
Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures

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ISSUES OF INTEREST TO THE SPS COMMITTEE DISCUSSED BY THE OIE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE AT THE 75th GENERAL SESSION

Communication from the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)

The following communication, received on 20 June 2007, is being circulated at the request of the OIE.

1. The 75th General Session of the International Committee of the OIE, the World Organisation for Animal Health, was held in Paris, France, from 20-25 May 2007.

2. Of the OIE membership of 169 member Countries, 158 countries or territories were represented by their delegates, and 5 non-member countries and 47 international or regional organizations, institutions and federations attended the General Session.

I. REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL

3. The OIE has continued to implement the Work Programme established under the Fourth Strategic Plan (2006-2010).

4. In 2006, the World Animal Health and Welfare Fund received its first major voluntary contributions. The OIE received grants from the World Bank to carry out economic studies, notably comparing the cost of maintaining surveillance systems in times of epidemiological silence with the cost of dealing with sanitary crises.

5. The OIE has continued to develop the PVS Tool. Training courses for evaluators were organised with the support of the OIE Collaborating Centre in Lyon, France. One hundred and five countries are due to undertake a PVS Evaluation within 3 years.

6. The OIE strengthened its network of Regional and Sub-Regional Representations with the opening of new offices. The OIE/FAO Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases Agreement was progressed.

7. The new concept of the 'regional animal health centre' was tested with the official creation of the OIE/FAO/IBAR Centre in Bamako.

8. Five new official agreements with international or regional organisations were signed in 2007.

9. Updating of the Codes and Manuals was actively pursued. By the end of 2006, the OIE had 20 Collaborating Centres and 160 Reference Laboratories. The concept of twinning arrangements for laboratories was launched. The OIE organised a number of international scientific conferences. Development of the World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS) continued in 2006 and several training seminars were organised for users.

II. GENERAL SESSION 2007

10. Two major technical items were presented and discussed: "The Use of Epidemiological Models for the Management of Animal Diseases" and "The Role of Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres in Providing Permanent Support for the Objectives and Mandates of the OIE". The International Committee adopted resolutions on these technical items.

11. International organisations that have a Cooperation Agreement with the OIE (including the Codex Alimentarius Commission, WHO, FAO, WTO, World Veterinary Association, International Federation for Animal Health, International Meat Secretariat, International Equestrian Federation, International Federation of Agricultural Producers and the World Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians) made presentations on their work programmes, stressing the importance of their relationship with the OIE.

12. The International Committee approved the terms of new agreements signed by the Director General on behalf of the OIE with the World Society for the Protection of Animals (WSPA); the Center for Animal Health and Food Safety for the Safe Supply of Affordable Food Everywhere initiative (SSAFE), the International Federation for Animal Health (IFAH); and the International Council for Laboratory Animal Science (ICLAS), as well as the extension of the agreement between the OIE and CABI International.

13. The International Committee adopted a Resolution on the Restoration of the Exercise of the Legal Rights and Obligations of the People's Republic of China (PRC), which will allow full participation of PRC in OIE activities while maintaining participation of Chinese Taipei.

III. REPORT ON THE ANIMAL PRODUCTION FOOD SAFETY WORK PROGRAMME

14. Professor Stuart Slorach, Chairman of the OIE Permanent Animal Production Food Safety Working Group, reported on the activities of the Working Group in 2006-7. Highlights included:

- (a) drafting of more detailed guidance on systems for Identification and Traceability of Live Animals to complement the already adopted General Principles;
- (b) finalising an appendix on Guidelines for the Control of Biological Hazards of Animal Health and Public Health Importance through Ante- and Post-Mortem Meat Inspection;
- (c) coordinating the development of a draft text on animal feeding;
- (d) coordinating work on the revision of the OIE model veterinary certificates;
- (e) preparation of an appendix on the Control of Salmonella Enteritidis and S. Typhimurium in poultry producing eggs for human consumption.

15. The Working Group work programme for 2007-08 includes horizontal issues (animal identification and traceability, certification, antimicrobial resistance, alternative approaches to risk

management of zoonoses, good farming practices, guidelines for animal feeding); disease-specific texts (brucellosis, salmonellosis); strengthening the relationship between OIE and Codex; and the development of a new text on the role and functionality of Veterinary Services in food safety.

IV. REPORT ON THE ANIMAL WELFARE WORK PROGRAMME

16. Dr David Bayvel, Chairman of the OIE Permanent Animal Welfare Working Group, reported on the work of the Group in 2006-07. Achievements and ongoing priorities include:

- (a) revision of appendices on animal welfare for livestock, including land transport, sea transport, slaughter for human consumption and killing for disease control purposes;
- (b) consideration of draft text on aquatic animal welfare including the transport of fish by land and sea, the killing of fish and the slaughter of fish for human consumption;
- (c) ongoing communications initiatives, including the marketing of "Animal Welfare: Global Issues, Trends and Challenges" in the OIE Scientific and Technical Review Series;
- (d) further progressing work on humane control of dog populations, wildlife welfare (harvesting/culling), laboratory animal welfare and livestock production systems;
- (e) preparations for the 2nd OIE Global Conference on Animal Welfare.

V. REPORT OF THE SCIENTIFIC COMMISSION FOR ANIMAL DISEASES

17. Professor Enzo Caporale, President of the OIE Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases presented an overview of the Commission's activities in 2006-2007. Important work included:

- (a) reviewing the OIE's approach to zoonotic diseases and emerging zoonotic diseases, and recommending further work on the surveillance of wildlife diseases;
- (b) the principle that foot and mouth disease (FMD) must be controlled through a collaborative approach of countries with common borders. Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia and Paraguay have agreed to establish a 15 km area contiguous to their relevant national borders that will be excluded from OIE-recognized free zones until this status can be reconsidered;
- (c) drafting "General Guidelines for Compartmentalisation" for the OIE Terrestrial Code;
- (d) reviewing the reports of *ad hoc* groups on Evaluation of Country Status for FMD, rinderpest, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia and bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE).

18. The European Union, recognising the work of the OIE in evaluating the BSE status of countries, has ceased conducting its Geographic BSE Risk Assessment (GBR) process.

19. On the Commission's recommendation, the OIE initiated a network of OIE Reference Laboratories for Bluetongue. The Network held an inaugural meeting at Teramo, Italy in 2007.

20. The Commission will address several new priorities in 2007/2008, including requirements for surveillance of vector-borne diseases, review of current scientific knowledge on atypical scrapie and BSE cases, and the effects of global climate change on animal diseases.

VI. REPORT OF THE TERRESTRIAL ANIMAL HEALTH STANDARDS COMMISSION

21. Dr Alejandro Thiermann, President of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission (Terrestrial Code Commission), reported on the work of the Commission, noting that 30 new or revised texts had been submitted for adoption and 18 others were in preparation.

22. Dr Thiermann noted that the OIE would continue to provide preliminary reports in English on the Delegates' website as soon as possible after each meeting, while waiting for official versions to be finalised and translated. He also noted the OIE policy of placing Commission reports, reports of Working Groups and ad hoc Groups on the OIE public website.

23. Dr Thiermann presented the following texts to the International Committee for adoption:

- (a) General definitions; including modified definitions for "Veterinary Services", "Veterinary Authority" and "Veterinary Administration";
- (b) Chapter on zoning and compartmentalisation;
- (c) Chapter on rabies;
- (d) Foot and mouth disease (FMD); adopting the principle of a "containment zone" with the aim of expediting the re-instatement of FMD free status of a country or zone in the event of a limited disease outbreak;
- (e) Rinderpest; a substantially revised chapter and appendix;
- (f) Bluetongue; changes to reflect new scientific knowledge about the potential distribution of the disease and a revised appendix on surveillance;
- (g) Bovine tuberculosis;
- (h) BSE chapter; while some changes to the chapter were adopted, proposed amendments on gelatine were not accepted and a scientific rationale will be further developed. Delegates from the African Region supported a proposal to include meat from grass-fed animals over 30 months of age in the list of commodities that can be traded without restriction. Dr Thiermann requested that Delegates make specific proposals for consideration by the OIE in 2007-8;
- (i) Chapters on equine influenza and other equine diseases;
- (j) A new chapter and appendix on classical swine fever were withdrawn to allow more time for Members to consider the proposed changes;
- (k) A chapter and two appendices on avian influenza; amendments to the definition of poultry and clarification that Members should not impose immediate trade bans in response to findings of highly pathogenic avian influenza in wild birds;

- (l) Four slightly revised appendices on animal welfare (land transport, sea transport, slaughter, and killing for disease control);
- (m) Appendices on livestock semen;
- (n) An appendix on animal identification and traceability; modification of the general principles;
- (o) Appendix on disposal of dead animals; and
- (p) A new appendix - Guidelines on the detection, control and prevention of *Salmonella enteritidis* and *S. typhimurium* in poultry producing eggs for human consumption - was not adopted as Members required more time to consider the text.

24. Dr Thiermann noted that 18 new or revised texts had been sent to Members for comment as Part B of the report of the Terrestrial Code Commissions March 2007 meeting, including amendments to texts on Newcastle disease, African swine fever, identification and traceability, compartmentalisation, and international veterinary certificates.

25. Dr Thiermann noted that the revision of the appendix on BSE risk assessment was an outstanding issue and that the relationship of the appendix to the categorisation process should be clarified.

26. Dr Thiermann advised that, with effect from 2008, the Terrestrial Code will be published as two volumes. One will contain horizontal chapters, including guidelines on animal welfare, and the second will contain specific disease chapters and relevant appendices, including guidelines on surveillance, inactivation of specified pathogens and risk analysis for specified diseases.

27. Finally, Dr Thiermann commended to Members the OIE Checklist on the Practical Application of Compartmentalisation for Avian Influenza and Newcastle Disease in Poultry. While not forming part of the Terrestrial Code, this brochure would provide useful guidance to countries and would also be available on the OIE's public website.

VII. REPORT OF THE BIOLOGICAL STANDARDS COMMISSION

28. Dr Stephen Edwards, President of the Biological Standards Commission, reported on the Commission's activities in 2006-07.

29. At the First International Conference of OIE Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres, December 2006, the OIE re-launched an initiative for OIE Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres to enter into a twinning agreement with laboratories in developing and in-transition countries. The objective is to build capacity and scientific expertise and to improve the geographical distribution of such expertise to veterinary services, enabling Members to negotiate and apply OIE guidelines and standards more easily. Several laboratories have expressed an interest in this initiative

30. The Commission proposed to establish eight new OIE Reference Laboratories and three new OIE Collaborating Centres.

31. The OIE has continued implementing the OIE/FAO Network of Expertise on Avian Influenza (OFFLU). Good progress has been made in sharing of virus strains and/or sequence data within the global scientific community and OFFLU is a co-signatory to the Global Initiative on Sharing Avian

Influenza Data (GISAID). However, the acquisition of resources and staff to advance the aims of the network has been slow.

32. The OIE International Committee adopted the recommendations of the ad hoc Group on antimicrobials of veterinary importance. The Group took account of the FAO/WHO/OIE expert consultation meetings on antimicrobial use in animals and WHO proposals for a list of critically important antimicrobials in humans to develop a refined list of critically important, highly important, and important antimicrobials used in food-producing animals.

33. The OIE continued its work in two priority areas of biotechnology, ie veterinary vaccines and animal health aspects of livestock cloning technology, and will continue to follow developments in the application of nanotechnology.

34. The *Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals* was amended in regard to several diagnostic tests and vaccines.

35. Based on an expert panel report, the OIE accepted, for the first time, a commercial diagnostic kit for inclusion in the OIE register of approved methods.

VIII. REPORT OF THE AQUATIC ANIMAL HEALTH STANDARDS COMMISSION

36. Dr Eva-Marie Bernoth, President of the Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission, reported on the work of the Commission in 2006-07. Dr Bernoth advised that there were no proposed changes to the list of fish and mollusc diseases and three crustacean diseases were listed 'under study'.

37. The OIE International Committee approved various amendments to the *Aquatic Code*.

38. Dr Bernoth advised Delegates that the Manual of Diagnostic Tests for Aquatic Animals adopted at the 74th General Session is widely regarded as the definitive guide to diagnostic methods for the diseases of aquatic animals that are of importance to international trade. While the next edition is planned for publication in 2009, changes could be made to the web version of the Aquatic Manual in the interim. Dr Bernoth commented that an expert is engaged in revising the disease chapter template for the Aquatic Manual. The Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission continues to work closely with the Terrestrial Code Commission to ensure harmonization of approaches where appropriate (for example, on criteria on disease notification and on compartmentalisation). Important areas for work in 2007-8 include recommendations for trade in amphibian species, surveillance for aquatic animal diseases, welfare of aquatic species, extension of the OIE Performance, Vision and Strategy (PVS) Tool to aquatic animal health systems, and recommendations on aquatic animal feeds.

IX. RECOGNITION OF THE STATUS OF MEMBER COUNTRIES IN REGARD TO FMD, RINDERPEST, CBPP AND BSE

39. 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 Members recognised as FMD free (see appendix 1), the list of Members recognised as free from rinderpest disease and rinderpest infection (see appendix 2), the list of Members recognised as free from contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (see appendix 3) and the list of Members recognised as BSE free or provisionally free (see appendix 4).

Appendix 1

RESOLUTION No. XXI

Recognition of the Foot and Mouth Disease Status of Member Countries

CONSIDERING THAT

1. By means of subsequent Resolutions¹ the International Committee has accepted a procedure establishing and annually updating a list of Member Countries and zones within their national territories, recognised as free from foot and mouth disease (FMD) according to the provisions of the *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 within national territories for annual adoption of the list by the International Committee,
3. 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,
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. During the 70th General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolution No. XVIII asking Member Countries applying for this evaluation to meet part of the costs sustained by the OIE Central Bureau in the evaluation process,
6. 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*,
7. 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.

¹ 62nd General Session (GS) Resolution No (Res) IX; 63rd GS Res XI and Res XII; 64th GS Res XII and 65th GS Res XVII.

THE COMMITTEE

RESOLVES THAT

1. 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 Code*²:

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

2. 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 Code*¹:

Taipei China and Uruguay.

3. 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*:

² 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

* Including the territory of Kosovo administered by the United Nations

- Argentina: enlargement of an existing zone designated by the Delegate of Argentina in a document addressed to the Director General in January 2007;
- Botswana: enlargement of an existing zone as designated by the Delegate of Botswana in a document addressed to the Director General in December 2006;
- Brazil: State of Santa Catarina;
- Colombia: zones designated by the Delegate of Colombia in documents addressed to the Director General in November 1995 (Area I - Northwest region of Choco Department) and in April 1996;
- Malaysia: zones of Sabah and Sarawak designated by the Delegate of Malaysia in a document addressed to the Director General in December 2003;
- 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;
- 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 Member Countries as having FMD free zones where vaccination is practised, according to the provisions of Chapter 2.2.10. 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 Pará, as designated by the Delegate of Brazil in a document addressed to the Director General in March 2004 and February 2007;
- 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 and a south western zone designated by the Delegate of Colombia in documents addressed to the Director General in January 2007;
- Paraguay: zone designated by the Delegate of Paraguay in documents addressed to the Director General in March 2007.

AND

5. The Delegates of these countries 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 22 May 2007)

Appendix 2

RESOLUTION No. XXII

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

CONSIDERING THAT

1. By means of subsequent Resolutions³ the International Committee has accepted a procedure establishing and annually updating a list of Member Countries and zones within their national territories, recognised as free from rinderpest disease or infection according to the provisions of the *Terrestrial Code*,
2. During the 70th General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolution No. XVIII asking fees to be paid by Member Countries applying for evaluation for freedom from rinderpest disease or rinderpest infection and that these fees would be recovered whenever possible from sources other than the applicant countries,
3. During the 71st General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolution No. XXIII which stated that Delegates of Member Countries where countries or zones within their national territories are recognised as rinderpest free, annually reconfirm by letter during the month of November that their rinderpest status and the criteria by which the status was recognized have remained unchanged,
4. 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 from disease or infection.

THE COMMITTEE

RESOLVES THAT

1. 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	Ghana	New Zealand
Andorra	Greece	Norway
Angola	Guatemala	Pakistan
Argentina	Guinea	Panama
Australia	Guinea Bissau	Paraguay
Austria	Guyana	Peru
Barbados	Honduras	Philippines
Belgium	Hungary	Poland
Benin	Iceland	Portugal
Bhutan	India	Romania

³ 63rd General Session (GS) Resolution No (Res) XIV; 67th GS Res XVI and 68th GS Res XIII

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	Latvia	Spain
Canada	Lesotho	Swaziland
Chile	Lithuania	Sweden
Colombia	Luxembourg	Switzerland
Congo (Dem. Rep. of the)	Madagascar	Thailand
Côte d'Ivoire	Malawi	Taipei China
Costa Rica	Malaysia	Tanzania
Croatia	Mali	Togo
Cuba	Malta	Trinidad and Tobago
Cyprus	Mauritania	Tunisia
Czech Rep.	Mauritius	Turkey
Denmark	Mexico	Ukraine
Ecuador	Moldavia	United Kingdom
Egypt	Mongolia	United States of America
El Salvador	Morocco	Uruguay
Eritrea	Mozambique	Vanuatu
Estonia	Myanmar	Venezuela
Finland	Namibia	Vietnam
Former Yug. Rep. of	Nepal	Zambia
Macedonia	Netherlands	Zimbabwe
France		

2. 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*:

Cameroon	Niger
Central African Republic	Nigeria
Chad	Sudan
Ethiopia	Tajikistan
Gambia	Uganda
Lebanon	

3. 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*:

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

AND

4. The Delegates of these countries 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 22 May 2007)

RESOLUTION No. XXIII

Recognition of the Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia Status of Member Countries

CONSIDERING THAT

1. By means of subsequent Resolutions⁴ the International Committee has accepted a procedure establishing and annually updating a list of Member Countries and zones within their national territories, recognised as free from contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) according to the provisions of the *Terrestrial Code*,
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 72nd General Session the International Committee adopted Resolution No. XXIII which stated that the Delegates of Member Countries where countries or zones within their national territories are recognised as CBPP free, annually confirm by letter during the month of November that their CBPP status and the criteria by which that status was recognised have remained unchanged,
4. During the 72nd General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolution No. XXIII that implemented the establishment of a list of countries or zones free from CBPP disease or CBPP infection and included in that list countries already recognised free of CBPP by the OIE,
5. 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 from CBPP,

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 the Chapter 2.3.15. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Australia	India	Switzerland
Botswana	Portugal	United States of America

AND

2. The Delegates of these countries 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 22 May 2007)

⁴ 71st General Session (GS) Resolution No (Res) XXIV; 73rd GS Res XVI and 74th GS Res XXIX.

Appendix 4

RESOLUTION No. XXIV

Recognition of the Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy Status of Member Countries

CONSIDERING THAT

1. By means of subsequent Resolutions⁵ the International Committee has accepted a procedure establishing and annually updating a list of Member Countries and zones within their national territories, categorised by their BSE risk according to the provisions of the *Terrestrial Code*,
2. During the 70th General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolution No. XVIII asking Member Countries applying for a BSE risk evaluation to meet part of the costs sustained by the OIE Central Bureau in the evaluation process,
3. During the 72nd General Session, the OIE adopted Resolution No. XXI requesting the Director General to inform Delegates of Member Countries whose countries or zones within their national territories are recognised with regard to their BSE status should annually confirm during the month of November whether their status and the criteria by which their status was recognised have remained unchanged,
4. 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,
5. During the 74th General Session, the OIE adopted Resolution No. XXVII confirming that Countries listed as provisionally free from BSE in accordance with Chapter 2.13.13 of the 13th Edition (2004) of the *Terrestrial Code* 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,
6. 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 the BSE risk status.

THE COMMITTEE

RESOLVES THAT

1. The Director General publish the following list of Member Countries recognised as countries with a negligible BSE risk in accordance with Chapter 2.3.13. of the 15th edition (2006) of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Australia, Argentina, New Zealand, Singapore and Uruguay.
2. The Director General publish the following list of Member Countries recognised as countries with a controlled BSE risk in accordance with Chapter 2.3.13. of the 15th edition (2006) of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Brazil, Canada, Chile, Switzerland, Taipei China and United States of America.
3. 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*

⁵ 67th General Session (GS) Resolution No (Res) XVI; 69th GS Res XV and 71st GS Res XXII.

Code and Resolution XXVII of the 74th General Session The countries below will remain on the list published by the OIE until May 2008:

Iceland and Paraguay.

4. Since January 2007, all applications for BSE status have been and will be assessed against the *Terrestrial Code* current at the time.

AND

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

(Adopted by the International Committee of the OIE on 22 May 2007)
