GENERAL REQUIREMENTS AND PROCEDURES RELATED TO THE PUBLICATION OF SELFDECLARATIONS

Regional Coordination meeting on HPAI situation in the Middle East and action plans guided by Global HPAI Strategy

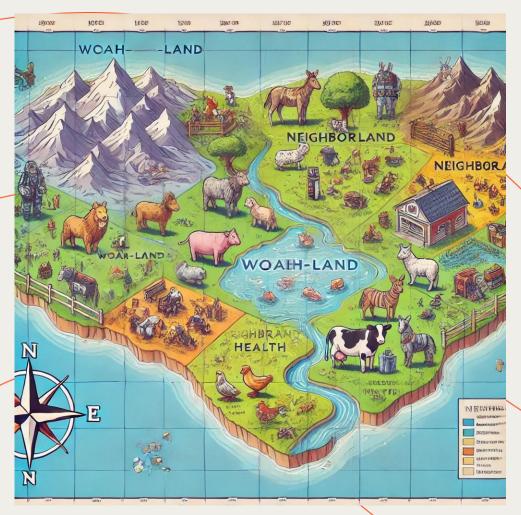
Dr Manoel Tamassia, DVM, MS, PhD Deputy Head WOAH Status Department

> 17-19 December 2024 Amman, Jordan



Why self-declare freedom from a disease?

Your country has a favourable animal health status for a particular disease The self-declaration can:



- Increase visibility of disease freedom
- Promote your country's good animal health practices
 & quality of the Veterinary Services
- Demonstrate transparency in animal disease situation
 & continuous compliance with WOAH standards

Inicio » What we do » Animal Health and Welfare » Official Disease Status



Official Disease Status



Since 1998, the World Organisation for Animal Health has the mandate from the WTO to officially recognise disease-free areas of countries for trade purposes. The procedure for the official recognition of animal health status by WOAH is voluntary and applies currently to six diseases.

<u>African horse sickness (AHS)</u>, <u>classical swine fever (CSF)</u>, <u>contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP)</u>, <u>peste des petits ruminants (PPR)</u> and <u>bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE)</u> risk status and the endorsement of official control programmes for <u>CBPP</u>, <u>FMD</u>, <u>PPR</u> and <u>dog-mediated rabies</u>.

CYCLE TO SUBMIT APPLICATIONS FOR OFFICIAL RECOGNITION OF ANIMAL HEALTH STATUS AND FOR THE ENDORSEMENT OF OFFICIAL CONTROL PROGRAMMES

MAY JUNE JULY **AUGUST OCTOBER NOVEMBER** DECEMBER **JANUARY** MARCH **APRIL** MAY **SEPTEMBER FEBRUARY** Dossiers should be sent by Delegates Ad hoc Group meetings **SCAD 60 days BEFORE** 2 months BEFORE the relevant of AHS, BSE, CBPP, CSF, FMD, PPR, rabies GS meeting **AHG** meetings Official Announcement of the recognition by DEADLINES through an the Assembly official letter from HQs Letters on the outcome sent to applicant Members and to all Delegates

AHG: ad hoc Group

GS: General Session

Assembly: World Assembly of Delegates

SCAD: Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases

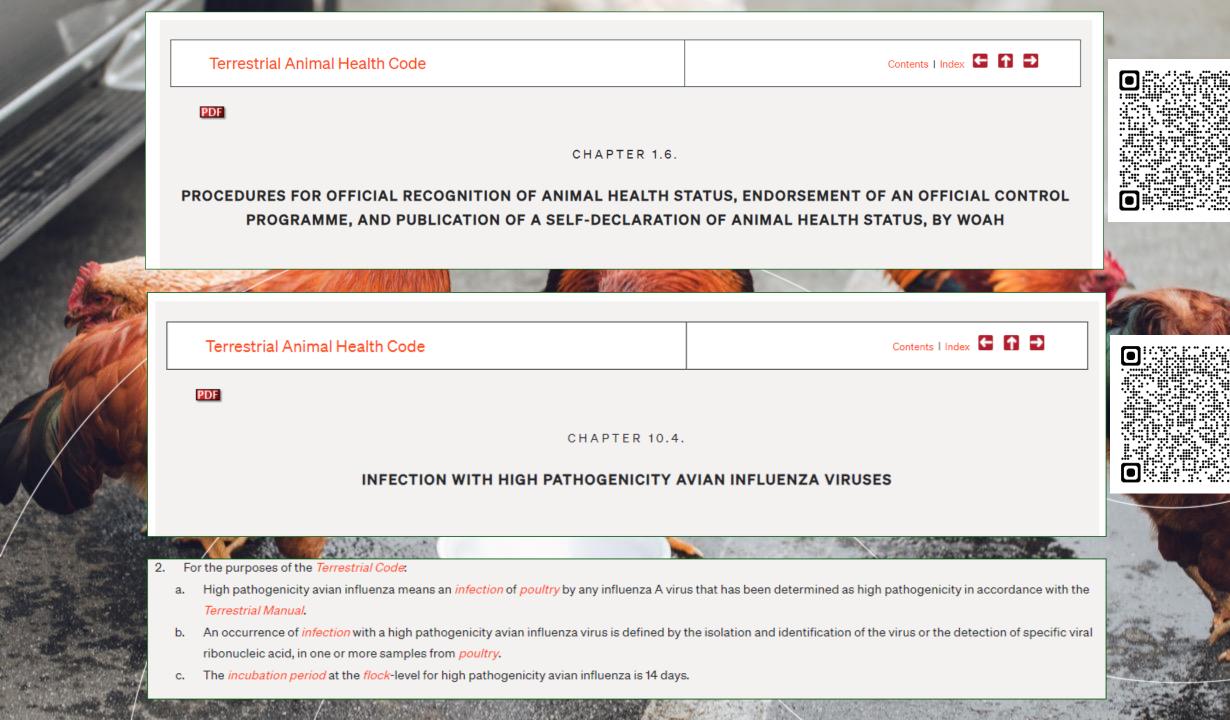
Official recognition of animal health status vs. self-declarations health status

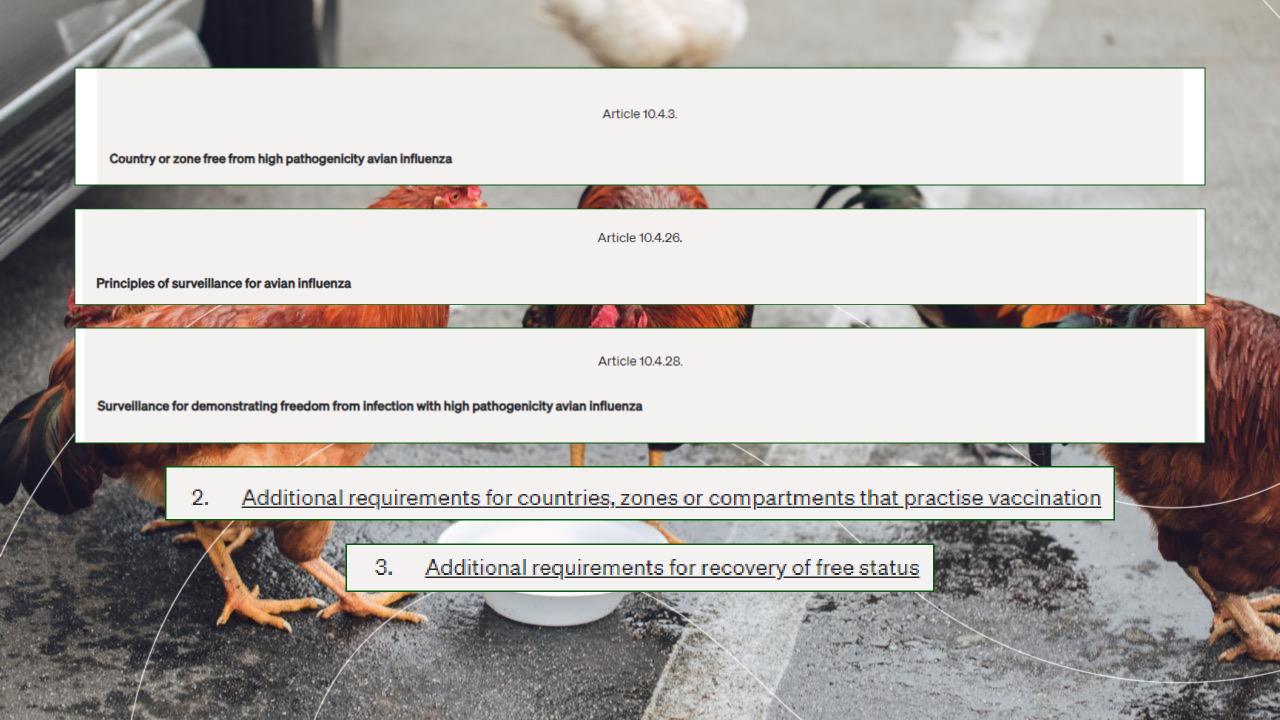
For diseases with official recognition of animal health status = Official Disease Status

WOAH cannot publish self-declarations for diseases with an Official Disease Status

All other diseases = self-declarations

<u>African horse sickness (AHS)</u>, <u>classical swine fever (CSF)</u>, <u>contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP)</u>, <u>peste des petits ruminants (PPR)</u> and <u>bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE)</u> risk status and the endorsement of official control programmes for <u>CBPP</u>, <u>FMD</u>, <u>PPR</u> and <u>dog-mediated rabies</u>.







Animal Diseases

Avian Influenza

Antimicrobial resistance

SEARCH

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WHO WE ARE Y

WHAT WE DO Y

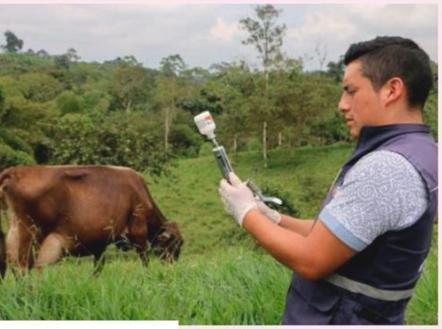
WHAT WE OFFER

OUR 100TH ANNIVERSARY Y

MEDIA Y

WAHIS 7

nicio » What we offer » Self-declared Disease Status



Self-declared Disease Status

In accordance with the provisions of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code) or the Aquatic Animal Health Code (Aquatic Code), 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.

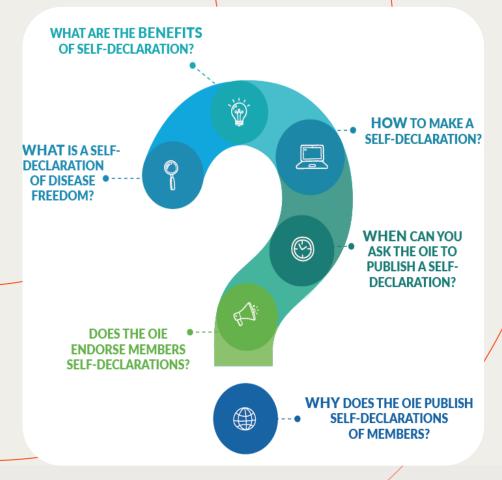
Self-Declarations						View quick deport guide		
Disease name high	Member	Self-declared freedom from	Category	From* ▼	То	Country/zone/ compartment	Status	Temporary
	Denmark	High pathogenicity avian influenza viruses (poultry) (Inf. with)	Terrestrial	2024-10-12		Country	Active	No
Category filter Select all	Honduras	High pathogenicity avian influenza viruses (poultry) (Inf. with)	Terrestrial	2024-05-14		Country	Active	No
☐ Terrestrial	India	High pathogenicity avian influenza viruses (poultry) (Inf. with)	Terrestrial	2024-05-01		Compartment	Active	No
	Thailand	High pathogenicity avian influenza viruses (poultry) (Inf. with)	Terrestrial	2024-04-24		Country	Active	No
Status filter Active Not active	Malaysia	High pathogenicity avian influenza viruses (poultry) (Inf. with)	Terrestrial	2024-04-23		Country	Active	No
	Sweden	High pathogenicity avian influenza viruses (poultry) (Inf. with)	Terrestrial	2024-04-22		Country	Active	No
	Lithuania	High pathogenicity avian influenza viruses (poultry) (Inf. with)	Terrestrial	2024-04-10		Country	Active	No
<u>Temporary</u>	Colombia	High pathogenicity avian influenza viruses (poultry) (Inf. with)	Terrestrial	2024-04-05		Country	Active	No
All ~	Belgium	High pathogenicity avian influenza viruses (poultry) (Inf. with)	Terrestrial	2024-01-26		Country	Active	No
Regional filter Select all Africa	ndonesia	High pathogenicity avian influenza viruses (poultry) (Inf. with)	Terrestrial	2023-10-05		Compartment	Active	No
	Saudi Arabia	High pathogenicity avian influenza viruses (poultry) (Inf. with)	Terrestrial	2023-09-25		Country	Active	No
☐ Americas	Chile	High pathogenicity avian influenza viruses (poultry) (Inf. with)	Terrestrial	2023-08-22		Country	Active	No
☐ Asia Pacific ☐ Europe ☐ Middle East	Argentina	High pathogenicity avian influenza viruses (poultry) (Inf. with)	Terrestrial	2023-08-07		Country	Active	No
	Estonia	High pathogenicity avian influenza viruses (poultry) (Inf. with)	Terrestrial	2023-04-13		Country	Active	No
	Slovenia	High pathogenicity avian influenza viruses (poultry) (Inf. with)	Terrestrial	2023-04-07		Country	Active	No
Member filter	Azerbaijan	High pathogenicity avian influenza viruses (poultry) (Inf. with)	Terrestrial	2023-04-01		Country	Active	No
All	United Kingdom	High pathogenicity avian influenza viruses (poultry) (Inf. with)	Terrestrial	2023-03-31		Zone	Active	No
Member Search Q	Spain	High pathogenicity avian influenza viruses (poultry) (Inf. with)	Terrestrial	2023-03-11		Country	Active	No
Search Q	Paraguay	High pathogenicity avian influenza viruses (poultry) (Inf. with)	Terrestrial	2023-01-01		Country	Active	No



A self-declaration of disease freedom is a documented statement from the Delegate of the Member and it is entirely under the Delegate's responsibility.

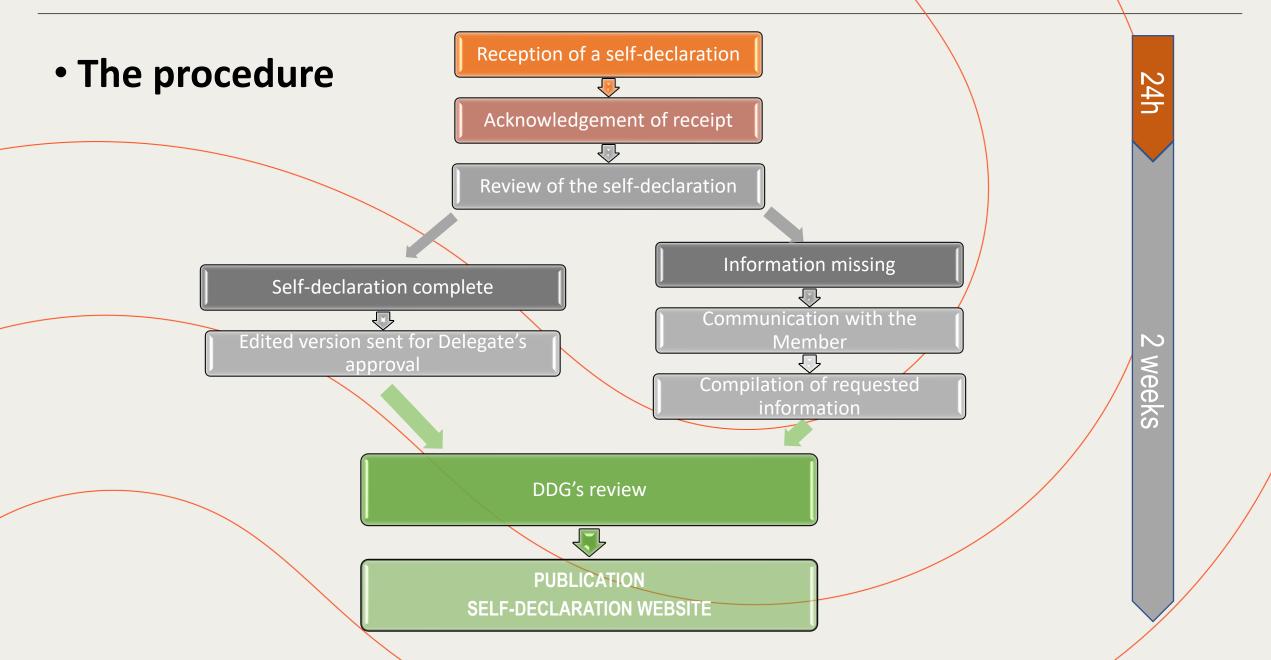
- ➤ Documented compliance with the provisions of Article 1.6.3. and with disease-specific articles of the *Terrestrial Code*
- ➤ Following the **Standard Operating Procedure** for the publication of self-declarations





www.woah.org/self-declaration

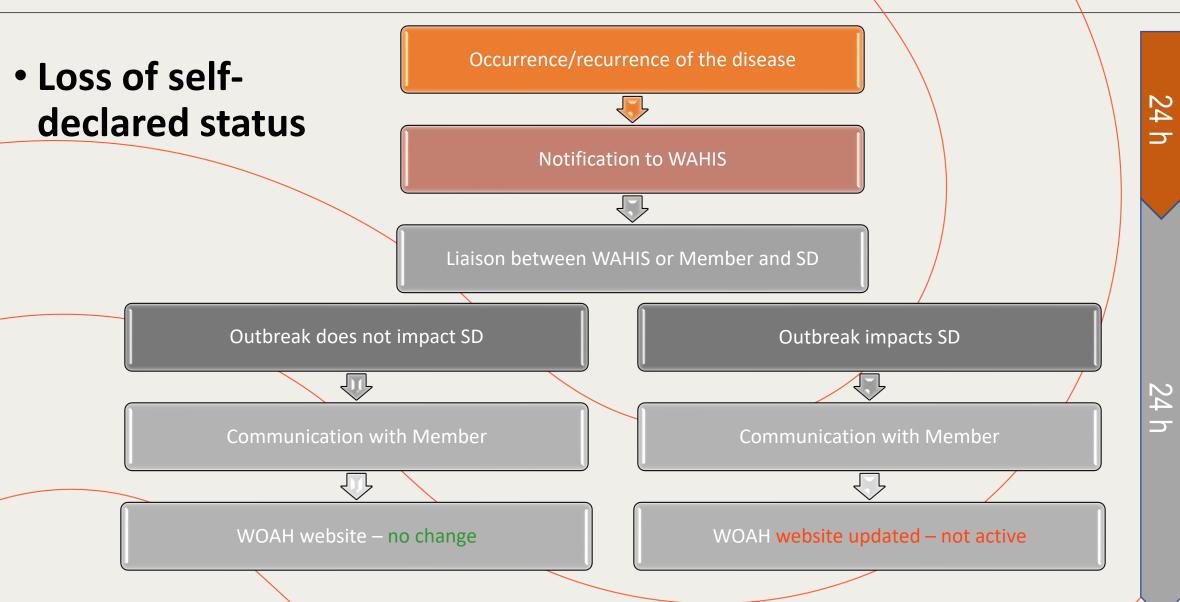




Internal screening



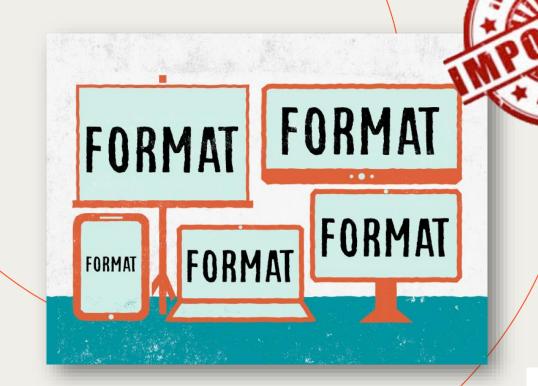






Format

- Size
- Language
- Structure
- File compatibility
- Submission format
- △SOP
 - Annex II and Annex III



When in doubt, please visit the dedicated self-declaration webpage!

www.woah.org/self-declaration





- Challenges at the evaluation of self-declarations
- **A** Events not closed in WAHIS
- Time requirements not included (surveillance after stamping out, time requirements for freedom)
- Missing the starting date of the SD
- **A** Submission to another Department (2)
 - self-declaration@woah.org





Strengths of the self-declaration process and procedures

- Transparency of veterinary structure and surveillance capability
- **A** Submission ahead of time
- SDs that account for previous comments and publications
- **♠** Clarity and structure (follow SOP)
- A Hyperlinks to legislation or documents that substantiate statements
- Description of laboratory structure/capability
- Presentation of test results





Very important points

It is not an official recognition by WOAH

- The responsibility lies entirely under the WOAH Delegate of the Member
- * WOAH does not endorse Members' self-declarations
- Self-declaration cannot be published for diseases with an official recognition procedure
- No submission deadline

