

RELEVANT ACTIVITIES

Submission by the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE)

The following communication, received on 17 June 2010, is being circulated at the request of the OIE.

The OIE is pleased to provide this update for the information of SPS Committee Members. On 23-28 May 2010 the OIE held its 78th General Session. More than 600 participants representing the 176 OIE members and intergovernmental, regional and national organizations attended the meeting (Annex 1).

1. Administrative matters

1. At the 78th General Session of the OIE, Dr. Vallat was re-elected as Director General for a third term. He committed to continue to work closely with OIE members to implement the 5th Strategic Plan (2011-2015), which was adopted by the World Assembly of OIE delegates this year. In the context of the Global 'One Health' Initiative, he noted the very active collaboration between the FAO, OIE and WHO, which is described in the tripartite Concept Note "Sharing responsibilities and coordinating global activities to address health risks at the animal-human-ecosystems interfaces" (http://www.oie.int/download/FINAL_CONCEPT_NOTE_Hanoi.pdf).

2. Capacity building for members

2. The OIE maintains a keen focus on activities to strengthen the capacities of members to meet the OIE and WTO standards relevant to animal health and zoonotic diseases, including by following the 'OIE PVS Pathway'. This is based on assessments of the quality of veterinary services using the OIE Tool for the Evaluation of Performance of Veterinary Services, and related activities, including missions for strengthening veterinary legislation. With this in mind, the OIE is holding a Global Conference on Veterinary Legislation in Djerba Tunisia on 7-9 December 2010 and welcome your participation in this first global conference on a topic that is crucial to animal health and food safety. More detailed information on the Conference may be found at: http://www.oie.int/eng/A_LEG_VET2010/Home_eng.htm

3. Annex 2 shows the current status of the OIE Global PVS Initiative.

4. The OIE is encouraging all members to nominate National Focal Points for six strategic issues, including animal production food safety and veterinary products (e.g. medicines). The creation of OIE Focal Points, under the overall authority of the OIE National Delegate, will contribute to the

OIE expertise and strengthen communication between the OIE, its members and focal points for other global organizations, including the SPS contact point and national Codex representatives. Specific training for all Focal Points is underway worldwide on an annual basis.

3. Joint OIE – Codex Standards

5. The OIE welcomed the decision by the WHO Assembly in May 2010 to modify the cooperation agreement between the OIE and the WHO. This provides the legal basis for the development of joint standards on relevant aspects of animal production food safety.

6. Given that there is already similar text in the FAO - OIE Agreement, the way is now open for the OIE and the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC) to decide how joint standards could be developed, as appropriate to the subject under consideration and our respective mandates.

7. The OIE secretariat will continue to collaborate with its CAC counterpart in the refinement of a discussion paper on the development of joint Codex/OIE standards that was prepared for the 26th Session of the Codex Committee on General Principles (CCGP) in April 2010.

4. Private standards for sanitary safety

8. As previously reported, the OIE has been working to assess the implications of private standards, which may conflict with the OIE standards, and to provide appropriate advice to members.

9. At the OIE General Session in May 2010 the private sector's views on private standards were presented by a representative of the not for profit global alliance for a Safe Supply of Affordable Food Everywhere (SSAFE) (Annex 3). In the related General Session Resolution (Annex 4), members recommended that the OIE maintain and strengthen appropriate links and dialogue with relevant global private standard setting bodies and global private industry organizations, with the aim of encouraging the compatibility of private standards with OIE standards and to foster communication with national governments and consumers on the safeguards offered by official standards.

10. The OIE will continue to collaborate closely with this Committee and with the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC) on this issue.

5. Standard-setting activities of the OIE

11. As in previous years, the OIE adopted updated texts in its normative publications. In the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* the OIE adopted 53 texts including a new chapter on the welfare of animals used in research and education. A new article on the compartmentalization concept was introduced in the Chapter on foot and mouth disease.

12. The OIE continued to work in close collaboration with the CAC on food safety, with the OIE particularly focusing on animal production food safety.

13. National delegates encouraged the OIE to continue its work to ensure the sanitary safety of international trade in animal and animal products through its standard setting activities.

6. Official OIE recognition of the sanitary status of members

14. The OIE is the unique global organization granting an official status for specified animal diseases i.e.: BSE, foot and mouth disease, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) and rinderpest. The World Assembly approved the list of countries and zones that had achieved official OIE recognition:

- Five members (Botswana, Lesotho, the Philippines, San Marino and Turkey) were recognized as free of FMD with or without vaccination for all or a part of their territory (Annex 5).
 - Four members (India, Peru, Republic of Korea and Panama) were recognized as having a "controlled risk" or a "negligible risk" status for BSE (Annex 7).
 - The OIE granted 17 members and three non-OIE members the official status of rinderpest freedom (Annex 6). OIE members are making good progress towards the achievement of the goal of global eradication of rinderpest expected by the year 2011.
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ANNEX 1

78TH ANNUAL GENERAL SESSION OF THE WORLD ASSEMBLY OF THE WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH (OIE)

23 – 28 May 2010

The OIE World Assembly of national delegates adopts a 5th strategic plan for pursuing
OIE global missions in animal health and welfare

1. Paris, 26 May 2010 – The delegates of the 176 OIE members adopted the 5th Strategic Plan which sets a roadmap for OIE global missions in animal health and welfare over the years 2011-2015.
2. The Plan sets new fields of action for the organisation:
 - More activities directed to food security, poverty alleviation and animal health and veterinary public health;
 - More focus on the "One Health" concept and other matters of cooperation with partner organisations;
 - The impact of climate and environmental changes on animal disease emergence and occurrence as well as the impact of animal production on climate change.
3. The Plan also provides for a continuation of priorities emphasized in the previous Plans, in particular the 4th Strategic Plan (2006-2010):
 - Communicating international animal disease and zoonoses information globally;
 - Development and implementation of scientifically-based standards and guidelines;
 - Prevention, control and eradication methods of animal diseases including zoonoses;
 - Compliance with the Good Governance concepts and capacity building for national Veterinary Services;
 - Strengthening the Organisation's influence on policy design, applied research and governance;
 - Communicating OIE information.
4. For leading the implementation of the new Plan, the World Assembly of delegates renewed its trust in Dr. Bernard Vallat and elected him by secret ballot for a third five-year mandate as Director-General of the OIE.

A global review of animal health and key issues debated

5. The worldwide animal health situation concerning 118 diseases of terrestrial or aquatic animals was examined in detail with OIE members during the Assembly.
6. Two technical items on issues of interest for the international community in the field of animal health and welfare were debated during the Session:
 - Private Sector's point of view on the use of public and private standards;
 - Economic aspects of the Veterinary Services

Key work of the Assembly

7. The delegates approved the new list of countries and zones that had applied for official OIE recognition of their status with respect to one or more of four priority diseases: bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), foot and mouth disease, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) and rinderpest.

8. With regard to BSE, the OIE newly recognised India and Peru as having a "negligible risk" status, while the Republic of Korea and Panama were recognized as having a "controlled BSE risk status".

9. Botswana, Lesotho, the Philippines, San Marino and Turkey were newly recognized as being "free of foot and mouth disease, with or without vaccination, for all or a part of their territory". And after close to nine years, Swaziland recovered its foot and mouth disease "free status without vaccination".

10. The Organisation reiterated the aim that it shares with FAO, namely to be able to declare that rinderpest has been eradicated worldwide in 2011.

11. Within the framework of its annual standard-setting work, the Assembly adopted and/or updated 56 chapters of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, among others on:

- The use of animals in research and education;
- Some welfare aspects in farmed fish activities;
- The control of antimicrobial resistance in aquatic animals;
- The handling, disposal and treatment of aquatic animal waste.

Working for high-quality national Veterinary Services everywhere

12. The delegates welcomed the North-South or South-South twinning of about 30 laboratories within the framework of the OIE's Twinning Programme, which encourages the exchange of competencies and experience between existing OIE Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres, and candidate laboratories in intransition or developing countries.

13. The delegates also accredited two new Collaborating Centres and four new Reference Laboratories, bringing the number of official centres of scientific excellence within the OIE worldwide network to 227.

14. Furthermore in line with OIE's continuous engagement to support Veterinary Services to comply with OIE standards on quality, 93 PVS (Performance of Veterinary Services) independent evaluations made by OIE accredited experts were reported to the Assembly. To date, 22 PVS gap analysis missions and 11 missions supporting the modernisation of legislation have also been carried out worldwide.

15. Other notable events marked the proceedings of the Assembly, including the presentation of the World Veterinary Day Award 2010 to the University of Veterinary and Animal Science in Lahore, Pakistan for its successful celebration of World Veterinary Day under the theme: "One World, One Health: more cooperation between veterinarians and physicians". The OIE Gold Medal was given to Dr. Emerio Serrano from Cuba.

16. Around 600 participants, representing OIE members and intergovernmental (FAO, WHO, World Bank, WTO, etc.), regional and national organisations took part in the event. Highranking authorities including the HRH Princess Haya Bint El Hussein and numerous Ministers of OIE members honoured the Assembly with their presence.

ANNEX 2

OIE PVS evaluation missions (as at 17 May 2010)

Region	Official requests	Missions completed	Reports available
Africa	45	41	31
Americas	19	17	15
Asia/Pacific	16	13	11
Europe	12	12	7
Middle-East	12	10	3
Total	104	93	67

Official requests:

Africa (45): *Algeria, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Rep., Chad, Côte D'Ivoire, Congo (DR), Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia (non OIE Member), Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe.*

Americas (19): *Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay.*

Asia/Pacific (16): *Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Cambodia, Fiji, Indonesia, Iran, Korea (PDR), Laos PDR, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Viet Nam.*

Europe (12): *Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Romania, Tajikistan, Turkey, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.*

Middle-East (12): *Afganistan, Bahrein, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Palestinian National Authority (non OIE Member), Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, UAE, Yemen.*

Italics: Completed missions

PVS Gap Analysis Missions (as at 17 May 2010)

Region	Official requests	Missions completed
Africa	27	14
Americas	8	2
Asia/Pacific	10	1
Europe	5	3
Middle-East	2	2
Total	52	22

Legislation Missions (as at 17 May 2010)

Region	Official requests	Missions completed
Africa	15	5
Americas	0	0
Asia/Pacific	3	3
Europe	3	1
Middle-East	4	2
Total	25	11

Official requests:

Africa (15): *Benin, Burkina Faso, Congo (DR), Djibouti, Ethiopia, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Mauritius, Nigeria, Togo, Uganda, Zambia*

Asia/Pacific (3): *Bhutan, Cambodia, Viet Nam*

Europe (3): *Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan*

Middle-East (4): *Afghanistan, Kuwait, Lebanon, UAE*

Italics: Completed missions

ANNEX 3

78TH ANNUAL GENERAL SESSION OF THE WORLD ASSEMBLY OF DELEGATES OF THE WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH (OIE)

23 – 28 May 2010

Private agri-food industry expresses its views on public and private standards

1. Paris, 24 May 2010 – The OIE gave an open forum to representatives from the agri-food private sector to speak in front of the World Assembly of OIE national delegates on public and private commercial standards in international trade of animals and animal products.
2. OIE Director-General, Dr. Vallat said: "The OIE and its partners will continue the dialogue with agri-food industry and private standard-setting bodies to avoid potential conflict between public and private standards and to explore the possibilities for collaboration and find complementarities of action - except on sanitary issues - to the benefit of all developing and developed countries and both world producers and consumers."
3. Over the past two decades world consumers have become increasingly concerned about systems of production as well as aspects of food safety and animal welfare, leading food system stakeholders to develop private standards in order to try to meet these consumer requirements and spending patterns.
4. An OIE group of experts who dealt with the topic in 2009 analysed the concerns most frequently caused by private standards in international trade of animals and animal products. They pointed the lack of scientific justification, transparency and democracy in these private standard setting and certification schemes. The extra cost of compliance and certification have also been indicated as being among the main negative effects of private standards on small producers, particularly from developing countries.
5. Experts stated that conversely for producers able to meet their requirements, private standards can sometimes result in a competitive advantage and an access to international markets.
6. Speaking at the 78th General Session, Michael Robach, Vice President of Corporate Food Safety and Regulatory Affairs at Cargill and previous chairman of the NGO SSAFE (Safe Supply of Affordable Food Everywhere, Inc.) presented the different ways in which, public and private standards could co-exist and even complement each other. "The food industry recognizes the critical importance of the work undertaken by the OIE, and the Codex Alimentarius and has started to take steps which better align standard and private certification schemes with existing public standards", he said.
7. He underlined one of the issues concerning the development of private standards was their profusion, the related demand by food system stakeholders for private certification, which itself led to duplication of efforts and the proliferation of auditing schemes possibly detrimental to public certification.
8. The OIE World Assembly of Delegates agreed and felt there was a potential for complementarities in the area of compliance with public and private standards and agreed future cooperation and harmonisation were targets for the OIE, both public and private standard-setting bodies and industry representatives working at a global level.

9. The Assembly agreed too that it was important to make a clear distinction between complementarities of public and private standards in the field of sanitary aspects and in the field of animal welfare.

Background

10. The issue of private standards in international trade of animals and animal products was first raised at the 76th OIE General Session (2008) with an insight on the "Implication of private standards in international trade of animals and animal products" provided by Representatives of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and of the European Union DG-Sanco.

11. Public food system-related standards elaborated by Codex Alimentarius, International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) and the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) are officially recognized by the WTO Sanitary and PhytoSanitary Agreement.

12. Food system stakeholders include farm input suppliers, farm producers, primary collection and processing facilities, food ingredient and packaging manufacturers, food manufacturing firms, distributors, importers, exporters, retailers, food service and restaurant operators, and all consumers.

Links: http://www.oie.int/eng/normes/en_Implications%20of%20private%20standards.htm
World Organisation for Animal Health

ANNEX 4

RESOLUTION NO. 26

Roles of public and private standards in animal health and animal welfare

CONSIDERING THAT

1. OIE Members adopted, at the 76th General Session in 2008, Resolution No. XXXII "Implications of private standards in international trade of animals and animal products";
2. The World Trade Organization (WTO), under the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS Agreement), formally recognises the OIE as the reference organisation for establishing international standards on animal diseases, including zoonoses;
3. In areas not covered by the SPS Agreement, the OIE international standards could be considered as a basis for national technical regulations under the WTO Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade;
4. The OIE Members and the international community at large recognise the OIE as the organisation responsible for setting standards for animal health (including zoonoses), animal production food safety and animal welfare, with the objective of providing a scientific basis for safe international trade in animals and animal products and improving animal health and welfare worldwide;
5. The OIE World Assembly of Delegates has adopted and continues to adopt international standards covering animal health, animal welfare and animal production food safety;
6. While private standards can be beneficial in promoting good practice and supporting producers to meet public standards, it is of major concern to OIE Members that some private standards for sanitary safety and animal welfare relating to animal products have the potential to conflict with OIE standards;
7. Private sanitary standards have the potential to create doubts or confusion on the part of consumers regarding the safety of foods that meet official standards;
8. The OIE has signed official Agreements and works in close collaboration with the international industry organisations such as International Federation of Agricultural Producers (IFAP), International Dairy Federation (IDF), International Meat Secretariat (IMS), International Egg Commission (IEC), International Poultry Council (IPC) and Safe Supply of Affordable Food Everywhere (SSAFE);
9. Formal linkages and channels of communication between private standard setting organisations and the OIE have so far been limited and could be strengthened.

THE ASSEMBLY

RECOMMENDS

1. That standards for sanitary safety, which are covered by the WTO SPS Agreement, and animal welfare standards should be addressed separately;
2. To reaffirm the standards published by the OIE in the field of animal health, including zoonoses, as the official guarantees for safe international trade in animals and animal products, while avoiding unjustified sanitary barriers to trade and promoting the prevention and control of animal diseases worldwide;
3. That for sanitary safety, because the mandate of the international standard setting organisations is clearly recognised under the WTO SPS Agreement, the role of private standards should be limited to supporting the implementation of official standards;
4. To promote the implementation of the OIE animal welfare standards as reference standards that apply globally;
5. That the Director General continue undertaking relevant activities to further strengthen the OIE's activities in standard setting for animal health, including zoonotic diseases, and animal welfare and speed up work on new animal welfare standards;
6. To continue to implement and reinforce capacity building programmes to help Members to implement the OIE standards;
7. That the Director General continue to provide advice on the steps that may be available to advocate that private animal health and animal welfare standards, where used, are consistent with and do not conflict with those of the OIE;
8. That the Director General maintain close cooperation on sanitary standards with relevant international organisations, notably the WTO and the FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission, to establish a transparent framework for dealing with private sanitary standards that affect international trade within the WTO;
9. That the Director General maintain and strengthen appropriate links and dialogue with relevant global private standard setting bodies and global private industry organisations with the aim to allow compatibility of private standards with OIE standards while ensuring communications with national governments and consumers;
10. To encourage global private standard setting bodies to promote the use of official standards as benchmarks against which private standards are referenced for international trade in animals and animal products;
11. To encourage global private standard setting bodies to strengthen or develop transparent mechanisms and to work towards increased harmonisation with public standards and transparency of private standards.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 27 May 2010)

ANNEX 5

RESOLUTION NO. 15

Recognition of the Foot and Mouth Disease Status of Members

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 62nd General Session, the OIE International Committee established a procedure for annually updating a list of Member countries and zones recognised as free from foot and mouth disease (FMD) according to the provisions of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (*Terrestrial Code*),
2. The Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases (the Scientific Commission) has continued to apply the procedure approved by the International Committee, and has supported the recognition of the FMD free status of additional countries and zones for annual adoption of the list by the International Committee,
3. During the 76th General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolution No. XXII, which specified and updated the procedure for Members to follow to achieve official recognition and maintenance of status for certain animal diseases,
4. During the 76th General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolution No. XXIII, which specified the financial implications for Members applying for evaluation of official recognition or re-instatement of disease status to meet part of the costs sustained by the OIE in the evaluation process,
5. Information published by the OIE is derived from declarations made by the official Veterinary Services of Members. The OIE is not responsible for inaccurate publication of country or zonal disease free status based on inaccurate information, changes in epidemiological status or other significant events that were not promptly reported to the Headquarters subsequent to the time of declaration of freedom from FMD.

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES THAT

1. The Director General publish the following list of Members recognised as FMD free where vaccination is not practised, according to the provisions of Chapter 8.5. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Albania	France	New Caledonia
Australia	Germany	New Zealand
Austria	Greece	Nicaragua
Belarus	Guatemala	Norway
Belgium	Guyana	Panama
Belize	Haiti	Poland
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Honduras	Portugal
Brunei	Hungary	Romania
Bulgaria	Iceland	San Marino

Canada	Indonesia	Serbia ¹
Chile	Ireland	Singapore
Costa Rica	Italy	Slovakia
Croatia	Latvia	Slovenia
Cuba	Lesotho	Spain
Cyprus	Lithuania	Swaziland
Czech Rep.	Luxembourg	Sweden
Denmark	Madagascar	Switzerland
Dominican Republic	Malta	Ukraine
El Salvador	Mauritius	United Kingdom
Estonia	Mexico	United States of America
Finland	Montenegro	Vanuatu
Former Yug. Rep. of Macedonia	Netherlands	

2. The Director General publish the following Members recognised as FMD free where vaccination is practised, according to the provisions of Chapter 8.5. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Uruguay

3. The Director General publish the following list of Members having FMD free zones where vaccination is not practised, according to the provisions of Chapter 8.5. of the *Terrestrial Code*²:

Argentina: zone designated by the Delegate of Argentina in a document addressed to the Director General in January 2007;

Botswana: zones designated by the Delegate of Botswana in documents addressed to the Director General in January 2009 and in November 2009;

Brazil: State of Santa Catarina;

Colombia: zones designated by the Delegate of Colombia in documents addressed to the Director General in November 1995 and in April 1996 (Area I - Northwest region of Choco Department) and in January 2008 (Archipelago de San Andres and Providencia);

Malaysia: zones of Sabah and Sarawak designated by the Delegate of Malaysia in a document addressed to the Director General in December 2003;

Moldova: zone designated by the Delegate of Moldova in a document addressed to the Director General in July 2008;

Namibia: zone designated by the Delegate of Namibia in a document addressed to the Director General in February 1997;

Peru: zones as designated by the Delegate of Peru in two documents addressed to the Director General in December 2004 and in January 2007;

¹ Excluding Kosovo administered by the United Nations.

² For detailed information on the delimitation of zones of Members recognised as FMD free, enquiries should be addressed to the Director General of the OIE.

Philippines: Islands of Mindanao, Visayas, Palawan and Masbate, and two zones located on the Island of Luzon as designated by the Delegate of the Philippines in a document addressed to the Director General in December 2009;

South Africa: zone designated by the Delegate of South Africa in a document addressed to the Director General in May 2005.

4. The Director General publish the following list of Members having FMD free zones where vaccination is practised, according to the provisions of Chapter 8.5. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Argentina: zone of Argentina designated by the Delegate of Argentina in documents addressed to the Director General in March 2007;

Bolivia: zone of Chiquitania designated by the Delegate of Bolivia in documents addressed to the Director General in January 2003 and a zone situated in the western part of the Department of Oruro in documents addressed to the Director General in September 2005;

Brazil: States of Acre along with two adjacent municipalities of Amazon state, Rio Grande do Sul, Rondonia and the middle southern part of the State Parà, as designated by the Delegate of Brazil in a document addressed to the Director General in March 2004 and February 2007. The States of Bahia, Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, Sergipe, Tocantins, Distrito Federal, Goiás, Mato Grosso, Paraná, São Paulo of Brazil as designated by the Delegate of Brazil in a document addressed to the Director General in May 2008; and the zone in the State of Mato Grosso do Sul as designated by the Delegate of Brazil in a document addressed to the Director General in July 2008;

Colombia: zone designated by the Delegate of Colombia in documents addressed to the Director General in January 2003, two zones designated by the Delegate in documents addressed to the Director General in December 2004, a south western zone designated by the Delegate of Colombia in documents addressed to the Director General in January 2007 and an eastern zone designated by the Delegate of Colombia in documents addressed to the Director General in January 2009;

Paraguay: zone designated by the Delegate of Paraguay in documents addressed to the Director General in March 2007.

Turkey: zone designated by the Delegate of Turkey in documents addressed to the Director General in November 2009 and in March 2010.

AND

5. The Delegates of these Members will immediately notify the Headquarters if FMD occurs in their countries or zones within their territories.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 25 May 2010)

ANNEX 6

RESOLUTION NO. 16

Recognition of the Rinderpest Disease Status of Members

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 63rd General Session, the OIE International Committee established a procedure for annually updating a list of Member countries and zones, recognised as free from rinderpest according to the provisions of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code),
2. During the 76th General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolution No. XXII, which specified and updated the procedure for Members to follow to achieve official recognition and maintenance of status for certain animal diseases,
3. During the 76th General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolution No. XXIII, which specified the financial implications for Members applying for evaluation of official recognition or re-instatement of disease status, but which excluded rinderpest because participation in the cost of rinderpest disease status evaluation will be obtained, whenever possible, from sources other than direct payment by Members,
4. Information published by the OIE is derived from declarations made by the official Veterinary Services of Members. The OIE is not responsible for inaccurate publication of country disease free status based on inaccurate information, changes in epidemiological status or other significant events that were not promptly reported to the Headquarters subsequent to the time of declaration of freedom from rinderpest infection,
5. During the 75th General Session the International Committee adopted the proposed update in the "OIE rinderpest pathway" of the Terrestrial Code. In view of the progress in global rinderpest eradication, the provisions of Chapter 2.2.12. of the Terrestrial Code 2007 were restricted to the sole recognition of rinderpest free status representing a country-wide infection free status. Therefore new applications from Members for zones free from rinderpest or "rinderpest disease free" status are no longer applicable or listed,
6. The International Committee and relevant organisations having an official agreement with the OIE accepted that the OIE assess and publish in a separate list the rinderpest status of non-OIE Members in accordance with the provisions of the OIE *Terrestrial Code*. However, to be recognised as free from rinderpest, specific conditions apply to the obligations of the Veterinary Services of countries or territories not yet Members of the OIE,

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES THAT

1. The Director General publish the following list of Members recognised as free from rinderpest, according to the provisions of Chapter 8.12. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Afganistán	Cyprus	Korea (Rep. of)	Portugal
Albania	Czech Rep.	Kuwait	Qatar
Algeria	Denmark	Latvia	Romania
Andorra	Djibouti	Lebanon	Russia
Angola	Dominican Rep.	Lesotho	Rwanda
Argentina	Ecuador	Libya	San Marino
Armenia	Egypt	Liechtenstein	Senegal
Australia	El Salvador	Lithuania	Serbia ³
Austria	Equatorial Guinea	Luxembourg	Seychelles
Bahrain	Eritrea	Madagascar	Singapore
Bangladesh	Estonia	Malawi	Slovakia
Barbados	Ethiopia	Malaysia	Slovenia
Belarus	Fiji	Maldives	Somalia
Belgium	Finland	Mali	South Africa
Belize	Former Yug. Rep. of	Malta	Spain
Benin	Macedonia	Mauritania	Sudan
Bhutan	France	Mauritius	Suriname
Bolivia	Gabon	Mexico	Swaziland
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Georgia	Moldavia	Sweden
Botswana	Germany	Mongolia	Switzerland
Brazil	Ghana	Montenegro	Syria
Brunei	Greece	Morocco	Tajikistan
Bulgaria	Guatemala	Mozambique	Tanzania
Burkina Faso	Guinea	Myanmar	Thailand
Burundi	Guinea Bissau	Namibia	Togo
Cambodia	Guyana	Nepal	Trinidad and Tobago
Cameroon	Haiti	Netherlands	Tunisia
Canada	Honduras	New Caledonia	Turkey
Cape Verde	Hungary	New Zealand	Uganda
Central African Rep.	Iceland	Nicaragua	Ukraine
Chad	India	Niger	United Kingdom
Chile	Indonesia	Nigeria	United States of America
China (People's Rep. of)	Iran	Norway	Uruguay
Chinese Taipei	Iraq	Oman	Uzbekistan
Colombia	Ireland	Pakistan	Vanuatu
Congo	Israel	Panama	Venezuela
Congo (Dem. Rep. of)	Italy	Papua New Guinea	Vietnam
Côte d'Ivoire	Jamaica	Paraguay	Yemen
Costa Rica	Japan	Peru	Zambia
Croatia	Jordan	Philippines	Zimbabwe
Cuba	Kenya	Poland	
	Korea (Dem. People's Rep.)		

2. The Director General publish the following list of non-OIE Members recognised as free from rinderpest according to the provisions of Chapter 8.12. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

³ Excluding Kosovo administered by the United Nations.

Cook Islands	Niue	Samoa	Timor Leste
Dominica	Palau	Solomon Islands	Tonga
Marshall Islands	Palestinian Auton. Territories	St Vincent and the Grenadines	Vatican
Nauru			

3. Members and non-Members not yet recognised free from rinderpest in accordance with the provisions of the *Terrestrial Code* take the necessary measures to obtain rinderpest free status and submit their dossier to the OIE as soon as possible.
4. In accordance with the current provisions on rinderpest in the *Terrestrial Code* that shall remain applicable until the adoption of future revisions thereto in the context of global eradication of rinderpest, each Member maintains its recognised rinderpest free status provided that the Delegate submits, during the month of November of each year, a letter to the Director General of the OIE which includes the relevant information as prescribed in the *Terrestrial Code* for that disease, for confirming the maintenance of the recognized disease status.

AND

5. The Delegates of Members and competent authorities of non-OIE Members will immediately notify the Headquarters if rinderpest occurs in their countries.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 25 May 2010)

ANNEX 7

RESOLUTION NO. 18

Recognition of the Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy Risk Status of Members

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 67th General Session the OIE International Committee established a procedure for annually updating a list of Members, categorised by their Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) risk according to the provisions of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code)*,
2. During the 76th General Session, the OIE adopted Resolution No. XXII, which specified and updated the procedure for Members to follow to achieve official recognition and maintenance of status of certain diseases,
3. During the 76th General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolution No. XXIII, which specified the financial implications for Members applying for evaluation of official recognition or re-instatement of a BSE risk status to meet part of the costs sustained by the OIE in the evaluation process,
4. Information published by the OIE is derived from declarations made by the official Veterinary Services of Members. The OIE is not responsible for inaccurate publication of a Member disease status based on inaccurate information, changes in epidemiological status or other significant events that were not promptly reported to the Headquarters, subsequent to the time of declaration of the BSE risk status.

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES THAT

1. The Director General publish the following list of Members recognised as having a negligible BSE risk in accordance with Chapter 11.6. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Argentina	India	Peru
Australia	New Zealand	Singapore
Chile	Norway	Sweden
Finland	Paraguay	Uruguay
Iceland		

2. The Director General publish the following list of Members recognised as having a controlled BSE risk in accordance with Chapter 11.6. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Austria	Greece	Mexico
Belgium	Hungary	Netherlands
Brazil	Ireland	Panama
Canada	Italy	Poland
Chinese Taipei	Japan	Portugal
Colombia	Korea (Rep. of)	Slovak Republic
Cyprus	Latvia	Slovenia
Czech Republic	Lichtenstein	Spain
Denmark	Lithuania	Switzerland
Estonia	Luxembourg	United Kingdom
France	Malta	United States of America
Germany		

AND

3. The Delegates of these Members will immediately notify the Headquarters if BSE occurs in their countries or their territories.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 25 May 2010)
