

**ISSUES OF INTEREST TO THE SPS COMMITTEE DISCUSSED BY THE OIE
INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE AT THE 74th GENERAL SESSION**

Communication from the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)

The following communication, received on 22 June 2006, is being circulated at the request of the OIE.

1. The 74th General Session of the International Committee of the OIE, the World Organization for Animal Health, was held at the OIE headquarters (Paris, France) from 21-26 May 2006.
2. Of the OIE membership of 167 Member Countries, 142 countries or territories were represented by their delegates, and 40 international or regional organizations, institutions and federations also attended the General Session.
3. Issues relevant to the work of the SPS Committee discussed by the OIE International Committee during the General Session were as follows:
4. The Director General of the OIE recalled that the Forth Strategic Plan of the OIE which had been adopted by the International Committee in May 2005 made provisions for the strengthening of the activities of the OIE Regional Representations and the establishment of sub-regional offices. He reported that the Forth Strategic Plan reaffirmed the central role of the Veterinary Services of Member Countries and their Delegates to the OIE in fulfilling the objectives of the organisation and considered capacity building to be the over-riding priority of the work programmes of the OIE Regional Representations. He also reported that a new flexible tool, the *Performance, Vision and Strategy (PVS) Instrument*, had been updated for use in the evaluation of the Veterinary Services of Member Countries.
5. Two major technical items were presented and discussed - 'Future approaches needed to ensure that veterinary education meets societal demands', and 'Economic and social justification of investment in animal health and zoonoses'. The International Committee adopted resolutions on these technical items.

6. International Organisations which had signed a Cooperation Agreement with the OIE (including the WTO, WHO, World Bank, FAO, IDF and ILRI) made presentations on their work programmes, stressing their close relationship with the OIE. In response to the presentation by the representative of the WTO, the Director General emphasised the importance of a permanent dialogue at the national level between the Chief Veterinary Officers and representatives on the SPS Committee so as to avoid the adoption of different positions. The International Committee approved the terms of new agreements signed by the Director General on behalf of the OIE with the Arab Organization for Agriculture Development, the Economic Community of West African States, the World Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians, the International Committee of Military Medicine and the International Egg Commission.

Report on the Animal Production Food Safety work programme

7. The Chairman of the Working Group on Animal Production Food Safety (Prof. S. Slorach) presented the activities of the Working Group. These included:

- Drafting of a chapter for the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (hereafter referred to as the *Terrestrial Code*) on "Identification and Traceability of Live Animals";
- Development of a document on the "Cooperation between the Codex Alimentarius Commission and the OIE on food safety throughout the food chain";
- Preparation of an appendix for the *Terrestrial Code* on "Guidelines for the Control of Biological Hazards of Animal Health and Public Health Importance through Ante- and Post-Mortem Meat Inspection";
- Coordinating the OIE work on standards on animal feeding;
- Coordinating the OIE work on the revision of the OIE model certificates; and
- Coordinating the OIE work on the revision of standards on salmonellosis in poultry to complement the ongoing work of the Codex Committee on Food Hygiene (CCFH).

8. The Working Group revised its work programme, which for 2006/2007 includes:

- horizontal issues (animal identification and traceability, certification, antimicrobial resistance, alternative approaches to risk management of zoonoses, good farming practices -reduction of chemical hazards- ,guidelines for animal feeding);
- disease-specific texts (brucellosis, salmonellosis);
- strengthening the relationship between OIE and Codex; and
- development of new texts (role and functionality of veterinary services in food safety).

Report on the Animal Welfare work programme

9. The Chairman of the Animal Welfare Working Group (Dr D. Bayvel) reported that the Working Group had met for the fourth time in September 2005, a meeting which was also attended by experts from the International Meat Secretariat, the International Dairy Federation, and the International Federation of Agricultural Producers.

10. At its September 2005 meeting, the Working Group agreed on the following priorities:
- Ongoing revision of guidelines adopted in 2005 for land transport, sea transport, slaughter for human consumption and killing for disease control purposes;
 - Development of aquatic animal welfare guidelines for the transport of fish by land, sea, the killing of fish and the slaughter of fish for human consumption;
 - Supporting international animal welfare educational initiatives via regional coordination with the World Society for the Protection of Animals (WSPA); and
 - Ongoing communications initiatives including the promulgation and marketing of "Animal Welfare: Global Issues, Trends and Challenges" in the OIE Scientific and Technical Review Series.
 - Further progress with the following new areas of strategic priority agreed at the 73rd OIE General Session:
 - Companion animal welfare – stray animal control (ad hoc group has met)
 - Wildlife and zoo animal welfare – harvesting/ culling (scoping paper commissioned)
 - Laboratory animal welfare – housing, animal use in regulatory testing and alternatives to animal use (October 2006 meeting in conjunction with International Council for Laboratory Animal Science (ICLAS) and involving all major international stakeholders)
 - Terrestrial farm animal welfare – housing/ production (initially generic) (scoping paper completed)
 - Monitoring EU Welfare Quality Project (www.welfarequality.net); and
 - Consolidating, and further developing, relationships with international stakeholders.

Report of the Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases

11. The President of the Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases reviewed the Commission's activities in 2005. These included:

- submission of a new *Terrestrial Code* draft appendix on guidelines for the surveillance of bluetongue and a revised draft *Terrestrial Code* chapter on bovine brucellosis to the Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission for Member Countries' comments;
- approving the reports of the Expert Group on BSE Diagnostic Methods, the *ad hoc* group on Antigen and Vaccine Banks for FMD, and the *ad hoc* group on Emerging Zoonoses;
- reviewing *Terrestrial Code* appendices on "General guidelines for animal health surveillance", and specific disease surveillance guidelines for foot and mouth disease (FMD) and for classical swine fever (CSF); and
- reviewing the reports of the *ad hoc* group on Evaluation of Country Status for FMD, rinderpest, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia and bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE).

12. The Commission agreed with the *ad hoc* group on Epidemiology with regard to zoning and regionalisation that, in the event of a disease outbreak in a disease-free zone in a country comprising several zones with similar status, the disease-free status of all the zones with similar status in the country should be withdrawn pending confirmation from the Official Delegate of that country that sufficient sanitary measures are in operation to prevent the entry of virus into the other non-affected zones.

13. The Commission also considered the need to facilitate and expedite the decision-making process to allocate freedom from FMD following an outbreak. The OIE International Committee mandated the Commission to propose the appropriate modifications to the *Terrestrial Code* (see appendix 1).

Report of the Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission - adoption of new measures in the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*

14. The President of the Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission recalled the significant changes to the meeting timetable of the two Code Commissions in that the OIE had reverted to a two-year cycle for the preparation and adoption of standards, except in the case of international crises.

15. He recalled the commitments made to Member Countries at the 73rd General Session regarding progress on some important texts which had been adopted on the understanding that outstanding Member Countries' comments would be addressed. This included surveillance for BSE (which would allow the official recognition of the BSE status under the new chapter), bluetongue surveillance, the newly adopted standards on animal welfare, the 'under study' parts of the avian influenza chapter, and compartmentalisation. He also noted recommendations arising from OIE Regional Commissions and other OIE meetings, including suggestions for improving the chapters on *Veterinary Services* in the *Terrestrial Code*. He believed that it had been another productive year, with 26 new or revised texts being submitted for adoption and several others in preparation.

16. The OIE International Committee adopted 25 draft texts proposed by the *Terrestrial Code Commission*, including on the following subjects:

- general definitions – including various animal welfare definitions;
- revised chapters on evaluation of veterinary services and on guidelines for evaluation of veterinary services – to provide a procedure for evaluation of *Veterinary Services* facilitated by the OIE experts, to recommend the use of the *PVS Instrument*;
- zoning and compartmentalization;
- a revised list of terrestrial animal diseases – to address the importance of Member Countries notifying findings of highly pathogenic avian influenza in wild birds;
- revised FMD chapter and revised appendix on FMD surveillance;
- revised BSE chapter – to clarify required surveillance in relation to BSE status, to update commodities specific recommendations, notably on gelatine;
- revised appendix on BSE surveillance – to embody "maintenance surveillance";
- revised CSF chapter – to incorporate the concept of compartmentalization;

- revised avian influenza chapter – to modify the definition of "poultry" to clarify the intention to include all domesticated poultry including backyard birds;
- new appendix on avian influenza inactivation guidelines;
- revised four animal welfare guidelines (land transport, sea transport, slaughter, and killing for disease control);
- new appendix on ante- and post- mortem inspection;
- new appendix on animal identification and traceability; and
- new appendix on disposal of dead animals.

Report of the Biological Standards Commission

17. The President of the Biological Standards Commission reported the Commission's activities which included the review of reports entitled 'A review of tests available for diagnosis of tuberculosis in non-bovine species,' and 'Assessment of Classical Swine Fever Diagnostics and Vaccine Performance'. Both reports were endorsed for publication in the OIE *Scientific and Technical Review*.

18. He reported on the establishment of the OIE/FAO Network of Expertise on Avian Influenza ("OFFLU"): the main activities of OFFLU in 2005 were to set up the network, to agree the Terms of Reference, to exchange isolates and sequences and to set up a website: <http://www.offlu.net>.

19. He noted that the First International Conference for OIE Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres would be held in December 2006 in Florianópolis, Santa Catarina, Brazil, which would provide a useful channel for inter-laboratory collaboration and mutual support.

20. Three chapters of the *Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals* were amended: Principles of validation of diagnostic assays for infectious diseases (bringing it into line with the new OIE validation template); Principles of veterinary vaccine production (incorporating updates to regulatory requirements of certain Member Countries); and FMD. As well, a "List of Antimicrobials of Veterinary Importance" that had been compiled by the *ad hoc* Group on Antimicrobial Resistance was adopted.

Adoption of new provisions in the OIE Aquatic Animal Health Code

21. The OIE International Committee approved some additions and amendments to the *Aquatic Code*, including revised chapters and appendices on the following subjects:

- definitions;
- disease listing criteria;
- diseases listed by the OIE;
- epizootic haematopoietic necrosis;
- infectious haematopoietic necrosis;
- spring viraemia of carp;
- viral haemorrhagic septicaemia;

- infectious salmon anaemia;
- epizootic ulcerative syndrome;
- red sea bream iridoviral disease;
- infection with *Bonamia ostreae*;
- infection with *Bonamia exitiosa*;
- infection with *Haplosporidium nelsoni*;
- infection with *Marteilia refringens*;
- infection with *Mikrocytos mackini*;
- infection with *Perkinsus marinus*;
- infection with *Perkinsus olseni*; and
- infection with *Xenohalotis californiensis*.

22. Chapters on three mollusc diseases, i.e. infection with *Mikrocytos roughleyi*, infection with *Haplosporidium costale* and *Marteilia sydneyi*, have been deleted from this edition.

23. As well, the Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission continued to work closely with the Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission to ensure that approaches being taken by both Commissions in their work were closely harmonised, for example on criteria on disease notification and on the concept of compartmentalisation.

Recognition of the status of Member Countries in regard to rinderpest, FMD, BSE and CBPP

24. Based on the recommendations of the Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases, the OIE International Committee asked the Director General of the OIE to publish the list of Member Countries recognised as FMD free (see appendix 2), the list of Member Countries recognised as BSE free or provisionally free (see appendix 3), the list of Member Countries recognised as free from rinderpest infection (see appendix 4) and the list of Member Countries recognised as free from contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (see appendix 5).

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Appendix 1

RESOLUTION No. XXX

Procedure to Expedite the Process for the Recognition of a Foot and Mouth Disease Free Zone during an Outbreak of FMD in a Member Country

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The International Committee has adopted a procedure for establishing a list of Member Countries and zones within their territories recognised as free of FMD according to the provisions of chapter 2.2.10. of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code (the Terrestrial Code),
2. New Member Countries and zones recognised as FMD free are added to the list annually by resolution at the General Session of the International Committee after a period of consultation with the interested Member Country, the Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases, other Member Countries and the final decision of the International Committee,
3. Recognition of FMD free status is suspended upon declaration by a Member Country of an outbreak in a previously disease free national territory or zone,
4. The list of FMD free countries and zones recognised as FMD free is important to some Member Countries for the purpose of trade in animals and animal products. These countries could sustain huge economic losses through lost trade for a period of time exceeding that required in the Terrestrial Code to regain FMD free status following eradication of an outbreak,
5. Chapter 2.2.10. of the Terrestrial Code describes criteria by which under certain circumstances a recognised FMD free country or zone that has had an FMD outbreak can regain its disease free status in less than a year,
6. During the 70th General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolution No. XVIII asking Member Countries applying for evaluation for freedom from FMD to meet part of the costs sustained by the OIE Central Bureau in the evaluation process,
7. During the 65th General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolution No. XVII delegating to the Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases the authority to recognise, without further International Committee consultation, that a Member Country or zone within its territory has regained its previously recognised FMD free status following outbreaks that are eradicated in accordance with the relevant provisions of chapter 2.2.10. of the Terrestrial Code,
8. During the 71st General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolution No. XXI delegating to the Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases the authority to recognise, without further International Committee consultation, an FMD free zone created following outbreaks within a Member Country or its territory in accordance with the relevant provisions of chapters 1.3.5. and 2.2.10. of the Terrestrial Code,

9. The suspension of the free status of a country or a zone within a country as result of an outbreak of FMD in the country or zone, could have a severe impact on the international trade in animals and animal products for the affected Member Country irrespective of the extent of the outbreak,
10. The provisions contained in chapters 1.3.5. and 2.2.10. and appendix 3.8.7. of the Terrestrial Code provide guidelines to Member Countries to effectively identify and separate infected from non-infected zones within a country,
11. The provisions contained in chapters 1.3.5 and 2.2.10 and appendix 3.8.7 of the Terrestrial Code allows Member Countries to establish several zones of freedom from FMD either with or without vaccination, within a country,
12. Articles 2.2.10.4 and 2.2.10.5 of Chapter 2.2.10 of the Terrestrial Code, do not specifically require that free zones of different or similar FMD status within a country be separated from each other by a buffer zone or geographical or physical borders,
13. Some Member Countries have expressed the need for the continuation or early resumption of trade in animals and animal products in the event of an outbreak of foot and mouth disease and after appropriate measures have been taken to control the disease.

THE COMMITTEE

RESOLVES THAT

1. The Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases reconsider the current provisions of relevant chapters and appendices in the Terrestrial Code in view of the need of Member Countries to continue with the trade in animals and animal products in the event of an outbreak of foot and mouth disease within a country or zone and after appropriate measures have been taken in accordance with the provisions of the Terrestrial Code.
2. The Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases reconsider the current provisions of relevant chapters and appendices in the Terrestrial Code to ensure that where several free zones for foot and mouth disease, with or without vaccination, are present in the same country, sufficient sanitary measures are provided to protect the free status of non-affected zones in the event of an outbreak of FMD in one or more of the free zones.
3. The Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases consider the need for possible changes to the relevant chapters and appendices in the Terrestrial Code to expedite the process for the regaining of freedom from disease and resumption of trade following the suspension of the disease free status of a country or zone.
4. The OIE presents its recommendations for consideration by the International Committee during the 75th General Session of the OIE.

(Adopted by the International Committee of the OIE on 23 May 2006)

RESOLUTION No. XXVI

Recognition of the Foot and Mouth Disease Status of Member Countries

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 63rd General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolutions XI and XII, 'Establishment of a list of foot and mouth disease (FMD) free countries where vaccination is not practised', and 'Procedure for the recognition of the foot and mouth disease status of Member Countries', respectively,
2. During the 64th General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolution XII, which asks that the Director General publish a list of the countries or zones within national territories that fulfil the criteria of one of the FMD free categories described in Chapter 2.2.10. of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code (the Terrestrial Code),
3. 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 within national territories for annual adoption of the list by the International Committee,
4. Recommendations of the Scientific Commission regarding the evaluation of countries as being free from foot and mouth disease have been submitted to Member Countries for comments as outlined in Resolution XVI, which was adopted during the 67th General Session of the International Committee,
5. The Scientific Commission proposed that an updated list of countries and zones previously recognised as free from foot and mouth disease and those newly proposed by the Scientific Commission in consultation with Member Countries be annually adopted by resolution,
6. During the 65th General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolution XII, which stated that the Delegates of Member Countries where countries or zones within their national territories are recognised as FMD free, annually confirm by letter during the month of November that their FMD status and the criteria by which that status was recognised have remained unchanged,
7. During the 65th General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolution XVII delegating to the Scientific Commission the authority to recognise, without further International Committee consultation, that a Member Country or zone within its territory has regained its previously recognised FMD free status following outbreaks that are eradicated in accordance with the relevant provisions of Chapter 2.2.10. of the Terrestrial Code,
8. During the 71st General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolution XXI delegating to the Scientific Commission the authority to recognise, without further International Committee consultation, an FMD free zone created following outbreaks within a Member Country or its territory in accordance with the relevant provisions of Chapters 1.3.5. and 2.2.10. of the Terrestrial Code,

9. During the 70th General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolution XVIII asking Member Countries applying for evaluation for freedom from FMD to meet part of the costs sustained by the OIE Central Bureau in the evaluation process,
10. Information published by the OIE is derived from declarations made by the official Veterinary Services of Member Countries. The OIE is not responsible for inaccurate publication of country disease status based on inaccurate information or 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.

THE COMMITTEE

RESOLVES

That the Director General publish the following list of Member Countries recognised as FMD free countries where vaccination is not practised, according to the provisions of Chapter 2.2.10. of the Terrestrial Code¹:

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

AND

That the Director General publish the following list of Member Countries recognised as FMD free countries where vaccination is practised, according to the provisions of Chapter 2.2.10. of the Terrestrial Code¹:

Taipei China, Paraguay and Uruguay

¹ For information on the status of non-contiguous territories of Member Countries recognised as FMD free, please address enquiries to that country's Delegate or to the Director General

AND

That the Director General publish the following list of Member Countries as having an FMD free zone where vaccination is not practised, according to the provisions of Chapter 2.2.10. of the Terrestrial Code:

- Argentina: zone situated south of the 42° parallel;
- Colombia: zone designated by the Delegate of Colombia in documents addressed to the Director General on 25 November 1995 (Area I - Northwest region of Choco Department) and 3 April 1996;
- Malaysia: zones of Sabah and Sarawak designated by the Delegate of Malaysia in a document addressed to the Director General on 15 December 2003;
- Namibia: zone designated by the Delegate of Namibia in a document addressed to the Director General on 6 February 1997;
- Peru: one zone as designated by the Delegate of Peru in a document addressed to the Director General in December 2004;
- 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;

AND

That the Director General publish the following list of Member Countries as having FMD free zones where vaccination is practised, according to the provisions of Chapter 2.2.10. of the Terrestrial Code:

- 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, Santa Catarina, and Rondonia;
- Colombia: zone designated by the Delegate of Colombia in documents addressed to the Director General on January 2003 and two zones designated by the Delegate in documents addressed to the Director General in December 2004.

(Adopted by the International Committee of the OIE on 23 May 2006)

RESOLUTION No. XXVII

Recognition of the Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy Status of Member Countries

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 69th General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolution No. XV, asking Member Countries that wish to be evaluated for conformation with the requirements of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (the Terrestrial Code) for bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) free status to submit a formal application to the Director General of the OIE for consideration by the Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases (Scientific Commission),
2. An Ad hoc Group of experts on BSE (OIE Ad hoc Group for Evaluation of Country Submissions for Recognition as complying with the Terrestrial Code as Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy Free) has been set up by the OIE and the Group has developed guidelines to facilitate the submission of data by Member Countries in accordance with the requirements in the current edition of the Terrestrial Code,
3. During the 70th General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolution XVIII asking Member Countries applying for this evaluation to meet part of the costs sustained by the OIE Central Bureau in the evaluation process,
4. During the 71st General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolution XXII authorising the Scientific Commission to also evaluate submissions for provisional freedom from BSE in accordance with Article 2.3.13.4. of the Terrestrial Code,
5. The Ad hoc Group has already examined submissions from several countries and made appropriate recommendations that have been endorsed by the Scientific Commission
6. These recommendations have been submitted to Member Countries for comments as outlined in Resolution No. XVI, which was adopted during the 67th General Session of the International Committee for foot and mouth disease (FMD),
7. During the 72nd General Session, the OIE International Committee adopted Resolution No. XXI asking the Director General to establish a list of countries or zones recognised by the OIE as BSE 'free' and 'provisionally free' in accordance with Chapter 2.3.13. of the 13th edition of the Terrestrial Code (2004). This list should be updated as and when new countries are approved by the International Committee and shall be adopted annually by resolution;
8. During the 72nd General Session, the OIE adopted Resolution No. XXI asking the Director General to inform Delegates of Member Countries whose countries or zones within their national territories are recognised as 'free' or 'provisionally free' from BSE that they should annually confirm by letter during the month of November whether their status and the criteria by which their status was recognised have remained unchanged. The list of countries or zones is published free of charge by the OIE;

9. During the 73rd General Session, the OIE adopted Resolution No. XXI requesting the Scientific Commission to continue to examine the dossiers of applicant countries in accordance with Chapter 2.3.13. of the 13th edition of the Terrestrial Code (2004), until one year after a new BSE chapter (describing three categories of BSE country status) and all its complementary surveillance appendices are adopted by the International Committee,
10. During the 73rd General Session, the OIE adopted Resolution No. XXI confirming that countries which had already submitted dossiers for the evaluation of country status need not pay any additional costs should they have to renew their applications,
11. Information published by the OIE is derived from appropriate declarations made by the official Veterinary Services of Member Countries. The OIE is not responsible for inaccurate publication of country disease status based on inaccurate information or changes in epidemiological status or other significant events that were not promptly reported to the Central Bureau.

THE COMMITTEE

RESOLVES THAT

1. The Director General publish the following list of Member Countries recognised as free from BSE in accordance with Chapter 2.3.13. of the 13th edition (2004) of the Terrestrial Code:

Australia, Argentina, New Zealand and Uruguay.
2. The Director General publish the following list of Member Countries recognised as 'provisionally free' from BSE in accordance with Chapter 2.3.13. of the 13th edition (2004) of the Terrestrial Code:

Chile, Iceland, Paraguay and Singapore.
3. Countries listed above wishing to submit an application before the end of 2006 for confirmation of their status will be assessed against the Terrestrial Code of 2004 and will remain on the list published by the OIE until May 2008.
4. Any country wishing to submit an application before the end of 2006 for negligible risk or controlled risk status for BSE, will be assessed against the Terrestrial Code of 2006.
5. After December 2006, all applications for BSE status will be assessed against the Terrestrial Code current at the time.

(Adopted by the International Committee of the OIE on 23 May 2006)

RESOLUTION No. XXVIII

**Recognition of Member Countries Free Status from Rinderpest Infection
and Rinderpest Disease**

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 63rd General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolution No. XIV 'Establishment of a list of countries that are free of rinderpest',
2. During the 68th General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolution No. XIII designating a baseline list of Member Countries that were free from rinderpest infection. The countries included in the list certified that they met the requirements specified in Chapter 2.2.12. of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code (the Terrestrial Code),
3. The OIE has also developed a list of countries that are considered to be free from rinderpest disease in accordance with Chapter 2.2.12. of the Terrestrial Code,
4. Recommendations of the Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases (the Scientific Commission) regarding countries that are evaluated as free from rinderpest disease and from rinderpest infection have been submitted to Member Countries for comments as outlined in Resolution No. XVI which was adopted during the 67th General Session of the International Committee,
5. The Scientific Commission has continued to apply the procedure approved by the International committee and has supported the recognition of a list of countries and zones as free from rinderpest disease and rinderpest infection for annual adoption of this list by the International Committee,
6. During the 71st General Session, the Scientific Commission proposed that Member Countries so recognised reconfirm annually whether their rinderpest status as well as the conditions under which such status was granted have remained unchanged and that this annual reconfirmation would be a requirement for maintaining OIE recognition,
7. During the 70th General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolution No. XVIII resolving that most of the costs incurred by the OIE Central Bureau in the evaluation of country applications for obtaining the free status with respect to rinderpest disease or rinderpest infection would be recovered whenever possible from sources other than the applicant countries,
8. Information published by the OIE is derived from appropriate declarations made by the official Veterinary Services of Member Countries. The OIE is not responsible for inaccurate publication of country disease status based on inaccurate information or 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 disease or infection,

THE COMMITTEE

RESOLVES

That the Director General publish the following list of Member Countries recognised as free from rinderpest infection, according to the provisions of Chapter 2.2.12. of the Terrestrial Code:

Albania	Germany	New Caledonia
Algeria	Greece	New Zealand
Andorra	Guatemala	Norway
Argentina	Guinea	Panama
Australia	Guinea Bissau	Paraguay
Austria	Guyana	Peru
Barbados	Honduras	Philippines
Belgium	Hungary	Poland
Benin	Iceland	Portugal
Bhutan	India	Romania
Bolivia	Indonesia	Rwanda
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Ireland	Senegal
Botswana	Italy	Singapore
Brazil	Jamaica	Slovakia
Bulgaria	Japan	Slovenia
Burkina Faso	Korea (Rep. of)	South Africa
Burundi	Laos	Spain
Canada	Latvia	Swaziland
Chile	Lesotho	Sweden
Colombia	Lithuania	Switzerland
Congo	Luxembourg	Thailand
Congo (Dem. Rep. of the)	Madagascar	Taipei China
Costa Rica	Malawi	Togo
Croatia	Malaysia	Trinidad and Tobago
Cuba	Mali	Tunisia
Cyprus	Malta	Turkey
Czech Rep.	Mauritius	Ukraine
Denmark	Mexico	United Kingdom
Ecuador	Moldavia	United States of America
Egypt	Mongolia	Uruguay
El Salvador	Morocco	Vanuatu
Eritrea	Myanmar	Venezuela
Estonia	Namibia	Vietnam
Finland	Nepal	Zambia
Former Yug. Rep. of Macedonia	Netherlands	Zimbabwe
France		

That the Director General publish the following list of Member Countries as being free from rinderpest disease according to the provisions of Chapter 2.2.12. of the Terrestrial Code:

Chad	Niger
Cote d'Ivoire	Nigeria
Ghana	Sudan
Lebanon	Tanzania
Mauritania	Uganda

That the Director General publish the following list of Member Countries having zones designated by their respective Delegates as free from rinderpest disease according to the provisions of Chapter 2.2.12. of the Terrestrial Code;

Ethiopia: zone designated by the Delegate of Ethiopia in a document addressed to the Director General in July 2004

Kenya : zone designated by the Delegate of Kenya in a document addressed to the Director General in August 2005

AND

That the Delegates of Member Countries whose countries or zones within their national territories are recognised as rinderpest infection or rinderpest disease free, annually reconfirm by letter in November of each year that both their status and the criteria by which such status was recognised have remained unchanged. It is understood that these Delegates will immediately notify the Central Bureau if rinderpest infection or disease occur in their countries or zones within their territories.

(Adopted by the International Committee of the OIE on 23 May 2006)

RESOLUTION No. XXIX

Recognition of the Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia Status of Member Countries

CONSIDERING THAT

1. Appendix 3.8.3. of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (the Terrestrial Code) provides for a pathway for Member Countries to be declared free from contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) by the OIE if an application including supporting data as outlined in Appendix 3.8.3. of the Terrestrial Code is submitted to the OIE. The Terrestrial Code also provides a procedure for the Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases (the Scientific Commission) to review these applications and report its recommendations to the International Committee,
2. During the 70th General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolution No. XVIII asking Member Countries applying for evaluation for freedom from CBPP to meet part of the costs sustained by the OIE Central Bureau in the evaluation process,
3. During the 71st General Session, the International Committee approved Resolution N° XXIV regarding the recognition of the CBPP status of specific Member Countries,
4. Appendix 3.8.3. contains provisions for countries or zones within their territories that are continuously free from CBPP for at least 10 years and meet the relevant requirements of Appendix 3.8.3. for “freedom from CBPP” in that a) no vaccination has been carried out for at least 10 years, b) throughout that period there has been no clinical or pathological evidence of CBPP infection, c) throughout that period a permanent adequate disease surveillance and reporting system has been and is still in place covering all susceptible domestic livestock, and d) in appropriate circumstances, use of diagnostic procedures capable of differentiating *Mycoplasma mycoides* from other bovine *Mycoplasma* infections in the investigation of respiratory disease has been made, with findings consistent with freedom from *M. mycoides* infection, may be proposed to be declared free from CBPP by the Scientific Commission without the necessity to proceed through the normal intermediate steps detailed in Appendix 3.8.3. of the Terrestrial Code,
5. During the 72nd General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolution No. XXIII asked the OIE Director General to establish a list of countries or zones free from CBPP with or without vaccination and include in that list countries already recognised free of CBPP by the OIE,
6. The Scientific Commission continue to apply the procedure approved by the International Committee with respect to the recognition of disease free status and support the recognition of the CBPP free status of additional countries and zones within national territories for annual adoption of the list by the International Committee,
7. An updated list of countries and zones previously recognised as free from CBPP and those newly proposed by the Scientific Commission after consultation of Member Countries will be annually adopted by resolution,

8. Member Countries recognise that information published by the OIE is derived from appropriate declarations made by the official Veterinary Services of Member Countries. The OIE is not responsible for inaccurate publication of country disease status based on inaccurate information or 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.

THE COMMITTEE

RESOLVES THAT

1. The Director General publish the following list of Member Countries recognised as free from CBPP according to the provisions of Appendix 3.8.3 of the Terrestrial Code:

Australia
Botswana
Portugal
Switzerland

2. The Delegates of Member Countries whose countries or zones within their national territories are recognised as free from CBPP reconfirm by letter in November of each year that both their status and the criteria by which such status was recognised have remained unchanged. It is understood that these Delegates will immediately notify the Central Bureau if CBPP occurs in their countries or in zones within their territories.

(Adopted by the International Committee of the OIE on 23 May 2006)
