
Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures

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45TH MEETING OF THE SPS COMMITTEE

Communication by the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE)

The following communication, received on 8 June 2009, is being circulated at the request of the OIE.

1. The World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) is pleased to provide this report for information of Members of the SPS Committee.

2. On 24-29 May 2009 the OIE held its 77th General Session, celebrating the 85th anniversary of the organization. More than 600 participants representing the 174 OIE Members, intergovernmental, regional and national organizations attended the meeting (see Annex 1).

I. ANNUAL REPORT, WORKING PROGRAMME AND ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

3. Dr Vallat, Director General of the OIE, presented the OIE Annual Report and work programme for 2010 and discussed the state of play with the elaboration of the 5th OIE Strategic Plan (2011-2015). He emphasised the need to strengthen the effectiveness of the OIE's actions on disease prevention and surveillance and its support for safe international trade in animals and food of animal origin. The OIE will continue to support the goal of improving governance of Veterinary Services through the application of the OIE international standards. The OIE PVS Evaluation procedure (see Annex 2 for the status of the global initiative) is a key capacity building activity of the OIE to this end, with strong support of international donors. Dr Vallat stressed the need to undertake follow-up to the initial PVS Evaluation. In support of Dr Vallat's comments, the OIE International Committee (now called the World Assembly) adopted Resolution No. 18 "Application of the OIE Tools for Good Governance (OIE PVS Tool, PVS Gap Analysis, PVS follow-up and Updating Veterinary Legislation)" - see Annex 3.

4. International organizations that have a Cooperation Agreement with the OIE, including the World Bank, Codex, FAO, WHO and WTO, made presentations on their work programmes, with particular reference to their relationship with the OIE.

5. The World Assembly elected Dr Carlos Correa Messuti from Uruguay as OIE President for a three-year term of office and several new members of the OIE Council (formerly known as the Administrative Commission), the five Regional Commissions and the Specialist Commissions for a three-year term of office.

6. The OIE adopted Cooperation Agreements with the World Customs Organization, the World Intellectual Property Organization and the World Meteorological Organization, providing for closer collaboration on issues of mutual interest.

II. OIE WORK ON ANIMAL PRODUCTION FOOD SAFETY

7. The OIE continued to work in close collaboration with Codex on food safety, with the OIE particularly focusing on animal production food safety (i.e. risk management at the farm level). Highlights in 2008-9 include:

- Horizontal standards (animal identification and traceability, antimicrobial resistance, good farming practices, feed for terrestrial and aquatic animals and biotechnology);
- Vertical standards (brucellosis, salmonellosis in poultry and the identification of priority pathogens for future standard setting activities);
- The World Assembly approved the extension of the mandate of the Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission to deal with food safety issues at production level. Initial priorities include identification and traceability of aquatic animals and their products and the use of antimicrobials; and
- Continued work in collaboration with the WHO and the FAO towards a legal basis for the elaboration of joint OIE – Codex standards.

8. As in previous years, the OIE adopted updated texts in its normative publications. In the Terrestrial Animal Health Code the OIE adopted 53 texts, including on:

- (1) Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE): extension of the existing provisions for bovine meat (skeletal muscle) to be considered safe regardless of the age of the animal from which it was obtained and regardless of the country's sanitary status for BSE; and making provision for the use of the vertebral column from cattle less than 30 months of age in the production of gelatine.
- (2) Classical swine fever: defined as an infection of domestic pigs and the provisions for disease free status modified accordingly. The finding of infection in wild pigs should not trigger the imposition of immediate trade bans (similar to the OIE provisions for avian influenza). Countries should apply appropriate biosecurity measures and surveillance to protect domestic pigs from infection in wild pigs.
- (3) Wildlife: The OIE is developing detailed provisions on disease surveillance in wildlife, recognizing the relationship between domestic animals and wildlife.
- (4) Salmonellosis in poultry: A new chapter on the control of salmonellosis in poultry (focusing on *Salmonella* Enteritidis and *Salmonella* typhimurium) was adopted. The OIE's goal is to establish standards for effective surveillance and management at the farm level, to support the management of production and flock status with the objective of reducing the incidence of food borne diseases. Eradication of salmonella is not a feasible goal for many Members in the short term. However, all Members are keen to ensure that international trade does not pose risks to animal or human health and implementation of the OIE standards is the best way to achieve this objective.
- (5) A text on the Rights and Obligations of OIE Members in relation to International Trade and Disputes will be placed on the OIE Internet site (http://www.oie.int/eng/normes/A_Right%20and%20obligations_March2009.pdf)

III. OFFICIAL OIE RECOGNITION OF THE SANITARY STATUS OF MEMBERS

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

- Two Members (Colombia, Moldavia) were recognized as having new zones free of FMD with or without vaccination (see Annex 4).
- Three Members (Chile, Colombia, Japan) were recognized as having a "controlled risk" or a "negligible risk" status for BSE (see Annex 5).
- The OIE granted 17 Members and 12 non OIE Members the official status of rinderpest freedom (see Annex 6). In the near future the OIE and the FAO aim to declare the global eradication of rinderpest. The OIE also adopted a resolution on the storage and containment of virulent rinderpest virus isolates and live vaccine stocks in view of the goal of global eradication (see Annex 7).

IV. OTHER DISCUSSIONS

Climate change, emerging and re-emerging diseases

10. The technical theme for the 77th General Assembly was the impact of climate change on the emergence and re-emergence of animal diseases. Delegates agreed with the conclusions of a study that showed the need for a global approach to address new threats linked to climate change and trade globalization and mandated the OIE to use its scientific capabilities and networks to address relevant concerns, including questions linked to livestock production and the environment (see Annex 8).

Implication of private standards in international trade of animals and animal products

11. The OIE continues to study the issues associated with private commercial standards for sanitary safety and animal welfare that affect international trade in animals and animal products. Delegates noted that an *ad hoc* expert Group on this topic would hold its first meeting in June 2009 and would provide a report to the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission.

**77th Annual General Assembly of the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE)
24 – 29 May 2009**

***The Assembly strengthens Members' obligations regarding animal health information
to be submitted to the OIE***

The Delegates of OIE Members marked the 85th anniversary of the creation of the OIE by renewing and strengthening their commitments, especially as regards transparency.

1. Paris, 29 May 2009 – The Delegates of the 174 OIE Member Countries and Territories celebrated the 85th anniversary of the creation of the OIE by reaffirming their confidence in the Organization, and they unanimously adopted a Resolution confirming their legal obligations regarding transparency in their notifications of animal diseases, including zoonoses, to the OIE.
2. "This unanimous confirmation by the Delegates of the OIE's 174 Members strengthens the effectiveness of our Organization's actions on behalf of animal disease prevention and surveillance and its support for the sanitary safety of international trade in animals and food of animal origin", emphasised the Director General of the OIE, Dr Bernard Vallat.
3. Discussions also dealt with the growing problem of standards relating to risk analysis in animals and animal products used unilaterally by private firms without the direct involvement of governments, which can lead to new obligations that can be not science based and contradictory to existing OIE standards and that developing countries have difficulty in adapting to.

Novel influenza A/H1N1 virus

4. Members endorsed actions of the OIE on novel influenza H1N1, notably the organization's stance on the correct denomination of the new virus, on the decision of unjustified import restrictions decided by different countries and the call for respect of OIE international animal welfare standards when proceeding to the culling of animals.
5. The Assembly of 174 Member Countries and Territories also supported the organization's current work with its partner organizations on more scientific research on the virus currently circulating worldwide.

Climate change, emerging and re-emerging diseases

6. The impact of climate change on the emergence and re-emergence of animal diseases has been confirmed by a majority of OIE Member Countries and Territories in a worldwide study conducted by the OIE among all its national Delegates. The study presented during the session dedicated to the Technical Item showed the need for a new approach to prevent new threats linked to climate change and the globalisation of trade.
7. OIE Members have consequently given the Organization a mandate to address this issue by using its scientific capabilities and networks, and to create specific groups of scientists in order to address these concerns as well as any question linked with livestock and environment.

Animal welfare

8. The OIE pursued its universal actions on animal welfare by supporting the recommendations issued by the World Conference held in Cairo, Egypt, in October 2008, especially as regards the implementation of OIE standards by developing countries, and by voting to adopt new international standards to improve rabies control through better management of stray dog populations.

Official recognition of OIE Members' animal disease status

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

10. With regard to BSE, the OIE recognized Japan, Colombia and Chile as having a "controlled BSE risk" status or "negligible risk" status.

11. Moldavia and Colombia were newly recognized as being foot and mouth disease free, with or without vaccination, for all or a part of their territory.

12. The Organization reiterated the aim that it shares with FAO, namely to be able to declare in the near future that rinderpest has been eradicated worldwide.

Transparency, scientific expertise and solidarity

13. The animal health situation worldwide with respect to 100 diseases of terrestrial or aquatic animals was examined in detail during the Assembly.

14. The Delegates approved the North-South twinning of 13 laboratories with the framework of the OIE's Twinning Programme, underlining the resounding success of this initiative to encourage the exchange of competencies and experience between countries hosting OIE Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres and in-transition or developing countries, to enable the latter to develop their laboratories and centres of excellence, thereby strengthening their national veterinary scientific community.

15. In this respect, the Delegates accredited 7 new Collaborating Centres and 12 new Reference Centres Laboratories, bringing the number of official centres of scientific excellence within the OIE worldwide network to 225.

16. In line with OIE's continuous engagement in supporting Veterinary Services to comply with OIE standards on quality, thirty-one new PVS (Performance of Veterinary Services) missions carried out since May 2008 using the OIE PVS Tool were presented to the Assembly. To date, 85 national PVS missions have been carried out worldwide, out of a planned total of 120 countries.

Administrative matters

17. The Assembly proceeded to elect a new President of the Assembly of OIE Delegates. Dr Correa Messuti from Uruguay was elected President for a three-year term of office. He succeeds Dr Barry O'Neil from New Zealand, who was warmly applauded for his highly positive contribution. The new members of the Council, the Regional Commissions and the Specialist Commissions were likewise elected by the World Assembly of Delegates for a three-year term of office.

18. A cooperation agreement was signed during the meeting between the OIE and the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) aimed at strengthening collaboration on topics of mutual interest.

19. Other notable events marked the proceedings of the Assembly, including the presentation of the World Veterinary Day Award 2009 to the Nepal Veterinary Association.

20. Around 600 participants, representing OIE Members and intergovernmental (FAO, WHO, World Bank, WTO, etc.), regional and national organizations, took part in the event. High-ranking authorities, including a numerous Ministers of OIE Members, honoured the Assembly with their presence.

**OIE PVS evaluation missions
(as at 18 May 2009)**

Region	Official requests*	Missions completed	Reports sent to countries
Africa	40	36	34
Americas	17	16	10
Asia/Pacific	13	12	12
Europe	12	12	9
Middle East	12	9	7
Total	94	85	72

* Official requests:

- Africa (40): *Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Côte D'Ivoire, Congo (DR), Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia (non OIE member), Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.*
- Americas (17): *Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay.*
- Asia/Pacific (13): *Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Cambodia, Fiji, Indonesia, Korea (DPR), Laos, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka and Vietnam.*
- Europe (12): *Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Romania, Turkey, Tajikistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan*
- Middle-East (12): *Afghanistan, Bahrain, Jordan, Lebanon, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, National Palestinian Authority (non OIE member), Oman, Syria, United Arab Emirates and Yemen.*

In italics: Completed missions

RESOLUTION No. 18

**Application of the OIE Tools for Good Governance
(OIE PVS Tool, PVS Gap Analysis, PVS follow up and Updating Veterinary Legislation)**

CONSIDERING

1. The current impact of animal diseases on animal production in the world and the negative effects these have on the supply of high quality protein to human populations particularly in developing and in transition countries;
2. The Global Programme of the OIE for the Good Governance of Veterinary Services within the framework of its mandate to reinforce the capacities of Veterinary Services of Members, so that they are better placed to meet societal expectations for an adequate supply of safe food, reduction of poverty and market access;
3. The importance of the prevention and control of risks arising from zoonotic and non-zoonotic emerging and re-emerging diseases, which are often linked with globalisation and climate change;
4. The strong link that exists between the quantitative and qualitative security of food production and the control of animal diseases and pathogens;
5. The achievements of the OIE to date in the conduct of PVS Evaluations of Veterinary Services of Members and the good start made in the establishment of procedures for following up the initial PVS Evaluations, i.e. the PVS Gap Analysis, PVS follow-up and Updating Veterinary Legislation;
6. That some Members have not yet requested PVS Evaluations, although there is evidence that this would be beneficial to strengthening Veterinary Services.

THE COMMITTEE

RECOMMENDS THAT OIE MEMBERS

1. Reinforce their investment in Veterinary Services with a view to achieve compliance with OIE quality standards when possible;
2. Request the conduct of an independent OIE PVS Evaluation as appropriate to their circumstances, including when appropriate the aquatic animal health system, on a strictly voluntary basis and with the right to keep confidential any outcomes if so desired;
3. For those Members that have had a PVS Evaluation, request the conduct of a PVS Gap Analysis (under the same conditions as stated in Article (2), the outcome of which can be used to facilitate national budgetary discussions for Veterinary Services and possible international negotiations with Donors and International organizations if needed;
4. For those Members that have had a PVS Evaluation and PVS Gap Analysis, consider requesting the OIE to undertake follow up activities as appropriate to the results of the relevant reports.

RECOMMENDS THAT THE OIE

1. Continue to support its Members in the fight against terrestrial and aquatic animal diseases by making available relevant tools, in particular the OIE PVS Tool, the PVS Gap Analysis and follow up missions, and the OIE initiative on Updating Veterinary Legislation, for the improvement of sanitary governance and strengthening the capacities of national Veterinary Services to meet the quality standards contained in the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*.
2. Continue to work closely with Governments and all relevant national authorities, partners and, when needed, with Donors, including through the use of the PVS Gap Analysis Tool, with the aim of securing the appropriate national and international resources for veterinary services' compliance with the OIE quality standards, using both public and private financial sources.
3. Based on the results of the PVS Evaluations officially accepted by Members, encourage countries and/or Donors to increase their investment in animal health to help to contribute to food security globally by improving the health status of food-producing animals and prevent global threats arising in connection with emerging and re-emerging diseases.
4. Develop basic guidelines in the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* on veterinary legislation as part of the essential infrastructure of the veterinary services and promote the established OIE procedures for the conduct of missions to help relevant countries update their legislation, where gaps are identified in the course of an OIE PVS Evaluation.
5. Encourage donors to continue or to increase contributions to the OIE World Fund in order to allow the OIE to support Members in all fields described above, as well as vaccine banks.

(Adopted by the International Committee of the OIE on 28 May 2009)

RESOLUTION No. 19

Recognition of the Foot and mouth disease Status of Members

CONSIDERING THAT

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

THE COMMITTEE

RESOLVES THAT

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

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

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

Uruguay.

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

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

Botswana: the zones as designated by the Delegate of Botswana in a document addressed to the Director General in January 2009;

Brazil: State of Santa Catarina;

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

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

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

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

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

¹ Including Kosovo administered by the United Nations.

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

Philippines: Islands of Mindanao, Visayas, Palawan and Masbate;
South Africa: zone designated by the Delegate of South Africa in a document addressed to the Director General in May 2005.

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

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

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

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

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

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

AND

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

(Adopted by the International Committee of the OIE on 26 May 2009)

RESOLUTION No. 20

Recognition of the Rinderpest Disease Status of Members

CONSIDERING THAT

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

THE COMMITTEE

RESOLVES THAT

1. The Director General publish the following list of Members recognized as free from rinderpest, according to the provisions of Chapter 8.13. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Afghanistan	Cyprus	Kenya	Philippines
Albania	Czech Rep.	Korea (Dem. People's Rep.)	Poland
Algeria	Denmark ³	Korea (Rep. of)	Portugal
Andorra	Dominican Rep.	Latvia	Romania
Angola	Ecuador	Lebanon	Rwanda
Argentina	Egypt	Lesotho	San Marino
Armenia	El Salvador	Libya	Senegal
Australia	Equatorial Guinea	Liechtenstein	Serbia ⁵
Austria	Eritrea	Lithuania	Singapore
Barbados	Estonia	Luxembourg	Slovakia
Bahrain	Ethiopia	Madagascar	Slovenia
Belarus	Fiji	Malawi	South Africa
Belgium	Finland	Malaysia	Spain
Belize	Former Yug. Rep. of	Mali	Sudan
Benin	Macedonia	Malta	Suriname
Bhutan	France ⁴	Mauritania	Swaziland
Bolivia	Gabon	Mauritius	Sweden
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Germany	Mexico	Switzerland
Botswana	Ghana	Moldavia	Tajikistan
Brazil	Greece	Mongolia	Tanzania
Brunei	Guatemala	Montenegro	Thailand
Bulgaria	Guinea	Morocco	Togo
Burkina Faso	Guinea Bissau	Mozambique	Trinidad and Tobago
Burundi	Guyana	Myanmar	Tunisia
Canada	Haiti	Namibia	Turkey
Cape Verde	Honduras	Nepal	Uganda
Chile	Hungary	Netherlands	Ukraine
China	Iceland	New Caledonia	United Kingdom ⁶
Chinese Taipei	India	New Zealand	United States of America
Colombia	Indonesia	Nicaragua	Uruguay
Congo	Iran	Norway	Uzbekistan
Congo (Dem. Rep. of the)	Iraq	Oman	Vanuatu
Côte d'Ivoire	Ireland	Pakistan	Venezuela
Costa Rica	Italy	Panama	Vietnam
Croatia	Jamaica	Paraguay	Zambia
Cuba	Japan	Peru	Zimbabwe
	Jordan		

2. The Director General publish the following list of non-OIE Members recognized as free from rinderpest according to the provisions of Chapter 8.13. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Cook Islands	Niue	Samoa	St Vincent and the Grenadines
Marshall Islands	Palau	Seychelles	Timor Leste
Nauru	Papua New Guinea	Solomon Islands	Vatican

AND

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

(Adopted by the International Committee of the OIE on 26 May 2009)

³ Excluding Faroe Islands.

⁴ Excluding Wallis-and-Futuna.

⁵ Excluding Kosovo administered by the United Nations.

⁶ Excluding Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Montserrat, and Turks and Caicos.

RESOLUTION No. 22

Recognition of the Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy Risk Status of Members

CONSIDERING THAT

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

THE COMMITTEE

RESOLVES THAT

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

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

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

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

AND

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

(Adopted by the International Committee of the OIE on 26 May 2009)

RESOLUTION No. 27

**Storage and confinement of virulent rinderpest virus isolates
and live vaccine stocks in view of the goal of global eradication of rinderpest**

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The OIE together with FAO and relevant regional organizations having an agreement with the OIE, have progressed significantly in moving towards a declaration of global freedom from rinderpest within the foreseeable future,
2. Rinderpest virus isolation from a susceptible animal in the field was last reported to OIE in 2001,
3. Rinderpest virus is listed as a potential bioterrorism agent in the Biological and Toxins Weapon Convention of the United Nations,
4. Following the global declaration of rinderpest freedom, an internationally agreed upon quantity of the viral agent and vaccine should be kept in stock in case it is needed for emergency vaccination,
5. The global declaration of rinderpest freedom would not be possible or scientifically justifiable for as long as the availability and accessibility of rinderpest virus strains and live vaccine stocks remains uncontrolled,
6. The controlled storage and accessibility of rinderpest virus strains and vaccines could best fall under the responsibility of approved institutions designated for that purpose following an agreement between the OIE, FAO, the approved institutions and the countries concerned,

THE COMMITTEE

RESOLVES THAT

1. OIE Members and non-OIE Members consider including by mandate in the appropriate national legislation, a ban on the use of rinderpest vaccine in livestock.
2. Members and non-Members compile detailed records on existing rinderpest virus isolates or live vaccine strains and actively collect, centralise and destroy under official supervision any such remaining rinderpest virus strains and vaccine stocks within their countries and territories, except as specified below.
3. The OIE Biological Standards Commission develops guidelines for the controlled safekeeping of rinderpest virus strains and vaccines at designated facilities.
4. Members and non-Members request the OIE and FAO to recommend and designate storage facilities where a quantity of either viral stock or vaccine may be held in reserve for emergency response in accordance with identified need and in compliance the guidelines mentioned in the previous paragraph (point 3 above).
5. The OIE, FAO and approved institutions establish a joint monitoring process to audit the destruction of rinderpest viral strains and vaccines for livestock and, where applicable, the safekeeping of such viral strains and vaccines at designated storage facilities.

(Adopted by the International Committee of the OIE on 28 May 2009)

RESOLUTION No. 31

**Impact of climate change and environmental changes on emerging
and re-emerging animal diseases and animal production**

CONSIDERING THAT

1. Ecosystem change, including climate and environmental changes and the associated interrelationships, is strongly associated with many emerging and re-emerging animal diseases, and that many of the anticipated consequences of climate and environmental changes seem to be occurring at a faster rate than expected.
2. The scale and pace of climate and environmental changes make it difficult to forecast accurately the rate, distribution and scale of the emergence and re-emergence of many animal diseases in different places and at different times across the globe, and the impact on terrestrial and aquatic animal production.
3. The general trend towards intensification and industrialisation of animal production is expected to continue and will increase the opportunity for animal diseases to emerge and re-emerge.
4. There is an urgent need for more scientific information for the real impact of climatic and environmental changes on the occurrence of animal diseases and on animal production.
5. A wide range of other factors such as increasing trade and tourism, changing consumer preference, and increasing urbanization, are interrelated and forming a complex system that could also affect disease emergence and re-emergence.
6. In such a complex system environment, there are often no 'right' decisions but merely 'more suitable' decision pathways.
7. OIE Members perceive the level of concern about the likely impact on emerging and re-emerging animal diseases as either extreme or major for both climate and environmental change in the context of globalisation.
8. Improvement of food security and animal production food safety are two of the primary objectives of the OIE.

THE COMMITTEE

RECOMMENDS THAT

1. The OIE establish an *ad hoc* Group to address the role of climate and environmental changes on emerging and re-emerging animal diseases and production over the short, medium and long term.
2. The OIE continue its initiative of evaluating Veterinary Services through the application of the PVS tool, the PVS gap analysis and PVS follow up evaluations to further strengthen the ability of OIE Members to practice good veterinary governance that underpins the prevention, timely detection and rapid response to emerging and re-emerging diseases.
3. The OIE promote the establishment of regional networks, within existing coordinating mechanisms such as OIE Regional and Sub-Regional Representations, the Global Framework for the Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs), as well as the OIE/FAO Regional

- Animal Health Centres, to address matters related to climate and environmental changes and the occurrence of emerging and re-emerging diseases.
4. Opportunities to establish twinning projects be developed to identify expertise at the regional level focused on disease issues that are likely to be affected by climate and environmental changes.
 5. The OIE continue to support activities of Members mainly through the Regional and Sub-Regional Representations, including capacity-building and training activities. More specifically, the Director General creates a focal point on climate and environmental change issues and reinforces, in liaison with Members and their Delegates the OIE focal points for animal disease notification, wildlife, aquatic animals, animal welfare and food safety should remain sensitive on issues related to emerging and re-emerging diseases influenced by climate and environmental changes.
 6. The OIE, in collaboration with other international organizations, assist Veterinary Authorities to develop foresight and other decision-making frameworks that take into account new information about the evolving relationship between the ecosystem and emerging and re-emerging animal diseases, and that such an approach recognizes the need for adaptive policy responses.
 7. The OIE continue to promote the *One World, One Health* concept, pursuing appropriate avenues to ensure the continued recognition of the leading role of Veterinary Services in preventing and mitigating emerging and re-emerging zoonoses and transboundary diseases resulting from climate and environmental changes and having the potential to affect livelihoods worldwide.
 8. OIE Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres further develop studies and investigations into the relationship of climate and environmental changes with the occurrence of emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases and should explore building networks to monitor, review and analyse the effects of such changes on animal health and collaborate on responses.
 9. Veterinary Faculties worldwide be encouraged to include the issue of the impact of climate and environmental changes on emerging and re-emerging animal diseases and animal production within their undergraduate and postgraduate curricula.
 10. The OIE through its different Specialist Commissions and Working and *ad hoc* Groups, continue to be sensitised to review existing standards and develop guidelines and publish scientific information on the prevention, detection and control of emerging and re-emerging diseases related to climate and environmental changes in the context of globalisation.
 11. The OIE develop activities directed to a better scientific understanding on the impact and cost/benefit of livestock on climate and environmental changes.
 12. The OIE encourage the consideration of Members for the establishment of one or more OIE Collaborating Centres on climatic and environmental changes related to terrestrial and aquatic animal health and animal production.

(Adopted by the International Committee of the OIE on 28 May 2009)
