



Why self-declare an animal health status ?

The animal health status with regard to a specific disease is favourable in your country and you consider that it would be important to:



- Increase visibility of disease freedom
- Promote good animal health practice
 & quality of Veterinary Services
 - Demonstrate transparency in animal disease situation & continuous compliance with WOAH standards

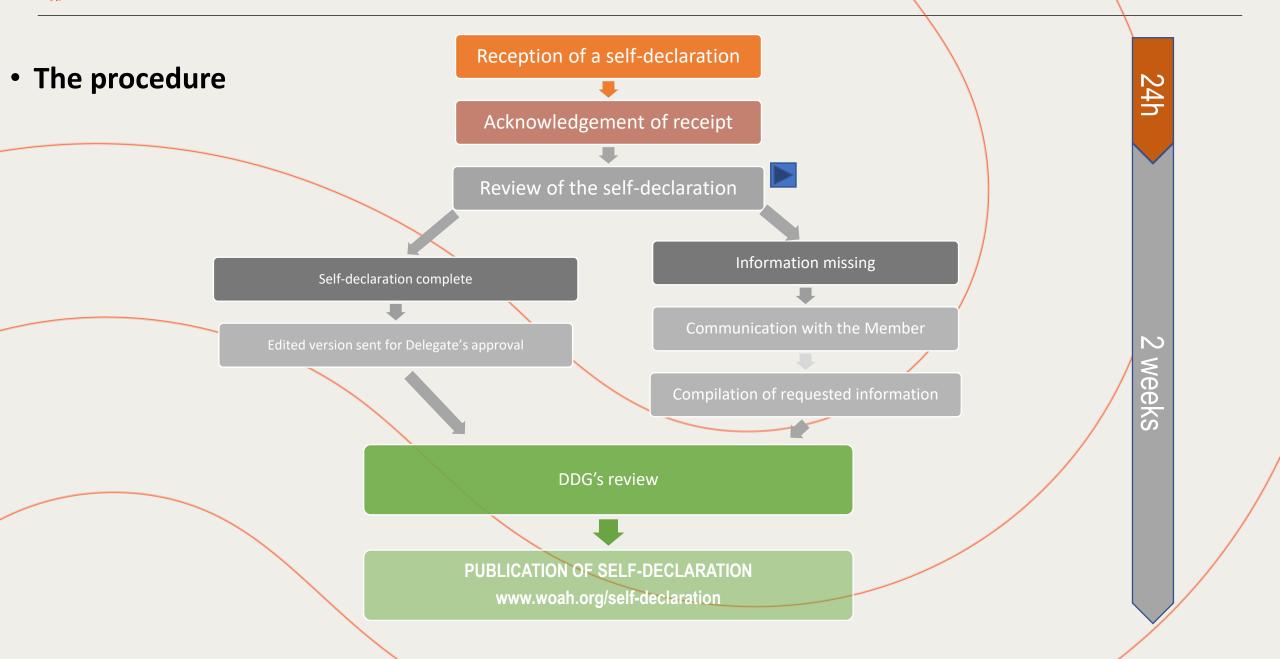


A self-declaration of disease freedom is a documented statement from the Delegate of the Member and it is entirely under his/her responsibility.

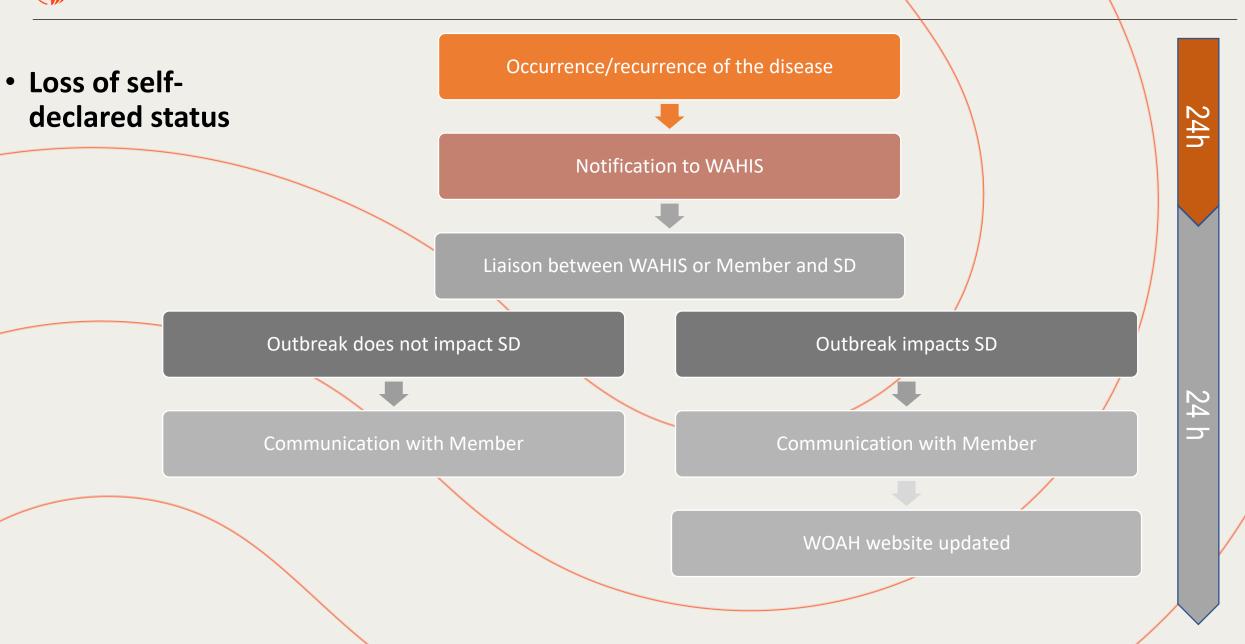
- Documented compliance with the provisions of Article 1.6.3. and with disease-specific articles of the Terrestrial Code
- Following the Standard Operating Procedure on the publication of self-declarations



www.woah.org/self-declaration



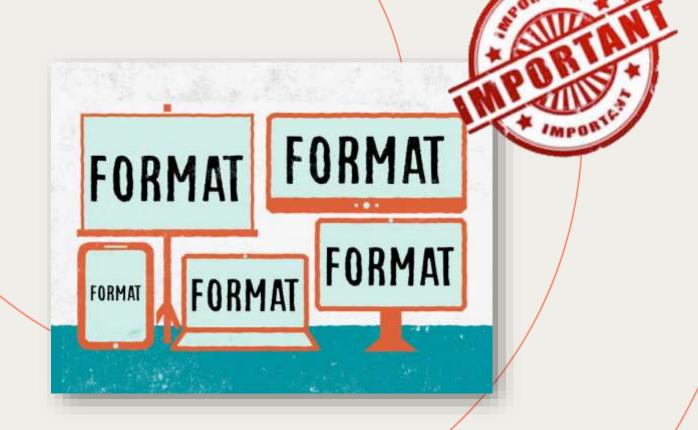






Format

- Size
- Language
- Structure
- File compatibility
- Submission format



When in doubt, please visit the dedicated self-declaration webpage! www.woah.org/self-declaration

Very important points

This is not an official recognition by WOAH

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



Challenges

- ♠ Events not closed in WAHIS
- Time requirements not included (surveillance after stamping out, time requirements for freedom)*.
- Starting date of the SD*.
- **A** Submission to another Department.





Strengths

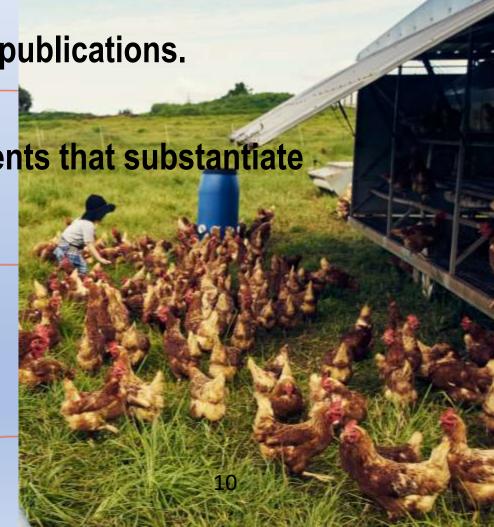
♠ Submission ahead of time*

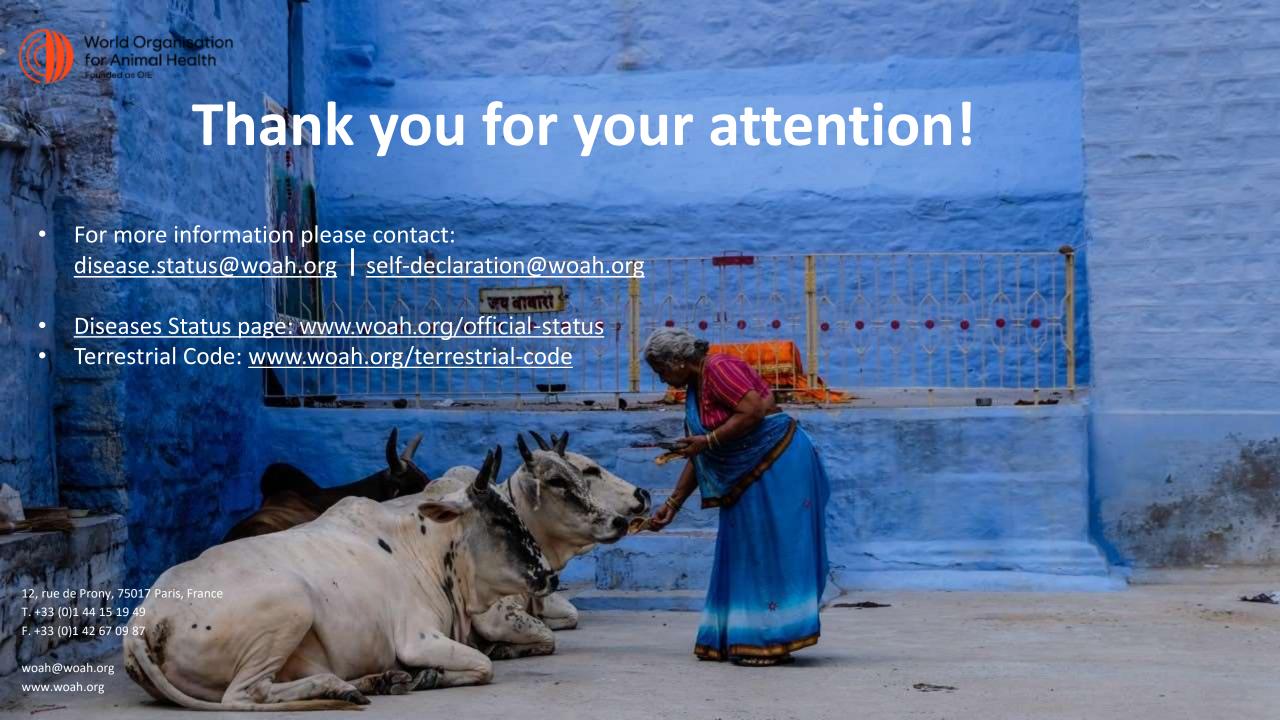
SDs that account for previous comments, publications.

A Clarity of structure.

A Hyperlinks to pieces of legislation/documents that substantiate statements

★ Test results presentation**





Indicators of interest on selfdeclarations of animal health status



Dr Natalie Moyen, Disease Status Officer, Status Department.

13 October 2022



Indicators of interest on self-declarations of animal health status

Trends / popular diseases

- As of October 1st, 2022
- Excluding those that became official status and those never published



- Popular diseases: ASF and swine vesicular disease (52*), HPAI (45), rabies (18),
 Aujesky's disease, Bluetongue, Newcastle disease, brucellosis, scrapie, glanders
- Currently active: 59 (8 HPAI)



Indicators of interest on self-declarations of animal health status

Time to questions and publication

	Time to 1st round of questions		Time to 1st publication		N published
Year of publication	Average (days)	<15 days (%)	Average (days)	<15 days (%)	
2018	14.5	80.0	26.5	40.0	6
2019	6.2	87.5	25.1	25.0	8
2020	13.8	12.5	41.5	62.5	8
2021	14.6	30.8	27.8	61.5	13
2022	10.3	72.7	17.1	63.6	11*

No specific reason identified for increased time to questions/publications**



Summary of Survey

- 25 responses
- 84% aware of the procedure
- 68% use the service, mainly for publishing
- Possible improvements:
 - interface: work in progress
 - Data reporting and publication speed
 - Zones: is possible

- Benefits of self-declaration:
 - Show-case good veterinary services' work
 - Trade/market access/animal movement
 - Transparency and knowledge sharing

