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# OIE Standards relevant to dog-mediated rabies control

OIE SEA Sub-Regional Virtual Workshop on OIE international standards supporting self-declaration of freedom from rabies, and endorsement of official control programme.

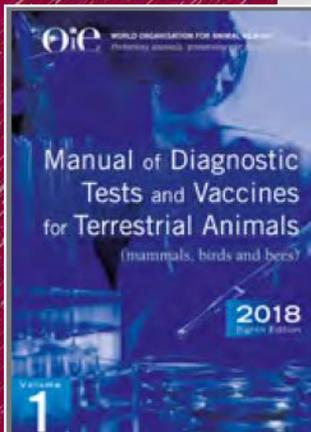
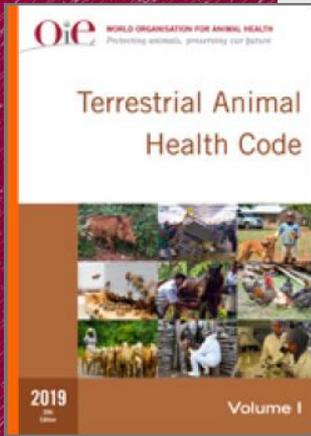
6-8 July 2021

# OIE strategy towards rabies elimination



- Develop and update International Standards,
- Training, capacity building,
- OIE Vaccine Bank,
- Guidelines for disease surveillance,
- Supporting surveillance and reporting,
- PVS pathway - Strengthen Veterinary Services,
- Collaboration centre and reference laboratories,
- OIE WAHIS,
- Communication and Education, and
- Partnership.

# OIE sets international standards for:



- Diseases surveillance, detection, notification and control
- Trade in animals and animal products
- Laboratories, vaccine manufacture, medicines
- Quality and governance of Veterinary Services
- Legislation
- Animal welfare

# OIE international standards on rabies

Horizontal Chapters - Applied to various diseases

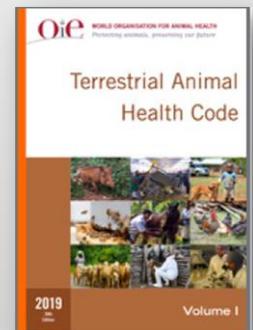
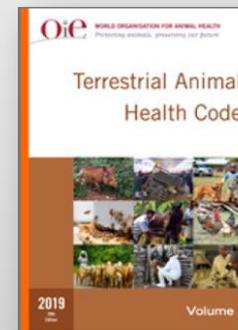
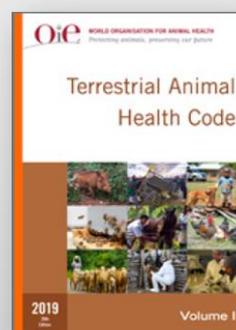
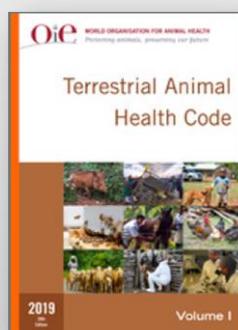
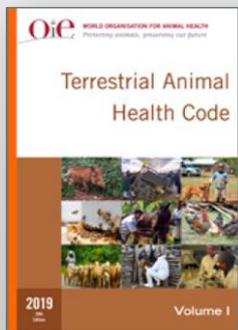
CHAPTER 1.1.  
NOTIFICATION OF  
DISEASES

CHAPTER 1.4.  
ANIMAL HEALTH  
SURVEILLANCE

CHAPTER 3.1.  
VETERINARY  
SERVICES

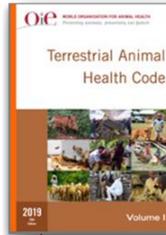
CHAPTER 3.4.  
VETERINARY  
LEGISLATION

CHAPTER 4.18.  
VACCINATION

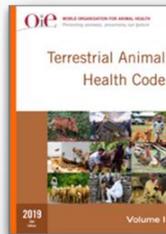


# OIE international standards related to rabies

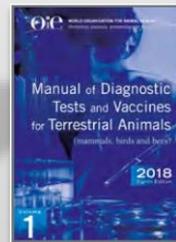
Vertical Chapters - Applied to specific disease or species



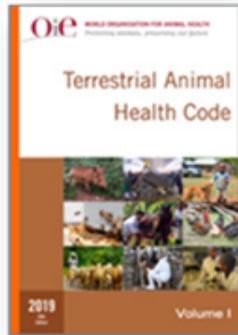
CHAPTER 8.14. INFECTION WITH RABIES VIRUS



CHAPTER 7.7 STRAY DOG POPULATION CONTROL



CHAPTER 3.3.17. RABIES



## CHAPTER 8.14. INFECTION WITH RABIES VIRUS

### Article 8.14.11.

OIE endorsed official control programme for dog-mediated rabies

### Article 8.14.12.

Surveillance

### Article 8.14.13.

Cooperation with other Competent Authorities



- OIE endorsed official control programme for dog-mediated rabies:

For Member Countries to progressively improve their dog-mediated rabies situation and eventually make a self-declaration as a country free from dog-mediated rabies.

# OIE endorsement of official control programme for dog-mediated rabies

## Application for endorsement by the OIE of an official control programme \* for dog-mediated rabies

The overall objective of an OIE endorsed [official control programme](#) for dog-mediated rabies is for Member Countries to progressively improve their dog-mediated rabies situation and eventually make a self-declaration in accordance with Chapter [1.6](#), as a country free from dog-mediated rabies. The [official control programme](#) should be applicable to the entire country even if certain measures are directed towards defined subpopulations only.

The following information should be provided by OIE Member Countries to support an application for endorsement by the OIE of an [official control programme](#) for dog-mediated rabies in accordance with Chapter [8.14](#), of the [Terrestrial Code](#).

The dossier provided to the OIE should address concisely all the topics under the headings provided in Sections 1. to 4. below to describe the actual situation in the country and the procedures currently applied, demonstrating the commitment of the Member Country to comply with the requirements of Chapter [8.14](#), of the [Terrestrial Code](#).

In Section 4, the dossier should describe concisely the work plan and timelines of the control programme for the next five years.

The terminology defined in the OIE [Terrestrial Code](#) and [Terrestrial Manual](#) should be referred to and used in compiling the dossier.

National legislation, regulations and [Veterinary Authority](#) directives may be referred to and annexed as appropriate in one of the OIE official languages. Weblinks to supporting documents in one of the official languages of the OIE may also be provided, where they exist.

All annexes should be provided in one of the OIE official languages.

The Delegate of the Member Country applying for endorsement of an [official control programme](#) should submit documented evidence that the provisions of Article [8.14.11](#), have been properly implemented and supervised. In addition, the Delegate of the Member Country must submit the national [official control programme](#) for rabies as detailed below.

The dossier should provide maps, figures and tables wherever possible.

### 1. [Introduction](#)

#### 2. [Describe and contextualise features of human demography, dog population demography](#)

- a. Human demographics. Provide a general description of the population distribution, census, socio-economic and cultural features and rural and urban development of the country that are relevant to the spread of rabies virus in dogs. Provide maps identifying the features above. Specify whether the application includes any non-contiguous territories.
- b. Dog demographics. Describe the composition of dog population in the country and a breakdown in [zones](#), if relevant. In particular, provide an estimation of the dog population size including the [stray dog](#) population in accordance with Chapter [7.7](#), and [human:dog](#) ratio, dog distribution (rural/urban) and ecology. Describe the methodology used for the estimation (e.g. registers of dogs, population estimates, and surveys of dogs, owners, dog shelters, etc.);
- c. If the endorsed plan is implemented in stages to specific [zones](#) of the country, the boundaries of those [zones](#) should be clearly defined. Provide a map with the description of the geographical boundaries of the [zones](#).





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## PROCEDURE FOR THE APPLICATION FOR THE PUBLICATION BY THE OIE OF A SELF DECLARATION OF DISEASE FREEDOM

June 2019

### CONTEXT

The OIE has developed Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to assist Members with the process relating to the official recognition of a specific disease status, for the official recognition of a risk status for bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) or for the endorsement of a national official control programme. The SOPs currently apply to the official recognition of disease status for six OIE-listed terrestrial animal diseases, namely: African horse sickness, classical swine fever, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, foot and mouth disease, peste des petits ruminants and for BSE risk status.

However, OIE Delegates also have the possibility to self-declare their country or, a zone or a compartment within their territory, free from any disease. Should Delegates request it, the OIE offers to publish the self-declaration(s) on its website. However, the OIE will not publish self-declarations of freedom related to those diseases for which the OIE has put in place a specific procedure for official recognition of disease status.

### Standard Operating Procedure on the publication of the self-declaration of freedom from diseases of Members

## CHAPTER 1.6.

### PROCEDURES FOR SELF DECLARATION AND FOR OFFICIAL RECOGNITION BY THE OIE

Article 1.6.1.

#### General principles

Member Countries may wish to make a self-declaration as to the freedom of a country, zone or compartment from an OIE listed disease or from other animal diseases. The Member Country may inform the OIE of its claimed status and the OIE may publish the claim. Publication does not imply endorsement of the claim. The OIE does not publish self-declaration for bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), foot and mouth disease (FMD), contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP), African horse sickness (AHS), peste des petits ruminants (PPR) and classical swine fever (CSF).

Member Countries may request official recognition by the OIE as to:

- 1) the risk status of a country or zone with regard to BSE;
- 2) the freedom of a country or zone from FMD, with or without vaccination;
- 3) the freedom of a country or zone from CBPP;
- 4) the freedom of a country or zone from AHS;
- 5) the freedom of a country or zone from PPR;
- 6) the freedom of a country or zone from CSF.

The OIE does not grant official recognition for other diseases.

In these cases, Member Countries should present documentation setting out the compliance of their *Veterinary Services* with the applicant country or zone with the provisions of Chapters 1.1., 3.1. and 3.2. of the *Terrestrial Code* and with the provisions of the relevant disease chapters in the *Terrestrial Manual*.

When requesting official recognition of disease status or requesting endorsement by the OIE of an *official control programme*, the Member Country should submit to the OIE Status Department a dossier providing the information requested in the following chapters (as applicable): 1.7., 1.8., 1.9., 1.10., 1.11. or 1.12.

The OIE framework for the official recognition and maintenance of disease status is described in Resolution N° XV (administrative procedures) and Resolution N° XVI (financial obligations) adopted during the 83rd General Session in May 2015.

# Self-declaration of freedom from Rabies

### DISCLAIMER

The OIE, after performing an administrative and technical screening of a self-declaration concerning the disease-free status of a country, a zone or a compartment ("self-declaration"), as described in the standard operating procedures for self-declarations, reserves the right to publish or not the self-declaration on its website. There shall be no right of appeal from this decision nor any recourse of any kind.

The publication by the OIE of a self-declaration on its website does not reflect the official opinion of the OIE.

Responsibility for the information contained in a self-declaration lies entirely with the OIE Delegate of the Member concerned.

Neither the OIE nor any person acting on its behalf may be held responsible for:

- (i) any errors, inaccuracies or omissions in the content of a self-declaration;
- (ii) the use which may be made of the information contained in a self-declaration;
- (iii) any direct or indirect consequences of any nature arising from or relating to the use of the information contained in a self-declaration.

## Self-declaration of freedom from rabies by Bahrain

Self-declaration submitted to the OIE on 28 August 2018 by Dr Fajer Al Salloom, Delegate of Bahrain to the OIE, Chief of Vet Lab & Pharmacy Section Control & Animal Health Directorate, Agriculture Affairs, Ministry of Works, Municipalities Affairs and Urban Planning, Bahrain.

### 1. Situation of rabies in Bahrain

The Veterinary Authority in the Kingdom of Bahrain is well established, and conducts comprehensive registration, notification and surveillance activities for animal diseases. Given the relatively small area of the island country, and the low livestock density (less than one million of all species), these activities are running smoothly under state funding and supervision. Animal treatments, prophylaxis and vaccination have been issued freely until 2015 when therapeutics were privatized but vaccination and sanitation activities continued to be state sponsored for all animals including pets. Rabies is a notifiable disease in the Kingdom of Bahrain. The last reported case of rabies in animals in Bahrain was in 1962.



## Rabies - OIE Standards in discussion

- Article 8.14.7. Recommendations for importation of dogs, cats and ferrets from countries or zones infected with rabies virus,
- 8.14.X New article on dog vaccination,
- 8.14.Y New article for rabies control in wildlife,
- New Chapter 7.7 Dog Population Management (Stray Dog Population Control).

# RABLAB Network



- Objective:
- Is to develop closer relations among OIE-RLs for Rabies and other partners aiming to build strong partnerships for cooperation to support the OIE and the Tripartite (OIE/WHO/FAO) in the fight for ending human deaths by dog-mediated by 2030.

# Thank you for your attention!



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