



Organisation Mondiale de la Santé Animale
 World Organisation for Animal Health
 Organización Mundial de Sanidad Animal

REPORTING OBLIGATIONS BY MEMBERS TO THE OIE

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World Animal Health Information System
 Système mondial d'information zoonitaire
 Sistema Mundial de Información Zoonitaria




Animal Health Information
 Información zoonitaria
 Información Zoonitaria

OIE Regional Training Seminar for Focal points on aquatic animals 15 to 19 June 2010, Swakopmund, Namibia

INTRODUCTION






- Since 1924
- 176 Members
- Scientific network:
 - 190 OIE Reference Laboratories (in 36 countries)
 - 40 Collaborative Centres (in 21 countries)
- Objectives:
 - Transparency of the animal disease situation worldwide
 - Scientific information
 - International support to developing countries and the role played by Veterinary Services
 - Safety of international trade of animals and animal products
 - Food safety and animal welfare



LEGAL OBLIGATIONS


- Since its creation in 1924 both the OIE and its Members have **unconditional duties** to disclose all relevant information on animal diseases




LEGAL OBLIGATIONS


These obligations are stated in

The OIE Organic Statutes (since 1924)




The OIE Codes (updated annually)






LEGAL OBLIGATIONS

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
- **Article 5:** OIE Members shall **send to the OIE HQ notification** of occurrence of animal diseases
- **Article 9:** OIE is required to **inform its Members** automatically, on any information collected by the OIE, via bulletin or special notification. In urgent situations this information must be provided immediately




LEGAL OBLIGATIONS

The OIE Codes



- **Chapter 1.1** of both the OIE's **Terrestrial Code** and the **Aquatic Code**
 - "Notification of Diseases and Epidemiological Information"
- **Article 1.1.2** in both Codes:
 - "Members **shall make available** to other Members, through the OIE, whatever **information** is necessary to minimise the spread of important animal diseases and to assist in achieving better worldwide control of these diseases."



NOTIFICATION OF ANIMAL AND HUMAN DISEASES

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)



NOTIFICATION OF ANIMAL AND HUMAN DISEASES

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



NOTIFICATION OF ANIMAL AND HUMAN DISEASES

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



OIE'S LIST OF DISEASES



Chapter 1.3. of the Aquatic Code

Changes to the list enter into force the 1st of January following the adoption of the amended Chapter (Resolution XXIX adopted on 25 May 2005)

WHAT DOES NOTIFICATION MEAN?

Means the procedure by which:

- Veterinary Administration informs OIE Headquarters
- OIE Headquarters informs Veterinary Administrations

of the occurrence of a disease outbreak of or any other epidemiological event,

- according to the provisions of the OIE's Codes



CONCLUSIONS

- **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)



Notification of Animal Diseases including Zoonoses

- ❑ The General Assembly Decision of 2004 determined that OIE Reference Laboratories must immediately communicate positive findings of a reportable disease to the veterinary authority of the respective Member Country and to the OIE
- ❑ Prior to publishing these results and if the biological sample is provided by a country other than that in which the RL is located OIE needs the agreement by the respective Member Country and a precise identification of the origin of the samples

Requirements for confirmations prevent a premature or erroneous report from a laboratory

- ❑ A Delegate who does not share information about the possible occurrence of a disease has no grounds for objection if the OIE informs other Members (Art. 4 and 9 of the Organic Statutes)
- ❑ The OIE may also report unofficial (but reliable) information of global health concern



The Role of OIE Reference Laboratories Centre in Disease Reporting

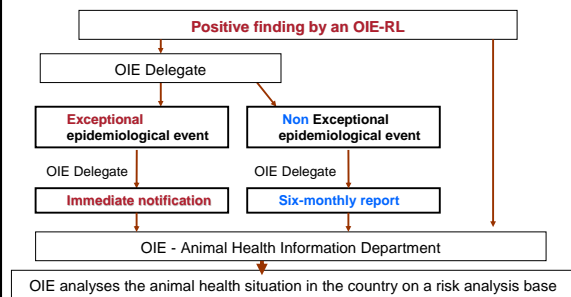
Analysis of responses by RL to the questionnaire

Table 2: Information sharing by OIE Reference Laboratories (RLs) for aquatic animal diseases with the OIE Delegate concerned and the OIE Delegate concerned and the OIE Headquarters

informs OIE Delegate (Q30)	informs OIE Headquarters (Q31)	n° RLs
not answered	not answered	1
always	always	9
never	never	2
always	sometimes	4
sometimes	always	1
sometimes	sometimes	1
not answered	sometimes	1
Total		19



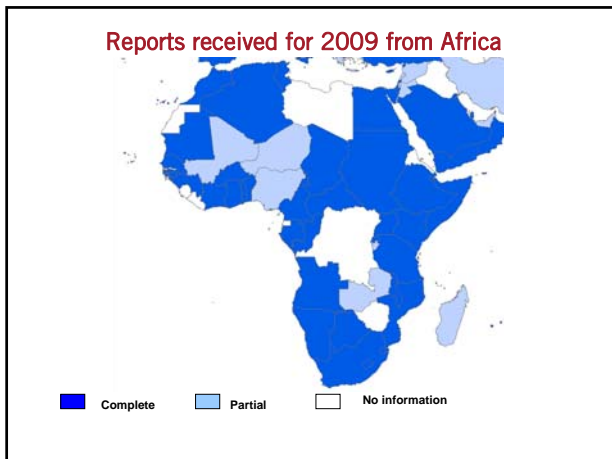
Laboratories' sharing information with the OIE



Update on the respect of the notification obligations on six-monthly and annual reporting to the OIE by African Countries

When to submit reports?

- Immediate notifications → within 24h after confirmation
- Follow-up → weekly
→ **Final report**
- Six-monthly reports → 1 month later
- Annual report → 45 days later



Reports received for 2009

Country/Territories	1st Sem	2nd Sem	Annual	Type
Algeria	W	W	W	T
Angola	W	W	W	T
Benin	W	W	W	T
Botswana	W	W	W	B
Burkina Faso	W	W	W	T
Burundi	P	P	-	B
Cameroon	P	P	P	T
Cape Verde	W	W	W	T
Central African Republic	W	W	W	B
Chad	W	W	W	T
Comoros	P	P	-	B
Congo (Dem. Rep. of the)	-	-	-	-
Congo (Rep. of the)	P	P	P	T
Cote D'Ivoire	W	W	W	T
Djibouti	W	W	W	T
Egypt	W	W	W	T
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	-	-

W= WAHIS P= PAPER (P)= PAPER SUBMITTED IN 2008 B= TERRESTRIAL AND AQUATIC T= TERRESTRIAL

Reports received for 2009

Country/Territories	1st Sem	2nd Sem	Annual	Type
Eritrea	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	W	W	W	T
Gabon	W	W	W	T
Gambia	-	-	-	-
Ghana	W	W	W	T
Guinea	W	W	W	T
Guinea-Bissau	W	W	W	T
Kenya	W	W	W	B
Lesotho	W	W	W	B
Libya	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	W	W	-	B
Malawi	W	W	W	T
Mali	W	W	-	B
Mauritania	W	W	W	B
Mauritius	W	W	W	B
Morocco	P	P	P	B
Mozambique	W	W	W	B

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Reports received for 2009

Country/Territories	1st Sem	2nd Sem	Annual	Type
Namibia	W	W	W	B
Niger	P	P	-	B
Nigeria	W	-	-	T
Reunion (France)	W	W	W	T
Rwanda	W	W	W	B
Sao Tome and Principe	-	-	-	-
Seychelles	-	-	-	-
Senegal	W	W	W	T
Sierra Leone	-	-	-	-
Somalia	W	W	W	B
South Africa	W	W	W	B
Sudan	W	W	W	B
Swaziland	W	W	W	T
Tanzania	W	W	W	T
Togo	W	W	W	T
Tunisia	W	W	W	B
Uganda	W	W	W	T
Zambia	W	W	-	B
Zimbabwe	-	-	-	-

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Thank you for your attention!



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