



63RD MEETING OF THE SPS COMMITTEE

COMMUNICATION FROM THE WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH (OIE)

The following communication, received on 29 June 2015, is being circulated at the request of the OIE.

The World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) is pleased to provide this report for information of WTO Members attending the 63rd meeting of the SPS Committee.

1 83RD GENERAL SESSION

1.1. On 24-29 May 2015 the OIE held its 83rd General Session. This is the annual event for OIE members to examine and adopt new intergovernmental standards and guidelines aimed at preserving and improving animal health and welfare throughout the world. Nearly 900 participants, representing national Delegates from among the 180 member countries of the OIE and around 40 international, intergovernmental, regional and national organisations took part in the event, along with many eminent scientists.

1.2. Another highlight of the week's proceedings were the elections to renew the membership of all the governance bodies of the Organisation.

1.3. After three consecutive five-year terms of office and fifteen years as the Director General of the OIE, Dr Bernard Vallat will pass the baton to Dr Monique Eloit, currently Deputy Director General, from 1 January 2016, for the coming five-year term. Dr Eloit will be the first woman to lead the OIE.

1.4. OIE Delegates also elected Dr Botlhe Michael Modisane, Delegate of South Africa as President, and Dr Mark Schipp, Delegate of Australia, as the new Vice-President of the Council.

1.5. One of the OIE's key missions is to ensure transparency of the global situation with regard to animal diseases, including zoonoses, and the General Session gave member countries the opportunity to exchange information on their national problems in this field. Placing the emphasis on efficient and timely sharing of animal health information, the technical session dealt with the use of new information technology in collecting animal health information, disease reporting, conducting surveillance and emergency response.

1.6. Numerous exchanges of views also took place between member countries during the week's proceedings, special attention being given to the current global epizootic of avian influenza, African swine fever, Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV) and the rabies situation in the world, as well as to cross-cutting issues such as the sanitary safety of food products of animal origin and the strategy for reducing biological threats whatever their origin.

1.7. The Final Report of the 83rd 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 at the 83rd General Session

1.8. The OIE Delegates adopted or revised OIE standards and guidelines on terrestrial and aquatic animal disease prevention and control, on diagnostic methods and vaccine quality and on animal welfare.

1.9. In total, the World Assembly adopted:

- the revision of 18 Chapters and the addition of three new Chapters in the OIE *Terrestrial Code*; and
- the revision of 12 Chapters and the addition of two new Chapters in the OIE *Aquatic Code*.

1.10. The main amendments are described below.

1.1.1 Standards relating to terrestrial animal diseases: foot and mouth disease, infection with *Taenia solium* and bovine spongiform encephalopathy

1.11. An important update of the chapter on foot and mouth disease was approved, the fruit of several years' work by the OIE's Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases and Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission. The new provisions are designed to limit restrictions on international trade while maintaining its safety, by placing greater importance on zoning and compartmentalisation procedures.

1.12. A new chapter on *Taenia solium*, a type of tapeworm transmissible to humans via contaminated pig meat, was added to the *Terrestrial Code*. This text constitutes a considerable advance in terms of human health protection in many developing countries.

1.13. A specific provision relating to atypical forms of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) was adopted. It is designed to minimise the impact of their detection on the official disease status of the countries concerned, the detection and reporting of atypical cases simply reflecting highly effective surveillance systems.

1.1.2 Standards relating to aquatic animal diseases

1.14. Acute hepatopancreatic necrosis disease (AHPND) is now one of the diseases listed by the OIE, bringing to 118 the number of diseases included in this list. AHPND is an emerging disease that can have devastating effects on productivity in farmed shrimp, notably in Asia and Latin America.

1.15. A new chapter of recommendations for surface disinfection of salmonid eggs was approved, and a chapter on the control of pathogenic agents in aquatic animal feed was updated.

1.1.3 Standards relating to antimicrobial resistance and animal welfare

1.16. The OIE Delegates continued their work on the prevention of antimicrobial resistance and were presented with a proposed update of two OIE *Terrestrial Code* chapters, namely national antimicrobial resistance surveillance (Chapter 6.7.) and risk analysis for antimicrobial resistance arising from the use of antimicrobials in animals (Chapter 6.10.). The latter topic was also the subject of a new chapter of the *Aquatic Code*.

1.17. The OIE is constantly looking at ways to improve animal welfare. A new chapter on the welfare of dairy cattle was added to the already wide range of standards relating to welfare of terrestrial and aquatic animals, in particular with regard to animal production systems.

1.18. Lastly, new terms were incorporated into the *Terrestrial Code*, such as the definition of "biosecurity", an increasingly important means of reducing the spread of certain epizootic diseases, such as avian influenza and porcine epidemic diarrhoea. The definition of this term was adopted unanimously by OIE member countries.

1.2 Rinderpest post-eradication phase

1.19. Following the adoption, in 2014, by the World Assembly of a legal framework for the approval of facilities holding rinderpest virus-containing material, developed jointly by the OIE and FAO, five facilities in four countries were approved as "rinderpest holding facilities". This approval was granted subsequent to on-site inspections carried out by OIE and FAO teams of experts. Another institute that applied has yet to be inspected, and is expected to be approved in May 2016.

1.3 Official OIE recognition of disease status and control programmes of Member Countries

1.20. The status of member countries with respect to priority diseases was examined with a view to granting official recognition. OIE member countries can apply to be included in the list of countries with an officially recognised status with regard to the following six priority diseases: BSE, foot and mouth disease (FMD), contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP), African horse sickness, peste des petits ruminants (PPR) and, since May 2014, classical swine fever (CSF).

1.21. At this General Session, a number of new countries or zones of countries obtained official recognition of their status:

- For the first time, 23 countries were recognised as "free from CSF" in Europe, the Americas, Asia and a zone in Brazil;
- Four new countries were recognised as "free from PPR", as well as a zone in Namibia;
- Morocco was recognised as "free from AHS";
- Six countries of Europe were recognised as having a "negligible BSE risk";
- France was recognised as "free from CBPP";
- The Philippines was recognised as "FMD free where vaccination is not practised"; and
- New zones were officially recognised as free from the disease, either with or without vaccination, in Ecuador, Kazakhstan and Botswana.

1.22. In the case of FMD, South America has now almost completely achieved the eradication of the disease, and, for the first time, a country of Eastern Europe, Kazakhstan, has achieved an officially recognised FMD status for a part of its territory.

1.23. Member countries can also apply for official OIE endorsement of their national control programme for FMD, PPR and, from this year, CBPP. Namibia, for example, gained official endorsement of its control programme for CBPP. The OIE endorsed the national control programmes for FMD submitted by the People's Republic of China, India, Namibia and Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

1.24. In total, more than 50 national applications for official recognition of a given status or endorsement of a control programme were presented for adoption by the World Assembly of Delegates.

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

1.4 Towards a world free from PPR

1.26. At the end of the OIE/FAO International Conference for the Control and Eradication of PPR, held in Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire) in April 2015, a global strategy was adopted. This strategy was elaborated within the OIE/FAO Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs). The PPR eradication programmes will be modelled on the successful strategy that resulted in the eradication of rinderpest in 2011, based on global and regional coordination under the auspices of the OIE and FAO.

1.5 Quality of Veterinary Services

1.27. To improve animal health and welfare throughout the world, the OIE constantly strives to help its member countries to strengthen the governance of their animal health systems so that they can all comply with the standards of quality adopted by the World Assembly. The Delegates of the OIE once again repeated their commitment to strengthen the governance of Veterinary Services in all countries and to implement the Resolutions adopted, if necessary with recourse to the support programmes proposed by the OIE through its PVS Pathway, including various programmes of evaluation, costing of required investments, follow-up, modernisation of national veterinary legislation and capacity building, such as twinning projects between laboratories, between veterinary education establishments and between Veterinary Statutory Bodies.

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

1.29. The OIE reaffirmed its commitment to support traditional pastoral systems as a factor for development, poverty alleviation and sustainable management of land without crop production alternatives. Effective control of animal diseases in pastoral areas is essential to safeguard the livestock capital of vulnerable populations and preserve their unique know-how. A Global Conference on safeguarding pastoralism is in preparation with OIE support.

1.6 OIE Scientific Network

1.30. A new global platform aimed at optimising the collection and analysis of the genetic dynamics of animal pathogens is currently being developed. This will allow major advances to be made in pathogen genotyping by the OIE's global network of Reference Centres, with the results being stored in a public database integrated into the OIE World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS). This concept was unveiled at the Global Conference of OIE Reference Centres at the end of 2014, which has already served to strengthen the networking of the OIE's many Reference Centres.

1.31. This strong veterinary scientific network continues to grow and the exchange of information between these Centres of excellence is proving decisive for the successes achieved in terms of animal health surveillance around the world. The OIE's scientific network has been further strengthened by five new Reference Laboratories approved by all the Delegates, bringing the number of official Centres of scientific excellence within the OIE's global network to more than 300, located in nearly fifty countries on all five continents.

**ANNEX 1
RESOLUTION NO. 17**

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 (the 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 83rd General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 15, which specified and updated the procedure for Member Countries to follow to achieve official recognition and maintenance of status for certain animal diseases, including FMD,
3. During the 83rd General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 16, which specified and updated the financial implications for Member Countries applying for evaluation of official recognition 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 8.7. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

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

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 8.7. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

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 8.7. 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: four zones designated by the Delegate of Botswana in documents addressed to the Director General in August and November 2014 as follows:
- one zone consisting of Zones 3c (Dukwi), 4b, 5, 6a, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13;
 - one zone consisting of Zone 3c (Maitengwe);
 - one zone covering Zone 4a;
 - one zone covering Zone 6b;
- 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);
- Ecuador: one zone consisting of the insular territory of the Galapagos, as designated by the Delegate of Ecuador in a document addressed to the Director General in August 2014;
- Kazakhstan: one zone consisting of the regions of Akmola, Aktobe, Atyrau, West Kazakhstan, Karaganda, Kostanay, Mangystau, Pavlodar and North Kazakhstan, as designated by the Delegate of Kazakhstan in a document addressed to the Director General in August 2014;
- 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;
- 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 8.7. 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;

Ecuador: one zone consisting of the continental Ecuador, as designated by the Delegate of Ecuador in a document addressed to the Director General in August 2014;

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 26 May 2015
in view of an entry into force on 30 May 2015)

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. 18

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 (the 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 83rd General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 15, which specified and updated the procedure for Member Countries to follow to achieve endorsement of their official control programme for FMD,
3. During the 83rd General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 16, 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 the endorsement of Member Countries' 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 8.7. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Algeria, Bolivia, China (People's Rep. of), Ecuador, India, Morocco, Namibia and Venezuela.

RESOLUTION NO. 19

RECOGNITION OF THE CONTAGIOUS BOVINE PLEUROPNEUMONIA STATUS OF MEMBER COUNTRIES

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 71st General Session, the OIE World Assembly of Delegates (the 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 83rd General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 15, which specified and updated the procedure for Member Countries to follow to achieve official recognition and maintenance of status for certain diseases, including CBPP,
3. During the 83rd General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 16, which specified and updated the financial implications for Member Countries applying for evaluation of official recognition 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 11.7. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

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

AND

2. The Delegates of these Member Countries shall immediately notify the OIE Headquarters if CBPP occurs in their countries or their territories.
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RESOLUTION NO. 20

**ENDORSEMENT OF OFFICIAL CONTROL PROGRAMMES FOR CONTAGIOUS BOVINE
PLEUROPNEUMONIA OF MEMBER COUNTRIES**

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 82nd General Session, the OIE World Assembly of Delegates (the Assembly) adopted Resolution No. 31 establishing the endorsement by the OIE of a national official control programme for contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP), in accordance to the relevant provisions of the chapter on CBPP in the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code)*,
2. During the 83rd General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 15, which specified and updated the procedure for Member Countries to follow to achieve endorsement of their official control programme for CBPP,
3. During the 83rd General Session, the Assembly also adopted Resolution No. 16, which specified the financial implications for Member Countries applying for endorsement of their official control programme for CBPP 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 the endorsement of Member Countries' official control programme for CBPP 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 CBPP,

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES THAT

The Director General publish the following List of Member Countries with endorsed official control programme for CBPP, according to the provisions of Chapter 11.7. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Namibia.

RESOLUTION NO. 21**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 (the 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 83rd General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 15, which specified and updated the procedure for Member Countries to follow to achieve official recognition and maintenance of status of certain diseases, including BSE risk status,
3. During the 83rd General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 16, which specified and updated the financial implications for Member Countries applying for evaluation of official recognition 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 11.4. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

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

2. The Director General publish the following List of Member Countries recognised as having a controlled BSE risk in accordance with Chapter 11.4. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Canada	Greece	Poland
Chinese Taipei	Lithuania	Spain
Costa Rica	Mexico	United Kingdom
Germany	Nicaragua	

3. The Director General publish the following List of Member Countries having a zone⁴ recognised as having a negligible BSE risk in accordance with Chapter 11.4. 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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(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 26 May 2015
in view of an entry into force on 30 May 2015)

⁴ For detailed information on the delimitation of the zone of the Member Country recognised as having a negligible BSE risk, enquiries should be addressed to the Director General of the OIE.

RESOLUTION NO. 22**RECOGNITION OF THE AFRICAN HORSE SICKNESS STATUS OF MEMBER COUNTRIES**

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 80th General Session, the OIE World Assembly of Delegates (the 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 83rd General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 15, 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 83rd General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 16, which specified and updated the financial implications for Member Countries applying for evaluation of official recognition 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 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	Cyprus	Kyrgyzstan	Qatar
Andorra	Czech Republic	Latvia	Romania
Argentina	Denmark	Liechtenstein	Singapore
Australia	Ecuador	Lithuania	Slovakia
Austria	Estonia	Luxembourg	Slovenia
Azerbaijan	Finland	Malaysia	Spain
Belgium	Former Yug. Rep. of Macedonia	Malta	Sweden
Bolivia	France	Mexico	Switzerland
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Germany	Morocco	Thailand
Brazil	Greece	Myanmar	Tunisia
Bulgaria	Hungary	Netherlands	Turkey
Canada	Iceland	New Caledonia	United Arab Emirates
Chile	India	New Zealand	United Kingdom
China (People's Rep. of)	Ireland	Norway	United States of America
Chinese Taipei	Italy	Oman	Uruguay
Colombia	Japan	Paraguay	
Croatia	Korea (Rep. of)	Peru	
	Kuwait	Poland	
		Portugal	

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 26 May 2015
in view of an entry into force on 30 May 2015)

RESOLUTION NO. 23**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 (the 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 83rd General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 15, 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 83rd General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 16 which specified and updated the financial implications for Member Countries applying for evaluation of official recognition 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 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 14.7. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

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

2. The Director General publish the following List of Member Countries having a PPR free zone⁵ according to the provisions of Chapter 14.7. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Namibia: one zone located south to the Veterinary Cordon Fence, designated by the Delegate of Namibia in a document addressed to the Director General in November 2014.

⁵ For detailed information on the delimitation of the zone of the Member Country recognised as PPR free, enquiries should be addressed to the Director General of the OIE.

AND

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

RESOLUTION NO. 24**RECOGNITION OF THE CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER STATUS OF MEMBER COUNTRIES**

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 81st General Session, the OIE World Assembly of Delegates (the Assembly) adopted Resolution No. 29, which amended the chapter of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code)* on classical swine fever (CSF). These standards provide a pathway for Member Countries or zones to be recognised by the OIE as free from CSF,
2. During the 83rd General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 15, which specified and updated the procedure for Member Countries to follow to achieve official recognition and maintenance of status for certain animal diseases, including CSF,
3. During the 83rd General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 16 which specified and updated the financial implications for Member Countries applying for evaluation of official recognition 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 CSF,

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES THAT

1. The Director General publish the following List of Member Countries recognised as CSF free according to the provisions of Chapter 15.2. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Australia	France	Mexico	Spain
Austria	Hungary	Netherlands	Sweden
Belgium	Ireland	Norway	Switzerland
Canada	Japan	Portugal	United Kingdom
Chile	Liechtenstein	Slovakia	United States of
Finland	Luxembourg	Slovenia	America

2. The Director General publish the following List of Member Countries having a CSF free zone⁶, according to the provisions of Chapter 15.2. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Brazil: one zone composed of the States of Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina as designated by the Delegate of Brazil in a document addressed to the Director General in September 2014.

AND

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

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 26 May 2015
in view of an entry into force on 30 May 2015)

⁶ For detailed information on the delimitation of the zone of the Member Country recognised as CSF free, enquiries should be addressed to the Director General of the OIE.

ANNEX 2

A SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ON PVS PATHWAY EVALUATIONS

PVS Evaluation missions: State of play (18 May 2015)

	OIE members	PVS Evaluation requests received	PVS Evaluation missions implemented	Reports available for (restricted) distribution to Donors and Partners
Africa	54	53	51	42
Americas	29	25	23	19
Asia, the Far East and Oceania	32	24	22	11
Europe	53	18	16	11
Middle East	12	13	11	6
TOTAL	180	133	123	89

PVS Gap Analysis: State of play (18 May 2015)

	OIE members	PVS Gap Analysis requests received	PVS Gap Analysis missions implemented	Reports available for (restricted) distribution to Donors and Partners
Africa	54	46	43	26
Americas	29	15	12	9
Asia, the Far East and Oceania	32	18	13	7
Europe	53	9	8	3
Middle East	12	8	4	0
TOTAL	180	96	80	45

Veterinary Legislation: State of play (18 May 2015)

	OIE members	PVS Legislation mission requests received	PVS Legislation missions implemented
Africa	54	40	24
Americas	29	7	6
Asia, the Far East and Oceania	32	6	6
Europe	53	5	3
Middle East	12	4	4
TOTAL	180	62	43