<table>
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<tr>
<th>Data Description</th>
<th>Data source</th>
<th>Data owner</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Interest of these data</th>
<th>Data limitation &amp; Significance</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PVS engagement</td>
<td>PVS-dataset</td>
<td>OIE/PVS</td>
<td></td>
<td>Standardized and updated dataset managed by the PVS Secretariat</td>
<td>-change of policy in 2017 to propose by default the intermediate status accessible to Partners and Donors.</td>
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<td>PVS confidentiality status</td>
<td>PVS-dataset</td>
<td>OIE/PVS</td>
<td></td>
<td>existing and updated dataset managed by the PVS Secretariat</td>
<td>-linked to the geographical preference of some donors; -impossibility to conduct missions in some areas, or during certain periods (COVIDs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PVS LoA</td>
<td>PVS-database</td>
<td>OIE/PVS</td>
<td></td>
<td>-Standard tool and methodology -Performed by external experts and validated by the Member’s Veterinary Services -Wide coverage among OIE Members -Comprehensive and detailed information -Wealth of qualitative information (not easy to analyse) and some quantitative information -Assessment of compliance with OIE standards</td>
<td>-Voluntary missions (not undertaken by all OIE Members and with a potential bias as OIE Members from developing countries are more likely to undertake them) -Additional bias in the conducted missions as OIE funding partners often specify target geographic regions for funding eligibility -Limited number of Members undertaking these missions in a given period -Limited validity of the assessment in time, generally considered to be five years. Therefore, analysis of the assessed situation should only include data from missions undertaken in the last five years -Not regularly repeated/followed up by Members -A consequence of the above, assessment of performance in a given period may not be representative of the global picture -Difficult assessment of the data (reports are still in test format and extraction of data requires manual work) -The analysis of large amounts of qualitative data remains challenging until a database is developed -Direct and important link between the level of advancement for TRANSPARENCY and the submission of regular animal health information reports to the OIE -Lack of independence between these two indicators, even if the Critical Competence also considers other elements -Among the Members that have undertaken a PVS Evaluation or Follow-up mission since 2016 (in the past five years), only 29 were assessed for zoning and 20 for compartmentalisation. This reduces the data available for this indicator</td>
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<tr>
<td>Animal population</td>
<td>WAHIS annual report, animal population</td>
<td>OIE/HAD</td>
<td></td>
<td>-Standardized tool and methodology -Performed by external experts and validated by the Country Bayesian approach using OIE data -Comprehensive and detailed information -Wealth of qualitative information (not easy to analyse) and some quantitative information -Assessment of compliance with OIE Standards</td>
<td>-Only available year 2018 -Country/territory biomass not yet validated by Members even if already used for the Annual Report on Antimicrobial Agents Intended for Use in Animals -Errors in some data have been identified to the data reported by Members in WAHIS have been identified.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Animal biomass</td>
<td>AMR-licens database</td>
<td>AMR</td>
<td></td>
<td>-Based on animal population data from the OIE-WAHIS annual report; calculated by the AMR-VP Department for its purpose -Methodology recognised -Limits bias linked to the size/number of the animals -Already developed internally and released every year -Available by species and country/territory -Can be aggregated as needed</td>
<td>-Data estimated by the AMR Department, based on information provided by Members on their animal population, per species, in the OIE-WAHIS annual report. -Known gaps in the quality of laboratory data collected through OIE-WAHIS, inherent to the reporting process (Focal Points entering the data are usually not the main owners for this topic in the country) -No information on the participation of these laboratories to proficiency tests or to any compliance checks with OIE/ISO requirements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workforce</td>
<td>WAHIS annual report workforce</td>
<td>OIE/HAD</td>
<td></td>
<td>-Standardised categories -Collected once a year -Requested to all OIE Members -Official data provided under the supervision of the OIE Delegate -Already organised in a database</td>
<td>-Not collected these past years due to the new OIE-WAHIS -Probably not regularly updated by countries/territories -Not enough to monitor the capability of the Veterinary Services workforce -No distinction either between the professionals working on pets versus production animals or between species (pigs vs poultry vs ruminants). Data interpretation should consider this when using the data for disease-specific analysis</td>
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<td>National Ref Labs</td>
<td>WAHIS annual report, national reference laboratories</td>
<td>OIE/HAD</td>
<td></td>
<td>-Standardised information -Collected once a year -Requested to all OIE Members -Official data provided under the supervision of the OIE Delegate -Already organised in a database</td>
<td>-Not collected these past years due to the new OIE-WAHIS -Probably not regularly updated by countries/territories -Not enough to monitor the capability of the Veterinary Services workforce -No distinction either between the professionals working on pets versus production animals or between species (pigs vs poultry vs ruminants). Data interpretation should consider this when using the data for disease-specific analysis</td>
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<td>Proficiency tests</td>
<td>OIE Reference Laboratories annual reports</td>
<td>Science</td>
<td></td>
<td>As part of their mandate, OIE Reference Laboratories are encouraged to conduct proficiency tests for laboratories outside the network of OIE Ref Labs. -They should report annually the diagnostic test that was checked, the number of labs that participated, and their region.</td>
<td>-The annual report of OIE Reference Laboratories does neither collect information on the results of these proficiency tests, nor on the countries that participated -The minimum to collect would be the number of countries (and their region) that have participated and the number of them that were fully successful/compliant.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Self-declaration</td>
<td>List of self-declarations published by the OIE on its Members’ requests. In fact there are currently 2 lists (archives and since 2017)</td>
<td>-Self-declaration database</td>
<td>Status</td>
<td>-Voluntary and limited awareness – limited number of Members making use of this service -Potential bias as Members making use of this service might be representative of just a specific profile (e.g. exporters willing to increase the visibility of their claimed status and foot-and-mouth disease) -Self-declaration – no technical check/verification of compliance with OIE requirements -Two different tables (up to 2017 and from 2018) available with different information -Dates of invitation are not easily accessible -No clear and automated process to ensure that all past self-declarations are still active</td>
<td>-Self-declared Disease Status - OIE - World Organisation for Animal Health -Voluntary -Follow a Standard Operating Procedure -Provide evidence regarding the Member’s compliance with the Territorial Code’s requirements to claim freedom -Under the responsibility of the Delegate -Increase visibility of self-declared freedom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contingency plan</td>
<td>List of Members that reported to the OIE having a contingency plan</td>
<td>PVS</td>
<td></td>
<td>The information includes contingency plans for OIE-listed diseases, non-OIE-listed diseases and any veterinary emergencies -The current system is to upload lists and plans to the OIE website where permission has been granted by the OIE Delegate however links to plans frequently change and the webpage currently has issues after the website migration. -A plan does not necessarily equate to being prepared as many Members do not have the resources to implement the plan or the plan is not based on local risk. -Some Members may not have an OIE-specific contingency plan but a generic plan that aims to cover all emergencies. It is not confirmed by Members if the generic plan would specifically cover ASF</td>
<td>-Immediate testing of new OIE Members and with a potential bias as OIE Members from developing countries are more likely to undertake them -Additional bias in the conducted missions as OIE funding partners often specify target geographic regions for funding eligibility -Limited number of Members undertaking these missions in a given period -Limited validity of the assessment in time, generally considered to be five years. Therefore, analysis of the assessed situation should only include data from missions undertaken in the last five years -Not regularly repeated/followed up by Members -A consequence of the above, assessment of performance in a given period may not be representative of the global picture -Difficult assessment of the data (reports are still in test format and extraction of data requires manual work) -The analysis of large amounts of qualitative data remains challenging until a database is developed -Direct and important link between the level of advancement for TRANSPARENCY and the submission of regular animal health information reports to the OIE -Lack of independence between these two indicators, even if the Critical Competence also considers other elements -A prolonged time gap between confirmation of a disease and its notification may not be attributable only to transparency issues. Other factors such as</td>
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<td>SimuEx</td>
<td>List of simulation exercises reported by Members to the OIE</td>
<td>WAHIS, Simulation exercises</td>
<td>WAHAD</td>
<td>-For Members to report -Data easy to manage and where information is readily available</td>
<td>-Confidential and therefore not representative of all Members -Some simulation exercises are conducted for several diseases. For the purpose of this prototype, simulation exercises conducted for ASF or pig diseases were considered when ASF was clearly referred or when ASF was not explicitly excluded, respectively.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Confirmation Date</td>
<td>Date of the confirmation of a disease in the immediate notification</td>
<td>WAHIS, immediate notification</td>
<td>WAHAD</td>
<td>Standardised information Required to all OIE Members when an exceptional event occurs</td>
<td>-Good indicator only if the Member notifies the event via an immediate notification. However, this indicator will miss countries/territories that (i) do not use the immediate notification system but favor reporting via the six-monthly report, (ii) do not report at all</td>
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</table>
Disease occurrence code
This is a code used in OIE-WAHIS six-monthly reports to indicate the disease situation in the country. There are 9 different codes:
- Disease present
- Disease Infected or more zones +
- Infection/Infestation [without clinical sign]?
- Disease Infected/Limited to one or more zones ?
- Disease absent
- Disease suspected
- No information
- Never reported (in both domestic and wild animals) (DDD)

WAHIS six-monthly, occurrence codes
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Disease notification
A control measure proposed in OIE-WAHIS six-monthly reports and described as:
- Disease notification

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General Surveillance
A control measure proposed in OIE-WAHIS six-monthly reports and described as:
- Targeted surveillance

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Screening
A control measure proposed in OIE-WAHIS six-monthly reports and described as:
- Screening

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Targeted surveillance
A control measure proposed in OIE-WAHIS six-monthly reports and described as:
- Targeted surveillance

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Precautions at the border
A control measure proposed in OIE-WAHIS six-monthly reports and described as:
- Precautions at the border

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Movement control inside the country
A control measure proposed in OIE-WAHIS six-monthly reports and described as:
- Movement control inside the country

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Zoning
A control measure proposed in OIE-WAHIS six-monthly reports and described as:
- Zoning

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Compartmentalisation
A control measure proposed in OIE-WAHIS six-monthly reports and described as:
- Compartmentalisation

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Agr SDG
% of the GDP due to forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production.
World Bank (data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.FOR.NV.AGR.TOT)
Well-recognised and reliable source
Need to rely on regular extraction but direct connection (API) into the World Bank database might be explored in the future
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<td>Import of pig products</td>
<td>Meat; of swine, hams, shoulders and cuts thereof, with bone in, frozen imports by country in 2019</td>
<td>World Bank WITS</td>
<td>WorldBank</td>
<td><a href="https://wits.worldbank.org/TradeCommodity/Commodity/WB/Year/2019/TradeFlow/Imports/partner/WLD/product/020322">https://wits.worldbank.org/TradeCommodity/Commodity/WB/Year/2019/TradeFlow/Imports/partner/WLD/product/020322</a></td>
<td>standardised information well-recognised precise description of the considered products products well codified</td>
<td>the defined products do not cover all pig commodities and to be exhaustive, there would be needed to consider several Codes</td>
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<td>Export of pig products</td>
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<td>WTO Notification</td>
<td></td>
<td>WTO - Sanitary and Phytosanitary Information Management System</td>
<td>WTO</td>
<td>Home - Sanitary and Phytosanitary Information Management System</td>
<td>standardised information well-recognised</td>
<td>- the information is collected for purposes other than those of the OIE Observatory and thus its analysis must be interpreted with caution - the information is self-declared by WTO Members - notification to WTO is only required when a standard does not exist or when the legislation proposed deviates from it. If compliant, the notifications are only &quot;encouraged&quot; - WTO validation of these notifications is limited to the completeness of all sections - Some Members file one single notification that affects multiple countries, whereas other Members file a single notification for each one of the countries that are affected by it. This uneven way of reporting requires significant data-cleaning work to limit biases in the data analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WTO - Annual reports on Regionalisation from the SPS Committee meetings</td>
<td></td>
<td>WTO</td>
<td>WTO</td>
<td>Home — Sanitary and Phytosanitary Information Management System</td>
<td>information publicly available on the WTO website - the vast majority of OIE and WTO Members are the same - information filed by WTO Members regularly - standard formatting as this is checked by the WTO Secretariat - significant amount of qualitative and quantitative information</td>
<td>- the information is manually extracted from the minutes of the SPS Committee meetings, in which regionalisation is a standard agenda item - the information is collected for purposes other than the OIE Observatory and thus its analysis must be interpreted with caution - the profile of Members that intervene in the WTO SPS Committee meetings on regionalisation might not be representative of all WTO Members - not all the regionalisation-related information at country level is mentioned in this forum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>