



60TH MEETING OF THE SPS COMMITTEE

COMMUNICATION FROM THE WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH (OIE)

The following communication, received on 30 June 2014, is being circulated at the request of the OIE.

The World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) is pleased to provide this report for information of WTO Members attending the 60th meeting of the SPS Committee.

1 82ND GENERAL SESSION

1.1. On 25-30 May 2014 the OIE held its 82nd General Session. More than 850 participants representing OIE member countries and intergovernmental, regional and national organisations attended the meeting which marked the 90th Anniversary of the Organisation.

1.2. On this special year, the World Assembly had the honour of welcoming both the Directors General of the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

1.3. The World Assembly of delegates approved the application of two new countries: Liberia and South Sudan, raising to 180 the number of OIE member countries.

1.4. OIE delegates elected Dr Botlhe Michael Modisane, delegate of South Africa as the new Vice-President of the Council.

1.5. During the week, the Assembly examined the worldwide animal health situation, and gave special attention to the latest sanitary episodes of importance: porcine epidemic diarrhoea (PED) in some countries of America and Asia, the Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV), bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) in Brazil, avian influenza H7N9 and H5N8 in Asia, rabies in Chinese Taipei and the African swine fever (ASF) in Eastern Europe (which was the subject of one of the technical items).

1.6. The OIE Director General has agreed to the establishment of ad-hoc groups on both PED and MERS CoV. International experts have been identified and will be brought together to produce technical notes and provide risk management advice that will be considered by the Scientific Commission on Animal Diseases in September.

1.7. The Final Report of the 82nd General Session is available on the OIE website (<http://www.oie.int/en/about-us/final-reports-of-the-general-session-of-the-oie-international-committee/>).

1.1 Standard setting activities of the OIE

1.8. The OIE adopted updated texts in its normative publications, including 28 new or revised chapters in the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* and 14 new or revised chapters in the *Aquatic Animal Health Code*. Important chapters relevant to this Committee include:

1.1.1 Terrestrial Animal Health Code

1.9. The revision of three chapters of the OIE *Terrestrial Code* on antimicrobial resistance, especially the Chapter (6.10.) on the risk assessment for antimicrobial resistance arising from the use of antimicrobial agents in animals.

1.10. A new standard designed to facilitate and harmonise international transport conditions for a "high health status" horse subpopulation of competition horses. Following adoption of this standard, detailed biosecurity guidelines will be developed. This new standard is the result of the successful collaboration of the OIE with the Fédération Équestre Internationale and the International Federation of Horseracing Authorities and also illustrates the trend of the OIE to develop public-private partnerships.

1.11. The three chapters involving *Brucella* spp. were merged into one single chapter combining the three pathogens *B. abortus*, *B. melitensis* and *B. suis*, in order to harmonise their control measures.

1.12. The chapter on infection with African horse sickness virus (Chapter 12.1.) was revised with regard to its compatibility with Official disease status recognition applications.

1.13. In response to request from OIE member countries, the chapter on contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) was revised to include a procedure for OIE's endorsement for national control programme of CBPP.

1.1.2 Aquatic Animal Health Code

1.14. A new chapter on infection with salmonid alphavirus was adopted.

1.15. A new chapter was approved, providing guidance on criteria for determining susceptibility of aquatic animals to specific pathogenic agents, given that approximately 500 different aquatic animal species are farmed globally, with several new species brought to aquaculture every year.

1.2 Rinderpest post-eradication phase

1.16. The World Assembly adopted the legal framework for the approval of rinderpest virus holding facilities jointly developed and proposed by FAO and OIE.

1.17. Following the declaration of global eradication of rinderpest in 2011, OIE member countries have committed to destroy or safely store, in a minimum number of OIE-FAO approved holding facilities, all remaining stocks of rinderpest virus and vaccine.

1.18. From November 2013, member countries started reporting to the OIE on stocks of rinderpest virus and vaccine held in institutes in their countries. To date, reporting has been a success; 164 out of 178 member countries (92%) have fulfilled their commitment and reported to the OIE. This is the first time that official data on stocks of rinderpest virus and vaccine has been collected at the global level.

1.3 Official OIE recognition of disease status and control programmes of member countries

1.19. Currently OIE member countries can request OIE assessment and recognition of their disease status for the following: bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), foot and mouth disease (FMD), contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP), African horse sickness (AHS), peste des petits ruminants (PPR). In total, 88 national applications were presented to the World Assembly for adoption.

1.20. Members may also, if they wish, apply for official OIE endorsement of their national control programme for FMD, PPR and CBPP. Beginning later this year, members will also have the opportunity to submit dossiers for official recognition of country status for classical swine fever.

1.21. During this World Assembly:

- 11 countries were recognised as having a "negligible risk" status with regard to BSE. The status of all the countries that already had an officially recognised status remains unchanged.
- The Republic of Korea was recognised free from FMD with vaccination. New zones were recognised as officially free from the disease in Argentina (without vaccination), in Brazil and Bolivia (with vaccination). The OIE endorsed the national control programme for FMD submitted by Ecuador.
- 14 countries were recognised free from AHS.
- Argentina, Canada and Singapore were officially listed as "CBPP free".
- For the first time, this year, 48 countries were recognised as "PPR free".

1.22. The full list of countries and their recognised disease status for FMD, CBPP, BSE, AHS, and PPR is attached in Annex 1.

2 CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES

2.1 OIE Scientific Network

2.1. This year, the delegates accredited nine new Reference Laboratories and six new Collaborating Centres, bringing the number of official centres of scientific excellence within the OIE worldwide network to 296, in 44 countries over the five regions.

2.2. In line with the OIE's continuous engagement in supporting the capacity-building of the veterinary scientific community and bringing it in compliance with quality standards adopted by the World Assembly, laboratory twinning projects have been set up since 2006. This initiative encourages the exchange of competencies and experience between countries hosting OIE Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres and developing countries. To date, 19 twinning projects have been completed, 30 projects are underway and three candidate laboratories have already been designated as OIE Reference Centres. Two more of the laboratories trained under these twinning programmes were approved as new OIE Reference Centres in May 2014.

2.3. In parallel, since 2013 the OIE has also been supporting twinning projects among Veterinary Education Establishments and Veterinary Statutory Bodies. Around 20 of projects for Veterinary Educations Establishments and Veterinary Statutory Bodies are currently underway or planned to start soon.

2.2 PVS Pathway

2.4. The OIE continues its global initiative to support member countries wishing to comply with quality standards of national Veterinary Services and Aquatic Animal Health Services (AAHS) by following the PVS Pathway.

2.5. The state of play of OIE members' engagement in the PVS Pathway can be found in Annex 2.

ANNEX 1
RESOLUTION No. 15

RECOGNITION OF THE FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE STATUS OF MEMBER COUNTRIES

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 62nd General Session, the OIE World Assembly of Delegates (Assembly) 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. During the 81st General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 30, which specified and updated the procedure for Member Countries to follow to achieve official recognition and maintenance of status for certain animal diseases,
3. During the 80th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 26, which specified and updated the financial implications for Member Countries applying for evaluation of official recognition or re-instatement of disease status to meet part of the costs defrayed by the OIE in the evaluation process,
4. Information published by the OIE is derived from declarations made by the OIE Delegates of Member Countries. The OIE is not responsible for publication and maintenance of Member Countries' or zonal disease free status based on inaccurate information or untimely reporting to the OIE Headquarters of changes in epidemiological status or other significant events subsequent to the time of declaration of freedom from FMD,

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES THAT

1. The Director General publish the following List of Member Countries recognised as FMD free where vaccination is not practised, according to the provisions of Chapter 8.6. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Albania	Dominican Republic	Japan	Romania
Australia	El Salvador	Latvia	San Marino
Austria	Estonia	Lesotho	Serbia ¹
Belarus	Finland	Lithuania	Singapore
Belgium	Former Yug. Rep.	Luxembourg	Slovakia
Belize	of Macedonia	Madagascar	Slovenia
Bosnia and Herzegovina	France	Malta	Spain
Brunei	Germany	Mauritius	Swaziland
Bulgaria	Greece	Mexico	Sweden
Canada	Guatemala	Montenegro	Switzerland
Chile	Guyana	Netherlands	Ukraine
Costa Rica	Haiti	New Caledonia	United Kingdom
Croatia	Honduras	New Zealand	United States of America
Cuba	Hungary	Nicaragua	Vanuatu
Cyprus	Iceland	Norway	
Czech Republic	Indonesia	Panama	
Denmark	Ireland	Poland	
	Italy	Portugal	

¹ Excluding Kosovo administered by the United Nations.

2. The Director General publish the following List of Member Countries recognised as FMD free where vaccination is practised, according to the provisions of Chapter 8.6. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Korea (Rep. of) and Uruguay.

3. The Director General publish the following List of Member Countries having FMD free zones² where vaccination is not practised, according to the provisions of Chapter 8.6. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

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

the summer pasture zone in the Province of San Juan as designated by the Delegate of Argentina in a document addressed to the Director General in April 2011;

Patagonia Norte A as designated by the Delegate of Argentina in a document addressed to the Director General in October 2013;

Bolivia: one zone in the Macro-region of the Altiplano designated by the Delegate of Bolivia in documents addressed to the Director General in November 2011;

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

Brazil: State of Santa Catarina designated by the Delegate of Brazil in a document addressed to the Director General in February 2007;

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 Chocó Department);

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

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

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

Peru: one zone consisting of three merged zones as designated by the Delegate of Peru in documents addressed to the Director General in December 2004, in January 2007 and in August 2012;

Philippines: one zone on the islands of Mindanao designated by the Delegate of the Philippines in a document addressed to the Director General in August 2000;

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

three separate zones located on the Island of Luzon as designated by the Delegate of the Philippines in documents addressed to the Director General in December 2009 and November 2010;

South Africa: one zone designated by the Delegate of South Africa in documents addressed to the Director General in May 2005 and January 2014.

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

4. The Director General publish the following List of Member Countries having FMD free zones³ where vaccination is practised, according to the provisions of Chapter 8.6. 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 October 2013, and in August 2010 and February 2014;

Bolivia: one zone consisting of four merged zones covering the regions of Amazonas, Chaco, Chiquitania, Valles and part of Altiplano as designated by the Delegate of Bolivia in documents addressed to the Director General in January 2003 and March 2007, in August 2010, in August 2012 and in October 2013 and February 2014;

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

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

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

one zone consisting of three merged zones: one zone covering the middle southern part of State of Pará (documentation of February 2007), States of Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, Sergipe, Distrito Federal, Goiás, Mato Grosso, Paraná, São Paulo, parts of State of Bahia, parts of State of Tocantins (documentation of May 2008), and the zone in State of Mato Grosso do Sul (documentation of July 2008); one zone located in States of Bahia and Tocantins (documentation of December 2010); and one zone covering States of Alagoas, Ceará, Maranhão, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Piauí, Rio Grande do Norte, and the northern region of State of Pará (documentation of October 2013);

one zone in State of Mato Grosso do Sul (documentation of August 2010);

Colombia: one zone consisting of five merged zones designated by the Delegate of Colombia in documents addressed to the Director General in January 2003, in December 2004 (two zones), in January 2007 and in 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;

Peru: one zone consisting of the regions of Tumbes and parts of Piura and Cajamarca as designated by the Delegate of Peru in a document addressed to the Director General in August 2012;

Turkey: one zone as designated by the Delegate of Turkey in a document addressed to the Director General in November 2009.

AND

5. The Delegates of these Member Countries shall immediately notify the OIE Headquarters if FMD occurs in their countries or zones within their territories.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 27 May 2014)

³ For detailed information on the delimitation of zones of Member Countries recognised as FMD free, enquiries should be addressed to the Director General of the OIE.

RESOLUTION NO. 16

ENDORSEMENT OF OFFICIAL CONTROL PROGRAMMES FOR FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE OF MEMBER COUNTRIES

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 79th General Session, the OIE World Assembly of Delegates (Assembly) adopted Resolution No. 19 establishing a new step in the procedure for recognising the foot and mouth disease (FMD) status of a Member Country, namely the endorsement by the OIE of a national official control programme for FMD being in compliance with the provisions of the chapter on FMD in the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code)*,
2. During the 81st General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 30, which specified and updated the procedure for Member Countries to follow to achieve endorsement of their official control programme for FMD,
3. During the 80th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 26, which specified and updated the financial implications for Member Countries applying for endorsement of their official control programme for FMD to meet part of the costs defrayed by the OIE in the evaluation process,
4. Information published by the OIE is derived from declarations made by the OIE Delegates of Member Countries. The OIE is not responsible for publication and maintenance of Member Countries with an endorsed official control programme for FMD based on inaccurate information or non-reporting to the OIE Headquarters of significant changes in the implementation of relevant measures in the Member Country subsequent to the time of endorsement of the official control programme for FMD,

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES THAT

The Director General publish the following List of Member Countries with endorsed official control programme for FMD, according to the provisions of Chapter 8.6. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Algeria, Bolivia, Ecuador, Morocco and Tunisia.

RESOLUTION NO. 17

**RECOGNITION OF THE CONTAGIOUS BOVINE PLEUROPNEUMONIA STATUS
OF MEMBER COUNTRIES**

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 71st General Session, the OIE World Assembly of Delegates (Assembly) 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 81st General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 30, which specified and updated the procedure for Member Countries to follow to achieve official recognition and maintenance of status for certain diseases,
3. During the 80th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 26, which specified and updated the financial implications for Member Countries applying for evaluation of official recognition or re-instatement of disease status to meet part of the costs defrayed by the OIE in the evaluation process,
4. Information published by the OIE is derived from declarations made by the OIE Delegates of Member Countries. The OIE is not responsible for publication and maintenance of Member Countries' or zonal disease free status based on inaccurate information or untimely reporting to the OIE Headquarters of changes in epidemiological status or other significant events subsequent to the time of declaration of freedom from CBPP,

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES THAT

1. The Director General publish the following List of Member Countries recognised as free from CBPP according to the provisions of the Chapter 11.8. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

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

AND

2. The Delegates of these Member Countries shall immediately notify the OIE Headquarters if CBPP occurs in their countries or their territories.

RESOLUTION NO. 18**RECOGNITION OF THE BOVINE SPONGIFORM ENCEPHALOPATHY RISK STATUS
OF MEMBER COUNTRIES**

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 67th General Session, the OIE World Assembly of Delegates (Assembly) established a procedure for annually updating a List of Member Countries and zones, categorised by their bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) risk according to the provisions of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code)*,
2. During the 81st General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 30, which specified and updated the procedure for Member Countries to follow to achieve official recognition and maintenance of status of certain diseases,
3. During the 80th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 26, which specified and updated the financial implications for Member Countries applying for evaluation of official recognition or re-instatement of BSE risk status to meet part of the costs defrayed by the OIE in the evaluation process,
4. Information published by the OIE is derived from declarations made by the OIE Delegates of Member Countries. The OIE is not responsible for publication and maintenance of Member Countries' or zonal risk status based on inaccurate information or untimely reporting to the OIE Headquarters of changes in epidemiological status or other significant events subsequent to the time of declaration of the BSE risk status,

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES THAT

1. The Director General publish the following List of Member Countries recognised as having a negligible BSE risk in accordance with Chapter 11.5. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Argentina	Estonia	Luxembourg	Singapore
Australia	Finland	Malta	Slovakia
Austria	Hungary	Netherlands	Slovenia
Belgium	Iceland	New Zealand	Sweden
Brazil	India	Norway	United States of
Bulgaria	Israel	Panama	America
Chile	Italy	Paraguay	Uruguay
Colombia	Japan	Peru	
Croatia	Korea (Rep. of)	Portugal	
Denmark	Latvia	Romania	

2. The Director General publish the following List of Member Countries recognised as having a controlled BSE risk in accordance with Chapter 11.5. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Canada	France	Lithuania	Switzerland
Chinese Taipei	Germany	Mexico	United Kingdom
Costa Rica	Greece	Nicaragua	
Cyprus	Ireland	Poland	
Czech Republic	Liechtenstein	Spain	

3. The Director General publish the following List of Member Countries having a zone recognised as having a negligible BSE risk in accordance with Chapter 11.5. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

China (People's Rep. of): a zone designated by the Delegate of China in a document addressed to the Director General in November 2013, consisting of the People's Republic of China with the exclusion of Hong Kong and Macau.

AND

4. The Delegates of these Member Countries shall immediately notify the OIE Headquarters if BSE occurs in their countries or their territories.
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RESOLUTION NO. 19**RECOGNITION OF THE AFRICAN HORSE SICKNESS STATUS OF MEMBER COUNTRIES**

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 80th General Session, the OIE World Assembly of Delegates (Assembly) adopted Resolution No. 19, which amended the chapter of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code)* on African horse sickness (AHS). These standards provide a pathway for Member Countries or zones to be recognised by the OIE as free from AHS,
2. During the 81st General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 30, which specified and updated the procedure for Member Countries to follow to achieve official recognition and maintenance of status for certain animal diseases, including AHS,
3. During the 80th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 26, which specified and updated the financial implications for Member Countries applying for evaluation of official recognition or re-instatement of disease status to meet part of the costs defrayed by the OIE in the evaluation process,
4. Information published by the OIE is derived from declarations made by the OIE Delegates of Member Countries. The OIE is not responsible for publication and maintenance of Member Countries' or zonal disease free status based on inaccurate information or untimely reporting to the OIE Headquarters of changes in epidemiological status or other significant subsequent to the time of declaration of freedom from AHS,

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES THAT

1. The Director General publish the following List of Member Countries recognised as AHS free according to the provisions of Chapter 12.1. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Algeria	Croatia	Korea (Rep. of)	Poland
Andorra	Cyprus	Kuwait	Portugal
Argentina	Czech Rep.	Kyrgyzstan	Qatar
Australia	Denmark	Latvia	Romania
Austria	Ecuador	Liechtenstein	Singapore
Azerbaijan	Estonia	Lithuania	Slovakia
Belgium	Finland	Luxembourg	Slovenia
Bolivia	Former Yug. Rep.	Malaysia	Spain
Bosnia and Herzegovina	of Macedonia	Malta	Sweden
Brazil	France	Mexico	Switzerland
Bulgaria	Germany	Myanmar	Thailand
Canada	Greece	Netherlands	Tunisia
Chile	Hungary	New Caledonia	Turkey
China (People's Rep. of)	Iceland	New Zealand	United Arab Emirates
Chinese Taipei	India	Norway	United Kingdom
Colombia	Ireland	Oman	United States of America
	Italy	Paraguay	Uruguay
	Japan	Peru	

AND

2. The Delegates of these Member Countries shall immediately notify the OIE Headquarters if AHS occurs in their countries or their territories.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 27 May 2014)

RESOLUTION NO. 20**RECOGNITION OF THE PESTE DES PETITS RUMINANTS STATUS OF MEMBER COUNTRIES**

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 81st General Session, the OIE World Assembly of Delegates (Assembly) adopted Resolution No. 29, which amended the chapter of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code)* on peste des petits ruminants (PPR). These standards provide a pathway for Member Countries or zones to be recognised by the OIE as free from PPR,
2. During the 81st General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 30, which specified and updated the procedure for Member Countries to follow to achieve official recognition and maintenance of status for certain animal diseases, including PPR,
3. During the 80th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 26 which specified and updated the financial implications for Member Countries applying for evaluation of official recognition or re-instatement of disease status to meet part of the costs defrayed by the OIE in the evaluation process,
4. During the 81st General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 31 which specified the financial implications for Member Countries applying for official recognition or re-instatement of PPR status,
5. Information published by the OIE is derived from declarations made by the OIE Delegates of Member Countries. The OIE is not responsible for publication and maintenance of Member Countries' or zonal disease free status based on inaccurate information or untimely reporting to the OIE Headquarters of changes in epidemiological status or other significant events subsequent to the time of declaration of freedom from PPR,

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES THAT

1. The Director General publish the following List of Member Countries recognised as PPR free according to the provisions of Chapter 14.8. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Argentina	Denmark	Lithuania	Singapore
Australia	Ecuador	Luxembourg	Slovakia
Austria	Estonia	Malta	Slovenia
Belgium	Finland	Mauritius	South Africa
Bolivia	France	Myanmar	Spain
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Germany	Netherlands	Sweden
Brazil	Greece	New Caledonia	Switzerland
Canada	Hungary	New Zealand	Thailand
Chile	Iceland	Norway	United Kingdom
Chinese Taipei	Ireland	Paraguay	United States of America
Colombia	Italy	Poland	
Cyprus	Korea (Rep. of)	Portugal	
	Liechtenstein	Romania	

AND

2. The Delegates of these Member Countries shall immediately notify the OIE Headquarters if PPR occurs in their countries or their territories.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 27 May 2014)

ANNEX 2

A SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ON PVS PATHWAY EVALUATIONS

PVS Evaluation missions: State of play (16 May 2014)

	OIE members	PVS Evaluation requests received	PVS Evaluation missions implemented	Reports available for (restricted) distribution to Donors and Partners
Africa	54	53*	50	39
Americas	29	25	22	18
Asia, the Far East and Oceania	32	21	18	11
Europe	53	16	16	12
Middle East	12	13	11	5
TOTAL	180	128	117	85

* One non OIE member requested a PVS mission.

PVS Gap Analysis: State of play (16 May 2014)

	OIE members	PVS Gap Analysis requests received	PVS Gap Analysis missions implemented	Reports available for (restricted) distribution to Donors and Partners
Africa	54	45	38	22
Americas	29	15	11	10
Asia, the Far East and Oceania	32	18	12	7
Europe	53	8	7	2
Middle East	12	8	4	0
TOTAL	180	94	72	41

Veterinary Legislation: State of play (16 May 2014)

	OIE members	PVS Legislation mission requests received	PVS Legislation missions implemented
Africa	52	33	19
Americas	29	7	5
Asia, the Far East and Oceania	32	5	5
Europe	53	3	2
Middle East	12	4	4
TOTAL	180	53	35