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Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures

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66TH MEETING OF THE SPS COMMITTEE

COMMUNICATION FROM THE WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH (OIE)

The following communication, received on 16 June 2016, 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 66th meeting of the SPS Committee.

1 84TH GENERAL SESSION

1.1. On 22-27 May 2016 the OIE held its 84th 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. Around 850 participants, representing the National Delegates of 180 member countries, numerous scientists, and observers from some 40 international, intergovernmental, regional and national organisations took part in this event. The Final Report of the 84th 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 84th General Session

1.2. The OIE Delegates adopted updated texts in its normative publications, including the Users' Guide, Glossary and sixteen new or revised chapters in the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (*Terrestrial Code*) and the Glossary and six revised chapters in the *Aquatic Animal Health Code* (*Aquatic Code*). Issues relevant to this Committee include:

1.1.1 Terrestrial Code

1.3. The User's Guide was amended and, among other changes, new text was added to clarify that zoning and compartmentalisation should be considered as tools to control diseases and to facilitate safe trade.

1.4. In the Glossary, "reptiles" was added to the definition of "animal".

1.5. Chapter 1.3. "Diseases, infections and infestations listed by the OIE", the text of which was formerly an article of Chapter 1.2, was established as an independent chapter. In addition, for greater clarity, several amendments were made to the names of particular diseases, infections and infestations. Among others, for "Infection with influenza A viruses of high pathogenicity in birds other than *poultry* including wild birds", the word "poultry" was italicised to conform with the glossary definition of poultry. In relation to this, during the discussion the President of the Code Commission clarified that "wild birds" means all wild bird species according to the definition of "wildlife" in the glossary (feral, captive wild and wild).

1.1.2 Aquatic Code

1.6. Chapter 4.3., "Disinfection of aquaculture establishments and equipment" was comprehensively revised. This signals the start of work to revise the chapters in Section 4 of the *Aquatic Code* that address disease prevention and control, a key part of the Aquatic Animals Commission's three-year work plan. Disinfection is an important tool for disease management in aquaculture, used to prevent the introduction and spread of pathogenic agents both within and between aquaculture facilities.

1.7. The online versions of the 25th edition (2016) of the *Terrestrial Code* and the 19th edition (2016) of the *Aquatic Code* will soon be available and can be accessed from the OIE public web site at: <http://www.oie.int/en/international-standard-setting/terrestrial-code/access-online/> and <http://www.oie.int/en/international-standard-setting/aquatic-code/access-online/> respectively.

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

1.8. 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: bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), foot and mouth disease (FMD), contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP), African horse sickness (AHS), peste des petits ruminants (PPR) and classical swine fever (CSF).

1.9. At the 84th General Session, a number of new countries or zones of countries obtained official recognition of their status:

- Seven new countries were recognised as "free from CSF" in Europe, and Asia and the Pacific, as well as a zone in Brazil;
- Latvia was recognised as "free from PPR";
- Kazakhstan and the Philippines were recognised as "free from AHS";
- Six new countries in Europe, Africa and the Americas were recognised as having a "negligible BSE risk"; Namibia became the first country in Africa to be awarded official disease status in regard to this disease;
- Three new countries were recognised as "free from CBPP" in the Americas, and Asia and the Pacific, as well as a zone in Namibia;
- One new zone was recognised as "FMD free where vaccination is not practiced"; in Russia.

1.10. Member countries can also apply for official OIE endorsement of their national control programme for FMD, PPR and CBPP. The OIE endorsed the national control programmes for FMD submitted by Thailand, Mongolia and Kazakhstan.

1.11. In total, 25 national applications for official recognition of a given status or endorsement of a control programme were adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates (the Assembly).

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

1.3 Global animal health situation

1.13. The General Session also serves as an opportunity for member countries to discuss their national concerns and share information about the global animal health situation, including zoonoses. Particular attention was paid to various diseases, including:

- the global epizootic of highly pathogenic avian influenza in birds, for which countries must continue their surveillance efforts, both in domesticated birds and in wild birds;
- bluetongue and lumpy skin disease, both vector-borne diseases with an important impact in term of spread;

- infection with peste des petits ruminants virus (PPR); the disease had gradually and significantly increased during the last 11 years, currently more than 25% of countries have reported the presence of PPR in 2015 and 2016.

1.14. The introduction of the OIE's new mobile application, WAHIS alerts, for mobile phones and tablets was announced. It aims to ease access to data found in the OIE's World Animal Health Information System, WAHIS, and, in particular, to enable users to receive immediate notifications and follow-up reports from the system in real time.

1.4 Discussion about the economic impact of animal disease outbreaks

1.15. One of the Technical Items this year was titled "the Economics of Animal Health: Direct and Indirect Costs of Animal Disease Outbreaks". Based on replies to a questionnaire sent to the 180 member countries of the OIE, an analysis was made to examine the operating costs of national Veterinary Services and animal disease control programmes and assess national production losses caused by enzootic transboundary diseases, the impact of diseases on trade and the wider economy, and to evaluate the need for veterinary education to include the economic and commercial impact of animal diseases. The survey revealed member countries' considerable interest in applying economics to animal health. However, it also highlighted the lack of good-quality information available on direct and indirect economic losses caused by animal diseases, global disparities in the resources available for animal health, and limited access to persons specifically trained in managing animal diseases in many regions of the world.

1.5 Discussion about combating antimicrobial resistance

1.16. The second Technical Item on "Combatting Antimicrobial Resistance through a One Health Approach" summarised actions conducted by the OIE in this field, including the update of standards related to antimicrobial resistance and the collection of data on the use of antimicrobial agents in animals. The Assembly adopted a resolution endorsing the basic principles of the OIE global strategy against antimicrobial resistance. This will be implemented gradually, using the "One Health" approach as part of the extended global action plan against antimicrobial resistance developed by WHO, in collaboration with the OIE and FAO in 2015. Recognising the need to strengthen capacity to implement standards and legislation regulating the conditions for import, manufacture, distribution and use of veterinary medicines, including antimicrobials, the OIE was also requested to seek support to enable member countries to implement the OIE Strategy and their national action plans.

1.6 OIE scientific network

1.17. The OIE's scientific network has been further strengthened. This year, twelve new Reference Laboratories (eleven for terrestrial animal diseases and one for aquatic animal disease) and three new Collaborating Centres were approved by the Assembly, bringing the number of official Centres of scientific excellence within the OIE's global network to three hundred and eleven, located in nearly fifty countries on all five continents. The updated lists of Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres are at <http://www.oie.int/en/our-scientific-expertise/reference-laboratories/list-of-laboratories/> and <http://www.oie.int/en/our-scientific-expertise/collaborating-centres/list-of-centres/> respectively.

2 CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES

2.1 OIE PVS Pathway

2.1. The OIE continues its global initiative to support member countries wishing to strengthen Veterinary Services and Aquatic Animal Health Services (AAHS) using the OIE PVS Pathway.

2.2. A summary of OIE members' engagement in the PVS Pathway may be found at Annex 2.

2.2 OIE Focal Point Seminars

2.3. OIE capacity-building activities also includes Information Seminars for Recently Appointed OIE Delegates and Regional Seminars for the OIE National Focal Points appointed for eight

different areas (Animal Disease Notification to the OIE, Veterinary Products, Communication, Animal Production Food Safety, Animal Welfare, Veterinary Laboratories, Wildlife and Aquatic Animals). The aim of this programme is to provide good governance concepts for improving animal health, animal welfare and food safety of animal-origin products at the national, regional and international level, and to explain and clarify the role and responsibilities of newly-appointed OIE Delegates and of OIE National Focal Points with respect to OIE activities.

2.4. These seminars provide participants with knowledge about the rights, commitments and responsibilities of OIE Delegates and OIE National Focal Points in the OIE standard-setting process and provide a forum for discussion of implementation and compliance with the OIE international standards. They allow the participants to acquire knowledge about the roles and responsibilities of Veterinary Services and other relevant competent authorities, about relevant OIE international standards and about the specific tasks expected of National Focal Points in their respective areas. These training sessions are also fora for experience sharing and discussion among countries within a region.

2.5. A list of Regional Seminars for OIE National Focal Points scheduled in 2016 is attached as Annex 3.

2.3 Good governance and veterinary education

2.6. As previously advised, the OIE organised the 4th Global Conference on Veterinary Education: Implementing OIE guidelines to ensure the excellence of the veterinary education held in Thailand, 22-24 June 2016. All presentations with abstracts as well as the Conference Recommendations will soon be uploaded on the OIE website.

**ANNEX 1
RESOLUTION NO. 16**

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 8.8. 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 8.8. 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 8.8. 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;
- Russia: one zone designated by the Delegate of Russia in documents addressed to the Director General in August 2015 and March 2016;
- 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 8.8. 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 24 May 2016
in view of an entry into force on 27 May 2016)

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. 17

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 8.8. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

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

RESOLUTION NO. 18**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	France	Singapore
Australia	India	Swaziland
Botswana	Mexico	Switzerland
Canada	New Caledonia	United States of America
China (People's Republic of)	Portugal	

2. The Director General publish the following List of Member Countries having a CBPP free zone⁴ according to the provisions of Chapter 11.7. 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 October 2015.

AND

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

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 24 May 2016
in view of an entry into force on 27 May 2016)

⁴ For detailed information on the delimitation of the zone of the Member Country recognised as CBPP free, enquiries should be addressed to the Director General of the OIE.

RESOLUTION NO. 19

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. 20**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	Liechtenstein	Portugal
Australia	Estonia	Lithuania	Romania
Austria	Finland	Luxembourg	Singapore
Belgium	Germany	Malta	Slovakia
Brazil	Hungary	Mexico	Slovenia
Bulgaria	Iceland	Namibia	Spain
Chile	India	Netherlands	Sweden
Colombia	Israel	New Zealand	Switzerland
Costa Rica	Italy	Norway	United States of
Croatia	Japan	Panama	America
Cyprus	Korea (Rep. of)	Paraguay	Uruguay
Czech Republic	Latvia	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	Ireland	United Kingdom
France	Nicaragua	

3. The Director General publish the following List of Member Countries having a zone⁵ 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 24 May 2016
in view of an entry into force on 27 May 2016)

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

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 24 May 2016
in view of an entry into force on 27 May 2016)

RESOLUTION NO. 22**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	Lithuania	Romania
Australia	Ecuador	Luxembourg	Singapore
Austria	Estonia	Malta	Slovakia
Belgium	Finland	Mauritius	Slovenia
Bolivia	France	Mexico	South Africa
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Germany	Myanmar	Spain
Brazil	Greece	Netherlands	Swaziland
Canada	Hungary	New Caledonia	Sweden
Chile	Iceland	New Zealand	Switzerland
Chinese Taipei	Ireland	Norway	Thailand
Colombia	Italy	Paraguay	United Kingdom
Cyprus	Korea (Rep. of)	Philippines	United States of America
Czech Republic	Latvia	Poland	
	Liechtenstein	Portugal	

2. The Director General publish the following List of Member Countries having a PPR free zone⁶ 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.

⁶ 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.
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RESOLUTION NO. 23**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	Slovenia
Austria	Germany	Netherlands	Spain
Belgium	Hungary	New Caledonia	Sweden
Canada	Ireland	New Zealand	Switzerland
Chile	Italy	Norway	United Kingdom
Czech Republic	Japan	Poland	United States of
Denmark	Liechtenstein	Portugal	America
Finland	Luxembourg	Slovakia	

2. The Director General publish the following List of Member Countries having a CSF free zones⁷, 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;
 one zone covering the States of Acre, Bahia, Espirito Santo, Goias, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, Paraná, Rio de Janeiro, Rondônia, São Paulo, Sergipe and Tocantins, Distrito Federal, and the municipalities of Guajará, Boca do Acre, South of the municipality of Canutama and Southwest of the municipality of Lábrea, in the State of Amazonas as designated by the Delegate of Brazil in a document addressed to the Director General in September 2015;

⁷ For detailed information on the delimitation of the zones of the Member Country recognised as CSF 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 CSF occurs in their countries or their territories.
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ANNEX 2

A SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ON PVS PATHWAY EVALUATIONS

PVS Evaluation missions: State of play up to 10 June 2016

	OIE members	PVS Evaluation requests received	PVS Evaluation missions implemented	Reports available for restricted distribution to Donors and Partners	Publication on the OIE website
Africa	54	53	51	34	9
Americas	29	26	24	10	9
Asia, the Far East and Oceania	32	25	24	11	3
Europe	53	19	19	10	1
Middle East	12	13	11	5	1
TOTAL	180	136	129	70	23

PVS Evaluation missions of the Aquatic Animal Health Services*: State of play up to 10 June 2016

	OIE members	PVS Evaluation requests received	PVS Evaluation missions implemented	Reports available for restricted distribution to Donors and Partners	Publication on the OIE website
Africa	54	4	3	0	1
Americas	29	7	3	0	0
Asia, the Far East and Oceania	32	3	3	0	0
Europe	53	1	1	0	0
Middle East	12	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	180	16	10	0	1

* Does not include PVS Evaluation of the AAHS Follow-Up missions (1).

PVS Gap Analysis missions*: State of play up to 10 June 2016

	OIE members	PVS Gap Analysis requests received	PVS Gap Analysis missions implemented	Reports available for restricted distribution to Donors and Partners	Publication on the OIE web site
Africa	54	51	47	19	11
Americas	29	18	13	5	4
Asia, the Far East and Oceania	32	20	15	7	2
Europe	53	9	9	3	1
Middle East	12	10	4	0	0
TOTAL	180	108	88	34	18

* Including Second Gap Analysis missions and Aquatic Gap Analysis missions.

PVS Evaluation Follow Up missions* : State of play up to 10 June 2016

	OIE members	PVS Evaluation Follow-Up requests received	PVS Evaluation Follow-Up missions implemented	Reports available for restricted distribution to Donors and Partners	Publication on the OIE website
Africa	54	17	13	1	3
Americas	29	9	8	0	5
Asia, the Far East and Oceania	32	8	6	1	2
Europe	53	5	4	2	0
Middle East	12	6	3	1	0
TOTAL	180	45	34	5	10

* Including Second Follow-Up (2) and Evaluation Follow-Up of the AAHS (1) missions.

Veterinary Legislation Support missions* : State of play up to 10 June 2016

	OIE members	Veterinary Legislation Identification mission requests received	Veterinary Legislation Identification missions implemented	Veterinary Legislation Identification mission reports received	Agreement requested	Agreement signed
Africa	54	41	31	26	9	3
Americas	29	8	6	6	2	1
Asia, the Far East and Oceania	32	7	6	6	1	0
Europe	53	5	4	4	2	0
Middle East	12	5	4	4	1	0
TOTAL	180	66	51	46	15	4

* Does not include (Pilot project) Botswana, SouthAfrica and 1st mission in Zambia.

Mozambique: Veterinary Legislation Identification mission report available on the OIE website.

ANNEX 3

Dates	Title	Venue
3-5 February 2016	Regional Workshop for Advanced Training on the World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS) for National Focal Points for Animal Disease Notification to the OIE	Chiba, Japan
2-4 March 2016	Regional Seminar for OIE National Focal Points for Veterinary Products (4th Cycle)	Tokyo, Japan
15-17 March 2016	Regional Seminar for OIE National Focal Points for Communication of the Americas	Panama City, Panama
21-23 March 2016	Séminaire régional pour les points focaux nationaux pour les produits vétérinaires – 4ème cycle	Dakar, Senegal
30 March-1 April 2016	Regional Seminar for OIE National Focal Points for Animal Production Food Safety	Rhodes, Greece
6-7 April 2016	Regional Seminar for OIE National Focal Points on Animal Welfare	Amman, Jordan
5-7 April 2016	Regional Seminar for OIE National Focal Points for Veterinary Laboratories	Jeju, Republic of Korea
21 May 2016	Regional Information Seminar for Recently Appointed OIE Delegates	Paris, France
28-30 June 2015	Regional Seminar for OIE National Focal Points for Veterinary Laboratories	Buenos Aires, Argentina
5-7 July 2016	Regional Workshop: Training of OIE National Focal Points for Wildlife (4th Cycle)	Minsk, Belarus
12-14 July 2016	Atelier Régional de formation avancée sur le Système Mondial d'Information Sanitaire (WAHIS) destiné aux Points Focaux chargés de la notification à l'OIE des maladies animales (French-speaking countries)	Tunis, Tunisia
6-8 September 2016	Regional Workshop for Advanced Training on the World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS) for National Focal Points for Animal Disease Notification to the OIE	Panama City, Panama
27-29 September 2016	Regional Seminar for OIE National Focal Points for Veterinary Laboratories	Kaslik, Lebanon
26-30 September 2016	Regional Seminar for OIE National Focal Points on Communication (English-speaking countries)	Mombasa, Kenya
11-13 October 2016	Atelier régional à l'intention des points focaux nationaux de l'OIE chargés de la communication (French-speaking countries)	Bamako, Mali
11-13 October 2016	Regional Seminar for OIE National Focal Points for Veterinary Products	Budapest, Hungary
18-20 October 2016	Regional Workshop for Advanced Training on the World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS) for National Focal Points for Animal Disease Notification to the OIE	Armenia
1-3 November 2016	Regional Workshop for Advanced Training on the World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS) for National Focal Points for Animal Disease Notification to the OIE (Middle East + English-speaking African countries)	Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt
22-24 November 2016	Regional Seminar for OIE National Focal Points on Wildlife (English-speaking countries)	Aberdare/Nakuru, Kenya
28-30 November 2016	Regional Seminar for OIE National Focal Points for Veterinary Laboratories (English and French-speaking countries)	Harare, Zimbabwe (TBC)
5-7 December 2016	Regional Seminar for OIE National Focal Points on Aquatic Animals (TBC)	Djeddah, Saudi Arabia (TBC)