

RELEVANT ACTIVITIES

Communication from the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE)

The following communication, received on 21 June 2011, is being circulated at the request of the OIE.

The World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) is pleased to provide this report for the information of WTO Members attending the 51st meeting of the SPS Committee.

On 22-27 May 2011 the OIE held its 79th General Session. More than 600 participants representing OIE members and intergovernmental, regional and national organizations attended the meeting. The Final Report of the 79th General Session will be available on the OIE website (<http://www.oie.int>) shortly.

1. Administrative matters

1. At the 79th General Session the OIE adopted revisions to the Basic Texts, including amendments to the General Rules. These amendments provide for the adoption of standards on the basis of consensus, and if consensus cannot be obtained, on the basis of a two-thirds majority vote. They also contain provisions addressing potential conflict of interest for members of Specialist Commissions, Working Groups, ad hoc Groups, OIE Reference Centres and other experts; and provisions concerning the protection of legitimate confidentiality.

2. Declaration of global eradication of rinderpest

2. In accordance with the new official recognition of rinderpest free status of 13 OIE members and nine non-OIE members, together with the annual reconfirmation of official recognition of free members and non-members, the World Assembly adopted Resolution 18 (see Annex 1), which officially recognized global freedom from rinderpest. This is the first animal disease eradicated globally, and represents a great achievement of national Veterinary Services.

3. The OIE in collaboration with FAO will develop a plan of action for post-eradication activities in light of the need to ensure sequestration of the rinderpest virus and to support OIE members in the maintenance of adequate surveillance systems and national preparedness.

4. Recognizing this development, the OIE will make necessary revisions to the relevant chapters of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code and the Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals*.

3. Contribution of veterinary activities to global food security for food derived from terrestrial and aquatic animals

5. Dr Martinez, CIRAD, France, reported on global livestock production and food security, based on the results of an OIE Questionnaire to members.

6. Following discussion, the World Assembly of OIE delegates recommended that the OIE continue to implement the PVS Pathway to strengthen the capacity of members' veterinary services to ensure the sanitary quality of products derived from animals, including aquatic animals and continue to contribute to improved animal production worldwide through control of animal health.

7. The World Assembly also recommended that the OIE continue to promote the "One Health" concept by demonstrating the important role played by veterinary activities in the field of public health.

8. The relevant resolution is attached as Annex 2.

4. Implementation of a global strategy for FMD control

9. Dr Domenech, Adviser to the OIE, presented a report on the global strategy for foot and mouth disease (FMD) control, which would be prepared jointly by the OIE and FAO within the framework of the Global Framework for the control of Trans-boundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs).

10. The report highlighted the special role of the OIE and, inter alia, the criteria for the endorsement by the OIE of official control programmes for FMD, which are proposed to be incorporated into the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*.

11. The World Assembly of OIE Delegates resolved that the OIE, in collaboration with FAO, should define and manage a global strategy for FMD control and eradication, and gave the OIE a mandate to evaluate and endorse national programmes for the control of FMD.

12. The relevant resolution is attached as Annex 3.

5. Standard setting activities of the OIE

13. The OIE adopted updated texts in its normative publications, including 44 new or revised chapters in the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*.

14. The World Assembly of OIE delegates supported the continuation of the OIE's standard setting work to ensure safe international trade in animal and animal products.

6. Official OIE recognition of the sanitary status of members

15. The OIE is the unique global organization granting an official status for specified animal diseases i.e. FMD, rinderpest (before global eradication), contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) and bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE). The World Assembly of the OIE delegates approved the list of countries and zones that had achieved official OIE recognition:

16. Seven members (Argentina, Bolivia, Plurinational State of, Botswana, Brazil, Japan, Paraguay and the Philippines) were recognized or reinstated as free of FMD with or without vaccination for part or all of their territory (Annex 4).

17. The OIE granted 13 members and nine non-OIE members the official status of rinderpest freedom (Annex 5).

18. The People's Republic of China was recognized as a country free from CBPP (Annex 6).

19. Denmark and Panama were recognized as having a "negligible risk" status for BSE (Annex 7).

7. Capacity building of members

20. The OIE maintains a keen focus on activities to strengthen the capacities of members to meet the OIE and, as appropriate, WTO provisions relevant to animal health and zoonotic diseases, notably by following the OIE PVS Pathway.

21. The OIE's activities on capacity building are described in a separate report.

ANNEX 1

RESOLUTION No. 18

Declaration of Global Eradication of Rinderpest and Implementation of Follow-up Measures to Maintain World Freedom from Rinderpest

ACKNOWLEDGING the efforts made by Members, non-Members, OIE, FAO, IAEA, other international organisations, regional organisations, the veterinary profession, the scientific community, donors and other partners to eradicate rinderpest;

CONSIDERING the contributions made by OIE and FAO towards global freedom from rinderpest; NOTING the conclusions of the Final Report of the Joint FAO/OIE Committee on Global Rinderpest Eradication that rinderpest virus has ceased to circulate in animals;

REITERATING the importance of reducing the number of existing rinderpest virus stocks through the destruction of virus in a safe manner and/or the transfer of virus stocks to internationally recognised reference institutions; and

MINDFUL of the need for the international community and the responsibility of national authorities to take the necessary measures to ensure that the world remains free from rinderpest,

THE ASSEMBLY

1. DECLARES solemnly that the world has achieved freedom from rinderpest in its natural setting, one of the most dreadful animal diseases with severe impacts on livelihoods.
2. EXPRESSES its deep gratitude to all nations, organisations and individuals who contributed to the fight against rinderpest and the successful eradication of the disease.
3. UNDERTAKES to reduce, around the world, the number of institutions holding rinderpest virus-containing material other than attenuated vaccines, under approved conditions and according to relevant guidelines.
4. URGES the membership:
 - To maintain, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*, appropriate surveillance systems for rinderpest and immediately notify the OIE of suspect or confirmed cases of rinderpest;
 - To collaborate with OIE and FAO in managing confirmed or suspected outbreaks of rinderpest, through the provision of information, support and facilitation;
 - To put in place and update national contingency plans consistent with international guidance from OIE and FAO;
 - To destroy, under the supervision of the Veterinary Authority, rinderpest virus-containing materials or assure the storage or use of these materials in a biosecure facility in their country or, where applicable, assure the safe transfer to an approved laboratory in another country in agreement with the Veterinary Authority of the receiving country and complying with the standards of the OIE *Manual of Diagnostic*

Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals and the Guidelines elaborated by the Joint FAO/OIE Committee on Global Rinderpest Eradication (Appendix);

- To take effective measures to forbid synthesis of rinderpest full-length infectious clones unless approved by the relevant authorities, OIE and FAO;
- To use rinderpest vaccines solely for the emergency management of confirmed rinderpest outbreaks under the authority of the Veterinary Services following international and regional guidelines and not to use rinderpest vaccines to protect animal populations from other morbillivirus infections;
- To ensure that rinderpest occupies an appropriate place in veterinary education curricula and training programmes to maintain professional knowledge and adequate diagnostic capabilities at national levels.

5. REQUESTS the Director General:

- To approve, jointly with FAO, facilities in which rinderpest virus-containing material can be held, and conduct regular site visits to those facilities to verify whether their biosafety/biosecurity conditions are adequate;
- To maintain and regularly update, jointly with FAO, an inventory of facilities holding rinderpest virus-containing material;
- To establish, jointly with FAO, an advisory body that assists both Organisations in (i) the approval of facilities for holding rinderpest virus-containing material and of facilities that produce and/or hold rinderpest vaccines, (ii) the approval of requests for research and other manipulations of the rinderpest virus, (iii) reviewing the plans and results of regular site visits of virus repositories, and (iv) planning and implementing other rinderpest-related activities as required;
- To develop and update, in collaboration with FAO, a plan of action for the post-eradication activities at the international level;
- To facilitate and make sustainable, in collaboration with FAO, the provision of technical assistance to OIE Members in the maintenance of adequate surveillance systems and national preparedness, and to facilitate their access to diagnostic reagents or facilities and relevant rinderpest vaccines;
- To ensure that OIE Members are informed of the status of rinderpest virus sequestration and research involving rinderpest virus.

6. REQUESTS the relevant Specialist Commissions to complete the necessary revisions to the relevant chapters of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* and the *Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals* as soon as possible.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 25 May 2011)

APPENDIX

Global Rinderpest Eradication: Guidelines for Rinderpest Virus Sequestration

*Endorsed with amendments on 28 January 2010
by the Biological Standards Commission of the OIE*

*Endorsed with amendments on 14 April 2010
by the Joint FAO/OIE Committee on Global Rinderpest Eradication*

Introduction

The global eradication of rinderpest creates a duty for the international community to prevent the re-emergence of the disease through release of virus from laboratory sources. To this end FAO and OIE shall establish the principle of international oversight and regulation of facilities holding rinderpest virus containing material. The objective of the present guidelines is to ensure secure handling and sequestration of rinderpest virus in the post-eradication era. FAO and OIE and Member states undertake to reduce the number of virus repositories in order to minimise the risk of accidental release.

FAO and OIE, in collaboration with Member states, will put in place global contingency plans and will ensure approval of a minimum number of repositories and Reference Centres/Reference Laboratories necessary to maintain preparedness against releases of the virus into the environment. These plans will include, amongst others, vaccine production, vaccine banks and deployment of vaccines in case of emergency. Vaccines should be available to countries for immediate dissemination in case of emergency. The following guidelines deal with biosafety and bio-containment measures to be observed in laboratories and other facilities holding rinderpest virus containing material.

Definitions

For the purpose of these guidelines the following definitions apply:

An *approved BSL3 facility* means a facility that is jointly approved by FAO and OIE and subject to joint regular inspection. The facility meets BSL3 standards as defined in chapter 1.1.2 of the OIE *Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals*, is certified by the Veterinary Authority, and in addition has mandatory shower out for staff and either an exclusion zone or a restricted movement zone for rinderpest-susceptible species around the facility. Staff are subject to restriction on contact with susceptible species (e.g. on farms, in zoos).¹

Rinderpest virus-containing material means field and laboratory strains of rinderpest virus; vaccine strains of rinderpest virus including valid and expired vaccine stocks; tissues, sera and other clinical material from infected or suspect animals; and diagnostic material containing or encoding live virus. Recombinant morbilliviruses (segmented or non-segmented) containing unique rinderpest virus nucleic acid or amino acid sequences are considered to be rinderpest virus. Full length genomic material including virus RNA and cDNA copies of virus RNA is considered to be *rinderpest virus-containing material*. Sub-genomic fragments of morbillivirus nucleic acid that are not capable of being incorporated in a replicating morbillivirus or morbillivirus-like virus are not considered as *rinderpest virus-containing material*.

¹ A detailed protocol on the approval and inspection process for BSL3 facility will be jointly developed by FAO and OIE.

Veterinary Authority means the Governmental Authority of an OIE/FAO Member, comprising veterinarians, other professionals and para-professionals, having the responsibility and competence for ensuring or supervising the implementation of animal health and welfare measures, international veterinary certification and other standards and recommendations in the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* in the whole territory.

Guidelines for rinderpest virus sequestration

1. All manipulation of *rinderpest virus-containing materials*, including vaccine production, shall be forbidden unless approved the *Veterinary Authority* and by FAO and OIE. An advisory body, jointly established by FAO and OIE, shall be tasked to approve in advance and monitor any activities involving the use of *rinderpest virus-containing material*.
2. All countries shall either destroy or transparently audit and manage all remaining *rinderpest virus-containing material* under biologically secure conditions. The *Veterinary Authority* shall be kept aware of and be held responsible for any activity involving *rinderpest virus-containing material*.
3. *Rinderpest virus-containing material*, with the exception of stocks of packaged, manufactured vaccines, must only be kept, and can only be manipulated, in an *approved BSL3 facility*.
4. Master seed stocks must be maintained in, and tested by, the *approved BSL3 facilities* designated by FAO and OIE. Stocks of packaged, manufactured vaccines, as covered under *rinderpest virus-containing material*, shall only be kept in FAO and OIE approved facilities which are subject to joint regular inspection. Any expired vaccine stocks shall be destroyed by a validated process.
5. *Rinderpest virus-containing material* that is not in an *approved BSL3 facility* shall be destroyed by a validated process or transferred to an *approved BSL3 facility*. Its relocation or destruction shall be supervised and documented by the *Veterinary Authority* and be notified to FAO and OIE.
6. Transfers of *rinderpest virus-containing material* to an *approved BSL3 facility* located in another country must be notified to FAO and OIE; such material may remain the property of the country of origin.
7. Transport (intra and inter-country) arrangements for *rinderpest virus-containing material* shall be agreed by the relevant *Veterinary Authorities* in advance and in accordance with chapter 1.1.1 of the OIE *Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals*.
8. FAO and OIE shall establish and maintain a single global inventory on all existing *rinderpest virus-containing materials*, including vaccine stocks and the facilities holding such stocks and any movement of such materials. The global database shall be kept up-to-date on a permanent basis.
9. FAO and OIE shall develop a mechanism to facilitate and standardise reporting of *rinderpest virus-containing material* by *Veterinary Authorities* to update the global database.
10. FAO and OIE shall widely publicise the availability of internationally accessible rinderpest vaccine stocks to assist in convincing national authorities that they do not need to continue holding *rinderpest virus-containing material*.

11. FAO and OIE shall develop a set of guidelines and standard operating procedures to govern the maintenance of rinderpest vaccine stocks and their use for emergency purposes.
 12. FAO and OIE, through their Reference Centres and Reference Laboratories, (including the laboratory of the Joint FAO/IAEA division) shall advise regional, national and international partners on laboratory-related issues having to do with rinderpest virus, including virus sequestration, destruction and disinfection protocols and diagnostic quality control.
 13. FAO and OIE shall oversee the development of diagnostic kits that do not require the use of live virus within the kit itself or during the manufacture of the kit.
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ANNEX 2

RESOLUTION No. 27

Contribution of veterinary activities to global food security

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The Millennium Development Goals include halving, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of the population living on less than one dollar a day and the proportion of people who suffer from hunger,
2. In the context of the fight against poverty, undernutrition and malnutrition, agriculture is now facing the challenge of feeding 9 billion people by the year 2050 while at the same time preserving natural resources,
3. The continuing growth in demand for food products, especially those of animal origin, in a context of globalisation of trade and climate change, requires a major transformation of agricultural and livestock production practices, with the focus on responsible intensification, rather than purely on productivity, and on reducing post-harvest waste of food,
4. Animal production makes a significant year-round contribution to a balanced diet worldwide as a source of energy, protein with a high nutritional value and micronutrients, to the production of fertiliser and to agricultural work through the use of draught animals, as well as contributing to the income of smallholder mixed farmers and other livestock sector operators, both nationally and internationally, and ultimately to countries' GDP,
5. Sanitary problems, including biosecurity problems, whether they occur at the production stage or during the processing or marketing of animal products, have major consequences for food security and food safety both directly at the consumption stage and indirectly via their wide-ranging impact on the economy of animal production sectors,
6. Veterinary activities complying with international standards contribute to safeguarding the quality of animal products and help to ensure not only food security, but also public health and the sanitary safety of trade,
7. Sanitary and economic optimisation of the livestock production chain "from farm to fork", which requires a wide range of competencies and activities, especially in the veterinary field, must be achieved in a framework that is both operational and regulatory, involving public-private partnerships, based on appropriate legislation and coordination implemented by Veterinary Services organised for this purpose,
8. Access to veterinary services varies across vulnerable stakeholder groups from the perspective of socio-economic status and gender,
9. The globalisation of trade in animals and animal products, combined with the mobility of human populations and movement of animals, greatly increases the risk of the rapid and wide-ranging spread of pathogens and contaminants, requiring national Veterinary Services that are open to the world for timely reporting, transparency and cooperation with others,
10. The core activities of the OIE are developing international sanitary standards and helping Veterinary Services (1) to improve their quality and performance, (2) to promote the

prevention and control of animal diseases, including zoonoses, and (3) to improve the safety of trade in animals and animal products.

THE ASSEMBLY

RECOMMENDS

1. That the OIE continue to develop international standards, notification systems and guidelines, including on disease control methods, supporting national Veterinary Services to help them meet their obligations,
2. That the OIE, while addressing its core activities, consider the possible impact on food security,
3. That the OIE continue to implement the PVS Pathway in order to strengthen the capacity of Member Countries to exercise good veterinary governance and consolidate activities aimed at ensuring the sanitary quality and safety of animal products and safe trade in animals and animal products at a national and international level, including in aquatic animals,
4. That the OIE support the development of regional animal health and veterinary public health networks jointly with OIE Regional Representations, OIE/FAO Regional Animal Health Centres where they exist and other regional bodies concerned, in order to address matters relating to existing or emerging sanitary risks with an impact on food security,
5. That the OIE work with its Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres and engage with other relevant partners at global and regional levels, to ensure the continuation of studies and research on the determinants of disease dynamics (environmental change, animal movements, etc.) and integrated control methods for animal diseases, and to ensure that new knowledge is disseminated and used to enhance international sanitary standards,
6. That the OIE continue to promote the "One Health" concept, by demonstrating the important role played by independent Veterinary Services – and veterinary activities in general – in the field of public health, through the control of zoonoses and contaminants, and in the field of environmental protection, by contributing to a move towards more appropriate agricultural practices, and also by participating in the supervision and facilitation of terrestrial and aquatic animal production with the aim of guaranteeing an adequate supply of safe and nutritional food for all,
7. That the OIE promote the active participation of the Veterinary Services in national and international surveys to establish the characteristics of and quantified indicators for food security, in order to ensure that animal production and animal products are appropriately represented in the collected data and subsequent assessments,
8. That the OIE envisage the creation of one or more Collaborating Centres in Animal Health Economics to carry out economic analyses of animal health programmes and quantify their impact, especially in terms of their contribution to food security.

9. That the G20 Members take into account in their current work on food security the importance of strengthening international and regional networks, international standard-setting, information and surveillance systems, good governance in public health, terrestrial and aquatic animal health, and plant health systems, as well as encouraging international organisations, especially FAO, WHO and the OIE to continue their efforts towards reinforcement of their cooperation to ensure global biological security.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 26 May 2011)

ANNEX 3

RESOLUTION No. 19

Towards Global Control and Eradication of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The "*OIE/FAO Global Conference on Foot and Mouth Disease: The way towards global control*" held from 24 to 26 June 2009 in Asunción, Paraguay, summarised the key findings on the global FMD situation and adopted a set of recommendations supporting a coordinated approach to achieve control and eradication of FMD at the worldwide level;
2. The strong commitment of all countries at the highest political level is key to harmonisation of global, regional and national policies for the control and eventual eradication of FMD;
3. Global control and eradication of FMD can only be achieved if the international community recognises that the control of FMD is a global public good that will benefit all populations and future generations;
4. The OIE and FAO, through the GF-TADs coordinating mechanism, Reference Laboratories, Collaborating and Reference Centres, provide policy and technical support to Members to ensure elaboration and implementation of sustainable FMD control programmes, taking into account regional specificities;
5. The FAO and OIE, in support of non-FMD free countries and regions that need implementing FMD control activities and programmes, have developed a tool called the Progressive Control Pathway (PCP) for FMD Control to assist Members to monitor their achievements in their national FMD control programmes before reaching an FMD free status officially recognised by the OIE;
6. The OIE and FAO are currently developing a global strategy for FMD control, the overall objective of which is the gradual reduction in the incidence of FMD through maintenance of the officially recognised status in FMD free countries and zones without vaccination, the progressive cessation of vaccination in FMD free countries or zones practising it so as to move, where appropriate, towards the status of FMD free without vaccination, and the gradual improvement of FMD control in infected countries with the eventual aim of achieving an official OIE recognised status;
7. The following requirements are essential to the development of a global strategy for FMD control:
 - Compliance with OIE standards of quality of Veterinary Services supported, if requested, by the use of the PVS Pathway;
 - Application of OIE guidelines for FMD surveillance and control;
 - Control of movements of FMD susceptible animals and their products;
 - Production and use of vaccines that comply with the *OIE Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals (Terrestrial Manual)*;

- Regional programmes for the progressive, long term control of FMD that address the principal virus pools, using successful experiences having accumulated knowledge to be incorporated in the global strategy;
- Regional Agreements between countries having common epidemiological ecosystems, using when necessary the concept of high protection zones;
- Strong public–private partnerships involving in particular farmers and private veterinarians;
- Support from national and reference laboratories, preferably working in networks, that build scientific capacity to support national and regional programmes and which contribute to and are advised by the global OIE/FAO FMD Reference Laboratory network;
- Relevant training and communication activities.

8. OIE official recognition of FMD free status and OIE endorsement of official control programmes for FMD, with the potential aim of obtaining country or zonal freedom from FMD, are important elements in the drive towards the global control of FMD and the safe trade in animals and animal products.

THE ASSEMBLY

RECOMMENDS THAT

1. The OIE, together with Members, FAO and other international, regional and national role players and stakeholders, confirm and communicate the economic and social justification for recognising the global control and eventual eradication of FMD as a global public good.
2. A global strategy for FMD control and eradication be defined and managed jointly by the OIE and FAO using the GF-TADs platform, in consultation with the relevant international, regional and national stakeholders and experts and the donor community.
3. The joint FAO-OIE PCP tool for FMD be used to monitor and assess the achievements of the global strategy implementation as often as appropriate at national and regional levels on the basis of a voluntary participation of countries.
4. The OIE, in collaboration with FAO, continue to support FMD control programmes at national and regional levels, using the results of specific successful regional strategies and programmes.
5. The OIE develop its capacities for disease status recognition to adequately support the expected increase in the number of countries and zones requesting official recognition of disease status or endorsement of official FMD control programmes, following the implementation of a global strategy for the FMD control.
6. The OIE Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases (Scientific Commission), during the evaluation of evidence provided by a Member for the endorsement of an official FMD control programme, could, in consultation with the Director General of the OIE, as is currently done for any disease status recognition, request, if needed, a mission of experts to the applicant Member to verify compliance by that Member with the relevant provisions of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*.

7. The OIE Members give a full consideration to the essential requirements enumerated above (in the preamble paragraph No. 7) for the global strategy for FMD control.
8. The OIE, in collaboration with FAO and the international donor community, consider the establishment of FMD vaccine banks in strategic locations and in support of regional FMD control programmes.
9. The OIE continues to update its existing standards for FMD, encouraging worldwide use of diagnostic tests and vaccines that are compliant with the standards of the *Terrestrial Manual* and official certification of FMD diagnostic tests for inclusion into the OIE Register of Diagnostic Tests.
10. The OIE in addition to its collaboration with FAO in this area further enhance the establishment of and access to diagnostic laboratories for the rapid and accurate detection of FMD through initiatives such as the OIE laboratory twinning programme.
11. The OIE, in collaboration with FAO and others relevant sources of expertise, support strategies of epidemiological networks and strengthen cooperation for national, regional and global surveillance systems for FMD, while Members continue to increase transparency and timely disease reporting to OIE to protect FMD free countries and zones and to enable better monitoring the progress of FMD control in endemic areas.
12. The OIE, jointly with FAO, organise an international pledging conference, with FMD free and infected countries, and relevant organisations and donors, to support the goal of global FMD control.

AND DECIDES THAT

1. The Working Group preparing the global strategy will include renowned and recognised experts of the five OIE Regions.
2. The OIE Scientific Commission be given a mandate to evaluate and endorse national programmes for the control of FMD and to annually present for adoption by the World Assembly a proposed list of Members with an "*OIE-endorsed official FMD control programme*".
3. The Scientific Commission should, in making their evaluation of national programmes, take into account the epidemiological and virological situation in the neighbouring areas e.g. through adopting border protection measures.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 26 May 2011)

ANNEX 4

RESOLUTION No. 14

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

Chile	Ireland	Serbia ¹
Costa Rica	Italy	Singapore
Croatia	Japan	Slovakia
Cuba	Latvia	Slovenia
Cyprus	Lesotho	Spain
Czech Rep.	Lithuania	Swaziland
Denmark	Luxembourg	Sweden
Dominican Republic	Madagascar	Switzerland
El Salvador	Malta	Ukraine
Estonia	Mauritius	United Kingdom
Finland	Mexico	United States of America
Former Yug. Rep. of Macedonia	Montenegro	Vanuatu
France	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: one zone designated by the Delegate of Botswana in documents addressed to the Director General in November 2010;

Brazil: State of Santa Catarina;

Colombia: one zone 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),

one zone designated by the Delegate of Colombia in documents addressed to the Director General in January 2008 (Archipelago de San Andres and Providencia);

Malaysia: zone covering the provinces of Sabah and Sarawak as 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;

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.

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

Philippines: one zone consisting of the Mindanao Islands,

one zone consisting of the Islands of Visayas and the provinces of Palawan and Masbate, as designated by the Delegate of the Philippines in a document addressed to the Director General in August 2000 and December 2001,

three separate zones that cover the whole Island of Luzon as designated by the Delegate of the Philippines in a document addressed to the Director General in December 2009 and November 2010;

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: two separate zones designated by the Delegate of Argentina in documents addressed to the Director General in March 2007 and in August 2010;

Bolivia: zone of Chiquitania designated by the Delegate of Bolivia in documents addressed to the Director General in January 2003 and March 2007,

zone located in the western part of the Department of Oruro in documents addressed to the Director General in September 2005,

zone adjacent to the east of Chiquitania designated by the Delegate of Bolivia in documents addressed to the Director General in August 2010;

Brazil: five separate zones designated by the Delegate of Brazil in documents addressed to the Director General as follows:

zone covering the territory of the State Rio Grande do Sul (documentation of September 1997),

zone consisting of State of Rondônia (documentation of December 2002), State Acre along with two adjacent municipalities of Amazonas State (documentation of March 2004 and an extension of this zone into the territory of the State of Amazonas (December 2010),

zone consisting of the middle southern part of the State Parà (documentation of February 2007), the States of Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, Sergipe, parts of Tocantins, parts of Bahia, Distrito Federal, Goiás, Mato Grosso, Paraná, São Paulo (documentation of May 2008) and the zone in the State of Mato Grosso do Sul (documentation of July 2008),

zone in the State of Mato Grosso do Sul (documentation of August 2010),

zone located in the States of Bahia and Tocantins (documentation of December 2010);

- Colombia: one merged zone consisting of originally five zones designated by the Delegate of Colombia in documents addressed to the Director General in January 2003, December 2004 (two zones), January 2007 and January 2009;
- Paraguay: two separate zones designated by the Delegate of Paraguay in documents addressed to the Director General in March 2007 and August 2010;
- 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 24 May 2011)

ANNEX 5

RESOLUTION No. 15

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, excluding rinderpest because participation in the cost of rinderpest disease status evaluation could be obtained, 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 were 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 applied 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 complete list of Members, now all recognised as free from rinderpest, according to the provisions of Chapter 8.12. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Afghanistan	Czech Rep.	Laos	Russia
Albania	Denmark	Latvia	Rwanda
Algeria	Djibouti	Lebanon	Sao Tomé and Príncipe
Andorra	Dominican Rep.	Lesotho	San Marino
Angola	Ecuador	Libya	Saudi Arabia
Argentina	Egypt	Liechtenstein	Senegal
Armenia	El Salvador	Lithuania	Serbia ¹
Australia	Equatorial Guinea	Luxembourg	Seychelles
Austria	Eritrea	Madagascar	Sierra Leone
Azerbaijan	Estonia	Malawi	Singapore
Bahamas	Ethiopia	Malaysia	Slovakia
Bahrain	Fiji	Maldives	Slovenia
Bangladesh	Finland	Mali	Somalia
Barbados	Former Yug. Rep. of Macedonia	Malta	South Africa
Belarus	France	Mauritania	Spain
Belgium	Gabon	Mauritius	Sri Lanka
Belize	Gambia	Mexico	Sudan
Benin	Georgia	Micronesia (Federated)	Suriname
Bhutan	Germany	Moldova	Swaziland
Bolivia	Ghana	Mongolia	Sweden
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Greece	Montenegro	Switzerland
Botswana	Guatemala	Morocco	Syria
Brazil	Guinea	Mozambique	Tajikistan
Brunei	Guinea Bissau	Myanmar	Tanzania
Bulgaria	Guyana	Namibia	Timor Leste
Burkina Faso	Haiti	Nepal	Thailand
Burundi	Honduras	Netherlands	Togo
Cambodia	Hungary	New Caledonia	Trinidad and Tobago
Cameroon	Iceland	New Zealand	Tunisia
Canada	India	Nicaragua	Turkey
Cape Verde	Indonesia	Niger	Turkmenistan
Central African Rep.	Iran	Nigeria	Uganda
Chad	Iraq	Norway	Ukraine
Chile	Ireland	Oman	United Arab Emirates
China (People's Rep. of)	Israel	Pakistan	United Kingdom
Chinese Taipei	Italy	Panama	United States of America
Colombia	Jamaica	Papua New Guinea	Uruguay
Comoros	Japan	Paraguay	Uzbekistan
Congo	Jordan	Peru	Vanuatu
Congo (Dem. Rep. of the)	Kazakhstan	Philippines	Venezuela
Costa Rica	Kenya	Poland	Vietnam
Côte d'Ivoire	Korea (Dem. People's Rep.)	Portugal	Yemen
Croatia	Korea (Rep. of)	Qatar	Zambia
Cuba	Kuwait	Romania	Zimbabwe
Cyprus	Kyrgyzstan		

2. The Director General publish the following list of all non-OIE Members which have rinderpest susceptible livestock and which are now all recognised as free from rinderpest according to the provisions of Chapter 8.12. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

¹ Excluding Kosovo administered by the United Nations.

Antigua and Barbuda	Marshall Islands	St. Kitts and Nevis
Cook Islands	Nauru	St. Lucia
Dominica	Niue	St. Vincent and the Grenadines
Grenada	Palau	Tonga
Kiribati	Palestinian Auton. Territories	Tuvalu
Kosovo	Samoa	Vatican
Liberia	Solomon Islands	

3. 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.

AND

4. The Delegates of Members and competent authorities of non-OIE Members will immediately notify the Headquarters if rinderpest or a suspicion thereof occurs in their countries.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 24 May 2011)

ANNEX 6

RESOLUTION No. 16

Recognition of the Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia Disease Status of Members

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 71st General Session, the OIE World Assembly of Delegates established a procedure for annually updating a list of Member countries and zones, recognised as free from contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) according to the provisions of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code)*,
2. During the 76th General Session, the World Assembly of Delegates adopted Resolution No. XXII, which specified and updated the procedure for Members to follow to achieve official recognition and maintenance of status for certain diseases,
3. During the 76th General Session, the World Assembly of Delegates 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,
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 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 CBPP.

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES THAT

1. The Director General publish the following list of Members recognised as free from CBPP according to the provisions of the Chapter 11.9. of the Terrestrial Code:

Australia	India	Switzerland
Botswana	Portugal	United States of America
China (People's Republic of)		

AND

2. The Delegates of these Members will immediately notify the Headquarters if CBPP occurs in their countries.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 24 May 2011)

ANNEX 7

RESOLUTION No. 17

Recognition of the Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy Risk Status of Members

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 67th General Session the OIE World Assembly of Delegates 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 World Assembly of Delegates 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	Iceland	Paraguay
Australia	India	Peru
Chile	New Zealand	Singapore
Denmark	Norway	Sweden
Finland	Panama	Uruguay

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	Poland
Canada	Italy	Portugal
Chinese Taipei	Japan	Slovak Republic
Colombia	Korea (Rep. of)	Slovenia
Cyprus	Latvia	Spain
Czech Republic	Lichtenstein	Switzerland

Estonia
France
Germany

Lithuania
Luxembourg
Malta

United Kingdom
United States of America

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 24 May 2011)
