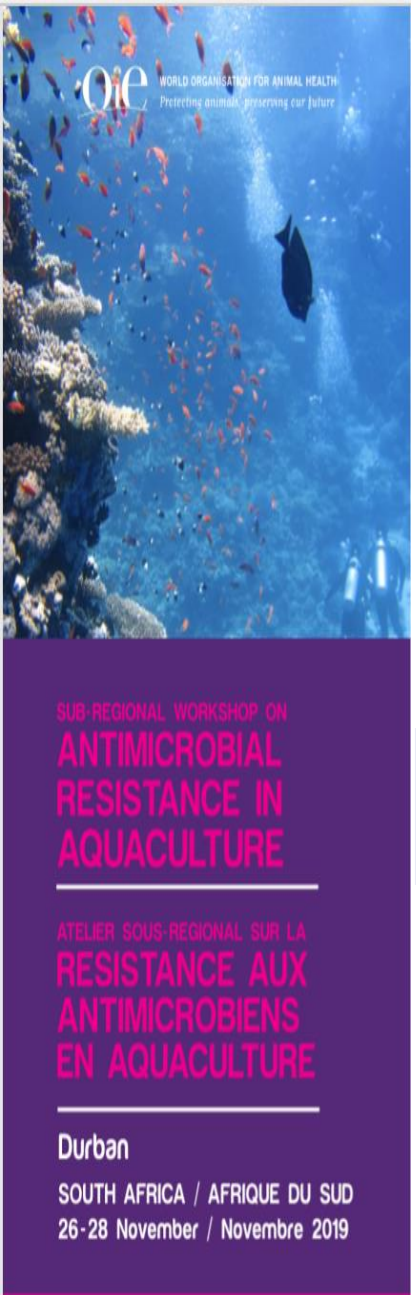


Moetapele Letshwenyo
Sub-Regional Representative for Southern Africa
World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)

"The OIE Risk Analysis Methodology"

Presented at a workshop on

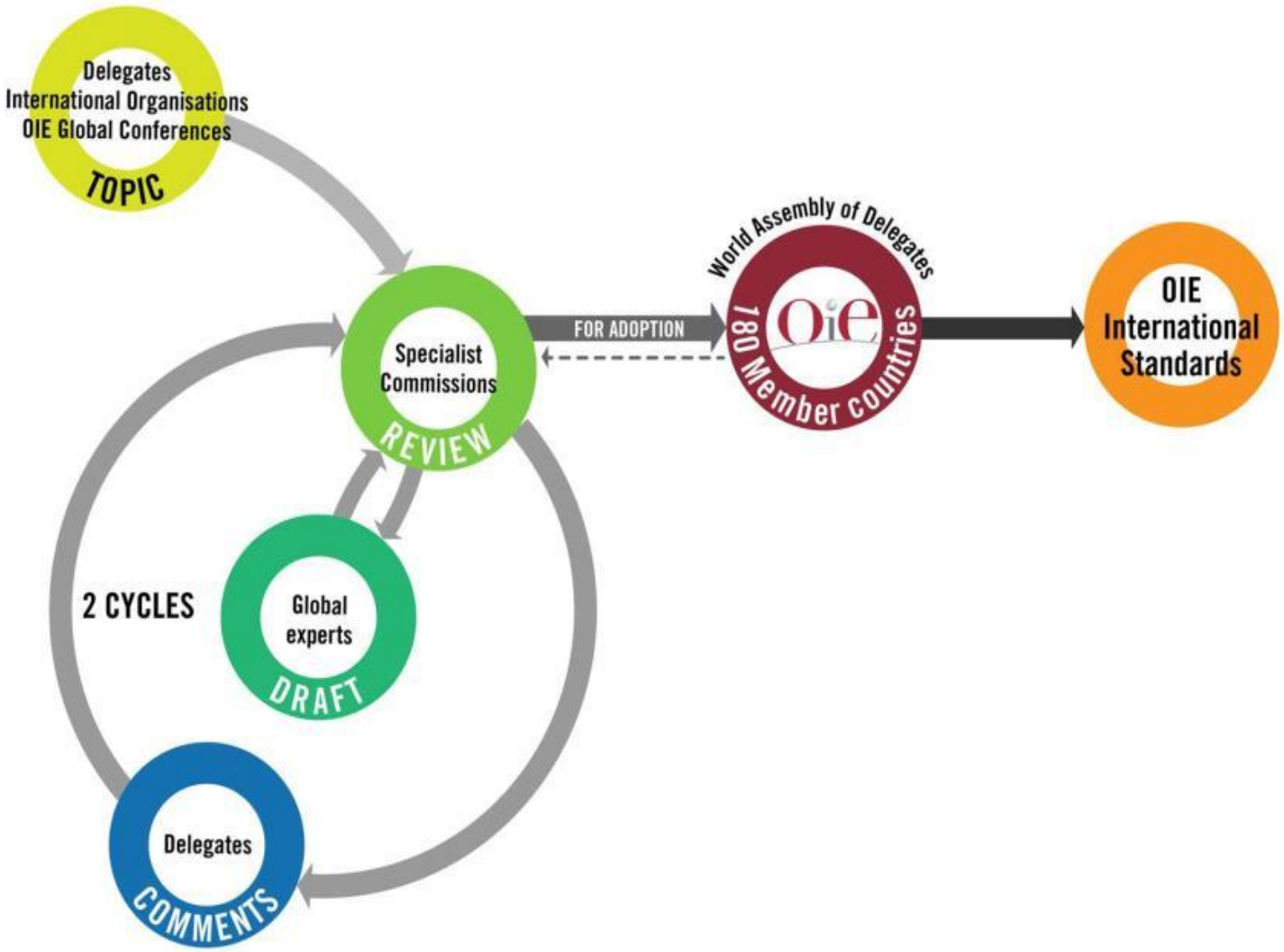
"ANTI-MIRCROBIAL RESISTANCE IN AQUACULTURE"

26 – 28TH NOVEMBER 2019, DURBAN, SOUTH AFRICA.

Background Information – World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)

- Formed in 1924 as the *Office International des Epizooties* (OIE) – to fight TADs (Rinderpest)
- In 2003 became the World Organisation for Animal Health, but retained acronym “OIE”
- Responsible for Animal Health, Welfare and Veterinary Public Health – **sets <u>science based</u> Standards for these**
- Recognised by the WTO as a reference body for this mandate
- Currently 182 member countries (represented by their Directors of Veterinary Services – OIE Delegate)
- Operates through a network of Regional/Sub-Regional Offices & Reference Centres (= Ref Labs + Collaborating Centres)

Background Information – Standard Setting Process (OIE)



Publishing OIE Standards – Codes and Manuals

CODES

- Terrestrial
- Aquatic

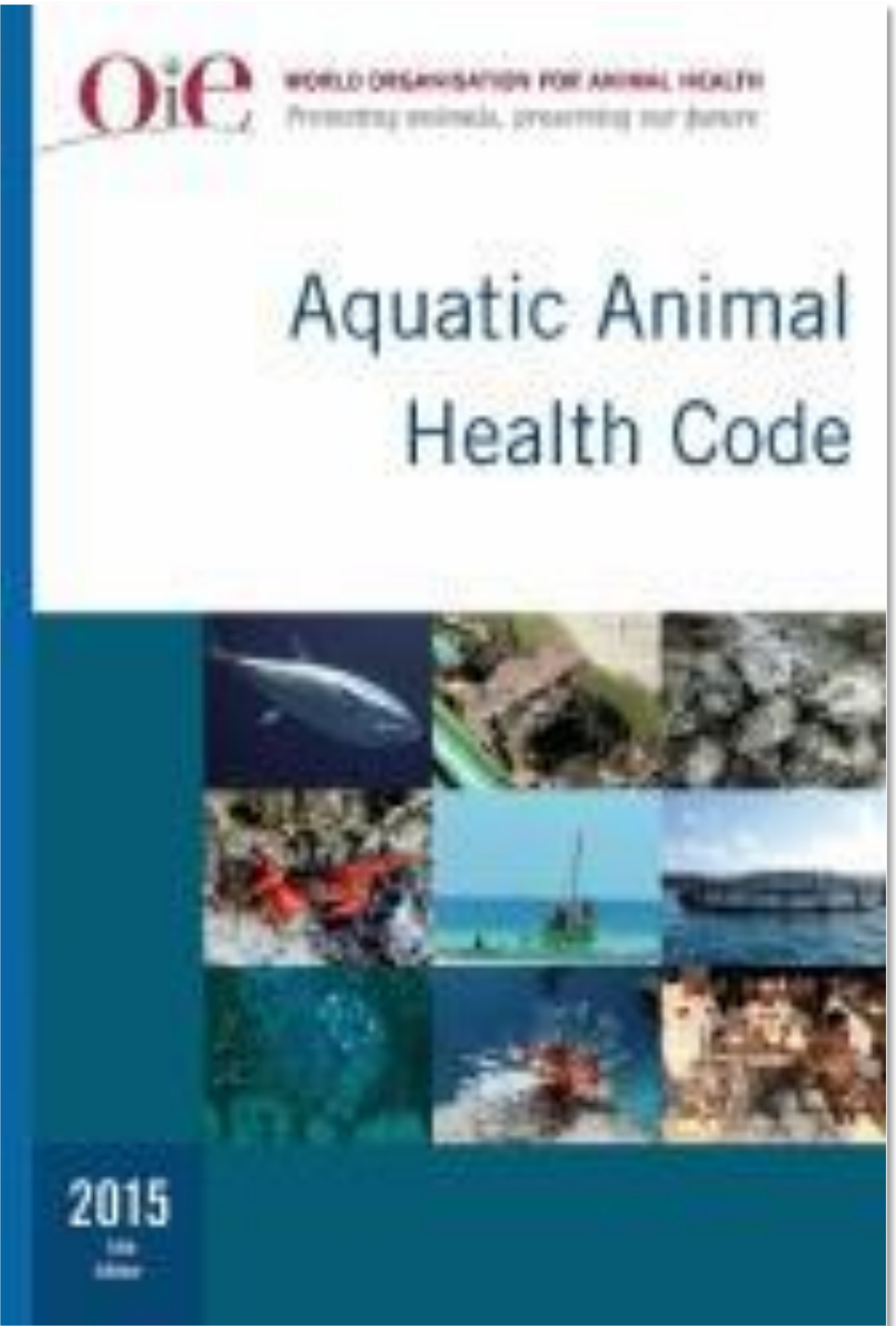
MANUALS

- Terrestrial
- Aquatic

***Codes* and *Manuals* available on the OIE website www.oie.int**

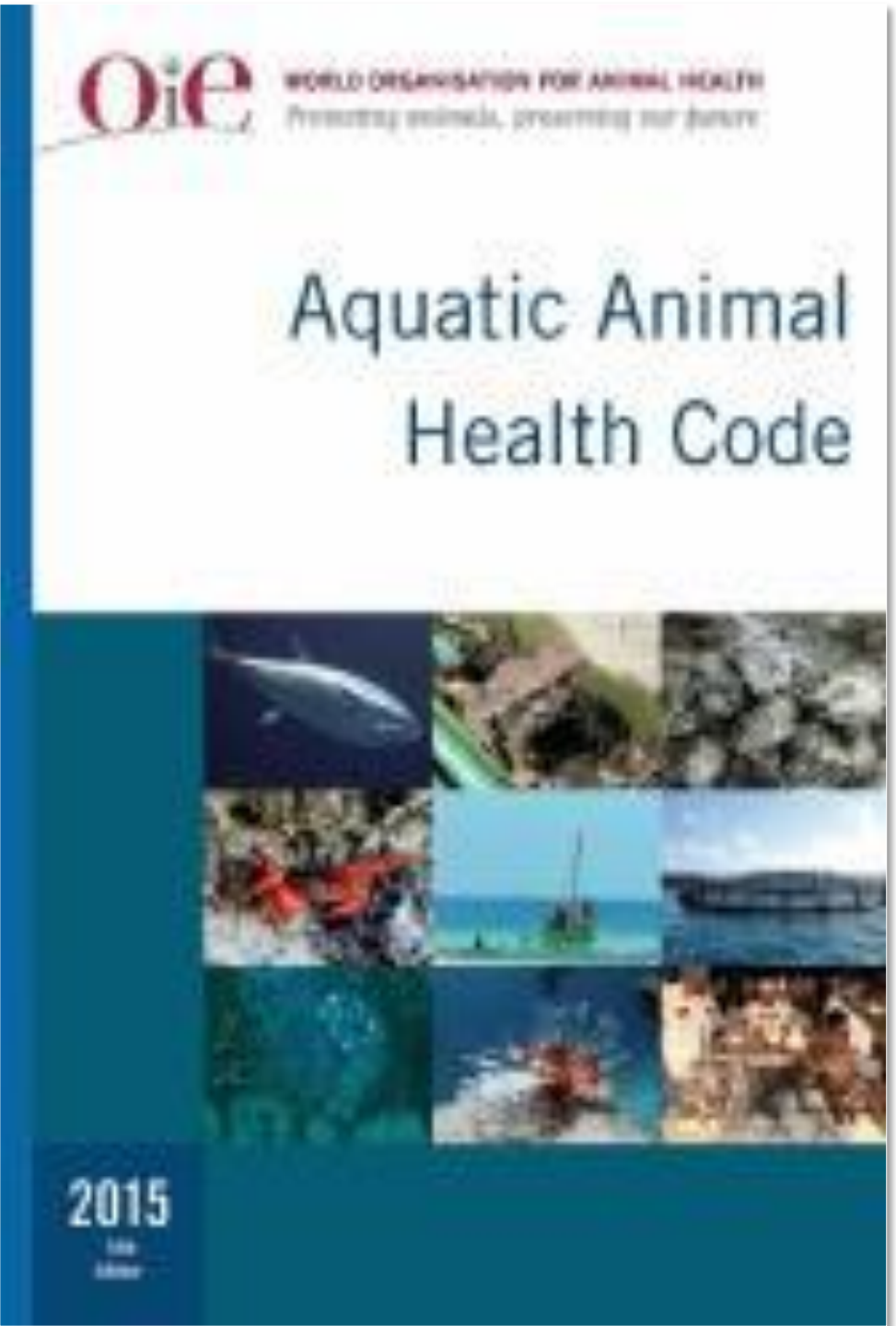
The Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures and role and responsibility of the OIE

- *WTO* SPS Agreement encourages MC to base their sanitary measures on international standards, guidelines and recommendations, **where they exist**.
- The SPS Agreement recognises the OIE as the relevant international organisation responsible for the development and promotion of international animal health standards, guidelines, and recommendations affecting trade in live animals and animal products.
- MC may implement more stringent sanitary measures than international standards, *if necessary* to protect animal or human health and are scientifically justified by a *risk analysis*.



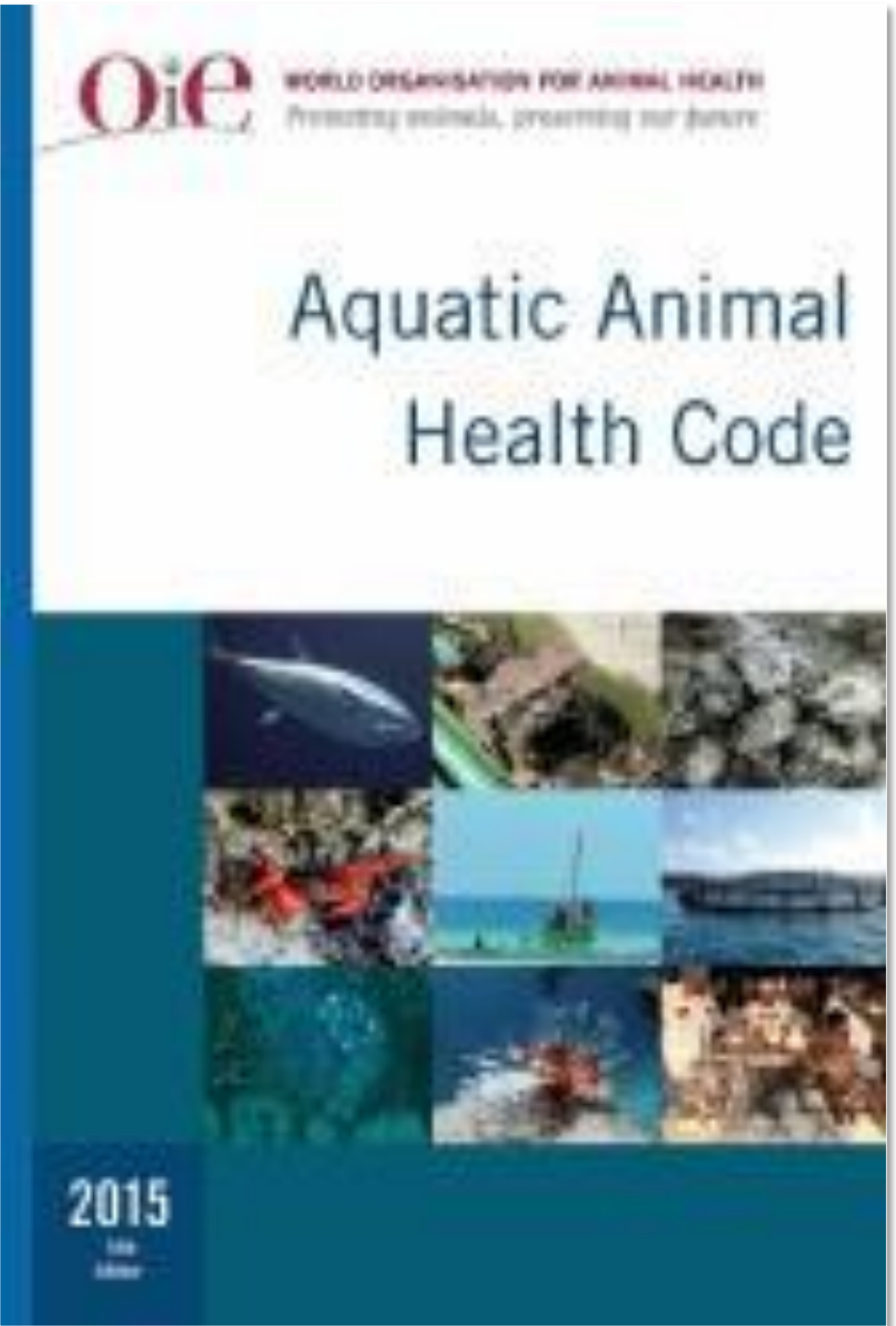
Definitions

- **Risk** - means the likelihood of the occurrence and the likely magnitude of the biological and economic consequences of an adverse event or effect to animal or human health.
- **Risk analysis** - means the process composed of *hazard* identification, *risk assessment*, *risk management* and *risk communication*.
- **Hazard** - means a biological, chemical or physical agent in, or a condition of, an animal or animal product with the potential to cause an adverse health effect.



Definitions

- **risk assessment** - means the evaluation of the likelihood and the biological and economic consequences of entry, establishment and spread of a hazard.
- **risk management** - means the process of identifying, selecting and implementing measures that can be applied to reduce the level of *risk*.
- **risk communication** - is the interactive transmission and exchange of information and opinions throughout the risk analysis process concerning risk, risk-related factors and risk perceptions among risk assessors, risk managers, risk communicators, the general public and other interested parties.



Definitions

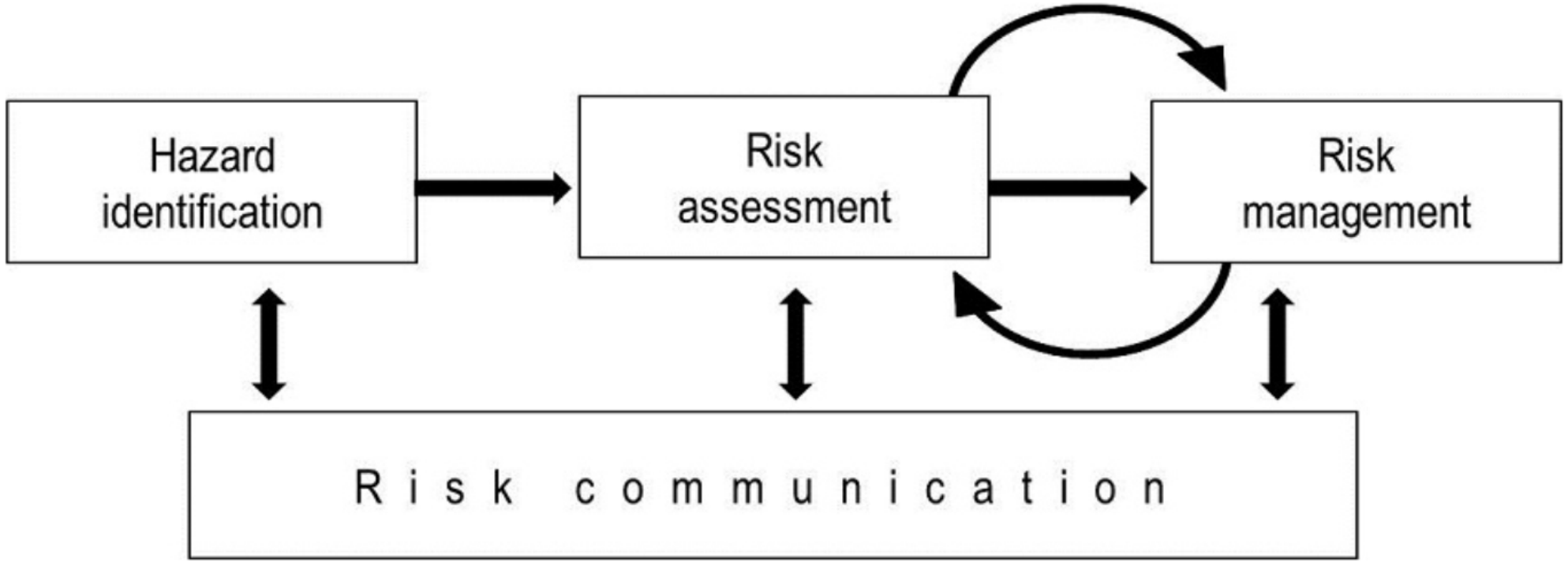
- **safe commodity** - means a commodity that can be traded without the need for risk mitigation measures specifically directed against a particular listed disease, infection or infestation and regardless of the status of the country or zone of origin for that disease, infection or infestation.
- **sanitary measure -** means a measure, such as those described in various chapters of the *Terrestrial Code*, designed to protect animal or human health or life within the whole territory or a zone of a Member Country from risks arising from the entry, establishment or spread of a hazard.

OIE (Import) Risk Analysis Methodology (Chapter 2.1.)

- importation of aquatic animals and aquatic animal products carries some disease risk to the importing country.
- aim of import risk analysis (RA) is to provide importing countries with an objective and defensible method of assessing the disease risks associated with the importation of all risk materials
- RA methods same for all commodities derived from aquatic and/or terrestrial animal sources.
- RA should be transparent – to provide exporting country with clear reasons for the imposition of import conditions or refusal to import.
- Member Countries should use risk analysis to establish the basis for a determination of equivalence.

Components of Risk Analysis - Hazard Identification, Risk Assessment, Risk Management and Risk Communication

Fig. 1. *The four components of risk analysis*



Thank you for your attention

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WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH

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