
Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures

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**REPORT ON OIE ACTIVITIES TO THE MEETING OF THE SPS COMMITTEE
TO BE HELD ON 24-25 JUNE 2008**

Communication by the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)

The following communication, received on 18 June 2008, is being circulated at the request of the OIE.

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

2. The OIE's 76th General Session took place in Paris on 25-30 May 2008. More than 600 participants representing the 172 OIE Member Countries and Territories, intergovernmental (including FAO, WHO, Codex and WTO), regional and national organizations attended the meeting.

1. Annual report and working programme

3. Dr Vallat, Director General of the OIE, presented the OIE Annual Report and work programme for 2009. The World Animal Health and Welfare Fund continued to be used, notably to address the priority objective of improving governance of Veterinary Services, in particular through the application of the OIE PVS Tool (Performance of Veterinary Services). PVS Evaluation missions have been conducted in 56 Member countries at the end of May 2008, with the support of international donors, with the goal of improving animal health governance worldwide. Dr Vallat emphasized the continuation of related activities and highlighted the two stages in using the OIE PVS Tool; the first being the "diagnosis" (evaluation) and the second being the "treatment" (needs analysis with respect to OIE standards and preparation of national investment programmes). A third element concerns the conduct of follow-up missions by OIE-certified PVS experts. The OIE continued to closely support capacity building activities of veterinary services in developing countries and to participate in the WTO STDF and the ALive platform for Africa.

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

5. Formal Cooperation Agreements were adopted with the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES), the International Air Transport Association (IATA), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA).

6. In addition, the OIE signed an Agreement with the International Poultry Council (IPC) and with the International Council for Laboratory Animal Science (ICLAS), the latter covering collaboration on issues of mutual interest regarding the welfare of animals used in scientific research.

7. Dr Vallat highlighted progress on a very important objective of the OIE and FAO, i.e. to declare the world free of rinderpest within the next decade.

2. OIE work in Animal Production Food Safety

8. Highlights of the OIE's work in animal production food safety in 2007-8 included;

- Guidance to Members on the Role of Veterinary Services in Food Safety;
- Forthcoming publication of an OIE/FAO Guide to Good Farming practice;
- The OIE will hold an international conference on Animal Identification and Traceability in Buenos Aires in March 2009. Details may be found on the OIE Internet site at: <http://www.oie.int/eng/traceability-2009/index.html>;
- Revised Model Veterinary Certificates harmonized with relevant Codex recommendations where possible;
- Recommendations on the prevention and control of Salmonellosis in poultry; and
- This year the OIE is working on the food safety and animal health issues associated with the use of recombinant DNA derived vaccines and on methods for identification and tracing of animals and animal products resulting from biotechnology interventions.

3. 2nd OIE Global Conference on Animal Welfare

9. The OIE will hold a 2nd Global Conference on Animal Welfare "Putting the OIE Standards to Work" in Cairo, Egypt, on 20-22 October 2008. Details on the conference may be found on the OIE Internet site at: http://www.oie.int/eng/A_AW2008/home.htm

4. The International Trade Standards of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code

10. The OIE continues to work on updating the Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code), which is a key reference for international trade, with the adoption of 48 new or revised texts. Highlights include:

- The adoption of new Model Veterinary Certificates;
- Adoption of "General guidelines on compartmentalization" and the concept of a "Containment zone", as a trade facilitating mechanism in the situation of a disease incursion;
- BSE continues to generate much discussion. After much discussion, the inclusion of skulls and vertebral columns from cattle in countries of controlled/undetermined risk in the production of gelatine was not supported. This year the OIE will initiate a discussion on modifying the current 30-month age restriction for international trade in bovine meat;
- The possible application of the compartmentalisation principle to countries in which wild suidae are infected with classical swine fever was discussed;
- New harmonized texts on avian influenza and Newcastle disease were adopted;
- Revised guidelines on identification and traceability of animals, biotechnology in animal production and on the Role of Veterinary Services in Food Safety were adopted;

- The International Committee noted that the ad hoc Group on Trade in Animal Products ("commodities") will be held in July. The Group will examine how the standards could be modified or applied to assist countries that are not able to achieve or maintain country/zonal freedom with science-based recommendations on safe trade of animal products. The modification of some existing standards will necessitate the development of scientific research programmes on the infectivity of products; and
- With effect from 2008, the *Terrestrial Code* will be published as two volumes. One will contain horizontal chapters and the second will contain specific disease chapters and related appendices (e.g. guidelines on surveillance and risk analysis for specified diseases).

5. Laboratory Standards

11. A new edition of the OIE Terrestrial Manual, harmonized with the *Terrestrial Code*, will shortly be released.
12. The International Committee accredited the application of five new Collaborating Centres and eight Reference Laboratories, bringing the total OIE global network of scientific expertise to 208 institutes worldwide.
13. There is considerable interest in the OIE Twinning Initiative for laboratories, which provides a pathway for in-transition/developing countries to access the OIE network of excellence.
14. Delegates adopted a resolution requiring that Members reporting outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza rapidly share biological material and data with the international scientific community (see Annex 1). Members have unanimously agreed to use the OIE/FAO Network of Expertise on Avian Influenza (OFFLU) and the private international GISAID¹ database as a way of disseminating this information, to support timely preparation of human vaccines.

6. Official OIE recognition of the sanitary status of Members

15. The International Committee approved a list of countries or zones that had applied for official OIE recognition of their sanitary status concerning four priority diseases, i.e.: bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), foot and mouth disease, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) and rinderpest. In addition, new resolutions on procedures for the official recognition and maintenance of country/zone status were adopted (see Annex 2).
16. As the OIE Director-General Dr Bernard Vallat reminded the members of the International Committee, applications are studied following a very democratic process that involves renowned international experts and the elected members of the OIE Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases. The delegates of all 172 Members Delegates have the opportunity to question all proposals for recognition of status by the OIE.
17. This year the OIE recognized a record number of countries' BSE status. The OIE now recognizes 41 members as having a "controlled risk" or a "negligible risk" status (see Annex 3).
18. The OIE is a unique intergovernmental agency granting official status for specified animal diseases, including BSE.
19. Five Members or zones of Members were recognized as free of FMD with or without vaccination (see Annex 4).

¹ Global Initiative on Sharing Avian Influenza Data.

20. The OIE granted 13 Members the official status of rinderpest freedom (see Annex 5).

7. Other Resolutions

21. Technical Resolutions were passed by the International Committee, after the presentation of the following subjects by international specialists:

(a) Participation of small farmers in animal health programmes:

22. The role of small farmers in the surveillance and early detection of animal diseases is crucial. They must be trained so they can act as key partners of Veterinary Services. The relevant resolution is presented at Annex 6.

(b) Implication of private standards in international trade of animals and animal products:

23. Delegates discussed the problem of animal health and animal welfare standards established unilaterally by private companies without direct involvement of governments. Noting that OIE Members are concerned at the potential for such private standards to conflict with the official standards established by the OIE, members passed a resolution calling for action to address this issue (see Annex 7).

(c) Food security:

24. Emphasizing the importance of the OIE mandate in relation to the global availability of foods of animal origin, thanks to the control of animal diseases, the OIE adopted a specific resolution on food security (see Annex 8).

RESOLUTION No. XXVI

**Sharing of avian influenza viral material and information
in support of global avian influenza prevention and control**

CONSIDERING THAT

Avian influenza is a global problem that poses an ongoing threat to animal and human health.

Global control strategies must focus on controlling the disease at the animal source.

Avian influenza is a transboundary disease that has the ability to spread rapidly across continents. An outbreak of avian influenza in any one country is a threat to the whole international community.

It is paramount that any changes in the virological characteristics of avian influenza viruses resulting in increased risks to animal or human health are detected early.

Countries reporting outbreaks of avian influenza are responsible for sharing material and data with the international scientific community in a timely manner to ensure that this is freely available to formulate global control and preparedness strategies.

Genetic information about current circulating field viruses is needed for the early development and preparation of human influenza vaccines and to facilitate accurate laboratory diagnosis.

OFFLU is the joint OIE-FAO network of expertise on avian influenza. The objectives of OFFLU include encouraging members to exchange scientific data and biological materials (including virus strains) within the network and to share such information with the wider scientific community, and to collaborate with the WHO influenza network on issues relating to the animal-human interface, including early preparation of human vaccine.

All information about avian influenza viruses that can lead to the development of more effective prevention and control policies is a global public good and should be put into the public domain without delay.

THE COMMITTEE

RECOMMENDS THAT

1. OIE Members reporting outbreaks of avian influenza should agree to share animal avian influenza viral material and information about avian influenza viruses through OFFLU with the international scientific community.
2. OIE Reference Laboratories must actively encourage sharing of material and data with the international scientific community, and as a minimum deposit genetic data within 3 months of receiving an isolate into a public database designated by the OFFLU Steering Committee, which will manage scientific relations with the WHO.

3. To enhance cooperation and transparency, the actions taken by countries must be recognised in subsequent publications and other benefits arising from the use of biological material or data that they have submitted to OIE Reference Laboratories.

(Adopted by the International Committee of the OIE on 29 May 2008)

Annex 2

RESOLUTION No. XXII

**Update on procedures for Members for the official recognition
and maintenance of status of certain animal diseases**

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The International Committee during its 67th General Session has adopted Resolution XVI describing the general procedure to follow by OIE Members wishing to achieve an officially recognised status for foot and mouth disease (FMD), rinderpest, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) and bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), according to the provisions of the relevant chapters of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*.
2. This procedure invites Delegates of the applicant OIE Members for recognition to submit to the OIE Central Bureau documentation for analysis by the Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases (Scientific Commission) and its designated experts.
3. Recognition of the status following the proposal made by the Scientific Commission is contingent upon a 60 day consultative period by all Members' Delegates and the corresponding Resolutions containing the established disease specific list are submitted for adoption to the International Committee.
4. Regarding FMD, rinderpest and CBPP, the recognition of an official disease status is suspended upon an outbreak in a previously recognized national territory or zone for this disease, as soon as the outbreak is declared by the Delegate of the affected OIE Member;
5. Regarding BSE, the official BSE status of a country or zone, is determined on the basis of risk. This status should be re-assessed in the event of any change in the epidemiological situation.
6. Resolution XII of the 65th General Session (FMD), Resolution XVI (RP) and XV (BSE) of the 69th General Session and Resolution XXIII of 72nd the General Session (CBPP), required that Delegates of Members where countries or zones are recognised for a disease free status or their BSE risk, should confirm by official letter during the month of November of each year that their official disease free status or BSE risk status and the criteria by which that status was recognised have remained unchanged;
7. During the 70th General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolution No. XVIII asking Members applying for evaluation for officially recognized status of certain diseases to meet part of the costs sustained by the OIE Central Bureau in the evaluation process;
8. During the 65th and 72nd General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolutions No. XVII and XXIV, respectively, delegating to the Scientific Commission the authority to recognise, without further International Committee consultation, that a Member country or zone has regained its previously recognised disease free status following outbreaks that are eradicated in accordance with the relevant provisions of the *Terrestrial Code*;
9. During the 75th General Session the International Committee approved the addition of Article 2.2.10.7 to the *Terrestrial Code* allowing a Member to establish a FMD containment zone for the purpose of minimising the impact of an outbreak of foot and mouth disease on an entire free country or zone;

10. Information published by the OIE is derived from declarations made by the OIE Delegate of Members and that 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 initial declaration.

THE COMMITTEE

RECOMMENDS

1. That OIE Members wishing to be officially recognized and listed for a specific disease status have to provide documented evidence that they comply with the disease specific provisions of the *Terrestrial Code* for the recognition for disease status as well as the specific guidelines contained in disease specific country questionnaires endorsed by the Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases and the general provisions for veterinary services as outlined in Chapters 1.1.2, 1.3.3 and 1.3.4 of the *Terrestrial Code*,
2. That the Scientific Commission, following the evaluation of documented evidence provided by a Member for the recognition or reinstatement of a specific disease status, could in consultation with the Director General of the OIE, request if needed a mission of experts to the applicant Member to verify compliance by that Member with the provisions of the *Terrestrial Code* for the control of that particular disease.
3. That in the event of the allocation of an official status to a new zone adjacent to another zone having already the same official status, the Delegate should indicate in writing to the Director General whether the new zone should be merged with the adjoining zone to become one enlarged zone or whether the two zones shall be managed as two distinct zones by the Member.
4. That recognition by the International Committee of the disease status of a Member following the recommendation made by the Scientific Commission is contingent upon a 60 day consultative period by all Members' Delegates for all new applications for disease status recognition, change in the category of disease free status or disease risk status as specified in the *Terrestrial Code* or change in the boundaries of an existing free zone.
5. To delegate to the Scientific Commission the authority to recognise, without further International Committee consultation, that a Member country or a zone within its territory has regained its previously recognised status of the same zone following outbreaks or infections as appropriate, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the *Terrestrial Code*.
6. To delegate to the Scientific Commission the authority to recognise, without further International Committee consultation, the reinstatement of the free status of a zone outside a FMD *containment zone* on evaluation of documented evidence provided by that Member that a FMD *containment zone* has been established in accordance with the provisions of the *Terrestrial Code*.
7. To delegate to the Scientific Commission the authority, without further International Committee consultation, to consider the maintenance in the previously allocated BSE risk status of a country or a same zone following a report of any change in the epidemiological situation by the OIE Delegate of the Member.
8. That a Member maintains its recognised disease status provided that the Member has been continuously compliant with the relevant provisions of the *Terrestrial Code* and that the Delegate submit during the month of November of each year, a letter to the Director General of the OIE

which includes the relevant information as prescribed in the *Terrestrial Code* for that disease, for confirming the maintenance of the recognized disease status.

9. That Members having an officially recognized disease status and who fail to comply with the conditions for maintenance of this status as prescribed in the *Terrestrial Code*, will be deleted from the list of officially recognized countries or zones presented yearly to the International Committee for adoption.
10. That a Member who has been deleted from the list due to failure to confirm the maintenance of its disease status should apply again for recognition of the lost disease status by re-submitting documented evidence to the Director General for evaluation by the Scientific Commission.
11. That OIE Delegates are encouraged to document and clarify aspects of veterinary services and the animal health situation in non-contiguous territories covered by the same Veterinary Authority when submitting applications for official recognition of disease status.
12. That financial participation of Members to the cost of official recognition procedures would be fixed in a specific Resolution.
13. This Resolution XXII replaces the Resolution XV of the 62nd General Session, the Resolutions XII and XVII of the 65th General Session, Resolution XVI of the 67th General Session, Resolution XV of the 69th General Session, Resolution XXI of the 71st General Session and Resolutions XXIII and XXIV of the 72nd General Session.

(Adopted by the International Committee of the OIE on 28 May 2008)

RESOLUTION No. XXIII

Update on the cost to be covered by Members applying for the official recognition or re-instatement of disease status for bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), foot and mouth disease (FMD), rinderpest and contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) in accordance with the provisions of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 69th General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolution XV asking Delegates who wish to be evaluated for compliance with the requirements of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*, for their BSE status, to submit a formal request to the Director General of the OIE for consideration by the Scientific Commission. The participation in the OIE procedure will be voluntary and any costs, such as examination of documentation by and convening meetings of designated experts (Ad hoc Groups), and additional country missions that these experts might have summoned, are defrayed by participating countries.
2. During the 70th General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolution XVIII which informs all Delegates wishing to have their countries evaluated for official BSE, FMD, rinderpest and CBPP status of the procedures to be followed and the costs involved. The expenses, including travel of experts to meetings, per diem allowances, additional labour of the personnel of the OIE Central Bureau, and other miscellaneous costs amount to nine thousand Euros per application for BSE and seven thousand Euros per application for FMD, Rinderpest and CBPP, respectively. The cost of possible additional country missions is not included in these amounts.
3. Resolution XVIII of the 70th General Session stated that Members applying for evaluation will submit with their application the amount of nine thousand Euros for BSE and of seven thousand Euros each for FMD and CBPP. Least developed countries need to submit only half the amounts mentioned. This payment will cover the complete cost of one application for evaluation, except the extra cost of possible country missions. The money submitted will not be refunded, even in the case of an application not being approved. The participation of the costs for Rinderpest evaluation will be obtained from other sources than direct payment by Members.
4. Resolution XVIII of the 70th General Session highlights further that the full amount for evaluation of BSE, FMD and CBPP status will be required only when a Member applies for recognition for the first time. For subsequent applications only half of the initial sum will be charged.
5. Since January 2002, Ad hoc Groups have been convened on a regular basis to evaluate requests from Members for designation by the OIE as free from FMD, Rinderpest, CBPP or by their BSE risk status and additional clarification has been requested by Delegates on the amount applicable to address all eventualities concerning applications within this procedure.

THE COMMITTEE

RESOLVES THAT

1. For new applications, the full amount for each evaluation of BSE, FMD or CBPP status will be required only when a Member not already having an officially recognized disease status for the particular disease or diseases under consideration, applies for recognition of status for that disease for the first time, for either the entire country or for one or several zones within the country.
2. The full amount is nine thousand Euros for BSE and seven thousand Euros for each application for FMD and CBPP, irrespective if the application for evaluation is for a Member's complete national territory or only for one or several zones within the Member's territory. The cost of possible additional country missions is not included in these amounts.
3. For subsequent additional applications possibly submitted for the same disease (e.g. recognition of an additional zone or change in category of a Member's disease status or for confirmation of maintenance of the recognized disease status, except in the event of an OIE mission to the Member country or territory, the merging of zones or recovery of status along with enlargement of the zone under consideration), only half of the initial amount will be charged for each debated disease.
4. For recovery of status of a country or a zone already recognized, i.e. Members seeking evaluation for reinstatement of a formerly recognized disease status, Members will not be charged provided that the application is for the reinstatement of the same disease status within the same country, the same zone(s) as described by the Delegate for the initial recognition of disease status.
5. For all applications of least developed countries only half the amounts mentioned above need to be submitted. In considering this the eligibility of Members for reduced cost is based on the current official UN list of least developed countries at the time of the OIE's call for capitals.
6. The amount transferred with any application will not be refunded, even in the case of applications not being compliant on a technical basis or not being approved by either the Scientific Commission or the International Committee.
7. This Resolution XXIII replaces Resolutions XV and XVIII adopted at the 69th and 70th General Session, respectively.

(Adopted by the International Committee of the OIE on 28 May 2008)

RESOLUTION No. XXI

Recognition of the Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy Status of Members

CONSIDERING THAT

1. Adoption of subsequent Resolutions² since the 67th General Session of the OIE International Committee has established a procedure for annually updating a list of Members, 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 Members 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 Members whose country or zones are recognised with regard to their BSE risk status should annually confirm during the month of November whether their risk status and the criteria by which their status was recognised have remained unchanged,
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 recognised as having a negligible BSE risk in accordance with Chapter 2.3.13. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Argentina	New Zealand	Singapore
Australia	Norway	Sweden
Finland	Paraguay	Uruguay
Iceland		

² 67th General Session (GS) Resolution No (Res) XVI and Res XI; 69th GS Res XV, and 71st GS Res XXII, 72nd GS Res XXIV and Res XXI.

2. The Director General publish the following list of Members recognised as having a controlled BSE risk in accordance with Chapter 2.3.13. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

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

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 27 May 2008)

RESOLUTION No. XVIII

Recognition of the Foot and Mouth Disease Status of Members

CONSIDERING THAT

1. Adoption of subsequent Resolutions³ since the 62nd General Session of the OIE International Committee has established a procedure for annually updating a list of Member countries and zones, recognised as free from foot and mouth disease (FMD) according to the provisions of the *Terrestrial 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 65th General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolution XII, which stated that the Delegates of Members where entire countries or zones 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 or zones as being free from FMD have been submitted to Members 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 Members applying for this evaluation to meet part of the costs sustained by the OIE Central Bureau in the evaluation process,
6. 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.

³ 62nd General Session (GS) Resolution No (Res) IX; 63rd GS Res XI and Res XII; 64th GS Res XII, 65th GS Res XVII and 71st GS Res XXI.

THE COMMITTEE

RESOLVES THAT

1. The Director General publish the following list of Members recognised as FMD free where vaccination is not practised, according to the provisions of Chapter 2.2.10. 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 ⁴
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 list of Members recognised as FMD free where vaccination is practised, according to the provisions of Chapter 2.2.10. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Chinese Taipei and Uruguay.

3. The Director General publish the following list of Members having a FMD free zone where vaccination is not practised, according to the provisions of Chapter 2.2.10. of the *Terrestrial Code*⁵:

<u>Argentina</u> :	the zone designated by the Delegate of Argentina in a document addressed to the Director General in January 2007;
<u>Botswana</u> :	the zones as designated by the Delegate of Botswana in a document addressed to the Director General in December 2006;
<u>Brazil</u> :	State of Santa Catarina;
<u>Colombia</u> :	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

⁴ Including Kosovo administered by the United Nations.

⁵ For detailed information on the delimitation of zones of Members recognised as FMD free, it is required to address enquiries to the Director General of the OIE.

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;

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 Members 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 Parà, 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, Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, Sergipe, Tocantins, Distrito Federal, Goiás, Mato Grosso, Paraná, São Paulo of Brazil as designated by the Delegate of Brazil in a document addressed to the Director General in May 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 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 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 27 May 2008)

RESOLUTION No. XIX

Recognition of the Rinderpest Status of Members

CONSIDERING THAT

1. Adoption of subsequent Resolutions⁶ since the 63rd General Session of the OIE International Committee has established a procedure for annually updating a list of Member countries and zones, recognised as free from rinderpest according to the provisions of the *Terrestrial Code*,
2. During the 69th General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolution No. XVI which stated that Delegates of Members where entire countries or zones 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,
3. During the 70th General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolution No. XVIII asking fees to be paid by Members applying for evaluation for freedom from rinderpest and that these fees would be recovered whenever possible from sources other than the applicant countries,
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 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 disease or 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 the sole recognition of rinderpest free status representing a country-wide infection free status. Therefore new applications of Members for zones free from rinderpest or rinderpest disease free status are no longer applicable.

⁶ 63rd General Session (GS) Resolution No (Res) XIV; 67th GS Res XVI, 68th GS Res XIII, and 70th GS Res XVI.

THE COMMITTEE

RESOLVES THAT

1. The Director General publish the following list of Members recognised as free from rinderpest, according to the provisions of Chapter 2.2.12. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Afghanistan	Czech Rep.	Korea (Rep. of)	Romania
Albania	Denmark	Latvia	Rwanda
Algeria	Ecuador	Lebanon	Senegal
Andorra	Egypt	Lesotho	Serbia ⁷
Angola	El Salvador	Lithuania	Singapore
Argentina	Equatorial Guinea	Luxembourg	Slovakia
Australia	Eritrea	Madagascar	Slovenia
Austria	Estonia	Malawi	South Africa
Barbados	Ethiopia	Malaysia	Spain
Belarus	Finland	Mali	Sudan
Belgium	Former Yug. Rep. of Macedonia	Malta	Swaziland
Benin	France	Mauritania	Sweden
Bhutan	Gabon	Mauritius	Switzerland
Bolivia	Germany	Mexico	Tajikistan
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Ghana	Moldavia	Tanzania
Botswana	Greece	Mongolia	Thailand
Brazil	Guatemala	Morocco	Togo
Bulgaria	Guinea	Mozambique	Trinidad and Tobago
Burkina Faso	Guinea Bissau	Myanmar	Tunisia
Burundi	Guyana	Namibia	Turkey
Canada	Haiti	Nepal	Uganda
Chile	Honduras	Netherlands	Ukraine
China	Hungary	New Caledonia	United Kingdom
Chinese Taipei	Iceland	New Zealand	United States of America
Colombia	India	Norway	Uruguay
Congo	Indonesia	Pakistan	Uzbekistan
Congo (Dem. Rep. of the)	Iran	Panama	Vanuatu
Côte d'Ivoire	Ireland	Paraguay	Venezuela
Costa Rica	Italy	Peru	Vietnam
Croatia	Jamaica	Philippines	Zambia
Cuba	Japan	Poland	Zimbabwe
Cyprus	Jordan	Portugal	

2. The Director General publish until May 2009 the following list of Members being free from rinderpest disease according to the provisions of Chapter 2.2.12. of the *Terrestrial Code* 2006:

Cameroon, Chad, and Niger.

3. The Director General publish until May 2009 the following Member having a zone designated by the Delegate as free from rinderpest disease according to the provisions of Chapter 2.2.12. of the *Terrestrial Code* 2006⁸:

⁷ Excluding Kosovo administered by the United Nations.

⁸ For detailed information on the delimitation of Kenya's zone recognised as free from rinderpest disease, it is required to address enquiries to the Director General of the OIE.

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 Members will immediately notify the Central Bureau if rinderpest occurs in their countries or zones within their territories.

(Adopted by the International Committee of the OIE on 27 May 2008)

RESOLUTION No. XXXI

Participation of Small Farmers in Animal Health Programmes

CONSIDERING THAT

1. There is a diversity of farming systems and perceptions regarding the characteristics of small livestock owners.
2. Small farmers are numerically the largest stakeholder group active in livestock production worldwide.
3. In developing countries, the majority of those in poverty continue to depend on small-scale farming as a key livelihood activity.
4. Many small farmers keep livestock, and livestock keepers include some of the most marginalised and vulnerable groups in particular women farmers and certain pastoral societies.
5. Members reported that small farmers are a significant source of animal health information and are important partners in disease control.
6. Success of national programmes for disease surveillance and mitigation depends in part on small farmer involvement and Members reported that small farms, due to their diversity, offer challenges to bio-security and surveillance programmes.
7. Small farms differ both quantitatively and qualitatively from large farms in animal health needs, capacity to participate and ability to influence national policy.
8. It is recognised that trained representatives of small farmers, such as community animal health workers, have an important role in the delivery of services in national animal health programmes, under the supervision of veterinarians.
9. Members reported that the role of small farmers should increase in animal health and that this could be achieved through capacity building, new programmes, revised policies and increased organisation
10. Small farmers are integrated into national marketing systems and both affect and are affected by international trade decisions

THE COMMITTEE

RECOMMENDS THAT

1. OIE Members actively encourage small farmer organisation and representation in national and international animal health decision-making and policy setting processes in order to contribute to more effective Veterinary Services and animal health programmes.
2. OIE Members undertake to ensure that small farmer organizations are given the opportunity to contribute their comments and submissions on proposed or revised OIE standards.

3. The principle of equivalence be applied whenever possible in developing and evaluating animal health programmes to enhance the involvement, market access and level of services provided to small farmers.
4. Passive and active disease surveillance should be applied using conventional and participatory approaches to enhance small farmer inclusion and the sensitivity and representativeness of animal health information systems.
5. The OIE review international standards, definitions and guidelines to identify opportunities to encourage small farmer participation, under the supervision of Veterinary Services and enhance equity and efficiency in animal health programmes and trade.
6. The PVS evaluation of countries should provide the basis for promoting further investment and capacity building to permit an increased role of the small farmers in animal health programme.
7. The OIE and its Members be encouraged to fully consider the critical engagement of small farmers in the development of OIE activities and its annual work plan.
8. The OIE Members encourage the training of technicians, community animal health workers and livestock owners, and their organizations involved in animal health promotion in order to engage in animal health surveillance and disease control.
9. The OIE and its Members support and increase animal health data collection concerning all stakeholders in order to disaggregate data by farm size for better strategic planning and policy formulation.

(Adopted by the International Committee of the OIE on 29 May 2008)

RESOLUTION No. XXXII

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

CONSIDERING

That the World Trade Organization, under the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures, formally recognises the OIE as the reference organisation responsible for establishing international standards relating to animal diseases, including zoonotic diseases

That the OIEs current 172 Members and the international community at large recognise the OIE as the organisation responsible for setting standards for animal disease surveillance and animal health and welfare, with the objective of providing a scientific basis for safe international trade in animals and animal products and improving animal health and welfare worldwide,

That the OIE International Committee has adopted international standards for animal welfare during transport, slaughter and killing for sanitary purposes, and the OIE is developing new standards in the animal welfare domain, and

NOTING

That commercial standards, established by private companies without direct involvement of governments, are increasingly coming into play in international trade, and are of great concern for a majority of OIE Members

THE COMMITTEE

DECIDES

1. To reaffirm the standards published by the OIE in the field of animal health including zoonoses, as the global official sanitary guarantees for preventing the risks associated with international trade in animals and animal products, while avoiding unjustified sanitary barriers to trade, and promoting the prevention and control of animal diseases worldwide.
2. To reaffirm the standards published by the OIE in the field of animal welfare as the global reference standard for OIE Members.
3. To ask the Director General to work with relevant public and private international organizations with the objective that concerns of Members are taken into consideration and that private standards, where used, are consistent with and do not conflict with those of the OIE.
4. To ask the Director General to support Members in taking whatever steps are available to them to ensure that private animal health and animal welfare standards, where used, are consistent with and do not conflict with those of the OIE.

5. To ask the Director General to continue with the relevant activities to further strengthen the OIE's work in standard setting for animal health, including zoonotic diseases, and animal welfare and to continue to implement and reinforce capacity building programmes to assist Members in implementing OIE standards. Capacity building includes communication for Veterinary Services in order to convince consumers on the efficiency of OIE standards to protect health and animal welfare.

(Adopted by the International Committee of the OIE on 29 May 2008)

RESOLUTION No. XXVIII

Food security and animal health

CONSIDERING

1. The problems that many countries are experiencing with their food supply, in terms of quantity, quality and affordability,
2. The nutritional requirements of populations in terms of protein and essential amino acids derived from animal products,
3. The growth in world demand for animal products,
4. The increasing demand for food crops for human and animal food, and for energy,
5. The health threats linked to global warming and to the globalisation of trade and movements of people,
6. The current huge impact of animal diseases on the world animal production, particularly in developing and in transition countries.
7. The mandate of the OIE to improve world animal health and welfare,

THE COMMITTEE

EMPHASISES

1. The strong link that exists between the quantitative and qualitative security of food production and the control of animal diseases,

RECOMMENDS THAT THE OIE

1. Support its Members in the fight against terrestrial and aquatic animal diseases by supporting improvement of sanitary governance and strengthening the capacities of national Veterinary Services based on the quality standards contained in the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*.
2. Further develop the use of the PVS tool for the evaluation of national Veterinary Services, with the aim of helping to improve their capacities and urgently seeking the appropriate national and international resources for their compliance with the OIE standards in the field of quality.
3. Encourage countries and donor organizations, based on the results of the PVS evaluations accepted by Members, to increase their investment in the field of animal health, so as to help to contribute to food security throughout the world by improving the health status of food-producing animals.
4. Commission and communicate research and surveys on the current and likely future impact of animal diseases in the world animal production, as well as animal health policies that minimise the loss of animal proteins.

(Adopted by the International Committee of the OIE on 30 May 2008)
