For diseases of humans
- **1951** IHR (updated in 2005)

■Notification within 24h

OIE

- For animal diseases (including zoonoses)
- •1924 Notification obligations created through the signing of the OIE Organic Statutes and by adoption of the New Notification System in 2005 (OIE International Standards)
- Notification within 24h



WHO

- ■Collect information from several sources and verify them with governments to obtain confirmation
- Members have a legally
 binding obligation to
 transmit information on
 disease events to the WHO

OIE

- Collect information from several sources and verify them with governments to obtain confirmation (tracking)
- •Members have a legally binding obligation to transmit information on disease events to the OIE



Summary document published on the index OIE web page under:

Focus on...

- Both on OIE and WHO notification requirements
- And on OIE Reference Laboratory role

Notification of animal and human diseases Global legal basis

The automatul coeffeil of epidemics - whether they are diseased thumans or whether they are diseased thumans or compile information on the settlessal disease situation. People and goods not written in gettlessal in a very short time, thus creating enterous challenges that when leng distances in a very short time, thus creating enterous challenges that we will be settled to the compile of the c

It is under the mendates of the two global organisations responsible for the dissemination of classes information. I.e. the World Health Organisation (AHCI) for dissems on fearms and the World Organisation for Animal Health (OED for animal classes, including zonose scalared dissense transmissible to harmon).

For CEE Member Countries, the right exchange of information about arising diseases was the lay objective in the establishment of the organization in 2004, while or the public health skip, in 2005 the WHO Editor. Parties updated and elegated a set of one under dealing with the quick reporting of infectious cleanurs. The informational leasth Regulation collision of the control leasth Regulation collisions to the control leasth Regulation collisions are controlled to the control of the control in feath Regulation could be set to the control of the control in feath Regulation and as a result of experiences such as the SARS spidemics.

In making a comparison of the effectiveness of the systems for the notification of transformatory diseases in animals and burners, the different contests must be borne in mind.

People mainly more freely and without bestly misted restrictions from one place to another, while the breapert of the animal and animal products is closely regulated - this does not mean that these raises are always respected.

respected. Moreover while people normally travel and cross inherestional fractions via controlled entry points it is not possible to control the movement of will animals which can be carriers of highly contagious pathingmas.

The notification of diseases may have a experience part has consequently represent the or a contry (e.g. by causing less of experience are internation technologies and practice, new internation technologies and practice, new internation technologies and practice, new internation technologies and practice, occurrient confination of diseases, and contryls confiling must be because the size and accounts notification of diseases, and this also gives the respective government a much better position to notation a disease, and compared with the absolute have be fact has to delend a failure to comply with international deligations. Regulating credibility in the taxe of public incovings of failure to meet informations raise in a costly and time-occusating sources and can be of the highest politics risk for polity-maters.

