2011: WORLD VETERINARY YEAR
editorial

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In 1761, Claude Bourgelat managed to persuade King Louis XV of France of the need to train specialists to treat animal diseases.

By decision of the King, the world’s first veterinary school was established in Lyons, France. Bourgelat was a true visionary. He had secured the King’s support because rinderpest was ravaging Europe’s countryside and ruining the rural economy. At that time, horse health was crucial to a powerful army and Bourgelat must surely have argued this to support his case.

Bourgelat also pioneered the concept of comparative pathobiology between humans and animals. He was the first to claim that animal diseases could usefully be studied to gain a better understanding of human diseases. The ‘One Health’ concept was born!

After Lyons, a lot of veterinary schools were opened in France, Europe and worldwide, based on the Lyons model. Gradually the veterinary profession earned general recognition for its contribution, first from rural dwellers and later from the rest of the society on account of veterinarians’ widely diverse skills. An understanding of living creatures in both their normal and malfunctioning states opens many doors to intelligence, knowledge and know-how indeed.

In addition to their well-known role as animal doctors, veterinarians have proved their ability to design programmes for the prevention and control of infectious diseases, including those transmissible to humans through contact or ingesting food. The veterinary profession’s contribution to public health is now universally acknowledged as vital.

Today, recognition extends to the way the veterinary profession supports the improvement of animal production by controlling diseases, in order to help to meet soaring world demand for first-class protein, especially in developing countries. In this way, the veterinary profession enables hundreds of millions of the world’s poorest livestock producers to safeguard their sole capital – their animals – and helps to promote access for their animal products to more lucrative export markets by safeguarding world trade in animals and animal products.

No further proof is required of the social benefit of companion animals or the essential role of veterinarians as doctors of these companions for men.

Unfortunately the veterinary profession is not always able to convey the message that its activities represent a real Global Public Good. Therefore the 250th anniversary of the veterinary profession in 2011 provides a unique opportunity to put the message across.

The OIE has been heavily involved in the World Veterinary Year 2011 (Vet2011) celebrations by helping to organise some key events, including the official launch on 24 January 2011 at Château de Versailles (where Louis XV resided), alongside the Directors-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO). Indeed, the veterinary profession is spearheading the worldwide effort to implement OIE objectives in the fields of animal health and welfare, as well as veterinary public health, world trade security, food safety, scientific research and poverty reduction.

The OIE has also signed a memorandum of understanding with the European Commission for a joint public awareness campaign in 2011 based on producing videos on the role of veterinarians in every citizen’s daily life, plus brochures, in addition to staging photo competitions and fielding stands at world events such as Green Week in Berlin and the Paris International
The veterinary profession’s contribution to public health is now universally acknowledged as vital.

Agricultural Show (Salon de l’Agriculture), the World Conference on Veterinary Education at the Lyons veterinary school (École Vétérinaire de Lyon) in May 2011 and the World Veterinary Congress in Cape Town, South Africa, in October 2011.

I call upon all readers of this editorial, both veterinarians and non-veterinarians alike, to support this public awareness campaign to help further the many crucial ties that exist between animals and humans of the world.

Bernard Vallat
Director General

For more information, visit the website of World Veterinary Year 2011 at: www.vet2011.org
Claude Bourgelat was born in Lyons, France, on 11 November 1712. His father was a wealthy trader who shared his time between Lyons and Livorno in Italy. Following his father’s death in 1719, Claude saw his family’s material wealth dwindle and its atmosphere deteriorate as a result of an expensive court case over the inheritance. This meant that Bourgelat began his adult life with very few resources. Between 1724 and 1729, he served as a Musketeer. Next we find him in Lyons, where he owned a law firm from 1733 to 1740, handling cases for Lyons’ gentry and nobility. Later, the relationships he formed in this local sphere of power were to help him to further his career.

**Founder of veterinary science**

On 29 July 1740, Bourgelat received his warrant as Equerry to the King and Principal of the Lyons Riding Academy, a position he held until 1765. In 1744, Bourgelat published his first book, *Le Nouveau Newcastle*. This treatise on horsemanship presented a new approach to the equestrian art that earned him considerable fame throughout Europe. When writing his book, Bourgelat noticed anomalies in previous descriptions of equine biomechanics. He attributed them to errors in anatomical knowledge at that time. This made him decide to devote himself to research in this field and, in so doing, he called upon the assistance of surgeons practising at the Lyons hospital, Hôtel-Dieu. His request was answered with interest and enthusiasm by Claude Pouteau and Jean-Baptiste Charmetton, both professors at the Lyons College of Surgery. From his collaboration with human doctors, the Equerry came to three realisations concerning the:

- difference between the empirical approach and scientific reasoning,
- similarity between ‘the human machine and the animal machine’,
- opportunity to create the profession of ‘animal doctor’.

Thus Bourgelat became a science writer. In 1750, he published the first volume of *Éléments d’Hippiatrique*. The book covers all the basics of anatomy, physiology, pathology, hygiene, treatment and even animal husbandry, including inspection prior to purchasing a horse. The author adopts a scientific approach to these subjects, based on experience, observation, reasoning, analysis and deduction. This was a novel approach that roundly rejected empiricism and its tenets.
In 1752, Bourgelat was appointed corresponding member of the Paris Academy of Science in recognition of the scientific worth of this scholar of the Age of Enlightenment. A friend of d’Alembert, Bourgelat was chosen to contribute articles on horses to the famous *Encyclopédie* (Encyclopaedia). In fact he wrote more than half the contents of the *Encyclopédie* relating to veterinary medicine and surgery.

The arrival in Lyons of Henri-Léonard Bertin in 1754 was a stroke of good fortune for Bourgelat. The young senior official had been appointed to the post of Administrator of the Lyons Region (Lieutenant de la Généralité – equivalent to Prefect of the Region in modern-day France). The two men quickly formed a close friendship that continued after Bertin left for Paris three years later to take up his new post as Lieutenant-Général de Police (chief of the Parisian police force). Very soon, Bertin was admitted to Court and furthered his brilliant career by becoming Comptroller General of Finance in 1763. However, even before he was promoted to this high office, he had succeeded in convincing King Louis XV of the benefit for the French Kingdom’s rural economy of creating a profession that could control the epizootics affecting livestock.

The decree of the King’s Council of 4 August 1761 authorised Bourgelat to open in the Lyons suburbs a veterinary school for ‘public instruction in the principles and methods for treating animal diseases, which will endow the Kingdom’s agriculture imperceptibly with the means for safeguarding livestock in places where this epidemic is ravaging the countryside’. Installed in a former coaching inn called Logis de l’Abondance (House of Plenty), the Lyons school welcomed its first student on 13 February 1762.

Bertin also wanted a veterinary school to be set up in Paris, with Bourgelat as Principal. A royal decree of 1 June 1764 appointed Bourgelat as Principal and Inspector General of the Royal Veterinary School of Lyons and of all existing and future veterinary schools in the Kingdom. Bourgelat set up in Paris at the end of June 1765. In the late summer of 1766, the Paris school reopened on the country estate of Château d’Alfort, which has remained the school’s headquarters to this day.

The foundation of the Lyons veterinary school, followed four years later by that of Alfort, had an impact Europe-wide. As soon as they were founded, Bourgelat admitted students from Switzerland, England, Sweden, Denmark, the Germanic States and Italy. Upon their return to their respective countries, these students extolled the French veterinary schools, as well as their founder, whom they described as the creator of the veterinary art. It was not long before the Master’s disciples in turn founded veterinary schools in all Europe’s major cities. Although a few of these schools were short-lived, most still exist today. In the second half of the 18th Century, a
total of 14 veterinary schools were opened in Europe.

Claude Bourgelat is therefore the undisputed founder of veterinary education, and hence of the veterinary profession, providing them with a legacy of three basic tenets:
- scientific method,
- economic rationale,
- comparative dimension.

**Advocate of comparative pathobiology**

Bourgelat’s legacy did not stop at animal medicine. He also pioneered the concept now known worldwide as ‘One Health’. Indeed, he laid the foundations for comparative pathobiology in the Encyclopédie where, in 1755, he wrote:

‘Human medicine is useful to equine medicine and vice versa’.

One year later, he stated in another Encyclopédie article:

‘The analogy of the body of human and animal as a mechanism [...] is truly constant, and straying from the road to the recovery of the former to seek new ways to cure the latter is to risk falling into criminal deviation’.

In the 1761 prospectus describing the Lyons veterinary school, entitled *Art Vétérinaire ou Médecine des Animaux* (Veterinary Art or Animal Medicine), Bourgelat asserted:

‘We would consider ourselves only too fortunate if those who are entrusted with people’s lives, convinced of the progress that their art can expect to derive from comparative medicine, were to deign to allow us to test [...] on animals that which prudence prevents them from testing on humans.’

In Bourgelat’s last publication, in 1777, entitled *Règlement pour les Écoles Royales Vétérinaires* (Rules for the Royal Veterinary Schools), which is his philosophical legacy, he confirmed the following principles.

‘We have realised the close relationship that exists between the human machine and the animal machine; it is a relationship such that each will mutually enlighten and perfect the other’.

Claude Bourgelat is therefore well and truly the champion of comparative pathobiology, without whom the astonishing advances made in modern medicine over the past two centuries would never have been possible in so short a time.

Claude Bourgelat died in Paris on 3 January 1779, probably from an attack of gout, a disease from which he had suffered cruelly for almost 30 years. Without any doubt, he can be described as a visionary and a benefactor of humankind. Despite this, a mere handful of veterinarians in the world know of Bourgelat and his works. Unjustly and tragically, he is still largely unheard of. However, it is to be hoped that 2011, the year in which we commemorate the fruit of his genius, will provide us with the opportunity to right this wrong by introducing Bourgelat to the world at large.

**Professor Jean-François Chary**

President of the Vet2011 Animation and Coordination Committee
The new OIE website is the result of a lengthy and extensive analysis, design and installation effort that began in November 2008. A committee chaired by the OIE Director General, representing the various OIE departments and units, met regularly to set goals, study proposals put to it, make suggestions and validate solutions.

The first eight-month phase led to the definition of the new website architecture and design, as well as the graphic and editorial style guide. The second five-month phase was used to set up the tools for managing the website and the templates for standard pages on the site. The final phase was to reformat the thousands of pages and files in the previous website in accordance with the new design and new editorial rules defined during the first phase. In the final phase, existing pages were reviewed by the various departments to ensure that the information on the new website was as up-to-date as possible and new pages were created. After validating all these operations, the website was installed on a new server and tested before being opened to the public. The fact to improve your

Take a look at the new
that existing online systems were linked with the website (online bookshop, WAHIS, information site for Delegates, mailing list, conference management) made it necessary to define and implement an architecture based on multiple servers in order to take into account each system’s IT environment and to ensure that they functioned properly within the technical and operational environment of the new OIE website.

The website now contains new pages and tools displaying more clearly the full range of OIE activities, mandates and support for its Members. The search engine is more powerful. Media resources and information portals are more visible. A documents database has been developed and made available to internet users (see the article on page 8 of this issue of the Bulletin). Access has been provided on most website pages to the WAHID interface, the online bookshop, media resources, conferences and the document database.

access to information

OIE Web interface

Browsing is more user-friendly

- More multimedia and interactivity
- World animal health information explained

Media resources

Publications and document database
Explore the online OIE publications bookshop and the new database of 5,000 classified documents available in digital form

Disease information
Latest alerts and situation of animal diseases worldwide are only a click away
Since the OIE Documentation Centre was set up in 1993, its goal has always been to provide users with up-to-date, accurate and targeted information concerning OIE activities.

The Documentation Centre now houses a vast collection of documentary resources accessible via a database where documents have been compiled, indexed and analysed using a bilingual French-English thesaurus designed specifically for OIE areas of activity. The database currently contains more than 13,000 documents.

It compiles and analyses all the works and major reports, conference proceedings and journal articles published by the OIE and other institutions that are housed in OIE Headquarters and its documentation centre. In particular, the database includes all OIE periodicals and non-periodicals, as well as working papers by the OIE and organisations with which it has dealings.

Up to now the database has been reserved for OIE Headquarters staff and available solely via the Organisation’s intranet but, in January 2011, a more user-friendly version devoted exclusively to OIE publications will feature on the new OIE website. So far the new version contains around 5,000 documents emanating from OIE activities between 1921 and 2010 (OIE publications and joint publications).

The OIE document database contains about 5,000 documents and it will be updated regularly www.oie.int/doc/index.php

Older documents in the OIE archives, including reports published in the OIE Bulletin since it was first published in 1927, articles from the OIE Scientific and Technical Review between 1981 and 2001, World Animal Health reports since 1981 and OIE normative publications (Codes and Manuals) since they were first published were all included in the first digitisation programme, which was completed in 2010. The digitised content of these archives will be incorporated into the database, which will soon give access to the full range of documents arising from OIE activities since the Organisation was created in 1924.

Articles from the Scientific and Technical Review since the first issue in 1981 will also be uploaded to the OIE Online Bookshop, where they will be consulted free of charge.

1-‘The OIE digitise its archives and put them online’, OIE Bulletin, No 2009 – 1, p. 9.
new OIE publications

Qualitative risk assessment of the spread of foot and mouth disease by international trade in deboned beef

D.J. Paton, M. Sinclair & R. Rodríguez

In English

Technical series, Volume 11, 2011
Format: 21 × 14.8 cm
116 pp.
Price: 30 €

Foot and mouth disease has always been considered a sufficiently serious infectious animal health problem for most developed countries to have expended a great deal of effort on its elimination. In contrast, many developing and in-transition countries lack the resources to eliminate the disease, continue to have endemic or sporadic occurrence of it, and therefore do not have OIE FMD-free status. Consequently, FMD is a significant barrier to trade in both live animals and many of their products, even products that do not cause the disease to spread.

Deboning beef is one of the main measures taken to mitigate the risk.

This timely publication provides a detailed and comprehensive guide to all sanitary aspects of this trade.

Handbook on Import Risk Analysis for Animals and Animal Products

Introduction and qualitative risk analysis
Volume 1

2010

In English

Format: 21 x 29.7 cm
98 pp.
Price: 35 €

Volume 1 of this Handbook introduces the concepts of import risk analysis and discusses qualitative risk analysis. The provision of tested practical examples makes it an essential training tool.

Risk analysis is a tool intended to provide decision makers with an objective, repeatable and documented assessment of the risks posed by a particular course of action. The principal aim of import risk analysis is to provide importing countries with an objective and defensible method of assessing the disease risks associated with the importation of animals and their products.

This Handbook provides valuable practical guidance to Veterinary Services needing to analyse the risks posed by imports, to ensure that stakeholders, risk analysts and decision makers can be confident that the disease risks posed have been identified and can be managed effectively. It is also a useful training aid to address the critical need for capacity building in this discipline.
Atlas of Transboundary Animal Diseases

*Edited by Peter J. Fernández & William R. White*

2010

**In English**


Format: 29.7 x 21 cm

350 pp.

Price: 60 €

The *Atlas of Transboundary Animal Diseases* is intended to update and replace the 1988 two-volume reference, *Illustrated Manual for the recognition and diagnosis of certain animal diseases*, which is no longer available. With input from the OIE’s global network of veterinary epidemiologists and experts and the support of the USDA, this new atlas will include images of clinical signs, post mortem lesions and microscopic pictures of 29 priority transboundary diseases into one consolidated reference volume.

Animal Identification and Traceability ‘From Farm to Fork’


2011

**In English**


Format: 29.7 x 21 cm

Price: 25 €

The benefits of identification and traceability for animal health, disease control, food safety and quality including labeling, genetic selection and control over trade were discussed. The experiences and perspectives of countries and sectors that have implemented animal identification and traceability were presented and practical examples used to explain how the international standards can be implemented in a cost effective manner in consultation with stakeholders.
news from headquarters

Staff movements

Arrival

Chargé de mission

Dr Joseph Domenech

Dr Joseph Domenech, who is on secondment from the French Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries, has been working at the OIE since 7 September 2010 on a part-time basis as chargé de mission.

7 September 2010 on a part-time basis as chargé de mission.

After graduating from the national veterinary school of Toulouse (ENVT) in 1970, Dr Domenech specialised in tropical livestock production and veterinary medicine, epidemiology, microbiology and immunology. He also has a PhD degree from University Paris XII.

Dr Domenech has devoted most of his career to serving developing countries. Between 1972 and 1992, he occupied various posts relating to vaccine production and animal disease research in Ethiopia, Chad, New Caledonia and Côte d’Ivoire. Between 1992 and 1996, he worked for the European Commission on the rinderpest eradication project at the Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources in Nairobi.

After spending one year at CNEVA1 in Maisons-Alfort, Paris, he was appointed Director of the CIRAD2 Animal Production and Tropical Veterinary Medicine Department (CIRAD-EMVT) in Montpellier, where, from 1997 to 2003, he coordinated applied research teams working on livestock development and wildlife biodiversity in several dozen southern countries.

After being appointed FAO3 Chief Veterinary Officer/Chief of the Animal Health Service in 2003, he returned to Paris in late 2009 to take up the position of Inspector-General of Veterinary Public Health at the French Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries.

It is in this capacity that the OIE commissioned Dr Domenech to follow up a number of technical dossiers within the Scientific and Technical Department, in particular those on foot and mouth disease, on rinderpest and on peste des petits ruminants.
Ms Emily Tagliaro

Emily Tagliaro joined the OIE World Animal Health and Welfare Fund in November 2010. She has an Honours degree in Cultural Anthropology from Monash University in Melbourne (Australia) and a Master’s degree in ‘Gender, citizenship, cultural pluralism’ from the University of Florence (Italy). She has worked in the academic, public and private sectors.

Emily’s past experiences include: working as a research scientist for the Melbourne Graduate School of Education (Australia) and the Department of Education of the University of Florence (Italy); international project manager and tender coordinator for an Italian consultancy company, specialised in the fields of rural development, agriculture (including veterinary matters and food safety) and the environment. From 2009 to 2010, she was employed at the Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale delle Venezie (IZSVe) as international desk officer, responsible for managing service tenders financed by multiple donors, in the veterinary, food safety and security sectors.

New appointment

OIE Scientific and Technical Department
Dr Alessandro Ripani

Doctor Alessandro Ripani joined the Scientific and Technical Department in August 2010, after working in the Animal Health Information Department since March 2008. His chief tasks are to assist Doctor Léa Knopf and to follow up dossiers on the recognition of countries’ animal disease status and other matters within the remit of the OIE Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases.

Staff movements

Budget and Financial Unit
Ms Alix Weng

The General Directorate has decided not to confirm the contract of Laurent Rajca, at the end of his six-month probationary term as Head of the Budget and Financial Unit. Ms Alix Weng has been given responsibility for this unit, of which she will gradually take charge, as a new head of the accountancy unit has not been recruited.
Meeting of Presidents of Specialist Commissions
OIE Headquarters, Paris, 25 November 2010

The Presidents of the Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission, the Biological Standards Commission, the Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases and the Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission met to discuss a number of converging issues in the work of the Specialist Commissions.

The subjects discussed included:
– the need for functional separation between the Commissions and the ad hoc Groups that have been established to report to them
– the relations between Commissions and Working Groups
– the continuing revision of the mandate and internal rules of OIE Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres
– the future management of potential conflicts of interest and issues of confidentiality within the OIE.

Activities of the Communication Unit

Address and adapt to everyone’s needs: a key process for a perennial communication

The Communication Unit of the OIE is developing new communication tools as it strives to address different and evolving communications needs.

The Vademecum of the OIE was designed to simplify access to information for OIE Delegates. In this new version, the content has been reviewed and the navigation improved. A unique graphic environment has been created. This tool is intended as a fully dedicated space for Delegates.

This leaflet on Veterinary Services aims to explain the role of National Veterinary Services and the concept of good veterinary governance to journalists and the general public, since these important ideas are not yet well recognised.
The visit of the Mongolian Chamber of Commerce in Paris

Recent health crises with serious repercussions on human health, such as bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) and avian influenza, have highlighted the importance of the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* and *Aquatic Animal Health Code* in recent years. This new emphasis has been magnified by the need to communicate more effectively with stakeholders in both Codes as countries struggle to maintain international trade in times of crisis.

A steady increase in the number of visits from delegations of OIE Member Countries to OIE Headquarters in Paris also demonstrates that the message of the Codes is getting through. During October 2010, representatives of the Mongolian Chamber of Commerce visited the OIE for a briefing on its structure and objectives, the standards of food safety set out in the two Codes, and the procedures for officially recognising the health/disease status of a country. This visit closely followed a mission to evaluate the performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) in Mongolia, demonstrating that the OIE’s programmes with its Member Countries, such as national focal points training seminars, the PVS Pathway or the OIE Laboratory Twinning Initiative, to name but a few, are vertically integrated.

The benefits are mutual since, in talking to stakeholders, OIE staff gain valuable insights in how to improve the delivery of OIE services and more effectively perform their mission.

For the first time, the 2011 OIE *Season's Greetings* card has been released in two versions: print and electronic. This year, the Communication Unit chose to pay homage to the engravings of French naturalist Georges-Louis Leclerc de Buffon. A touch of tradition to start a special year!

Representatives of the Mongolian Chamber of Commerce in Paris, France, with OIE staff: Dr Kazuaki Miyagishima, Head of the Scientific and Technical Department, Dr Lea Knopf, Officer in Charge of the Recognition of Countries' Animal Disease Status, Dr Alessandro Ripani, chargé de mission with the Scientific and Technical Department and Ms Glaïeul Mamaghani, Deputy Head of the Communication Unit.
Meeting of the OIE Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases

OIE Headquarters, Paris, 7-10 September 2010

During its September meeting, the Commission reviewed salient points from the report of the Scientific Commission’s meeting from 2 to 5 March 2010 and took note of the President’s report to the 78th General Session. In regard to a draft policy paper on the wildlife-livestock interface, the Commission collated the contributions from both the Working Group on Wildlife Diseases and the OIE ad hoc Group on Epidemiology into one document for consideration by the Code Commission.

Seven reports were reviewed, including additional documents submitted by the ad hoc Groups reporting to the Scientific Commission. The Commission concluded that the generic guidelines for the implementation of compartments, based on Chapter 4.4 of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code (the Terrestrial Code), should, with minor changes, be published on the OIE website. It also reviewed the report of the ad hoc Group on Editing a Guide to Terrestrial Animal Health Surveillance and concluded that the coordinator of the project should be asked to gather all the contributions into a consolidated draft document for evaluation by the Commission at its next meeting in February 2011.

The Commission endorsed the report of the ad hoc Group on Interaction between Climate and Environmental Changes and Animal Diseases and Production, in which the Group addressed the most important concerns on the impact of climate changes on animal health and production. The Commission also discussed a draft article and questionnaire, developed by the ad hoc Group on Evaluation of Foot and Mouth Disease Status of Members, to enable the endorsement of the national foot and mouth disease control programme of a Member Country, wishing to enter the OIE pathway to eventually obtain the officially recognised status of being free from FMD. The Commission approved the proposed text and questionnaire and submitted them to the Code Commission, with the request that they be circulated to Members for comment, along with the September 2010 report of the Code Commission, to enable possible adoption of the texts during the 79th OIE General Session.

The ad hoc Group’s recommendations on evaluating the official disease status of being free from rinderpest (for both OIE Member Countries and non-OIE Members) were endorsed as proposed. The Commission noted and supported the concerns and recommendations of the Group on issues that must be addressed if a declaration of global rinderpest freedom is to be made by May 2011, and to ensure that particular attention is paid to important issues in the post-eradication period.

The report of the ad hoc Group on Rabies was reviewed by the Commission, together with draft chapters for the Terrestrial Code. The Commission strongly supported the recommendation of the ad hoc Group that there was an urgent need for more detailed guidelines on dog rabies control, especially if human mortality reached more than 50,000 deaths annually. The Scientific and Code Commissions also held a joint meeting to address several supplementary topics and aspects of chapters of the Terrestrial Code where common interest and expertise were required. Furthermore, the Scientific Commission addressed a number of OIE Member comments on Terrestrial Code chapters previously circulated to these countries.

The Commission addressed various specific disease concerns, including:
- Q-fever
- the pilot project on compartmentalisation
- glanders in the Middle East
- an international agreement on sharing and using animal genetic resources for food and agriculture
- the procedures for official disease status recognition and self-declaration of freedom from disease
- expert missions to Member Countries to assess the maintenance of disease status.

On the subject of foot and mouth disease (FMD), the Commission reviewed and discussed:
- matters concerning the OIE/FAO FMD reference laboratories network
Activities of the Scientific and Technical Department

Meeting of the OIE Biological Standards Commission
OIE Headquarters, Paris, 14-16 September 2010
The OIE Biological Standards Commission met at the OIE Headquarters from 14 to 16 September 2010 in the continuation of its regular work (reviewing new applications for Collaborating Centre and Reference Laboratory status, proposed changes of designated experts and proposals for twinning projects; the international standardisation of diagnostic tests and vaccines; the List of Prescribed and Alternative Tests; the Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals [Terrestrial Manual], etc.). The Commission also endorsed requests to designate three new OIE Reference Laboratories:
– one for swine influenza: the National Veterinary Services Laboratories, Ames, Iowa, USA
– one for FMD: the Lanzhou Veterinary Research Institute, CAAS, National Foot and Mouth Disease Reference Laboratory, Gansu Province, China (People’s Rep. of)
– one for equine infectious anaemia: the Laboratory of Equine Infectious Anaemia, Harbin Veterinary Research Institute of Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Harbin, China (People’s Rep. of).

These requests will be submitted for endorsement by the OIE Council.

The Commission reviewed the report of the Meeting of the ad hoc Group on Scientific Partnerships among OIE Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres and made further amendments to Appendix IV on the Mandate and Internal Rules for OIE Reference Laboratories. These amendments will be analysed and then, as the Mandate and Internal Rules are an integral part of the Basic Texts of the OIE, they will be formally proposed for adoption by the OIE Council at the World Assembly of Delegates in May 2011.

The Commission also endorsed the report of the second Meeting of the ad hoc Group on Diseases of Camelids. Moreover, it identified two priority areas for future ad hoc Groups: vaccine quality and the biosafety and biosecurity of veterinary laboratories.

Meeting of the OIE ad hoc Group on Epidemiology
OIE Headquarters, Paris, 6-8 October 2010
The Group continued to develop the checklist for establishing compartments, listing key parameters of the functioning of such compartments, which had been identified at the last meeting. There was also a review of selected definitions related to animal health surveillance. These revised definitions were suggested by a pre-workshop report for the International Society for Veterinary Epidemiology and Economics (ISVEE) workshop on animal health surveillance.

In their task of drafting a generic guide on disease control, the experts reviewed selected documents and developed an outline for a generic guidance document for OIE Members. These guidelines would most usefully focus on the strategic level, in helping countries to identify their priorities, objectives and desired endpoints (e.g. disease control or eradication versus the mitigation of disease impacts). The Group will expand on this initial outline, taking into account an economic analysis of potential disease intervention.

Meeting of the OIE Working Group on Wildlife Diseases
OIE Headquarters, Paris, 12-15 October 2010
The Working Group met at OIE Headquarters from 12 to 15 October 2010. It took note of the significant progress achieved in setting up the World Animal Health Information System- (WAHIS-) Wild online wildlife disease reporting system. It also acknowledged the increase in the quality and quantity of notifications and a greater diversity in the geographic origin of responses. The introduction of national Focal Points for wildlife had clearly improved communication with Delegates within each country.
The Working Group greeted with satisfaction the draft policy for the OIE on the wildlife-domestic animal interface, which the Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases has finalised on the basis of drafts produced by the Working Group and the ad hoc Group on Epidemiology. The proposed guidelines enable the issue of wildlife disease to be integrated into the international standard-setting process, disease by disease, and in the light of a risk analysis.

Much of the meeting was devoted to finalising the programme of the OIE Global Conference on Wildlife: ‘Animal Health and Biodiversity – Preparing for the Future’, to be held in Maison de la Chimie, Paris, France, from 23 to 25 February 2011. The Working Group also agreed to help in the selection of posters and to integrate a publication based on the conference themes into its work programme.

The Working Group reviewed the first cycle of regional training seminars for OIE national Focal Points for wildlife, which has just been completed. The training manual for the first cycle is currently being published and it was proposed that the OIE Collaborating Centre for Wildlife Disease Surveillance and Monitoring, Epidemiology and Management in Canada should develop a new project for the second cycle of training seminars, to be set up in 2011.

Meeting of the OIE ad hoc Group on the Evaluation of Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy Risk Status of Members

OIE Headquarters, Paris, 2-4 November 2010

The Group evaluated three bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) dossiers under the provisions of the Terrestrial Code. Two dossiers could be recommended for recognition of the BSE risk category sought. The third dossier was referred back to the applicant country. In addition the Group addressed a number of Member comments on the Terrestrial Code texts related to BSE and simplified the form for annual reconfirmation of BSE risk status. As requested, the ad hoc Group reflected on the options for adapting the OIE surveillance point model in the light of experiences gained, comments received by OIE applicant Members and advice from the Scientific Commission.

Meeting of the OIE ad hoc Group on Antimicrobial Resistance

OIE Headquarters, Paris, 2-4 November 2010

The ad hoc Group met from 2 to 4 November 2010. This Group was formed with the objective of updating all the chapters in the Terrestrial Code on the use of antimicrobials and the containment of antimicrobial resistance in veterinary medicine. This update was made necessary in particular by the work of the Codex ad hoc Intergovernmental Task Force on Antimicrobial Resistance, which has met annually for the past four years, and this year completed draft guidelines for the risk analysis of foodborne antimicrobial resistance. The aim of this first meeting of the OIE ad hoc Group was to update Chapter 6.7. of the Terrestrial Code on the harmonisation of national antimicrobial resistance and monitoring programmes, and Chapter 6.8. on monitoring the quantities of antimicrobials used in animal husbandry. The Group will meet again in June 2011.

Meeting of the OIE ad hoc Group on Official Disease Status Recognition of Classical Swine Fever

OIE Headquarters, Paris, 23-25 November 2010

The experts broadly discussed the technical need for and possibility of including classical swine fever (CSF) in the list of diseases with procedures for official recognition of disease status. Classical swine fever would be the first disease exclusively affecting porcines to be added to the list of diseases officially recognised by the OIE. The Group developed a proposal to adjust the current chapter on CSF in the Terrestrial Code to allow for official recognition of CSF-free status. Questionnaires to support Members in their submissions of country-wide and zonal applications for official recognition of their disease-free status were drafted for consideration by the Scientific Commission.
Meeting of the OIE ad hoc Group on the Evaluation of the Foot and Mouth Disease Status of Members

OIE Headquarters, Paris, 6-8 December 2010

Eight applications for the recovery of recognition, or new recognition, of a zone or country as being free from foot and mouth disease (FMD) were evaluated, in accordance with the *Terrestrial Code*, 2010 edition. The experts continued their work on minor revisions of the FMD chapter of the *Terrestrial Code*, to incorporate the new category of an OIE-endorsed national FMD control programme into the existing provisions on commodities, and to align it with the FAO/OIE global strategy on FMD control.

Activities of the International Trade Department

Summaries of the OIE ad hoc Group, Specialist Commission and Working Group Meetings

September-December 2010

OIE ad hoc Group on the Responsible Use of Antimicrobials in Aquatic Animals

OIE Headquarters, Paris, 4-6 October 2010

The OIE ad hoc Group on the Responsible Use of Antimicrobials in Aquatic Animals met for the second time at OIE Headquarters in Paris on 4 to 6 October 2010. The Group addressed Members’ comments on draft Chapter 6.2., ‘Principles for Responsible and Prudent Use of Antimicrobial Agents in Aquatic Animals’. This chapter may be proposed for adoption in May 2011.

The ad hoc Group considered the inclusion in the *Aquatic Animal Health Code* (*Aquatic Code*) of a new chapter, covering the issues addressed in Chapter 6.7. of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (*Terrestrial Code*): ‘Harmonisation of National Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance and Monitoring Programmes’. However, the Group identified major differences between the situation of terrestrial animals and that of aquatic animals. The Group identified three areas that could be covered in a chapter in the *Aquatic Code* addressing surveillance and monitoring of antimicrobial resistance:
1) aquatic animal safety
2) food safety
3) transferable resistant determinants in non-pathogenic bacteria.

This text will be developed during further meetings. The ad hoc Group was conscious that many OIE Members would not immediately be in a position to initiate a programme to collect data on the amounts of antimicrobials being used in aquaculture. Nonetheless, the Group felt that it would be helpful to produce a draft chapter outlining general considerations when designing such programmes. The Group developed a draft text, which will be further refined before being distributed among OIE Members.

The Group noted with concern that there is a serious shortage of authorised drugs for use in aquaculture. In some major branches of the industry, no authorised antimicrobial agents are available.

Finally, the Group decided to produce two discussion papers before the next meeting of the Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission; one on methods for antimicrobial susceptibility testing and a second paper on risk assessment for antimicrobial resistance due to the use of antimicrobials in aquatic animals.
OIE ad hoc Group on Zoonotic Parasites

OIE Headquarters, Paris, 5-7 October 2010

The ad hoc Group on Zoonotic Parasites held its first meeting from 5 to 7 October 2010. The Group updated the current Terrestrial Code chapter on trichinellosis, Chapter 8.13., to put more emphasis on achieving control of the infestation and preventing food-borne illness in humans by implementing control measures at the farm level. The revised text includes recommendations for the safe importation of fresh meat or meat products from domestic and wild pigs and domestic and wild equines. The Group reviewed the current Chapter 8.4. of the Terrestrial Code, ‘Echinococcosis/hydatidosis’, and decided to draft a new chapter, as the current text is scant and there is a need to provide more advice to Members. Future work of the Group will include drafting a new Terrestrial Code chapter on porcine cysticercosis and the development of a document (not necessarily for inclusion in the Terrestrial Code) providing recommendations on the management of *Cysticercus bovis*.

Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission

OIE Headquarters, Paris, 11-15 October 2010

The Aquatic Animals Commission met on 11 to 15 October 2010, in Paris, France, to address Member comments received after the previous meeting in March 2010 (including those received at the 78th General Session), as well as to review the work done by the OIE ad hoc Groups on Aquatic Animal Health Surveillance, Safety of Products Derived from Aquatic Animals, and Responsible Use of Antimicrobials in Aquatic Animals.

The revision of existing texts or suggested new texts for the Aquatic Code and the Manual of Diagnostic Tests for Aquatic Animals (Aquatic Manual) were proposed on the following subjects:

- In the Aquatic Code: Principles for Responsible and Prudent Use of Antimicrobial Agents in Veterinary Medicine (new Chapter 6.3.); Disinfection of Salmonid Eggs (Article 10.4.13., Article 10.5.13. and Article 10.9.13.); Quality of Aquatic Animal Health Services (Chapter 3.1.); Criteria to Assess Safety of Aquatic Animal Commodities (Chapter 5.3.); Control of Hazards in Aquatic Animal Feeds (Chapter 6.1.); Introduction to the Recommendations for Controlling Antimicrobial Resistance (Chapter 6.2.); Welfare of Farmed Fish during Transport (Chapter 7.2.); Welfare Aspects of Stunning and Killing Farmed Fish for Human Consumption (Chapter 7.3.); Taura Syndrome (Chapter 9.5.); Epizootic Haematopoietic Necrosis (Chapter 10.1.); Listed Aquatic Commodities in Articles X.X.3. and X.X.11. (amphibians and fish)/X.X.12. (crustaceans and molluscs) (all disease chapters except epizootic haematopoietic necrosis, Taura syndrome, *Bonamia ostreae*); Killing of Farmed Fish for Disease Control Purposes (new Chapter 7.4.).
- In the Aquatic Manual: new chapters on infection with *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis* and infection with ranavirus; text on disinfection of eggs.

The Aquatic Animals Commission also updated its work programme.

Working Group on Animal Production Food Safety

OIE Headquarters, Paris, 3-5 November 2010

The Working Group, which includes experts from the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and World Health Organization (WHO), met from 3 to 5 November 2010. At the meeting, the following issues were discussed:

- prioritisation of pathogens involved in food-borne disease for future setting of standards at the OIE
- the work of the ad hoc Group on Zoonotic Parasites
- the Terrestrial Code chapters on salmonellosis and biosecurity procedures in poultry production
- antimicrobial resistance
- biotechnology
- OIE regional training workshops for national Focal Points for Animal Production Food Safety
- scientific evidence on the relationship between animal welfare and animal production food safety
- the importance of animal production food safety for food security
- animal production food safety in veterinary education
- development of the work programme for 2011.
OIE ad hoc Group on Laboratory Animal Welfare

OIE Headquarters, Paris, 14-16 December 2010

The OIE ad hoc Group on Laboratory Animal Welfare held its fourth meeting from 14 to 16 December 2010. The Group revised the text of Terrestrial Code Chapter 7.8. (‘The Use of Animals for Research and Education’, adopted in May 2010), in light of OIE Member comments and proposed the inclusion of a new article on transport between institutes. The revised text will be submitted to the Code Commission for consideration at its February 2011 meeting.

Future work of the ad hoc Group will include drafting recommendations on:

a) training veterinarians in laboratory animal medicine
b) approaches to support the adoption of alternatives to the use of animals in regulatory testing, in liaison with the International Cooperation on Harmonisation of Technical Requirements for Registration of Veterinary Products (VICH)

OIE ad hoc Group on Veterinary Education

OIE Headquarters, Paris, 15-17 December 2010

Following the OIE Global Conference on Veterinary Education: ‘Evolving Veterinary Education for a Safer World’ (12-14 October 2009, Paris), the OIE convened an ad hoc Group, which met for the first time from 29 June to 1 July 2010, and for the second time from 15 to 17 December 2010, to address the recommendations of the conference. The objectives of the conference were to improve veterinary education worldwide, with the goal of contributing towards the global improvement of animal welfare and public health. At the first meeting, the Group developed a list of minimum competencies for new veterinary graduates to ensure the delivery of high-quality national Veterinary Services.

At its second meeting, the Group addressed OIE Member comments on the list of minimum competencies and discussed the Second OIE Global Conference on Veterinary Education, which will take place in Lyons on 13 to 14 May 2011.

Finally, the Group developed three working documents to be the subject of further discussion at the next meeting, i.e.:

1. critical skills needed by senior veterinarians in the Veterinary Authority
2. continuing education topics for private veterinarians conducting work for the Veterinary Authority
3. delivery methods and sources of continuing veterinary education.
Secretary
Ms Loise Ndungu
Ms Loise Ndungu joined the OIE in September 2010 as Secretary to the OIE Sub-Regional Representative for Eastern Africa and the Horn of Africa. She holds a diploma in secretarial studies from the Kenya Government Secretarial College, Nairobi, and a certificate in management from the Kenya Institute of Administration. Loise has worked in the Kenyan Civil Service as personal secretary to various Heads of Department. Her current work focuses on managing the Sub-Regional Representative’s internal and external correspondence and communications, as well as handling his diary and assisting in travel arrangements.

Administrative and Financial Assistant
Ms Grace Omwega
Ms Grace Omwega joined the OIE Sub-Regional Representation for Eastern Africa and the Horn of Africa as Administrative and Financial Assistant. Her educational background includes a BSc in Business Administration, an MBA in Strategic Management and a short-term course in Project Management. Her career has spanned 18 years, working principally for multinational companies across Eastern and Southern Africa. She has experience in many departments, including Finance/Accounts; Management; Marketing, and Strategy. Grace spent approximately ten years in Marketing and Strategy Business Units, where she was responsible for formulating, implementing, monitoring and evaluating company strategies, as well as administering staff with diverse backgrounds from more than ten countries.

Regional activities
Staff movements

OIE Sub-Regional Representation for Eastern Africa and the Horn of Africa
Nairobi, Kenya

Arrivals

Adviser
Dr Antoine Maillard
Doctor Antoine Maillard is a graduate of the Maisons-Alfort Veterinary School (France). In addition, he has gained various specialist diplomas, including animal production in hot climates in 1991, tropical animal pathology in 1991, animal epidemiology in 1992 and zoonoses in 2010. He is a civil servant in the French Ministry of Agriculture. Since 1992, his professional experience has been shared between the French Veterinary Services and cooperation, principally in the field of animal health, with a number of African countries (successively in Rwanda, Burkina Faso, the Republic of Congo, the Central African Republic, Mali and Madagascar).

Since September 2010, he has acted as adviser to the sub-Regional Representative of the OIE for Eastern Africa and the Horn of Africa, in Nairobi (Kenya).

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Arrival

Technical assistant
Dr Martín Santiago Minassian

In September 2010, Doctor Martín Santiago Minassian began work as technical assistant to the OIE Regional Representation for the Americas, based in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Dr Minassian trained as a veterinarian, graduating from the University of Buenos Aires in 1998. Since then he has been working for the Argentinian Veterinary Services (SENASA, or the National Service for Safety and Quality in Food Production) as a technical supervisor in the field of veterinary drugs registration. In 2005 he was designated an OIE national Focal Point for veterinary drugs.

He is a member of several national technical commissions, as well as the National Committee on Veterinary Drug Residues of the Codex Alimentarius and of the National Committee of the Special Codex Group on Antimicrobial Resistance, of which he is the national coordinator.

In addition, since 2002 he has taken part in the work of the Committee of the Americas for Veterinary Drugs. Dr Minassian is the secretary of this working group, which operates under the auspices of the OIE Regional Representation for the Americas.

Moreover, Dr Minassian has held the chair in biochemistry at the University of Buenos Aires. He is a member of the Administrative Council of the Argentine Society of Veterinary Medicine and the Order of Veterinary Doctors of Argentina.

Departure

Programme Coordinator
Dr John Stratton

Dr John Stratton, Programme Coordinator of the joint OIE/Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID) Programme on Strengthening Veterinary Services (PSVS) in South-East Asia, based at the OIE Sub-Regional Representation for South-East Asia in Bangkok, left the OIE in December 2010.

Dr Stratton first joined the OIE in April 2009. He has been instrumental in the implementation of the PSVS Pathway in South-East Asia, particularly the Gap Analysis and Strategic Planning in the Philippines and Vietnam.

Dr Stratton has returned to Australia to complete his PhD studies at Sydney University. The OIE wishes him all the best in his new endeavours.
Arrivals

Project Officer for the OIE/AusAID PSVS Programme
Dr Jarunee Siengsanan-Lamont

Dr Jarunee Siengsanan-Lamont joined the OIE Bangkok office in April 2010 as Project Officer for the OIE/AusAID Programme for Strengthening Veterinary Services (PSVS) in South-East Asia.

Dr Siengsanan-Lamont received her veterinary degree from Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, in 2004. She also has a Master’s Degree in Conservation Medicine and a PhD from Murdoch University, Western Australia. Her doctoral thesis examines the epidemiology and risk assessment of the highly pathogenic avian influenza H5N1 virus in wild birds in Thailand. While enrolled as a PhD student, she also worked at the Monitoring and Surveillance Center for Zoonotic Diseases in Wildlife and Exotic Animals (MoZWE), Faculty of Veterinary Science, Mahidol University, Thailand.

Project Officer for the OIE/EU HPED Programme
Ms Tran Thi Xuan Quyen

Ms Quyen Tran, a Vietnamese citizen, joined the OIE Sub-Regional Representation for South-East Asia in June 2010. She is the Project Officer on the OIE/European Union-funded Highly Pathogenic and Emerging and Re-emerging Diseases (HPED) Programme.

She holds a Master’s Degree in Animal Production from Université François-Rabelais and a Bachelor’s Degree in International Business Management. Quyen has more than six years’ experience in marketing and business operations in the animal husbandry and feed industries. These qualifications and experience, combined with her team leadership skills, enable Quyen Tran to contribute to the efficient realisation of technical and operational projects in a complex and multicultural project management context.

Departure

Chargé de mission
Dr Pierre Primot

On 31 January 2011, Dr Pierre Primot ended his term as chargé de mission to the OIE Regional Representation for the Middle East in Beirut (Lebanon). Dr Primot had joined the Representation four years earlier, with the financial assistance of France. Very concerned by the problems of the Middle East, he was also involved with the Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) programme of the OIE, undertaking numerous PVS missions and analysing the gaps in such Services.

Doctor Primot is going to rejoin the Veterinary Services of the French Ministry of Agriculture, in its international relations department. The OIE would like to wish him success in his new position.

Regional Representation for the Middle East
Beirut, Lebanon
A meeting was held to launch the Network of National Laboratories of the Veterinary Services of the Americas, from 3 to 5 November 2010, in Panama City.

The meeting was attended by Directors of the National Laboratories of the Veterinary Services, as well as qualified scientists and veterinarians from 22 OIE Member Countries, three non-OIE Members, three OIE Reference Laboratories, and regional and international organisations, such as: the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA); FAO; the European Commission; the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center (PANAFOSA) – Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), and the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (SIECA).

A further aim of the meeting was to evaluate various future activities, with the goal of optimising the regional system of laboratories, in close collaboration with the OIE Reference Laboratories in the region; improving their interactions and harmonising joint work related to the OIE international standards.

It was agreed to undertake three initial tasks:
– to carry out interlaboratory tests, coordinated by the OIE Reference Laboratories, initially for: foot and mouth disease, classical swine fever, avian influenza, salmonella and bovine spongiform encephalopathy
– to develop an information database on members of the Network and design a website for the Network
– to propose internal regulations for the Network, presenting these as recommendations to the OIE Regional Commission for the Americas for assessment and subsequent adoption.

It was also suggested that regional solutions be investigated for the international shipping of biological samples, which could provide useful global information for the OIE. Issues discussed included:
– the high costs of such shipments
– the lack of specific packing materials in some countries
– the need to carry out accreditations with the International Air Transport Association (IATA) twice a year
– the lack of training in some airlines and among many couriers.

This new activity is still considered experimental by the OIE, and is limited to the Americas region for now.
20th Conference of the OIE Regional Commission for the Americas
Montevideo, Uruguay, 16-19 November 2010

On the kind invitation of the Government of Uruguay, the 20th Conference of the OIE Regional Commission for the Americas was held in Montevideo from 16 to 19 November 2010. A total of 121 participants were in attendance, comprising OIE Delegates and/or nominees from 25 Member Countries and one Observer, as well as senior officers from 15 regional and international organisations. Also present were various representatives of the private sector, and private veterinary organisations from the region.

Dr Carlos Correa Messuti, Delegate of Uruguay and President of the OIE World Assembly of Delegates; Dr Bernard Vallat, OIE Director General; Dr Jamil Gomes de Souza, President of the OIE Regional Commission for the Americas; Dr François Caya, Head of the OIE Regional Activities Department; Dr Luis Barcos, OIE Regional Representative for the Americas; Dr Jose Joaquin Oreamuno, OIE Sub-Regional Representative for Central America and Dr Karim Ben Jebara, Head of the OIE Animal Health Information Department, also took part. Valuable scientific contributions were made by Dr Alejandro Thiermann, President of the OIE Terrestrial Code Commission; Dr Victor Manuel Vidal Martínez, Member of the OIE Aquatic Animals Commission and the speakers who presented Technical Items I and II, namely: Eng. Walter Oyhantcabal, Coordinator Climate Change Projects Unit, Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries of Uruguay, and Dr Gideon Brückner, President of the OIE Scientific Commission. The Conference was also honoured to welcome His Excellency, Mr José Mujica, President of the Republic of Uruguay, and the Hon. Mr Danilo Astori, Vice-President.

On 18 November 2010, during the 20th Conference of the OIE Regional Commission for the Americas (Montevideo, Uruguay, 16-19 November), the President of the Republic of Uruguay, Don José Mujica has welcomed in the Presidency Palace Drs Bernard Vallat, Director General of the OIE, and Carlos A. Correa Messuti, President of the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE.
Meeting with the President of the Republic of Paraguay

Presidential Palace (Palacio de López), Asunción, Paraguay, 2 December 2010

On 2 December 2010, Dr Luis O. Barcos, OIE Regional Representative for the Americas, met with the President of the Republic of Paraguay, Fernando Lugo, and other Paraguayan VIPs at the Presidential Palace (Palacio de López).

The President of Paraguay acknowledged that animal health issues were of utmost importance, expressing his belief in their economic and social importance on account of their impact on trade, the economy and food safety.

The President of Paraguay also recognised that no country can stand alone and that, to improve and safeguard their animal health status, all need the cooperation of neighbouring countries. He therefore agreed to urge regional leaders to invest heavily in the Veterinary Services, as well as in the prevention and eradication of foot and mouth disease in the region.

From left to right: Dr Daniel Rojas, President of Paraguay’s National Animal Quality and Health Service (SENACSA) and Delegate of Paraguay to the OIE; Mr Fernando Lugo, President of the Republic of Paraguay; Mrs Maris Llorens, President of the Paraguayan Chamber of Meat; Dr Luis O. Barcos, OIE Regional Representative for the Americas

Asia

Official confirmation of the establishment of an OIE Sub-Regional Representation in South-East Asia

Bangkok, Thailand

The OIE has just received the official confirmation of the establishment of a new Sub-Regional Representation of the OIE for South-East Asia in Bangkok, endorsed by the Government of Thailand, represented by Mr. Theera Wongsamutle Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives, and by Dr Bernard Vallat, Director General of the OIE via the formal exchange of letters on 1 March 2010 and 30 June 2010. Final official recognition of the Sub-Regional Representation and its non-transient diplomatic status must still be approved by the Parliament of the Kingdom of Thailand, by appropriate legislation.

The aim of the Sub-Regional Representation, under the management of Dr Ronello Abila as Sub-Regional Representative, is to assist Member Countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), where appropriate, through the development of appropriate measures to:

- support the control, prevention and eradication of animal diseases, such as foot and mouth disease
- design and establish epidemiological surveillance, disease reporting and animal health information systems, as well as emergency procedures for disease outbreaks.

Furthermore, the OIE Sub-Regional Representation will assist ASEAN Member Countries in developing standards for trade in animal products, strengthening their Veterinary Services by supporting training courses in veterinary fields and strengthening the fight against zoonoses.
3rd OIE Regional Meeting on Strengthening
Animal Health Information Networking in Asia

Tokyo, Japan, 16-17 September 2010

The 3rd OIE Regional Meeting on Strengthening Animal Health Information Networking in Asia was held in Tokyo, Japan, from 16 to 17 September 2010. This programme, financed by the OIE/Japan Trust Fund (JTF) Project on Strengthening Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Control in Asia, was launched in April 2008. The project was scheduled to last for five years and will end in March 2012.

The 2nd OIE Regional Meeting, convened in Tokyo in September 2009, recommended organising an annual meeting to review the progress made by Member Countries by continuing animal health networking among the sub-regions and sharing experience through meetings.

Representatives from 22 countries and/or territories participated in this latest meeting, namely: Bangladesh, Brunei, Bhutan, Cambodia, the People’s Republic of China, Chinese Taipei, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR), India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Laos, Malaysia, the Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam. Information and experiences were shared as delegates told of the lessons learned while creating an effective disease information network system, applying disease control measures and designing legislation.

Dr Karim Ben Jebara, Head of the OIE Animal Health Information Department, gave a presentation on OIE activities in the areas of animal health information networking and veterinary legislation.

The meeting concluded that important progress had been achieved by all participating countries/territories since the second meeting, particularly in the efforts made by National Veterinary Services to improve disease-reporting mechanisms both in the field and at local and central government levels. The advances made by some countries and territories in strengthening their legislation on disease control and prevention were warmly welcomed. There are still constraints and challenges to be met and improvements to be made, for example, some national disease information notification systems can impede the early detection of disease and prompt implementation of appropriate control measures in the field. The importance of participating in and making full use of existing disease notification systems, such as the World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS) and Asian Regional Animal Health Information System (ARAHIS), to strengthen global and regional information networks, was also highlighted. Efforts to improve national surveillance systems by OIE Member Countries in Asia would also greatly benefit WAHIS, by providing better-quality information.
The annual meeting of the OIE Regional and Sub-Regional Representatives was held at the OIE Headquarters from 26 to 29 October 2010, under the chairmanship of Dr Bernard Vallat, Director General of the OIE.

A total of 28 participants from all the Regional and Sub-Regional Representations attended the meeting and presented past and future activities to the staff at OIE Headquarters. The Heads and representatives from all departments and units of the OIE then presented their continuing programmes. Coordination mechanisms between the OIE and its regional and sub-regional offices were strengthened during this meeting.
The OIE welcomes its 178th Member: Timor Leste

Timor Leste joined the OIE on 16 November 2010. On becoming an OIE Member, this nation located in South-East Asia joined the OIE Regional Commission for Asia, the Far East and Oceania, which now has 36 members. The Government of Timor Leste has appointed Dr Antonino do Karmo as its permanent Delegate to the OIE.

Appointment of permanent Delegates

30 July 2010
Hungary
Dr Endre Kardeván
Chief Veterinary Officer, Food Chain Control Department, Ministry of Rural Development

4 October 2010
Kazakhstan
Dr Nigmat Khamitovich Zhakupbaev
Deputy Chairperson of State Inspection, Ministry of Agriculture

12 October 2010
Colombia
Dr Teresita Beltrán Ospina
Director General, Colombian Institute for Agriculture and Livestock, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

1 November 2010
Thailand
Mr Preecha Somboonprasert
Director General, Department of Livestock Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives

2 November 2010
Libya
Dr Taher Ahmad Matoug
Chief Veterinary Officer, National Centre of Animal Health and Breeding Improvement

3 November 2010
Iraq
Dr Salah Fadhil Abbas
Director General of Animal Health, Ministry of Agriculture

18 November 2010
Uganda
Dr Nicholas Kauta
Commissioner, Department of Livestock, Health and Entomology, Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries

23 November 2010
Indonesia
Dr Prabowo Respatyo Caturroso
Director General of Livestock and Animal Health Services, Ministry of Agriculture
strengthening of veterinary services

OIE PVS Pathway for efficient Veterinary Services

PVS Evaluation missions
State of Play – as at 30 December 2010

<table>
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<tr>
<th>OIE Region</th>
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PVS Evaluation missions (requests)

- **Africa** (47)

- **Americas** (21)
  - Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay.

- **Asia-Pacific** (16)

- **Europe** (13)
  - Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Romania, Tajikistan, Turkey, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

- **Middle East** (12)
  - Afghanistan, Bahrain, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Palestinian N.A. (not an OIE Member), Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

In red: completed missions

28 November 2010
Israel
Dr Michel Bellaiche
Acting Director of Veterinary Services and Animal Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

1 December 2010
Lithuania
Dr Jonas Milius
Director of State Food and Veterinary Services, Ministry of Agriculture

17 December 2010
Ecuador
Dr María Isabel Jiménez
Executive Director of AGROCALIDAD, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Aquaculture and Fisheries

22 December 2010
Mongolia
Dr Batsukh Zayat
Chief Veterinary Officer, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry

27 December 2010
Zambia
Dr Joseph Mubanga
Director of Veterinary and Livestock Department, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries
**PVS Gap Analysis missions**

*State of Play – as at 30 December 2010*

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This table does not include the missions to Botswana and South Africa nor the first mission carried out in Zambia since the project was in pilot phase.

**Legislation missions**

*State of Play – as at 30 December 2010*

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*PVS Gap Analysis missions*

- **Africa (29)**
- **Americas (9)**
  Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama.
- **Asia-Pacific (12)**
- **Europe (5)**
  Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkey.
- **Middle East (5)**
  Kuwait, Lebanon, United Arab Emirates, Syria, Yemen.

**Legislation missions**

- **Africa (17)**
- **Americas (2)**
  Bolivia, Honduras.
- **Asia-Pacific (4)**
  Bhutan, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam.
- **Europe (3)**
  Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan.
- **Middle East (4)**
  Afghanistan, Kuwait, Lebanon, United Arab Emirates.
A regional workshop for OIE delegates and OIE national focal points for wildlife was held in Bamako, Mali, from 5 to 8 July 2010, with the financial assistance of DG-SANCO, the European Commission’s Directorate-General for Health and Consumers (under the aegis of the BTSF Africa programme). Mrs Diallo Madeleine Bâ, Mali’s Minister of Livestock and Fisheries, made the opening address.

The workshop was organised by the OIE Regional Representation for Africa, in close collaboration with its Sub-Regional Representations and with OIE Headquarters (Scientific and Technical Department and Animal Health Information Department). The OIE Collaborating Centre for wildlife disease surveillance and monitoring, epidemiology and management, based at the Canadian Cooperative Wildlife Health Centre (CCWHC), was also represented.

The workshop was attended by OIE delegates and OIE national focal points for wildlife from 23 African countries, mainly in French-speaking Africa: Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo (Congo Kinshasa), Côte d’Ivoire, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Equatorial Guinea, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Mauritania, Niger, São Tomé-et-Príncipe, Republic of the Congo (Congo Brazzaville), Senegal, Seychelles, Togo and Tunisia.

1- BTSF Africa: Better Training for Safer Food in Africa
2- A workshop for English-speaking African countries was held in Arusha, Tanzania, from 16 to 19 March 2010 (see OIE Bulletin no 2010-2, p. 43)
Between 31 August and 3 September 2010, a total of 17 OIE national focal points for aquatic animal diseases and 13 focal points for animal disease notification took part in two consecutive training workshops in the use of the OIE World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS) at the OIE Sub-Regional Representation for Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries in Gaborone, Botswana.

The aim of the training workshop for the national focal points for aquatic animal diseases (selected from among Africa’s leading aquaculture production countries) was to familiarise them with the basic requirements of the online notification system for diseases of aquatic animals (fish, molluscs, crustaceans and amphibians), while the training workshop for the national focal points for animal disease notification provided an opportunity to present the new features of the WAHIS system, including the WAHIS-Wild online system for notifying wildlife diseases and infections.

The workshop trainers were Doctors Karim Ben Jebara, Alessandro Ripani and Paula Caceres, from the OIE Animal Health Information Department. Apart from the organisers from the OIE Sub-Regional Representation for SADC countries, the training workshop was also attended by Doctor Abdoulaye Bouna Niang, OIE Regional Representative for Africa, and his adviser, Doctor Daniel Bourzat, together with Doctor Antonio Petrini from the OIE Sub-Regional Representation for North Africa.

All the participants commended the first-rate organisation of the workshops, the friendly and positive spirit that reigned throughout the training and the support and assistance provided by the authorities of Botswana, the country hosting the OIE Sub-Regional Representation for SADC countries.
Workshop on Animal Welfare
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia,
9-11 November 2010

The first seminar for OIE National Focal Points on animal welfare in Africa was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 9 to 11 November 2010. This event, funded as part of the Better Training for Safer Food programme in Africa, brought together 40 participants comprising the National Focal Points of 31 countries from the continent. The workshop was opened by the Ethiopian Minister of Agriculture.

The first day of the workshop concentrated, on the one hand, on a detailed presentation of the roles and responsibilities of National Focal Points by the OIE and, on the other, on the animal welfare standards of the OIE (including, as part of the animal disease prevention framework, animal slaughter, the transportation of animals, the control of stray dog populations, the use of laboratory animals, etc.), as they are set out in the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code.

The second day highlighted the way in which these standards are applied by examining various practical situations. On the third and final day, the participants discussed what they thought it would be possible to implement in their national, regional and international plans.

The meeting ended with a visit to two projects at Debre Zeit, which have taken the initiative in promoting animal welfare for donkeys and horses.

Workshop on Veterinary Products
Johannesburg, South Africa, 23-26 November 2010

The 1st Pan-African Workshop for OIE National Focal Points for Veterinary Products was held from 23 to 26 November 2010 in Johannesburg, South Africa. The seminar was organised under the auspices of the European Union’s Better Training for Safer Food programme and gathered together OIE focal points from 43 African countries, close to 30 speakers and 13 African participants, invited by the Global Alliance for Livestock Veterinary Medicines (GALVmed), the non-governmental organisation which co-funded the seminar.

The workshop was coordinated by the French National Veterinary Drugs Agency, an OIE Collaborating Centre, and the opening session was chaired by Dr Pieter Mulder, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

After a comprehensive presentation about the OIE, its position within the World Trade Organisation framework and its mandate of developing international standards, the seminar moved on to the roles and duties of National Focal Points, as well as the activities of several Collaborating Centres and Reference Laboratories. The workshop concluded with a comprehensive description of the international standards for veterinary products.

A break-out session was organised by GALVmed. The discussion focused mainly on opportunities to establish a system of mutual recognition of marketing authorisations for veterinary vaccines, with particular emphasis on the part that the Pan-African Veterinary Vaccine Centre, PANVAC, might play in such a system.

Two field visits shed some light on the practical application of OIE standards: on the one hand, the laboratories of the Onderstepoort Veterinary Institute (the OIE Reference Laboratory for seven animal diseases) demonstrated its work with rabies diagnosis and residues in foodstuffs; on the other hand, a visit to the production plant of a pharmaceutical company proved informative.
A regional workshop for OIE National Focal Points for Veterinary Products was held in the city of Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, from 20 to 22 September 2010. Representatives from 21 OIE Member Countries and five non-Member Countries attended.

Staff from the OIE who participated included: Dr Elisabeth Erlacher-Vindel and Dr François Diaz from OIE Headquarters, Dr Luis Barcos and Dr Martin Minassian from the Regional Representation for the Americas, and Dr Jose Joaquin Oreamuno Toledo from the Sub-Regional Representation for Central America.

Training activities included a description of the role of National Focal Points in OIE activities directly related to veterinary medicinal products and biologicals. Other presentations discussed the systems in place for authorising products for marketing and surveillance, and the distribution and control processes that come under the responsibilities of Veterinary Services. Sessions were also held to bring Focal Points up to date with current developments in important issues in which their involvement is needed, such as risk assessment of antimicrobial resistance, and regional and international harmonisation procedures. Finally, a group session was held, in which delegates answered a questionnaire and prepared a report for the final discussion round.

The group greatly appreciated the opportunity for participating countries’ representatives to meet personally and exchange their knowledge and experience, as well as the chance to share the strengths and weaknesses of their respective organisations. Other positive comments concerned the access to information on the activities carried out by the OIE in the field of veterinary products, aiding the activities carried out by Focal Points.

Networking is crucial for many countries, since, in most cases, individual initiatives cannot be implemented due to budgetary constraints. The formation and coordination of networks between the National Focal Points is thus a desirable outcome, and will help in exchanging relevant information with the common goal of harmonising regulations.

The need for frequent meetings for the Focal Points was also discussed. It was suggested that the annual meetings of the Committee of the Americas for Veterinary Medicines (CAMEVET) could become the basis for further meetings, to organise training, update Member Countries and enable participants to share information and coordinate their activities.
Workshop on Aquatic Animals
Roatán, Honduras, 23-25 November 2010

The Workshop for OIE National Focal Points for Aquatic Animals for the region of the Americas was held in Roatán, Honduras, from 23 to 25 November 2010.

In accordance with the agenda, the workshop was opened by the local authorities of the Republic of Honduras; afterwards, the different topics that the OIE had scheduled for this training workshop were presented. Among the speakers at the event were Dr Gillian Mylrea, from OIE Headquarters, as well as Dr Ricardo Enriquez and Dr Victor Manuel Vidal of the OIE Aquatic Animals Specialist Commission.

Some 30 participants from 19 countries attended this workshop. The final recommendations submitted by the participants proved the value of the workshop, since they suggested that this kind of workshop should be held more often, as both the content and the information provided during the event were extremely useful for the OIE Focal Points for Aquatic Animals and the rest of the participants.

Workshop on Wildlife
Bangkok, Thailand, 5-7 October 2010

This was the First Workshop for OIE National Focal Points for Wildlife for the region of Asia and the Pacific. The aims of this workshop were to provide Wildlife Focal Points with information about:

- the OIE
- the role and responsibilities of Veterinary Services in the area of wildlife diseases
- their specific tasks as National Focal Points, in support of OIE Delegates
- the OIE World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS)
- improvements in wildlife reporting (WAHIS-Wild).

The meeting also provided an arena for participants to pool their experience and problems in surveillance, reporting and legislation.

A total of 25 Member Countries from the Asia-Pacific region attended the workshop. Most participants were the focal point in their country. Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China) was also invited and attended as an observer.

Speakers from the OIE provided general information on the organisation. Substantial time was allocated to specific presentations and a working group session, prepared by the expert team set up by the OIE Collaborating Center for Wildlife Disease Surveillance and Monitoring, Epidemiology and Management (Canadian Cooperative Wildlife Health
Workshop on Animal Production Food Safety

Singapore, 12-14 October 2010

This was the First Workshop for OIE National Focal Points for Animal Production Food Safety in the region of Asia and the Pacific. Its objectives were:

- to provide information on the role and responsibilities of Veterinary Services in ensuring the safety of food products of animal origin
- to describe the existing relevant OIE and Codex Alimentarius international standards
- to allow delegates to share their experience of legislation and the implementation of food safety controls at national and regional levels
- to encourage participants to share their experiences and problems when implementing OIE standards on animal production food safety.

In all, 23 OIE Member Countries were represented at the workshop. Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China) was also invited and attended as an observer.

Speakers from the OIE provided general Information on the OIE's mission and introducing the activities of the OIE Collaborating Centers, including the Center for Animal Feed Safety and Analysis (at the Food and Agricultural Materials Inspection Center, Saitama, Japan) and the Center for Food Safety (at the Research Center for Food Safety, Graduate School of Agricultural and Life Sciences, University of Tokyo, Japan). Feedback from the Regional Workshop on Animal Feed Safety held in Japan in July 2010, by the OIE and the Animal Production and Health Commission for Asia and the Pacific of the FAO was also presented.

Participants discussed the present situation, constraints on and strategies for the implementation of OIE standards in relation to two specific topics: ‘Identification and traceability’ and ‘Salmonellosis in poultry’.

This workshop provided a good opportunity for Focal Points of Animal Production Food Safety, other delegates, observers and organisers to review their services in the context of the main functions of the OIE and to discuss the relevant issues face to face.

Participants also expressed their expectation that the OIE would help to create a regional information network for people involved in the wildlife field.
Progress and Directions in Strengthening Veterinary Services in Southeast Asia

Bangkok, Thailand, 2 November, 2010

On 2 November, 2010, the Programme for Strengthening Veterinary Services in Southeast Asia (PSVS), a joint project between the OIE and the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID), held a workshop on ‘Progress and Directions’ in Bangkok, Thailand.

This workshop represented an important opportunity both to ‘stocktake’ what has been achieved so far and to discuss the future progress of PSVS at an important time in its evolution. Both the completion of Phase I and the design and development of approaches for a possible Phase II were debated.

All Southeast Asian Veterinary Services were well represented at the workshop. They shared their experiences of PSVS and of the OIE evaluation of Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) pathway. Various ways for countries to ‘make the most’ of the PVS pathway (in addition to PVS missions) were piloted in 2010, including:

- aligning PVS Gap Analysis with a formal internal Veterinary Services Strategic Planning process
- holding PVS workshops for national stakeholders
- forming national PVS Working Groups
- advocacy for the resourcing and implementation of PVS planning by governments and/or donors (e.g. donor roundtables).

The workshop was also a chance for countries to contribute their ideas to potential future directions for specialist PSVS support in high-priority areas. Options discussed included veterinary education, good governance of Veterinary Services, legislation, communications, economics and the ‘One Health’ concept.
Workshop on Aquatic Animals
Dubrovnik, Croatia, 16-18 November 2010

Speakers and participants at the workshop

As part of the global training programme for OIE Focal Points, the OIE Regional Representation for Eastern Europe organised a regional Workshop for Focal Points for Aquatic Animals in Dubrovnik, Croatia, from 16 to 18 November 2010. The workshop was hosted by the Croatian Veterinary Services, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Development, and was chaired by the OIE Regional Representative for Eastern Europe and President of the OIE Regional Commission for Europe, Professor Dr Nikola Belev.

The aim of this seminar was to:
- provide information on the OIE's role and activities in aquatic animal health
- present good governance concepts for improving aquatic animal health and the food safety of products of aquatic animal origin
- explain and clarify the role of OIE Focal Points for Aquatic Animals
- where appropriate, to aid in consistency and harmonisation among OIE Member Countries when assigning responsibilities to these officials.

The workshop was attended by 58 participants from 38 countries. It was the first time that this kind of workshop had been organised in the region. All the Member Countries of the European Region were invited. For most participants, it was their first OIE event. The majority of Focal Points work in the Veterinary Services.

The training section included presentations on OIE standards and initiatives in aquatic animal health and the role of the National Focal Points in this area. Several representatives presented their own country's experiences in implementing OIE standards for aquatic animal health. Finally, a group discussion was held, to share experience on how to implement the Focal Points' terms of reference. The Focal Points put forward the need to create and/or formalise existing networks, as well as improving working methods in their country, to achieve better notification of the occurrence of aquatic animal diseases and to raise the level of comment on draft OIE standards.

The workshop was extremely well organised and the information provided was much appreciated by all participants. Simultaneous English/Russian/Croatian interpretation allowed active discussions and enabled the very useful exchange of views and experiences.
As part of the global training programme for OIE Focal Points, the OIE Regional Representation for the Middle East organised a regional workshop for OIE National Focal Points for Aquatic Animals in Dubai, United Arab Emirates (UAE), from 27 to 29 September 2010. This workshop was hosted by the Ministry of Environment and Water of the UAE.

The aim was to provide information on the principles of good governance to improve aquatic animal health and the food safety of products of aquatic animal origin, to explain and clarify the role of OIE National Focal Points on Aquatic Animals and to facilitate, where appropriate, consistency and harmonisation among OIE Members when assigning responsibilities to these officials.

Focal Points for Aquatic Animals from 13 countries attended this workshop, namely: Bahrain, Cyprus, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, UAE and Yemen. The Ministry of Environment and Water also invited some observers involved in aquatic matters in the UAE. A total of 40 people attended the workshop.

In the lively discussions that followed, all Focal Points had the opportunity to exchange their views and experiences, facilitated by English/Arabic translation.

Participants also gained an overview of the technical experience of the UAE in this field, during informative visits to the Atlantis Aquarium, the Dubai Aquarium and the Marine Environment Research Centre of the Ministry of Environment and Water in Umm Al Quwain.
Workshop on Animal Welfare

Beirut, Lebanon, 23-25 November 2010

A regional workshop for OIE Focal Points for Animal Welfare was organised in Beirut, Lebanon, by the OIE Regional Representation for the Middle East, from 23 to 25 November 2010. It was hosted by the Lebanese Ministry of Agriculture and inaugurated by the Minister, the Honourable H. Hajj Hassan.

Forty-four people attended the workshop, including National Focal Points on Animal Welfare from ten countries (Cyprus, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen), as well as observers from many Veterinary Associations and Lebanese non-governmental organisations.

A preliminary questionnaire and the discussions held during the workshop pointed to two principal areas of concern, where improvements were needed:

- the transportation and slaughter of animals
- the control of stray dog populations.

These issues would provide a good basis for the establishment of a regional animal welfare strategy, since every country faces a similar situation and both these topics are of regional concern. To this end, a proposal will be made to the OIE Regional Commission for the Middle East.

The suggestion of building a network of regional OIE Focal Points on Animal Welfare would provide a good start in facilitating collaboration and the exchange of information between all countries in the region and could play a large part in improving knowledge about standards. Participants supported the idea of constructing such a network to discuss particular issues they are facing at the regional level.

Member Countries were also fully aware that successfully implementing the OIE guidelines on animal welfare in this region would require continuous efforts to:

- strengthen Veterinary Services
- update and adapt the current legislative framework
- improve the skills and knowledge of the relevant staff and professionals
- develop appropriate methods of communication.

In this context, Members are encouraged to follow the OIE strategy to strengthen Veterinary Services by using the OIE evaluation of Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) pathway.

Facilitated by English/Arabic simultaneous interpretation, discussions were very active and fruitful during the workshop.

Sightseeing was organised at the end of the meeting, with visits to the Jeita Grotto and Harissa (Notre-Dame du Liban) and participants enjoyed convivial dinners in Beirut and Broumana.
meetings and visits

### Names and positions of OIE permanent staff who participated in meetings or visits: October to December 2010

#### OIE Headquarters

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
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<tr>
<td>General Directorate</td>
<td>Bernard Vallat</td>
<td>Director General</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alex Thiermann</td>
<td>Adviser to the Director General and President of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission</td>
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<td>Martin Nissen</td>
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<td>Maria Zampaglione</td>
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<td>Glaïeul Mamaghani</td>
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<td>Julie Strat</td>
<td>Chargé de mission</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Monique Eloit</td>
<td>Deputy Director General (Administration, Management, Human Resources and Regional Actions)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alain Dehove</td>
<td>Coordinator of the World Animal Health and Welfare Fund</td>
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<td>Emily Tagliaro</td>
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<td>Kauzaki Miyagishima</td>
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<td>Administration, Logistics and Publications Department</td>
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<td>Paul-Pierre Pastoret</td>
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<td>Marie Teissier</td>
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<td>Bertrand Flahault</td>
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<td>Alejandro Torres</td>
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<td>Annie Souyi</td>
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<td>Tamara Benicasa</td>
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<td>Animal Health Information Department</td>
<td>Karim Ben Jebara</td>
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<td>David Swayne</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Lea Knop</td>
<td>Officer in charge of the recognition of countries’ animal disease status</td>
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<td>Jennifer Lasley</td>
<td>Project Coordinator</td>
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<td>Sara Linnane</td>
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<td>Regional Activities Department</td>
<td>François Caya</td>
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<td>Nathaly Monsalve</td>
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#### OIE Regional and Sub-Regional Representations

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<th>Representative</th>
<th>Position</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>Abdoulaye Bouna Niang †</td>
<td>Regional Representative for Africa (Bamako, Mali)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Yacouba Samaké</td>
<td>Acting Regional Representative for Africa (Bamako, Mali)</td>
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<td>Daniel Bourzat</td>
<td>Adviser to the Regional Representative for Africa (Bamako, Mali)</td>
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<td>Mariam Minta</td>
<td>Secretary (Bamako, Mali)</td>
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<td>Assita Bagayoko</td>
<td>Secretary (Bamako, Mali)</td>
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<td>Youma N'Diaye</td>
<td>Accountant (Bamako, Mali)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bonaventure J. Mtei</td>
<td>Sub-Regional Representative for the countries of the Southern African Development Community (Gaborone, Botswana)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Neo Joel Mapitse</td>
<td>Deputy Sub-Regional Representative for the countries of the Southern African Development Community (Gaborone, Botswana)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Patrick Bastiaensen</td>
<td>Programme Officer (Gaborone, Botswana)</td>
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<td>Mpho Manthsho</td>
<td>Administrative and financial assistant (Gaborone, Botswana)</td>
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<td>Nomsa Thekiso</td>
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<td>Faouzi Kechrid</td>
<td>Sub-Regional Representative for North Africa (Tunis, Tunisia)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Mouna Boussleah</td>
<td>Administrative and financial assistant (Tunis, Tunisia)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Walter Masiga</td>
<td>Sub-Regional Representative for Eastern Africa and the Horn of Africa (Nairobi, Kenya)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Antoine Maillard</td>
<td>Adviser to the Sub-Regional Representative for Eastern Africa and the Horn of Africa (Nairobi, Kenya)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grace Omwega</td>
<td>Administrative and financial assistant (Nairobi, Kenya)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loise W. Ndungu</td>
<td>Secretary (Nairobi, Kenya)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Antoine Maillard</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Loise W. Ndungu</strong></td>
<td>Secretary (Nairobi, Kenya)</td>
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### Americas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position/Role</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Luis Osvaldo Barcos</td>
<td>Regional Representative for the Americas (Buenos Aires, Argentina)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alicia Susana Palmas</td>
<td>Secretary (Buenos Aires, Argentina)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Inés Borgeaud</td>
<td>Secretary (Buenos Aires, Argentina)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marina Cozzarin</td>
<td>Assistant (Buenos Aires, Argentina)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Leandro Barcos</td>
<td>Technical Assistant (Buenos Aires, Argentina)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Martin Minassian</td>
<td>Technical Assistant (Buenos Aires, Argentina)</td>
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<tr>
<td>José Joaquín DREAMONO</td>
<td>Sub-Regional Representative for Central America (Panama City, Panama)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yolanda P. De Conte</td>
<td>Secretary (Panama City, Panama)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Itsuo Shimohira</td>
<td>Regional Representative for Asia and the Pacific (Tokyo, Japan)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomoko Ishibashi</td>
<td>Senior Deputy Regional Representative for Asia and the Pacific (Tokyo, Japan)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kenji Sakurai</td>
<td>Deputy Regional Representative for Asia and the Pacific (Tokyo, Japan)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sayuri Iwaki</td>
<td>Regional Veterinary Officer (Tokyo, Japan)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ikou Keiko</td>
<td>Consultant (Tokyo, Japan)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Than Hia</td>
<td>Consultant (Tokyo, Japan)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noriko Tesaki</td>
<td>Accountant (Tokyo, Japan)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Takako Hasagawa Shimizu</td>
<td>Secretary (Tokyo, Japan)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kazue Akagawa</td>
<td>Secretary (Tokyo, Japan)</td>
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</table>

### Asia and the Pacific

- **Eastern Europe**
  - Nikola T. Belev: Regional Representative for Eastern Europe (Sofia, Bulgaria) and President of the OIE Regional Commission for Europe
  - Rina Kostova: Secretary (Sofia, Bulgaria)
  - Stanislav Ralchev: Technical Assistant (Sofia, Bulgaria)
  - Anatoly Vlasov: Expert (Sofia, Bulgaria)
  - Caroline Planté: Sub-Regional Representative in Brussels (Belgium)
  - Jean-Pierre Vermeersch: ADIS Project Manager (Brussels, Belgium)

- **Middle East**
  - Ghazi Yehia: Regional Representative for the Middle East (Beirut, Lebanon)
  - Pierre Primot: Chargé de mission (Beirut, Lebanon)
  - Mustapha Mestom: Consultant (Beirut, Lebanon)
  - Rita Rizk: Trilingual Secretary (Beirut, Lebanon)
  - Hani Imam: Technical Assistant (Beirut, Lebanon)
  - Khodr Rejeili: Assistant (Beirut, Lebanon)
  - Mahmoud Gaddaf: Assistant (Beirut, Lebanon)

### Names and positions of experts who represented the OIE in meetings or visits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position/Role</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hassan Abdel Aziz Aidaros</td>
<td>Member of the OIE Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rossana Allende</td>
<td>OIE Expert, OIE Reference Laboratory for Foot and Mouth Disease (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gideon Brückner</td>
<td>President of the OIE Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carlos A. Correa Messuti</td>
<td>President of the OIE World Assembly of Delegates and OIE Delegate of Uruguay</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kris de Clercq</td>
<td>Vice-President of the OIE Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sergio J. Duffy</td>
<td>Member of the OIE Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brian R. Evans</td>
<td>Member of the OIE Council and OIE Delegate of Canada</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamil Gomes de Souza</td>
<td>President of the OIE Regional Commission for the Americas and OIE Delegate of Brazil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barry J. Hill</td>
<td>President of the OIE Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huang Jie</td>
<td>Member of the OIE Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

### OIE Regional and Sub-Regional Representations (cont.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position/Role</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yuka Fay</td>
<td>Secretary (Tokyo, Japan)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ronello Abila</td>
<td>Sub-Regional Representative for Southeast Asia and SEACFMD Regional Coordinator (Bangkok, Thailand)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Stratton</td>
<td>PSVS Programme Coordinator (Bangkok, Thailand)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexandre Bouchot</td>
<td>HPED Programme Coordinator (Bangkok, Thailand)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sharee Michelle Raza Aviso</td>
<td>SEACFMD Project Officer (Bangkok, Thailand)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jarunee Siengsanan-Lamont</td>
<td>PSVS Project Officer (Bangkok, Thailand)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quyen Tran</td>
<td>HPED Project Officer (Bangkok, Thailand)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khun Chutikarn Dhhebasit</td>
<td>Administrative Officer (Bangkok, Thailand)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pattina Angvanitchakul aka Ning</td>
<td>Office Assistant (Bangkok, Thailand)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Names and positions of experts who represented the OIE in meetings or visits (cont.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names</th>
<th>Positions</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paul W. Selleck</td>
<td>OIE Expert, OIE Reference Laboratory for Highly and Low Pathogenic Avian Influenza (poultry) and for Newcastle Disease (Victoria, Australia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stuart Slorach</td>
<td>Chairman of the OIE Working Group on Animal Production Food Safety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauricio del Socorro Pichardo</td>
<td>OIE Delegate of Panama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victor Emilio Vega Barrios</td>
<td>OIE Delegate of Nicaragua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valeri M. Zakharov</td>
<td>OIE Expert, OIE Reference Laboratory for Foot and Mouth Disease (Vladimir, Russia)</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### List of abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADIS</td>
<td>Animal Disease Information System of the European Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AECID</td>
<td>Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AI</td>
<td>Avian Influenza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALive</td>
<td>Partnership for Livestock Development, Poverty Alleviation and Sustainable Growth in Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANSES</td>
<td>French Agency for Food, Environmental and Occupational Health Safety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APEC</td>
<td>Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APHCA</td>
<td>Animal Production and Health Commission for Asia and the Pacific</td>
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<tr>
<td>AusAID</td>
<td>Australian Agency for International Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>BBIC</td>
<td>Biosafety and Biosecurity International Conference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEVA</td>
<td>British Equine Veterinary Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPT</td>
<td>German Association of Veterinary Practitioners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BSE</td>
<td>bovine spongiform encephalopathy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BTSF</td>
<td>Better Training for Safer Food (programme)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BTWC</td>
<td>Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BWC</td>
<td>Biological Weapons Convention</td>
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<tr>
<td>CEN-SAD</td>
<td>Community of Sahel-Saharan States</td>
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<tr>
<td>CHORDS</td>
<td>Connecting Health Organizations for Regional Disease Surveillance</td>
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<tr>
<td>CIC</td>
<td>International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIRAD</td>
<td>French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMC</td>
<td>Crisis Management Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CODA-CERVA</td>
<td>Veterinary and Agrochemical Research Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COHEFA</td>
<td>Hemispheric Committee for the Eradication of Foot and Mouth Disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMESA</td>
<td>Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DFID</td>
<td>United Kingdom Government Department for International Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DG Sante</td>
<td>Directorate General for Health and Consumers of the European Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC</td>
<td>European Commission</td>
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<tr>
<td>EU</td>
<td>European Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EuFMD</td>
<td>European Commission for the Control of Foot and Mouth Disease</td>
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<tr>
<td>FANR</td>
<td>Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEI</td>
<td>International Equestrian Federation</td>
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<tr>
<td>FERG</td>
<td>Foodborne Disease Burden Epidemiology Reference Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FESASS</td>
<td>European Federation for Animal Health and Sanitary Security</td>
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<tr>
<td>FMD</td>
<td>foot and mouth disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSVEE</td>
<td>Flemish Society for Veterinary Epidemiology and Economics</td>
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<tr>
<td>FVE</td>
<td>Federation of Veterinarians of Europe</td>
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<tr>
<td>GAlVMed</td>
<td>Global Alliance for Livestock Veterinary Medicines</td>
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<tr>
<td>GlobalGAP</td>
<td>Global Partnership for Good Agricultural Practice</td>
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<tr>
<td>GREP</td>
<td>Global Rinderpest Eradication Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HPAI</td>
<td>highly pathogenic avian influenza</td>
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<tr>
<td>HPED</td>
<td>European Union-funded cooperation programme on highly pathogenic and emerging and re-emerging diseases in Asia</td>
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<td>IATA</td>
<td>International Air Transport Association</td>
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<td>IDB</td>
<td>Inter-American Development Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDF</td>
<td>International Dairy Federation</td>
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<td>INFOSAN</td>
<td>International Food Safety Authorities Network</td>
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<tr>
<td>INTAL</td>
<td>Institute for the Integration of Latin America and the Caribbean</td>
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<td>IRCM</td>
<td>Integrated Regional Coordination Mechanism</td>
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<td>J(S)TF</td>
<td>Japan (Special) Trust Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>JTF</td>
<td>Japan Trust Fund</td>
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<td>LNV</td>
<td>Dutch Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality</td>
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<td>NACA</td>
<td>Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia-Pacific</td>
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<tr>
<td>NZD</td>
<td>neglected zoonotic diseases</td>
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<tr>
<td>OECD</td>
<td>Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>OFFLU</td>
<td>Joint OIE/FAO worldwide scientific network for the control of animal influenza</td>
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<td>PSVS</td>
<td>OIE/AusAID Programme for Strengthening Veterinary Services</td>
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<td>REV</td>
<td>Veterinary Students’ Meeting</td>
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<tr>
<td>RNV</td>
<td>National Veterinarians’ Meeting</td>
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<td>SADC</td>
<td>Southern African Development Community</td>
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List of abbreviations (cont.)

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Abbreviation</th>
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<tr>
<td>SCVL</td>
<td>State Central Veterinary Laboratory</td>
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<tr>
<td>SEACFMDF</td>
<td>Sub-Commission for Foot and Mouth Disease Control in China and Southeast Asia</td>
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<td>SOLICEP</td>
<td>Somali Livestock Certification Project</td>
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<td>SPECA</td>
<td>The United Nations Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia</td>
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<td>SPS</td>
<td>Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures</td>
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<td>STDF</td>
<td>Standards and Trade Development Facility</td>
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<td>TAIEX</td>
<td>Technical Assistance and Information Exchange Instrument</td>
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<tr>
<td>TVMA</td>
<td>Thai Veterinary Medical Association</td>
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<td>UMA</td>
<td>Arab Maghreb Union</td>
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<td>UNESCO</td>
<td>United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization</td>
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<td>WAEMU</td>
<td>West African Economic and Monetary Union</td>
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<td>WHO</td>
<td>World Health Organization</td>
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<td>WTO</td>
<td>World Trade Organization</td>
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meetings and visits

October 2010

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Title of the event</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Participants</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st EC International Conference on Animal Welfare Education: ‘Everyone is responsible’, organised by DG Sanco</td>
<td>Brussels (Belgium)</td>
<td>1 October 2010</td>
<td>Dr M. Eloit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OIE mission to assess the situation of glanders in horses</td>
<td>Bahrain, Syria and Kuwait</td>
<td>2-7 October 2010</td>
<td>Dr K. Ben Jebra, Dr G. Yehia &amp; Dr H. Neubauer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRCM Consultative Seminar with the Member States of CEN-SAD, UMA and COMESA</td>
<td>Cairo (Egypt)</td>
<td>3-4 October 2010</td>
<td>Dr F. Kechrid &amp; Dr V. Brioudes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterinary Governance Project – Proposed Way Forward Meeting</td>
<td>Nairobi (Kenya)</td>
<td>3-6 October 2010</td>
<td>Dr A. Dehove &amp; Dr D. Bourzat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeting with Veterinary Authorities from non-member country of the OIE</td>
<td>Montserrat</td>
<td>4 October 2010</td>
<td>Dr L.O. Barcos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presentation of the OIE structure and aims during the visit of Korean veterinary students</td>
<td>OIE Headquarters, Paris  (France)</td>
<td>4 October 2010</td>
<td>Ms G. Mamaghani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STDF/LNV/World Bank International Workshop on ‘Public-Private Partnerships in support of SPS capacity’</td>
<td>The Hague (Netherlands)</td>
<td>4-5 October 2010</td>
<td>Dr M. Varas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAO Consultative Group Meeting on the FMD Progressive Control Pathway</td>
<td>Pirbright (United Kingdom)</td>
<td>4-6 October 2010</td>
<td>Dr J. Domenech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAO/OIE Sub-Regional Laboratory Network for HPAI Diagnosis Meeting and Training</td>
<td>Ipoh (Malaysia)</td>
<td>4-6 October 2010</td>
<td>Dr K. Sakurai, Dr J. Stratton, Dr J. Stengsanan-Lamont &amp; Dr P.W. Selleck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OIE/OIE FMD Reference Laboratory Network Meeting</td>
<td>Pirbright (United Kingdom)</td>
<td>4-7 October 2010</td>
<td>Dr K. de Clercq, Dr E.D. Maradei, Dr W. Linchongsubongkoch, Dr V.M. Zakharov, Dr R. Allende &amp; Dr G. Matho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeting with Veterinary Authorities from non-member country of the OIE</td>
<td>Antigua and Barbuda</td>
<td>5 October 2010</td>
<td>Dr L.O. Barcos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeting of the SADC-FANR Sub-Committee on Veterinary Public Health and Food Safety</td>
<td>Maseru (Lesotho)</td>
<td>5-7 October 2010</td>
<td>Dr N.J. Mapitse</td>
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<tr>
<td>Workshop for OIE National Focal Points for Wildlife</td>
<td>Bangkok (Thailand)</td>
<td>5-7 October 2010</td>
<td>Dr E. Erlacher-Vindel, Dr S. Forcella, Dr I. Shimohira, Dr T. Ishibashi, Ms T. Hasegawa Shimizu, Dr R. Abila, Dr A. Bouchot, Dr Q. Tran &amp; Ms P. Angvanitchakul aka Ning</td>
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<tr>
<td>Meeting with the Minister of Agriculture of Morocco</td>
<td>Rabat (Morocco)</td>
<td>6 October 2010</td>
<td>Dr B. Vallat</td>
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<tr>
<td>5th GALVMed Board Meeting</td>
<td>Edinburgh (United Kingdom)</td>
<td>6-7 October 2010</td>
<td>Dr K. Hamilton</td>
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</table>
## October 2010 (cont.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of the event</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Participants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meeting with Veterinary Authorities from non-member country of the OIE</td>
<td>Saint Kitts and Nevis</td>
<td>6-7 October 2010</td>
<td>Dr. L.O. Barcos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OIE Regional Seminar on Communication for French-speaking African countries</td>
<td>Rabat (Morocco)</td>
<td>7-8 October 2010</td>
<td>Dr. B. Vallat, Ms M. Zampaglione, Dr. Y. Samaké, Dr. D. Bourzat, Dr. F. Kechrid &amp; Dr. V. Brioudes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAIEX Seminar: ‘Toward a Mediterranean Union for Veterinary Education’, co-organised by the National Veterinary School of Alfort</td>
<td>Maisons-Alfort (France)</td>
<td>7-8 October 2010</td>
<td>Dr. M. Eliot &amp; Dr. S. Kahn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summit 2010 – 10th GlobalGAP Conference</td>
<td>London (United Kingdom)</td>
<td>7-8 October 2010</td>
<td>Dr. W. Pelgrim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AI Vaccine and Vaccination Research Project</td>
<td>Lyons (France)</td>
<td>7-9 October 2010</td>
<td>Dr. D. Swayne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeting with Veterinary Authorities from non-member country of the OIE</td>
<td>Dominica</td>
<td>8-9 October 2010</td>
<td>Dr. L.O. Barcos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation of avian influenza surveillance on domestic animals in the southern part of Vietnam (under the OIE/JIF Project for strengthening HPAI control in Asia)</td>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>10-16 October 2010</td>
<td>Dr. K. Sakurai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd International Symposium on Animal Health in the 21st Century, organised by the Friedrich-Loeffler-Institut, Federal Research Institute for Animal Health</td>
<td>Greifswald (Germany)</td>
<td>11 October 2010</td>
<td>Dr. B. Vallat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11th Session of the CIC Coordination Forum for Central and Eastern Europe</td>
<td>Sofia (Bulgaria)</td>
<td>11 October 2010</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. N.T. Belev</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WAEMU Veterinary Committee Meeting for the validation of the WAEMU Strategic Plan on Veterinary Services capacity building</td>
<td>Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso)</td>
<td>11-13 October 2010</td>
<td>Dr. Y. Samaké</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAO workshop for post rinderpest eradication preparedness with partners’ participation</td>
<td>FAO Headquarters, Rome (Italy)</td>
<td>12 October 2010</td>
<td>Dr. K. Miyagishima, Dr. L. Knopf &amp; Dr. W. Masiga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDF Standing Committee for Animal Health</td>
<td>Brussels (Belgium)</td>
<td>12-13 October 2010</td>
<td>Dr. M. Varas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeting with Veterinary Authorities from non-member country of the OIE</td>
<td>Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</td>
<td>12-13 October 2010</td>
<td>Dr. L.O. Barcos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workshop for OIE National Focal Points for Animal Production Food Safety</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>12-14 October 2010</td>
<td>Dr. Y. Atagi, Dr. I. Shimohira, Dr. S. Iwaki, Ms. Y. Fay, Dr. J. Stratton, Dr. A. Bouchot &amp; Dr. S. Slorach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GREP Symposium</td>
<td>FAO Headquarters, Rome (Italy)</td>
<td>13 October 2010</td>
<td>Dr. K. Miyagishima &amp; Dr. L. Knopf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GREP High-Level Meeting</td>
<td>FAO Headquarters, Rome (Italy)</td>
<td>14 October 2010</td>
<td>Ms. G. Mamaghani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeting with Veterinary Authorities from non-member country of the OIE</td>
<td>Grenada</td>
<td>14 October 2010</td>
<td>Dr. L.O. Barcos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Official Launch of the 1st WHO Global Report on Neglected Tropical Diseases: ‘Working to overcome the global impact of neglected tropical diseases’</td>
<td>Geneva (Switzerland)</td>
<td>14 October 2010</td>
<td>Dr. K. Glynn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working Group for Enhanced Biological Training Coordination</td>
<td>Ottawa (Canada)</td>
<td>14-15 October 2010</td>
<td>Dr. K. Hamilton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Veterinarians’ Meeting 2010 (RNV)/Veterinary Students’ Meeting 2010 (REV)</td>
<td>Bordeaux (France)</td>
<td>14-15 October 2010</td>
<td>Ms. T. Benicasa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeting with Veterinary Authorities</td>
<td>Trinidad and Tobago</td>
<td>15 October 2010</td>
<td>Dr. L.O. Barcos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Food Day 2010</td>
<td>FAO Headquarters, Rome (Italy)</td>
<td>15 October 2010</td>
<td>Ms. G. Mamaghani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Chilean Conference on Salmon Farming Biosecurity</td>
<td>Puerto Montt (Chile)</td>
<td>18-19 October 2010</td>
<td>Dr. M. Minassian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparatory meeting for the 1st OIE Global Conference on Veterinary Legislation, to be held in Djerba, Tunisia, from 7 to 9 December 2010</td>
<td>Djerba (Tunisia)</td>
<td>18-20 October 2010</td>
<td>Dr. D. Chaisemartin, Dr. F. Kechrid &amp; Ms. M. Boussleh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## October 2010 (cont.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of the event</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Participants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4th Session of the ad hoc Codex Intergovernmental Task Force on Antimicrobial Resistance</td>
<td>Muju (Republic of Korea)</td>
<td>18-22 October 2010</td>
<td>Dr. E. Erlacher-Vindel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25th Annual Meeting of the IATA Live Animals and Perishables Board and 6th Meeting of the IATA Time and Temperature Task Force</td>
<td>Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)</td>
<td>19-21 October 2010</td>
<td>Dr. M. Varas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49th Meeting of the WTO SPS Committee</td>
<td>Geneva (Switzerland)</td>
<td>20-21 October 2010</td>
<td>Dr. S. Kahn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presentation of the OIE structure and aims during the visit of the Mongolian National Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Paris</td>
<td>OIE Headquarters, Paris (France)</td>
<td>21 October 2010</td>
<td>Ms. G. Mamaghani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18th FSVEE Annual Conference</td>
<td>Roeselare (Belgium)</td>
<td>22 October 2010</td>
<td>Dr. P. Bastiaensen &amp; Dr. K. de Clercq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WTO STDF Working Group Meeting</td>
<td>Geneva (Switzerland)</td>
<td>23 October 2010</td>
<td>Dr. S. Kahn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU Joint Action in support of BWC Workshop</td>
<td>Abuja (Nigeria)</td>
<td>24-27 October 2010</td>
<td>Dr. K. Hamilton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34th Session of APHCA and FAO-APHCA/DFID High-Level Regional Workshop on ‘Pro-Poor HPAn Risk Reduction: Lessons from Southeast Asia and Africa’</td>
<td>Phuket (Thailand)</td>
<td>25-27 October 2010</td>
<td>Dr. K. Sakurai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd International Congress on Aquatic Animal Health Management and Diseases</td>
<td>Tehran (Iran)</td>
<td>26-27 October 2010</td>
<td>Dr. G. Mylrea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeting with Mr. Nikolai Prisajnuk, Minister of Agriculture, and Dr Ivan Bisiuk, Delegate of Ukraine to the OIE</td>
<td>Geneva (Switzerland)</td>
<td>26-28 October 2010</td>
<td>Dr. K. Miyagishima &amp; Dr. L. Knopf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opening of road checkpoints for animal transportation control</td>
<td>OIE Headquarters, Paris (France)</td>
<td>26-29 October 2010</td>
<td>OIE Headquarters’ staff and OIE Regional and Sub-Regional Representatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twining Workshop</td>
<td>Rabat (Morocco)</td>
<td>27-29 October 2010</td>
<td>Dr. K. Hamilton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd meeting of the EC Steering Group for ADIS project</td>
<td>Brussels (Belgium)</td>
<td>28 October 2010</td>
<td>Dr. D. Chaisemartin &amp; Dr. J.-P. Vermeersch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFFLU Technical Review Meeting: ‘Monitoring AI virus variants in Indonesian poultry and defining an effective and sustainable vaccination strategy’</td>
<td>Jakarta (Indonesia)</td>
<td>28-29 October 2010</td>
<td>Dr. D. Swayne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd International Meeting on Animal Health, organised jointly by the Universities of Cordoba and Malaga</td>
<td>Malaga (Spain)</td>
<td>29 October 2010</td>
<td>Dr. B. Vallat &amp; Dr. A. Thiermann</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workshop organised by the Food and Drug Authority of Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>29 October – 3 November 2010</td>
<td>Dr. Y. Atagi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## November 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of the event</th>
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<th>Date</th>
<th>Participants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meeting with Mr. Nikolai Prisajnuk, Minister of Agriculture, and Dr Ivan Bisiuk, Delegate of Ukraine to the OIE</td>
<td>Kiev (Ukraine)</td>
<td>1 November 2010</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. N.T. Belev</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opening of road checkpoints for animal transportation control</td>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>1 November 2010</td>
<td>Dr. L.O. Barcos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeting with the Chief Veterinary Officer of Indonesia on OFFLU AI Vaccine Research Project Data Collection</td>
<td>Jakarta (Indonesia)</td>
<td>1-4 November 2010</td>
<td>Dr. D. Swayne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSVS Workshop on Progress and Directions in Strengthening Veterinary Services in Southeast Asia</td>
<td>Bangkok (Thailand)</td>
<td>2 November 2010</td>
<td>Dr. A. Dehove, Dr. R. Abila, Dr. J. Stratton, Dr. A. Bouchot, Dr. S.M. Razo Aviso, Dr. J. Siengsanan-Lamont &amp; Dr. G. Murray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeting with the President of the Republic of Paraguay</td>
<td>Asunción (Paraguay)</td>
<td>2 November 2010</td>
<td>Dr. L.O. Barcos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presentation at the epidemiology course: Methodology of epidemiological surveillance, organised by CIRAD</td>
<td>Montpellier (France)</td>
<td>2 November 2010</td>
<td>Dr. F. Berlingieri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAIEX/FVE workshop on strengthening the livestock sector and Veterinary Services in Ukraine</td>
<td>Kiev (Ukraine)</td>
<td>2-3 November 2010</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. N.T. Belev &amp; Dr. C. Planté</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAO/OIE/WHO Joint Congo Region Laboratory Capacity Building and Networking Stakeholders’ Meeting</td>
<td>Entebbe (Uganda)</td>
<td>2-4 November 2010</td>
<td>Dr. J. Lasley, Dr. N.J. Mapitse, Dr. W. Masiga &amp; Dr. A. Maillard</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
meetings and visits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of the event</th>
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<th>Participants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preparatory meeting for the OIE Global Conference on Aquatic Animal Health: Aquatic Animal Health Programmes: their benefits for global food security; to be held in Panama City, Panama, from 26 to 30 June 2011</td>
<td>Panama City (Panama)</td>
<td>2-4 November 2010</td>
<td>Dr D. Chaisemartin, Ms A. Torres, Dr L.O. Barcos &amp; Dr J.J. Oreamuno</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDB/INTAL-WTO Regional Workshop on the Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures in Latin America</td>
<td>Lima (Peru)</td>
<td>2-5 November 2010</td>
<td>Dr M. Minassian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeting with officials from AECD</td>
<td>Madrid (Spain)</td>
<td>3 November 2010</td>
<td>Dr B. Vallat &amp; Ms M. Gómez-Riela</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36th International Conference on Veterinary Science, hosted by TVMA – OIE/FAO Joint Symposiums</td>
<td>Bangkok (Thailand)</td>
<td>3-4 November 2010</td>
<td>Dr A. Dehove, Dr R. Abila, Dr J. Stratton, Dr A. Bouchot, Dr S.M. Razo Aviso, Dr J. Siengsanan-Lamont &amp; Dr G. Murray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Conference of the National Reference Laboratories Network of the Veterinary Services of the Americas</td>
<td>Panama City (Panama)</td>
<td>3-5 November 2010</td>
<td>Dr K. Glynn &amp; Dr L.O. Barcos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Assembly of the FEI</td>
<td>Taipei City (Chinese Taipei)</td>
<td>3-5 November 2010</td>
<td>Dr F. Berlingieri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SADC Livestock Technical Committee Meeting</td>
<td>Gaborone (Botswana)</td>
<td>3-5 November 2010</td>
<td>Dr B.J. Mtei &amp; Dr P. Bastiaensen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSVS Steering Committee Meeting</td>
<td>Bangkok (Thailand)</td>
<td>4 November 2010</td>
<td>Dr A. Dehove, Dr R. Abila, Dr J. Stratton, Dr A. Bouchot, Dr S.M. Razo Aviso, Dr J. Siengsanan-Lamont &amp; Dr G. Murray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Workshop: ‘Strengthening international efforts to prevent the proliferation of biological weapons: the role of the BTWC’</td>
<td>Beijing (People’s Republic of China)</td>
<td>4-6 November 2010</td>
<td>Dr K. Miyagishima</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDF Standing Committee on Residues and Chemical Contaminants</td>
<td>Auckland (New Zealand)</td>
<td>7 November 2010</td>
<td>Dr E. Erlacher-Vindel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDF Task Force on Animal Feeding</td>
<td>Auckland (New Zealand)</td>
<td>8 November 2010</td>
<td>Dr E. Erlacher-Vindel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSVS Sub-Regional Workshop on Enhancing Capacities for Sustainable Animal Health Communication (3rd PSVS Communication Workshop)</td>
<td>Phuket (Thailand)</td>
<td>8-9 November 2010</td>
<td>Dr I. Shimohira, Dr R. Abila, Dr J. Stratton, Dr A. Bouchot, Dr J. Siengsanan-Lamont, Ms P. Angvanitchakul aka Ning &amp; Dr G. Murray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9th Meeting of the Asia Regional Advisory Group on Aquatic Animal Health (AGM-9), organised by NACA</td>
<td>Bangkok (Thailand)</td>
<td>8-10 November 2010</td>
<td>Dr K. Ben Jebara, Dr S. Iwaki, Dr H. Jie &amp; Dr S. Kanchanakhan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDF World Dairy Summit 2010</td>
<td>Auckland (New Zealand)</td>
<td>8-11 November 2010</td>
<td>Dr E. Erlacher-Vindel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BTSF Training Workshop on animal welfare during religious slaughter practices</td>
<td>Istanbul (Turkey)</td>
<td>8-11 November 2010</td>
<td>Dr C. Planté</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mission on FMD</td>
<td>FAO Headquarters, Rome (Italy)</td>
<td>9-10 November 2010</td>
<td>Dr J. Domenech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workshop for OIE National Focal Points for Animal Welfare</td>
<td>Addis Ababa (Ethiopia)</td>
<td>9-11 November 2010</td>
<td>Dr S. Kain, Dr A.B. Niang, Dr Y. Samaké, Dr D. Bourzat, Dr F. Rechn, Dr W. Masiga &amp; Dr A. Mailard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th China International Food Safety and Quality Conference + Expo 2010</td>
<td>Shanghai (People’s Republic of China)</td>
<td>10-11 November 2010</td>
<td>Dr I. Shimohira</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Validation workshop of the study on the operationalisation of the network of laboratories for quality control of veterinary medicines in WAEMU</td>
<td>Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso)</td>
<td>10-12 November 2010</td>
<td>Dr Y. Samaké</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9th Meeting of the Lower Mekong Working Group for FMD Zoning and Animal Movement Management</td>
<td>Pattaya (Thailand)</td>
<td>10-12 November 2010</td>
<td>Dr K. Sakurai, Dr R. Abila, Dr A. Bouchot, Dr S.M. Razo Aviso &amp; Dr G. Murray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th FERG Formal Meeting</td>
<td>Geneva (Switzerland)</td>
<td>11 November 2010</td>
<td>Dr S. Solorach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expert meeting: ‘Development of a policy-oriented guidance booklet for the European countries on Antimicrobial Resistance in a food safety perspective’, organised by WHO Regional Office for Europe</td>
<td>Rome (Switzerland)</td>
<td>11-12 November 2010</td>
<td>Dr F. Diaz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand National FMD Strategic Planning Workshop</td>
<td>Pattaya (Thailand)</td>
<td>11-12 November 2010</td>
<td>Dr R. Abila, Dr A. Bouchot &amp; Dr S.M. Razo Aviso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANSES Scientific Board</td>
<td>ANSES Headquarters, Maisons-Alfort (France)</td>
<td>15 November 2010</td>
<td>Dr E. Erlacher-Vindel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU Veterinary Week 2011/World Veterinary Year 2011 – Veterinary Students’ Seminar</td>
<td>Brussels (Belgium)</td>
<td>15-16 November 2010</td>
<td>Ms M. Zampaglione</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## November 2010 (cont.)

### Meetings and Visits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of the event</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Participants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Visit to Beijing to assess the FMD control programme in China and to discuss the SEAFMD Campaign and other OIE matters with key officials of the Chinese Veterinary Bureau</td>
<td>Beijing (People’s Republic of China)</td>
<td>15-16 November 2010</td>
<td>Dr. R. Abila &amp; Dr. G. Murray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Annual Meeting of the OFFLU Network Laboratory and Collaborating Centres</td>
<td>FAO Headquarters, Rome (Italy)</td>
<td>15-18 November 2010</td>
<td>Dr. D. Swayne &amp; Dr. K. Hamilton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeting of the ADIS Steering Committee</td>
<td>OIE Headquarters, Paris (France)</td>
<td>16 November 2010 &amp; Dr. J.-P. Vermeersch</td>
<td>Dr. D. Chaisemartin, Dr F. Berlingieri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workshop for OIE National Focal Points for Aquatic Animals</td>
<td>Dubrovnik (Croatia)</td>
<td>16-18 November 2010</td>
<td>Dr. G. Mylrea, Prof. Dr. N.T. Belev, Dr. C. Planté, Dr. S. Raichev, Ms. R. Kostova &amp; Dr. B.J. Hill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20th Conference of the OIE Regional Commission for the Americas</td>
<td>Montevideo (Uruguay)</td>
<td>16-19 November 2010</td>
<td>Dr. C.A. Correa Messuti, Dr. B. Vallat, Dr. A. Thiermann, Dr. K. Ben Jelaba, Dr. F. Caya, Ms. N. Monsalve, Dr. L.O. Barcos, Dr. M. Minassian, Ms. M. Cozzarin, Dr. J.J. Oreamuno, Dr. B.R. Evans, Dr. J. Gomes de Souza, Dr. G. Brückner, Dr. S.J. Duffy, Dr. M. del Socorro Pichardo &amp; Dr. V.E. Vega Barrios</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional training workshops organised in the framework of WHO/EU Joint Action on Biorisk Management: 1st workshop — ‘Laboratory Biorisk Management Awareness Training’; 2nd workshop — ‘Infectious Substances Shipping Training’</td>
<td>New Delhi (India)</td>
<td>16-19 November 2010</td>
<td>Dr. T. Ishibashi, Dr. S. Kanchanakhan, Dr. A.S. Sahul Hameed &amp; Dr. W.Linchongsubongkuch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeting with Don José Mujica, President of the Eastern Republic of Uruguay, during the 20th Conference of the OIE Regional Commission for the Americas</td>
<td>Montevideo (Uruguay)</td>
<td>18 November 2010</td>
<td>Dr. C.A. Correa Messuti &amp; Dr. B. Vallat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conference on the BTSF programme, co-hosted by the EC and the African Union Commission</td>
<td>Brussels (Belgium)</td>
<td>18-19 November 2010</td>
<td>Dr. M. Eloit, Dr. A. Dehove &amp; Dr. D. Bourzat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EuroTier 2010 and BPT Annual Congress</td>
<td>Hanover (Germany)</td>
<td>18-20 November 2010</td>
<td>Mr. M. Nissen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRCM Meeting</td>
<td>Bamako (Mali)</td>
<td>19-23 November 2010</td>
<td>Dr. Y. Samaké, Dr. D. Bourzat &amp; Dr. M. Masiga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd OIE/FAO-APHCA Regional Workshop on Brucellosis Diagnosis and Control with an emphasis on Brucella melitensis</td>
<td>Sukhothai and Phitsanulok (Thailand)</td>
<td>21-25 November 2010</td>
<td>Dr. K. Sakurai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMC Steering Committee Meeting</td>
<td>FAO Headquarters, Rome (Italy)</td>
<td>22 November 2010</td>
<td>Dr. K. Miyagishima &amp; Dr. K. Hamilton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd International Conference on neglected zoonotic diseases: community-based interventions for prevention and control of NZDs</td>
<td>Geneva (Switzerland)</td>
<td>23-24 November 2010</td>
<td>Dr. K. Glynn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workshop on strategies for the implementation of the OIE recommendations on responsible dog ownership and dog population control programmes</td>
<td>Buenos Aires (Argentina)</td>
<td>23-24 November 2010</td>
<td>Dr. M. Minassian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workshop for OIE National Focal Points for Animal Welfare</td>
<td>Beirut (Lebanon)</td>
<td>23-25 November 2010</td>
<td>Dr. S. Kahn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workshop for OIE National Focal Points for Aquatic Animals</td>
<td>Roatán (Honduras)</td>
<td>23-25 November 2010</td>
<td>Dr. G. Mylrea &amp; Dr. J.J. Oreamuno</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Workshop: ‘Challenges of National, Regional and Global Information Systems and Surveillance for Major Animal Diseases and Zoonoses’</td>
<td>FAO Headquarters, Rome (Italy)</td>
<td>23-26 November 2010</td>
<td>Dr. D. Chaisemartin &amp; Dr. K. Ben Jelaba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workshop for OIE National Focal Points for Veterinary Products</td>
<td>Johannesburg (South Africa)</td>
<td>23-26 November 2010</td>
<td>Dr. E. Erlicher-Vindel, Dr. F. Díaz, Dr. B. M. Mtei, Dr. N. Maitse, Dr. P. Baasten, Ms. M. Mantsho, Dr. F. Keched, Dr. V. Brioudes &amp; Dr. A. Maillard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commemoration of rinderpest eradication</td>
<td>Meru National Park (Kenya)</td>
<td>24-26 November 2010</td>
<td>Dr. W. Masiga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeting of the Presidents of the Four OIE Specialist Commissions</td>
<td>OIE Headquarters, Paris (France)</td>
<td>25 November 2010</td>
<td>Dr. B. Vallat, Dr. K. Miyagishima, Ms. L. Linnane, Mr. M. Nissen, Dr. K. Ben Jelaba, Dr. F. Berlingieri, Dr. S. Kahan &amp; Dr. M. Okita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Courtesy visit to the Secretary General at the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries of Mali</td>
<td>Bamako (Mali)</td>
<td>25 November 2010</td>
<td>Dr. M. Eloit, Dr. F. Caya &amp; Dr. Y. Samaké</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### November 2010 (cont.)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Title of the event</th>
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<th>Date</th>
<th>Participants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5th OIE Inter-American Aquatic Animal Health Committee Meeting</td>
<td>Roatán (Honduras)</td>
<td>25-26 November 2010</td>
<td>Dr J.J. Oreamuno</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16th Meeting of the Executive Committee of ALive Platform</td>
<td>Bamako (Mali)</td>
<td>25-26 November 2010</td>
<td>Dr M. Eloit, Dr F. Caya, Dr Y. Samaké, Dr D. Bourzat &amp; Dr W. Masiga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6th Meeting of the Myanmar Zoning Working Group</td>
<td>Inle Lake (Myanmar)</td>
<td>25-26 November 2010</td>
<td>Dr R. Abila, Dr A. Bouchot &amp; Dr S.M. Razo Aviso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Bahrain Animal Production Show</td>
<td>Bahrain</td>
<td>25-27 November 2010</td>
<td>Dr A. Dehove &amp; Dr G. Yehia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEVA/FVE Forum on 'Improving the welfare of horses during transport: the importance of enforcement'</td>
<td>Brussels (Belgium)</td>
<td>29 November 2010</td>
<td>Dr C. Planté</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42nd Session of the Codex Committee on Food Hygiene</td>
<td>Kampala (Uganda)</td>
<td>29 November – 3 December 2010</td>
<td>Dr A. Maillard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeting with National Influenza Centres on Strengthening the WHO Global Influenza Surveillance Network</td>
<td>Hammamet (Tunisia)</td>
<td>30 November – 3 December 2010</td>
<td>Dr K. Hamilton</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### December 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of the event</th>
<th>Place</th>
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<th>Participants</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'Epidemiological surveillance, a major issue for animal health in Europe' (meeting organised jointly by CODA-CERVA and FESASS)</td>
<td>Brussels (Belgium)</td>
<td>1 December 2010</td>
<td>Dr M. Eloit, Prof. P.-P. Pastoret &amp; Dr C. Planté</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APEC Capacity Building Workshop on Vaccination against Avian Influenza</td>
<td>Hanoi (Vietnam)</td>
<td>1-2 December 2010</td>
<td>Dr K. Sakurai &amp; Dr A. Bouchot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministerial Conference on the Aid-for-Trade Roadmap for SPECA</td>
<td>Baku (Azerbaijan)</td>
<td>1-2 December 2010</td>
<td>Dr F. Caya &amp; Dr A. Vlasov</td>
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<tr>
<td>Meeting with the Chief Veterinary Officer of Spain on OFFLU AI Vaccine Research Project</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>1-4 December 2010</td>
<td>Dr D. Swayne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHORDS Steering Committee Meeting</td>
<td>Annecy (France)</td>
<td>3-4 December 2010</td>
<td>Dr K. Glynn</td>
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<tr>
<td>4th Steering Committee Meeting of SOLICEP Project</td>
<td>Hargeisa, Somaliland (Somalia)</td>
<td>5 December 2010</td>
<td>Dr A. Maillard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeting with the Chief Veterinary Officer of Portugal on OFFLU AI Vaccine Research Project</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>6-8 December 2010</td>
<td>Dr D. Swayne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd 'Foot and Mouth Disease Week', organised by EuFMD: West Eurasia Roadmap for FMD control</td>
<td>Istanbul (Turkey)</td>
<td>6-10 December 2010</td>
<td>Dr Y.J. Kim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BTWC – Meeting of State Parties</td>
<td>Geneva (Switzerland)</td>
<td>6-10 December 2010</td>
<td>Dr K. Miyagishima, Dr K. Hamilton &amp; Dr C. Oura</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st OIE Global Conference on Veterinary Legislation: 'Modernising Veterinary Legislation for Good Governance'</td>
<td>Djerba (Tunisia)</td>
<td>7-9 December 2010</td>
<td>Dr C.A. Correa Messuti, Dr B. Vallat, Dr M. Eloit, Mr M. Nissen, Ms M. Bonnerot, Dr D. Chaisemartin, Ms R. Boulat, Ms A. Torres, Dr S. Kahn, Dr Y. Atagi, Dr F. D'Alessio, Dr Y. Samaké, Dr N.J. Mapitse, Dr P. Bastiaensen, Dr F. Kechrin, Dr V. Brioudes, Dr A. Petrini, Ms M. Boissele, Dr W. Masiga, Prof. Dr N.T. Belev, Dr S. Raichev, Dr J.J. Oreamuno, Dr G. Yehia, Dr P. Primot, Dr R. Abila, Dr A. Bouchot, Dr G. Murray, Dr M. Petlclerc &amp; Prof. H.A.A. Aidaros</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeting with Dr Orgil Doloonjin, Delegate of Mongolia to the OIE</td>
<td>Ulan Bator (Mongolia)</td>
<td>8 December 2010</td>
<td>Dr K. Sakurai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeting with Dr Gonzarig Khukhkenbaatar, new Director of the SCVL, and Dr Erdene Ochir, Head of the SCVL Diagnosis and Surveillance Department</td>
<td>Ulan Bator (Mongolia)</td>
<td>8-9 December 2010</td>
<td>Dr K. Sakurai</td>
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### December 2010 (cont.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of the event</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Participants</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Official inauguration ceremony for the OIE/J(S)TF project for strengthening HPAI control in Asia</td>
<td>Ulan Bator (Mongolia)</td>
<td>10 December 2010</td>
<td>Dr K. Sakurai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Briefing meeting from the FAO mission team for FMD control in Mongolia</td>
<td>Ulan Bator (Mongolia)</td>
<td>10 December 2010</td>
<td>Dr K. Sakurai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training seminar for veterinary legislation experts</td>
<td>Djerba (Tunisia)</td>
<td>10-11 December 2010</td>
<td>Dr M. Eloit, Dr S. Kahn, Dr W. Pelgrim, Dr F. D’Alessio, Dr F. Kechrid, Dr V. Broudes, Dr C. Planté, Dr A. Bouchot, Dr P. Primot &amp; Dr M. Petitclerc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OECD Food Chain Analysis Network</td>
<td>Paris (France)</td>
<td>13 December 2010</td>
<td>Dr G. Mylrea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHO/EU Intercountry Meeting on Laboratory Biosafety and Biosecurity Awareness Raising</td>
<td>Astana (Kazakhstan)</td>
<td>13-14 December 2010</td>
<td>Dr K. Hamilton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th Meeting of the BBIC Steering Committee: ‘Healthier and More Secure Communities in the Middle East and North Africa’</td>
<td>Beirut (Lebanon)</td>
<td>13-14 December 2010</td>
<td>Dr G. Yehia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceremony of the 65th UNESCO Anniversary</td>
<td>Paris (France)</td>
<td>14 December 2010</td>
<td>Dr M. Eloit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd COHEFA Extraordinary Meeting</td>
<td>Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)</td>
<td>14-15 December 2010</td>
<td>Dr L.O. Barcos &amp; Dr M. Minassian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st INFOSAN Global Meeting</td>
<td>Abu Dhabi (United Arab Emirates)</td>
<td>14-16 December 2010</td>
<td>Dr K. Ben Jebra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeting with the Chief Veterinary Officer of Egypt on OFFLU AI Vaccine Research Project Data Collection</td>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>14-21 December 2010</td>
<td>Dr D. Swayne &amp; Prof. H.A.A. Aidaros</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeting of International, Regional and Sub-Regional Organisations, on cooperation in promoting the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004)</td>
<td>Vienna (Austria)</td>
<td>15-16 December 2010</td>
<td>Dr K. Hamilton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildlife Meeting with the OIE Italian National Focal Points</td>
<td>Quart (Italy)</td>
<td>15-17 December 2010</td>
<td>Dr S. Forcella</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional workshop on collaboration between human and animal health sectors on zoonoses prevention and control</td>
<td>Sapporo (Japan)</td>
<td>16-18 December 2010</td>
<td>Dr I. Shimohira &amp; Dr A. Bouchot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultation meeting on application of sanitary measures on movement of horses in the Middle East</td>
<td>Damascus (Syria)</td>
<td>30 December 2010</td>
<td>Dr G. Yehia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The successful control of epidemics — whether they are diseases of humans or animals — depends on rapid access to complete information on the national disease situation. People and goods now travel long distances in a very short time, thus creating enormous challenges that demand efficiency and speed of response on the part of both public health and veterinary authorities. To ensure a timely response, diseases must be immediately notified in a transparent manner.

It is under the mandates of the two global organisations responsible for the dissemination of disease information, i.e. the World Health Organization (WHO) for diseases of humans and the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) for animal diseases, including zoonoses (animal diseases transmissible to humans).

For OIE Member Countries, the rapid exchange of information about animal diseases was the key objective in the establishment of the organisation in 1924, while on the public health side, in 2005 the WHO States Parties updated and adopted a set of new rules dealing with the quick reporting of infectious diseases — the International Health Regulations (IHR 2005) — to face the new challenges posed by the exponential increase in travel and freight, and as a result of experiences such as the SARS epidemic.

In making a comparison of the effectiveness of the systems for the notification of transboundary diseases in animals and humans, the different contexts must be borne in mind. People usually move freely and without health related restrictions from one place to another, while the transport of live animals and animal products is closely regulated — this does not mean that these rules are always respected. Moreover while people normally travel and cross international frontiers via controlled entry points it is not possible to control the movement of wild animals which can be carriers of highly contagious pathogens.

The notification of diseases may have a negative impact on the economic performance of a country (e.g. by causing loss of export markets or discouraging tourism). However, new information technologies and practices make it difficult for governments to hide occurrences of serious notifiable diseases. A country’s credibility must be based on timely and accurate notification of diseases, and this also gives the respective government a much better position to contain a disease, as compared with the situation where it first has to defend a failure to comply with international obligations. Regaining credibility in the face of public knowledge of failure to meet international rules is a costly and time-consuming exercise and can be of the highest political risk for policy-makers.

**WHO notification system**

As early as the 19th century and during the 20th Century, international health conferences were held and conventions signed on the notification of human diseases such as cholera, plague, and yellow fever.

In 1946 the WHO Constitution established responsibilities for the organisation in connection with combating infectious
diseases, but obligations regarding information of the States Parties were limited to the transmission of important documents already published in the respective Member State to the WHO. Later, in 1951, the International Health Regulations (IHR) were adopted to provide an international legal framework to prevent and control the cross-border spread of communicable diseases. In 1995, Member States asked for a major change to the IHR as the regulations had become obsolete and were not coping with new challenges. New IHR were adopted in 2005, when WHO States Parties established (in Articles 6 to 11) an improved system for notification of communicable diseases. These regulations have been in force since June 2007.

Article 6 requires that States Parties report to the WHO within 24 hours all incidents that could be of international concern for public health emergencies using the fastest available means of communication via national IHR focal points. Subsequently, further detailed information should be sent promptly.

In accordance with Articles 9 and 10, the WHO can use other sources of information about diseases in Member States. In this case the WHO is supposed to inform the respective State Party about these unofficial reports and try to obtain confirmation by the State Party before taking measures on the basis of this information. After this, information can be disseminated to all States Parties. Only in exceptional cases the source of information can be kept confidential.

In the situation where there is a threat of serious public health risks of international importance arising from non-cooperating countries, the WHO can disseminate information to other States Parties (Art. 10 para 4).

Article 11 obliges the WHO to send all necessary information, confidentially and as quickly as possible, to the States Parties. For certain documents, there are additional conditions. The WHO is required to obtain information about an affected country in consultation with the latter. If other information about the same event already became public and there is a need for dissemination of authoritative information, the WHO may also make this information accessible to the general public.

**OIE notification system**

The circumstances of the establishment of the OIE highlight the importance to the founding countries of timeliness and transparency in sharing information on the international disease situation. In 1920, a shipment of Zebu cattle from India to Brazil transited the port of Antwerp. The cattle were carriers of one of the deadliest diseases of livestock, rinderpest, which caused a devastating disease outbreak in Belgium. Notably, rinderpest is now almost eradicated from the globe.

In 1924 the Secretary General of the League of Nations, the forerunner of the United Nations between the world wars, initiated the creation of the Office International des Epizooties (OIE) in Paris. At this time, 28 countries established obligations – laid out in the founding documents – for reporting and sharing information on animal diseases for the founding states and all members joining subsequently. The OIE now numbers 178 Members. Of note, from the beginning both the Organisation and the Member Countries have unconditional duties to disclose all relevant information about animal diseases. These obligations are set out in the OIE Organic Statutes, signed and ratified by the founding Member Countries, and are therefore a basic element of the organisation. The Organic Statutes can be changed only by the unanimous decision of its current Members.

The Member Countries have identified three key tasks for the OIE to meet the goals of the Organisation; one of these concerns the collection of all facts and documents about the spread of diseases, their control measures and their notification to the government or veterinary authorities (Article 4).

Articles 37 and 38 of the General Rules of the OIE (established in 1973) give practical expression to the monthly reporting obligations contained in Article 10 of the Organic Statutes. The collection and publication of all facts and documents about diseases takes priority over all the other objectives of the OIE. The OIE is obliged to make immediate reports to the Governments on emerging diseases and other significant epidemiologic events. Additionally, the OIE has the obligation to publish and to disseminate periodic reports on the global animal disease situation to all Member Countries.

Nowadays, the transmission of information by new communication technologies is more advanced and provides for Members real-time notifications to the OIE. Members must report the occurrence of animal diseases listed by the OIE, the emergence of new diseases and significant epidemiologic events within 24 hours of the event. The OIE’s capacity to relay information about the global animal disease situation has been
significantly accelerated and improved, through the implementation of the World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS). The WAHIS allows all Members to be online electronically with a server located in OIE Headquarters. The OIE has taken steps, in recent years, to improve disease notification in both domestic and wild animals through increased surveillance and through information collected from Members, including data on family and species of wild animals.

Direct contact between the OIE and the Delegates of the Members, who usually are the Chief Veterinary Officers, is an important prerequisite for the rapid transmission of information; therefore OIE communications with its Member Countries are not limited to the contacts through diplomatic channels (Article 2 of the OIE Organic Statutes). The two Animal Health Codes published by the OIE (for aquatic and terrestrial animals) stipulate in their international standards that this is an official form of communication between the OIE and its Member Countries. Chapters 1.1 in the respective Codes define notification procedures.

In Article 9 of the Organic Statutes, the OIE is required to inform its Member Countries automatically, or upon demand, on any information collected by the OIE, via bulletin or special notification. In urgent situations this information must be provided immediately.

The withholding of facts on the incidence of diseases by the OIE — for whatever reasons — would constitute a violation of its Organic Statutes.

The list of notifiable diseases is regularly revised by experts and updates approved at the annual General Assembly, based on formal adoption by governments (Article 5). The list of notifiable diseases in 2009 includes 118 terrestrial and aquatic animal diseases. Members are also obliged to inform the OIE about the measures used for disease control. This is particularly important in relation to international frontiers, in order to protect against the entry of diseases via imports from other countries. The Members are required under the Organic Statutes to provide on demand as much information as possible to the OIE (Art. 5).

The withholding of information on a disease situation from the OIE by an OIE Member would also amount — regardless of the grounds — to a violation of the OIE Organic Statutes. The ratification of membership of the OIE gives Members obligations to provide information to the OIE that are international legally binding obligations.

Against this background it is evident that the disease notification systems of both organisations — WHO and OIE — are based on legally binding instruments.

Without a prior amendment to the Organic Statutes — the ‘OIE constitution’ — by all Member Countries, any decision of a General Assembly must be interpreted to comply with the above principles.

Information from the OIE Reference Laboratories and other credible sources

The General Assembly Decision of 2004 determined that OIE reference laboratories must immediately communicate positive findings of a reportable disease to the OIE and to the veterinary authority of the respective Member Country. Prior to publishing these results and if the biological sample is provided by a country other than that in which the reference laboratory is located, the OIE needs the agreement by the Delegate of the respective Member Country, and a precise identification of the origin of the sample (Res XXVIII, No. 2, 27 May 2004). This requirement for confirmation is sensible as it prevents a premature or erroneous report from a laboratory, which could have serious economic repercussions. If the source of the information cannot be validated, further investigations by the concerned national veterinary authorities are indicated. The fear that a Delegate could prevent the elucidation of a disease situation in his/her country by refusing or delaying information is not justified.

A Delegate who does not share information about the possible occurrence of a disease (which is inconsistent with the OIE Delegate’s obligations under Article 5 of the Organic Statutes)
disease management measures shock the general public and affect tourism. However, animal diseases that are not zoonoses normally do not have the same impact on international public opinion as an outbreak of a highly contagious and potentially fatal human disease.

Against this background, the use of notification systems calls for responsibility by political leaders and the media to use the data from these systems to raise awareness and not create panic.

Capacity-building efforts

Given that the notification systems of the WHO and the OIE both have the necessary instruments and legally binding obligations for a fast and efficient distribution of information globally on human and animal diseases, the priority is to focus common efforts on the strengthening of governmental public health and veterinary services, especially in the more than 120 Member countries that are developing countries and countries in transition.

The best systems are only as strong as their weakest components and the timely notification of a disease is dependent on the ability of countries to detect diseases at an early stage. There are many remote areas in the world that are ‘hotspots’ for disease outbreaks, where public health and veterinary services are weak or inexistent. In those parts of the world WHO is concentrating its work on capacity building and the OIE helps its Members via the application of the OIE PVS Tool and PVS Gap Analysis to improve their veterinary surveillance and notification systems. These are the real challenges to the successful implementation of the ‘One health’ concept.
The joint OIE-FAO network of expertise on animal influenza, OFFLU, continues to grow, both in terms of membership and stature. More than 60 experts in swine, equine and avian influenza from institutes in at least 25 countries are participating in OFFLU projects. Outputs from these projects include: national capacity building; international guidance on surveillance, control, and biosafety; a strategic direction for animal influenza research; improved sharing of information and biological materials; and close collaboration with the public health sector.

The network is open and flexible and the technical priorities are set by OFFLU experts from laboratories and research institutes across the world. Strategic direction is managed by a steering committee, implemented through an executive committee, and the OIE and FAO provide administrative and logistical support. This model ensures that OFFLU has scientific credibility and that experts work to address the most important issues, whilst keeping in line with the strategic goals of the OIE and FAO.

A key to success is the strong and functional relationship that OFFLU enjoys with the WHO Global Influenza Programme (GIP), and WHO looks to OFFLU as a prime source of information about animal influenza viruses. In this context, OFFLU regularly provides WHO with information to assist in the development of human vaccines to protect against animal influenza viruses of public health concern. Experts from WHO and OFFLU also work together on several joint technical projects, participate in one another’s management meetings, and share important disease information on a continuing basis.

It is generally accepted that, on a global scale, animal influenza surveillance is patchy and not well coordinated. Successful animal
influenza surveillance depends on committed participation from stakeholders, such as the equestrian sports sector and pork and poultry producers. In an effort to promote the public and animal health benefits of animal influenza surveillance, OFFLU has developed an ‘OFFLU surveillance strategy document’. This document highlights various approaches to surveillance and the benefits of undertaking surveillance in different animal species; it also provides strategic guidance to countries wishing to design and implement surveillance programmes.

With ten projects actively building capacity for the surveillance and control of animal influenzas on every continent, OIE laboratory twinning is playing a major role in strengthening and extending the global animal influenza network. The programme has also led to much improved geographical representation within OFFLU. These projects, each linking an OIE Reference Laboratory to a selected Candidate Laboratory in a region where there is a need to establish expertise, will improve compliance with OIE standards and lead to a greater flow of information and biological materials within the OFFLU network.

In November 2010, experts from OFFLU and the public health sector, including WHO and the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), gathered in Rome for the annual OFFLU technical meeting. This meeting was important for both animal and human health sectors and a number of joint WHO-OFFLU projects were launched. Experts agreed to collaborate on a landmark initiative to look at ways of predicting emerging threats by examining the genetic sequences of viruses collected through global animal influenza surveillance. Other notable results from the meeting included: an OFFLU influenza research agenda for equines, swine, poultry and wild birds; a mechanism for global coordination of influenza surveillance in swine; a worldwide proficiency testing network; an expert group to monitor virus mutations; a road map for improved capacity building; and a discussion on ways to improve the effective use of vaccines.

OFFLU and its partners continue to reduce the negative impacts of animal influenza viruses around the world by promoting effective collaboration across the animal and public health sectors.
This book covers all aspects of research into the welfare of dairy, veal and beef cattle. Written by leading international research scientists in the field, it provides a thorough critique of the most up-to-date research on cattle welfare, covering behaviour, nutrition and feeding, housing and management, stockmanship, and stress physiology, as well as transport and slaughter. The book also offers a detailed and critical analysis of the main indicators of animal welfare and explores the main threats to animal welfare in modern cattle production systems.

Although the focus is largely on cattle in developed countries, this book should also be relevant in developing countries, where issues affecting the welfare of domestic animals are beginning to be addressed. *The Welfare of Cattle* is ideal for researchers and research students in veterinary and animal science and animal welfare science, as well as professionals in the beef and dairy industries.

Investigating insect pathogens is vital to the understanding of biocontrol and insect management within an ecosystem. Faster and more accurate methods of identification and diagnosis have become possible with the implementation of molecular techniques. Advances in genomics and genetic engineering make this manual the most up-to-date handbook on insect pathogens, with the latest information on the methods used to unravel their genomes.

The volume is divided into four sections:

Section 1: Identification and Diagnostics
Section 2: Phylogeny and Population Genetics Studies
Section 3: Host-Pathogen Interactions
Section 4: Genomics and Strain Improvement.

This is essential reading for researchers and students in insect pathology, microbiology and biological control, as well as for all those studying and researching at the forefront of molecular biology.
The 1st Global Conference on Veterinary Legislation, organised by the OIE in Djerba, Tunisia, from 7 to 9 December 2010, was successful in highlighting the significance of veterinary legislation as a cornerstone of national veterinary good governance and infrastructures.

The Conference was attended by around 350 participants, including 59 OIE Delegates. There were some 30 participants from Veterinary Statutory Bodies, with most coming from Africa and South-East Asia, thanks to the financial support of the OIE and partners, notably the European Commission (EC). Also present were partner organisations with the OIE, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, World Health Organization, World Trade Organization, EC and the World Bank, as well as several regional organisations. A total of 112 countries were represented. Participants expressed strong appreciation of the OIE’s role and the support provided to Veterinary Services, via the OIE Evaluation of Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) Pathway and the Veterinary Legislation Support Programme.

The Conference achieved its objectives, which were to raise awareness of the requirements for good governance of animal health and welfare systems and effective veterinary legislation, covering all matters under the OIE mandate. Equally important was the opportunity that the conference provided to give practical guidance on how OIE Members (particularly developing countries) can mobilise governments to:

- modernise national veterinary legislation in line with OIE standards and guidelines
- educate veterinarians in the public and private sector on their role and responsibilities, according to the national legal framework
- promote the key role of veterinary statutory bodies in implementing crucial components of veterinary legislation.

The abstracts and Powerpoint presentations of all speakers, the keynote speech of Dr Vallat and the finalised conference recommendations can all be found on the OIE website at: www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Conferences_Events/docs/pdf/recommendations/ANG_Recommendations.pdf.

The conference recommendations will be translated into Arab and Russian for placement on the websites of the relevant OIE Regional Representations.

The Global Conference on Veterinary Legislation was organised with the support of the governments of Tunisia, Australia and the European Commission, as well as the Regional International Organization for Plant Protection and Animal Health (RIOPPAH).
CONSIDERING:

1. The need to increase the capacity of all countries worldwide to create or maintain national animal health and veterinary public health systems that cover all national territories, with the necessary infrastructure and can provide for surveillance, early detection and rapid response to outbreaks of aquatic and terrestrial animal diseases, including zoonoses, whether these arise through by natural or intentional events;

2. The emergence and re-emergence of animal diseases, of which some 75% are transmissible to humans, the growing threat of transboundary animal diseases, the impact of environmental changes and of the globalisation of commodities and movement of people, as well as the new societal demands in the fields of food security, food safety, veterinary public health and animal welfare;

3. That the mandate of the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) as an intergovernmental organisation with 177 Members is to improve animal health and welfare worldwide and to promote safe trade;

4. That good governance is of critical importance in enabling Veterinary Services to fulfil at least the basic missions recommended by the international community in order to improve animal health and welfare worldwide;

5. That the OIE provides Members with the support of key partners such as FAO, the global PVS Pathway for Efficient Veterinary Services under its mandate to strengthen capacities relevant to the veterinary domain, including for animal health and welfare, veterinary legislation, public health including food safety, biodiversity and protection of wildlife from disease, noting that the OIE will hold a Global Conference on Wildlife in 2011 and that recommendations from that conference will provide more details on the mandate and mission of the OIE concerning wildlife;

6. That veterinary legislation is a key component of efficient Veterinary Services;

7. That many countries, especially developing countries and countries with ‘in transition’ economies, do not have up to date veterinary legislation and are not, therefore, well placed to meet the needs of current and future health challenges and societal expectations;

8. That the important role of Veterinary Statutory Bodies to good governance of the veterinary profession is often overlooked;

9. The implementation of the global concept known as ‘One Health’, which aims to address health risks at the animal (domestic animals and wildlife) – environment – human interfaces;

10. The need for basic competencies for veterinarians, including in governmental services, including skills in diagnosis, epidemiology, food safety, animal welfare, veterinary legislation, management and leadership, which are not currently being provided by veterinary education in many countries;

11. The need for countries and institutions to work together to support countries that wish to modernise their veterinary legislation;

12. The OIE standards on the quality of Veterinary Services, specifically Chapters 3.1. and 3.2. of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code), and the OIE Veterinary Legislation Guidelines, currently found on the OIE internet site;

13. That the OIE has created a global Veterinary Legislation Strengthening Programme (VLSP), as a step in the OIE PVS Pathway, which provides an opportunity for OIE Members that wish to modernise their legislation and to obtain financial and human resources to strengthen implementation of the legislation, to obtain specialised technical support and guidance from OIE trained and certified experts;

14. The opportunity to work within the framework established by several Regional Economic Communities and regional organisations, such as DIRSA, to develop harmonised veterinary legislation and rules, as a means to facilitate disease prevention and management and promote trade in animals and animal products at the regional level;

15. That the OIE has created a global Veterinary Legislation Strengthening Programme (VLSP), as a step in the OIE PVS Pathway, which provides an opportunity for OIE Members that wish to modernise their legislation and to obtain financial and human resources to strengthen implementation of the legislation, to obtain specialised technical support and guidance from OIE trained and certified experts;

16. That many countries, especially developing countries and countries with ‘in transition’ economies, do not have up to date veterinary legislation and are not, therefore, well placed to meet the needs of current and future health challenges and societal expectations;

17. That the OIE provides Members with the support of key partners such as FAO, the global PVS Pathway for Efficient Veterinary Services under its mandate to strengthen capacities relevant to the veterinary domain, including for animal health and welfare, veterinary legislation, public health including food safety, biodiversity and protection of wildlife from disease, noting that the OIE will hold a Global Conference on Wildlife in 2011 and that recommendations from that conference will provide more details on the mandate and mission of the OIE concerning wildlife;

18. That the OIE has created a global Veterinary Legislation Strengthening Programme (VLSP), as a step in the OIE PVS Pathway, which provides an opportunity for OIE Members that wish to modernise their legislation and to obtain financial and human resources to strengthen implementation of the legislation, to obtain specialised technical support and guidance from OIE trained and certified experts;

19. That the OIE has developed a Twinning programme for laboratories and collaborating centres, as part of the OIE PVS Pathway, with the goal of improving the capacities of Members, particularly developing countries, for disease diagnosis and control and for participation in the standard setting process of the OIE with the ultimate objective of becoming a recognised OIE reference laboratory or collaborating centre;
20. That, following the First Global Conference on Veterinary Education (October 2009) the OIE convened an ad hoc Group on Veterinary Education, which has produced a report on the minimum competencies required of Day 1 veterinary graduates to enable all countries to meet the OIE standards for efficient Veterinary Services (comprising both the public and private sector);

21. That a 2nd Global Conference on Veterinary Education will be held on 13-14 May 2011 (Lyons, France) within the framework of the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the veterinary profession.

THE PARTICIPANTS AT THE FIRST GLOBAL CONFERENCE ON VETERINARY LEGISLATION RECOMMEND

For the OIE:

1. That the OIE, with support from relevant international organisations such as FAO, continue to provide the PVS Pathway for efficient and effective Veterinary Services and all associated steps, including the Twinning Programme, the PVS Gap Analysis and the PVS follow-up missions;

2. That the OIE augment its standards and associated PVS critical competencies on veterinary medicinal products, dealing with capacities in the production, registration, distribution and use of veterinary medicinal products, to provide guidance to OIE Members wishing to update their legislation and secure the human and financial resources required to implement appropriate modern legislation on this subject and that the OIE develop guidance to help developing countries establish a basis for recognising the decisions to approve and register veterinary products made by other relevant competent authorities and thus take advantage of existing assessments of product safety and efficacy information;

3. That the OIE propose the adoption and publication of the current Veterinary Legislation Guidelines as standards in the Terrestrial Code;

4. That the OIE continue to work closely with Member Countries, Regional Economic Communities and other organisations to support efforts to develop veterinary legislation and rules that are harmonised, as appropriate, at the regional level. The methodology should be in consultation with relevant international organisations in order to ensure global consistency;

5. That the OIE further strengthen its activities in providing capacity building to Focal Points, to support the National Delegate to meet his/her rights, obligations and responsibilities and to strengthen the capacities of OIE Member Countries, particularly developing countries, to participate in the standard-setting process. Governments and relevant organisations and donors should provide adequate resources for support programmes using the guidance of the OIE;

6. That the OIE continue working with regional and international organisations, such FAO, and donors, veterinary associations and consumer organisations, to raise public awareness of the important role of the veterinary profession and to convince governments and international donors of the need to invest in Veterinary Services as a Global Public Good;

7. That the OIE present the recommendations of this conference to the SPS Committee;

8. That the OIE use the principles established under the successful Laboratories Twinning Programme and prepare recommendations for a pilot twinning between Veterinary Education Establishments in developed and developing countries;

9. That the OIE extend the current concept for laboratory twinning and prepare a project to be submitted to donors for a pilot twinning programme between Veterinary Statutory Bodies (or equivalent body complying with the OIE Terrestrial Code definition) in developed and developing countries; and that the OIE organise with the support of the World Veterinary Association a global conference for Veterinary Statutory Bodies;

10. That the OIE continue its work on veterinary education and present final recommendations to the OIE General Assembly on the Day 1 minimum competencies required for countries to meet the OIE standards on competent Veterinary Services (as set out in Terrestrial Code Chapters 3.1. and 3.2.) and on the quality of veterinary education. The required minimum competencies for veterinarians, including in governmental services, include skills in diagnosis, epidemiology, food safety, animal welfare, veterinary legislation, management and leadership;

For OIE Members:

1. That Members take steps to improve compliance with international standards and the quality of national Veterinary Services by following, when needed, the OIE PVS Pathway, as appropriate to the national and regional context;

2. That national veterinary authorities of countries that have done a PVS evaluation, consider the findings of the evaluation and, where appropriate, apply the relevant next steps, including a PVS Gap Analysis to address shortcomings and prepare a basis for requesting support of donors, where appropriate, and a review of veterinary legislation, to obtain general compliance with OIE and other relevant international standards;

3. That Members who recognise an urgent need to modernise the national veterinary legislation consider requesting an OIE Veterinary Legislation Identification Mission at the same time as they request a PVS Gap Analysis, providing an opportunity for more rapid progress. In that context, Members should create a national task force with lawyers and
10. That OIE Members that are also World Trade Organisation (WTO) Members increase their efforts to meet WTO obligations for notification regarding the development or modification of their Veterinary Legislation having a bearing on sanitary measures relevant to international trade in animals and animal products (excepting where the new measures are aligned with the OIE standards);

11. When preparing national and regional strategic plans, Members should seek appropriate support and funding from donor agencies using the auspices of the OIE.

4. That countries, regional organisations and Regional Economic Communities consider requesting an OIE veterinary legislation mission at the regional level, in addition to national missions, to help to achieve progress in regional harmonisation, as appropriate, of veterinary legislation and rules and thereby facilitate disease prevention and control, and regional trade;

5. That those OIE Members who have not yet done so commence the process of creating an autonomous Veterinary Statutory Body (VSB) complying with the OIE Terrestrial Code definition, including as a first step providing enabling national legislation for the establishment of a VSB with clearly defined powers and objectives to regulate the whole veterinary profession, in accordance with OIE standards as contained and referred to in Article 3.2.12 of the Terrestrial Code;

6. That OIE Members provide an enabling national legislation for the establishment of private veterinary sector organizations and their participation in all relevant animal health activities of the country, including clear definitions of the terms ‘veterinarian’ and ‘veterinary para-professional’ in the legislation;

7. That the responsible national, regional and local veterinary as well as other competent authorities, such as Veterinary Statutory Bodies, support the development and implementation of programmes to evaluate and, if necessary, improve the education of veterinarians in their respective jurisdictions, taking into account OIE recommendations on competencies in veterinary public health, including food safety, epidemiology, transboundary diseases, animal welfare, veterinary legislation and other ‘Day 1’ requirements for effective performance within the context of national Veterinary Services;

8. That all Members nominate Focal Points in the areas proposed by the OIE and that the Focal Points be supported to attend the relevant OIE regional capacity building seminars;

9. That developed country Members with an OIE Reference Laboratory or an OIE Collaborating Centre give favourable consideration, if possible, to participation in the OIE Twinning Programme;
The early days of veterinary education in Belgium, following the country’s independence, were somewhat turbulent. Prior to independence, the few veterinarians of what would become Belgium had been trained at the Alfort Veterinary School in France, followed by a mandatory spell at the Utrecht Veterinary School in the Netherlands.

After independence, attempts were made to found private veterinary schools: one in Binche, spearheaded by Brogniez, a former tutor at the Alfort Veterinary School, who was to become a future professor; and the other at Liege, founded by Antoine Pétry, where Philips distinguished himself by giving his name to a new equine muscle.

The Liege school was forced to close in 1839, for lack of aid in the form of grants. In 1836, the new Belgian government had decided to subsidise only one veterinary school, which was to be located in the capital, Brussels. Accordingly, 1836 has been designated the year that veterinary education was founded in Belgium, and is the year that is always used to determine anniversary dates.

The five founders of this new veterinary school were Froidmont and Graux, both doctors of medicine; Delwart and Brogniez, doctors of veterinary medicine trained at the Alfort Veterinary School; and Crevecoeur, a doctor of veterinary medicine trained in France and the Netherlands.

At the outset, the Brussels veterinary school was called the School of Rural and Veterinary Economics of Brussels (École d’Économie Rurale et Vétérinaire de Bruxelles). However, when it was made a state veterinary school in 1836, its title was changed to that of State Veterinary and Agricultural School (École Vétérinaire et d’Agriculture de l’État). Later, the school’s agricultural department gave rise to the Gembloux Faculty of Agricultural Science (Faculté Agronomique de Gembloux), which has recently become part of the University of Liege.

The veterinary school’s first real premises were on the Boulevard d’Anderlecht, then situated on the outskirts of Brussels (already in Cureghem), on a site crossed by the Lesser Senne, which, running alongside the River Senne itself, exposed the school to regular flooding.

It soon became obvious that this was an unsuitable location and the
school would need to move to new, more appropriate premises. At last, a new school was built and the Cureghem Veterinary School was formally inaugurated in 1910, in the presence of many foreign dignitaries, including Professor Chauveau, Chief Inspector of Veterinary Schools of France, who headed the French delegation.

Following the 1930 Act to turn Ghent into a wholly Flemish-speaking university, a School of Veterinary Medicine was opened at the University of Ghent in 1933 – not without some ups and downs. This resulted in the Cureghem Veterinary School splitting away from its Flemish-speaking department.

In 1969, the Cureghem School, which had been renamed the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine of Cureghem in 1965, was attached to the University of Liege. Immediately it was decided to make the tie physical, as well as administrative, by setting up the new faculty on Liege University’s Sart-Tilman campus on the outskirts of the town. In customary fashion, this move raised a host of problems and the faculty’s new buildings were inaugurated in three phases. The foundation stone of the Sart-Tilman experimental farm was laid in 1980; the new faculty itself was officially inaugurated in 1992, as part of the ceremonies commemorating the 175th anniversary of the University of Liege; and lastly, in 1994, the department of virology, immunology and vaccinology was moved from Cureghem to Sart-Tilman, followed by the inauguration of the new buildings.

So, the history of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine of the University of Liege has been an eventful one and, by a strange twist of fate, Liege has recovered the old veterinary school that it lost in 1839.

References


May

58th General Assembly of the International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation (CIC)
11-15 May
St Petersburg (Russia)
office@cic-wildlife.org

1st International Avian Respiratory Disease Conference
15-18 May
Athens, Georgia (United States of America)
mjackwoo@uga.edu
www.georgiaceenter.uga.edu/cch/register/1st-international-avian-respiratory-disease-conference

79th OIE General Session
22-27 May
Paris (France)
www.oie.int

June

6th International Symposium on Emerging and Re-emerging Pig Diseases
12-15 June
Barcelona (Spain)
emerging2011@pacificomeetings.com

Workshop for OIE National Focal Points for Veterinary Products
28 June – 1 July
Cambodia
regactivities.dept@oie.int

July

15th International Congress on Animal Hygiene (ISAH 2011): Animal Hygiene and Sustainable Livestock Production
3-7 July
Vienna (Austria)
contact@isah2011.info
www.isah2011.info

34th Session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission
4-9 July
Geneva (Switzerland)
Codex@fao.org
www.codexalimentarius.net/web/index_fr.jsp
August

**OIE Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases**
30 August – 2 September
Paris (France)
Scientific.dept@oie.int

**OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission**
12-23 September
Paris (France)
trade.dept@oie.int
www.oie.int/TAHSC/eng/en_tahsc.htm

**OIE Regional Seminar on Communication**
29-30 September
Prague (Czech Republic)
regactivities.dept@oie.int

October

**11th Conference of the OIE Regional Commission for the Middle East**
October
Kuwait
regactivities.dept@oie.int

**30th World Veterinary Congress 2011**
World Veterinary Association/South African Veterinary Association
10-14 October
Cape Town (South Africa)
Petrie@savetcon.co.za
www.worldvetcongress2011.com

**SPS Committee (Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures)**
10-14 October
Geneva (Switzerland)
www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/sps_e/sps_e.htm

**Annual Meeting of OIE Regional and Sub-Regional Representations**
25-28 October
Paris (France)
regactivities.dept@oie.int

November

**27th Conference of the OIE Regional Commission for Asia, the Far East and Oceania**
19-25 November
Tehran (Iran)
regactivities.dept@oie.int

**2nd World Conference on Biological Invasions and Ecosystem Functioning (BIOLIEF 2011)**
21-24 November
Mar del Plata (Argentina)
biolief@grieta.org.ar

**2012**

July

**Joint WDA EWDA Conference – Convergence in Wildlife Health**
22-27 July
Lyons (France)
wda2012.vetagro-sup.fr/

August

**International Symposium on Veterinary Epidemiology and Economics**
20-24 August
Maastricht (The Netherlands)
a.seeverens@zinmaastricht.nl
www.isvee13.org/

November

**OIE Scientific Commission**
30 August – 2 September
Paris (France)
Scientific.dept@oie.int

**OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission**
12-23 September
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**Annual Meeting of OIE Regional and Sub-Regional Representations**
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regactivities.dept@oie.int
Dr Bernard Vallat talks to *International Innovation* about improving unified animal health governance and strengthening Veterinary Services worldwide, particularly in poorer regions.

**What do you see as the main aims and objectives of the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), and why was it founded?**

The OIE was begun in 1924 by a handful of inspired veterinarians, who decided to create an organisation capable of informing Member Countries of animal disease outbreaks, in order to help them protect themselves and exchange scientific information essential in controlling animal diseases. Today, the OIE has 178 Members and has become the reference world organisation for animal health and zoonoses (diseases transmissible to humans), as well as animal welfare. It provides detailed standards for animal disease control and safe animal production for food worldwide, helping to ensure the safety of world trade in animals and animal products within the framework of the World Trade Organization (WTO) Sanitary and Phytosanitary Agreement (the SPS Agreement). Firmly committed to international solidarity for all its Members, the OIE provides support for the world’s Veterinary Services – now recognised as a global public good – and sees public investment in their governance and compliance with OIE quality standards as a priority.

**With a total of 178 Members and 36 other international and regional organisations, the OIE has a wide-ranging operation. Has this presented any difficulties?**

The wide range of OIE activities calls for a huge amount of collaborative work. The OIE is present on all five continents, through a network of over 220 Collaborating Centres and Reference Laboratories and 11 regional and sub-regional offices. As the reference world organisation for animal health, it maintains permanent relations with 36 international and regional organisations. Every year, OIE Delegates, who are the national Chief Veterinary Officers, adopt resolutions on veterinary issues at the General Session in May, thereby ensuring smooth and effective implementation of OIE international standards at regional and national levels. Those national representatives who are responsible for deciding OIE policies are also responsible for implementing them in their own
How does the OIE ensure that the use of drugs and drug standards are strictly supervised? Do the risks associated with the imprudent use of drugs exceed any potential benefit? In developing countries, this task must prove highly challenging; do methods of communication have to be tailored to each individual country or do they warrant international application?

Access to good quality veterinary medicinal products is crucial for all livestock producers, particularly for small farmers in developing and transitional countries whose livelihoods and subsistence depend on their animals. The International Cooperation on Harmonisation of Technical Requirements for Registration of Veterinary Medicinal Products (VICH) is a trilateral (European Union-Japan-United States) programme aimed at harmonising the technical requirements for veterinary product registration and licensing. VICH was officially launched in April 1996, thanks to the support of the OIE.

Recognising that the misuse of veterinary medicinal products represents a risk for animal and public health, our Members have, for the moment, taken a regional approach to harmonising and improving their legislation and public resources for the registration, production, importation, distribution and quality control of veterinary drugs. Standards for the responsible use of antimicrobials in aquatic animals are rapidly being prepared for inclusion in the Aquatic Animal Health Code. OIE standards on the prudent use of antimicrobials have already been adopted and will be updated regularly, alongside the existing list of critical antibiotics. To aid the implementation of its standards at a national level, the OIE trains National Focal Points, chosen by the country’s Chief Veterinary Officer, on key topics, including veterinary drugs. The priority is to support all countries in updating their legislation and being able to implement it correctly.
Has the work of the OIE had an impact upon policy-making at either a regional, national or international level?

The OIE believes that improving the governance of animal health systems, in both the public and private sector, is the most effective way to safeguard global animal health and human health when zoonoses occur. Recent animal health crises, such as foot and mouth disease, Rift Valley fever and avian influenza, have shown how the OIE’s transparent and consistent approach, based on high-quality scientific advice and practical experience, has been invaluable in managing these threats, as well as in maintaining political credibility, both at the national and international level. As an example, since its first appearance in late 2003, avian influenza has been continuing to decrease worldwide, primarily because of the huge improvements and investments that countries have made in the good governance of their national Veterinary Services. More than 60 countries, having experienced H5N1 avian influenza outbreaks, became free of the disease relatively quickly, thanks to the implementation of the OIE concepts of early detection and rapid response. Regional representatives contribute to the OIE’s efforts by capacity building at the regional level.

What importance does the OIE place on collaborative projects? Are you noticing any trends in collaborative, multi- or interdisciplinary approaches in the projects you are involved in, and how fundamental is this attitude in terms of successful scientific endeavour?

The OIE does collaborate with other organisations on relevant issues, including the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), World Health Organization (WHO), WTO and others. For instance, the activities of the ‘One Health’ programme, for managing health and food risks at the animal-human interface worldwide, provide a good example of sharing responsibilities with partner organisations – in this case, the FAO and WHO.

The OIE is also implementing programmes supported by the European Union, such as ‘Better Training for Safer Food’ (BTSF) in Africa and Highly Pathogenic Emerging and Re-emerging Animal Diseases (HPED) in Asia. In addition, the OIE is working with the European Commission Directorate General Research department on several study programmes into animal health. Such multidisciplinary approaches – particularly among veterinarians, medical doctors, biologists, economists and communication specialists – are crucial in the preparation and implementation of OIE policies.

What successes have you achieved in terms of improving animal health?

Various economic surveys conducted by the OIE show that the costs of preventing animal disease crises are minor compared to the social, economic and environmental costs of containing a serious epizootic. As a result, the international standards, recommendations and guidelines described in the OIE Terrestrial and Aquatic Animal Health Codes and Manuals are increasingly being implemented by Member Countries. Tremendous progress has been made in disease reporting, using the OIE WAHIS system and disease-outbreak tracking
processes, bringing a new level of transparency to the animal disease situation worldwide. In addition, the OIE World Fund for animal health and welfare is a huge achievement, in that it supports good governance through evaluation programmes, such as the Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) pathway, and efficient capacity-building programmes among national Veterinary Services across the globe. International trade of animals and animal products today is safer than it has ever been.

I believe that the OIE has been able to show that the best response to animal disease outbreaks is to improve animal health governance and strengthen Veterinary Services, particularly in poorer countries, where diseases continue to flourish. The OIE will continue to promote the message that improving animal health through effective Veterinary Services is a global public good.

If you had to outline one target for the future that you can envisage the OIE achieving, what would that be?

It is important to achieve a maximum level of compliance among the world’s Veterinary Services with OIE quality standards. This is happening, thanks to the current evaluation of Veterinary Service performance using the OIE PVS pathway, which was specifically designed for this purpose. This evaluation now includes veterinary legislation because, in many developing countries, this is obsolete and poorly adapted to present and future challenges.

In May 2010, OIE Members adopted the organisation’s fifth Strategic Plan which sets out a road map for OIE global missions during the period 2011 to 2015. New fields of action include:

- food security and poverty alleviation through better animal health and veterinary public health
- more focus on the ‘One Health’ concept
- the impact of climate and environmental change on animal disease emergence and, conversely, the impact of animal production on climate change.
Are there any other areas of the OIE’s work – or achievements – that you would like to discuss?

The OIE’s network of scientific expertise allows our organisation to remain at the forefront of world veterinary research and to carry out its key activities successfully. More than 220 OIE Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres provide Members, and indeed the whole of the international community, with authoritative scientific opinions and advice on key topics, such as: animal health and welfare, diagnostic techniques, food safety and veterinary training. One of the OIE’s spearhead activities in the field is the Twinning Initiative, which encourages the exchange of competencies and experience between OIE Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres and candidate laboratories in developing or transitional countries. This programme allows scientists from developing countries to take part in the preparation of international standards, encouraging unity and enabling these scientists and their countries to feel fully a part of a global system that needs to be continually improved.

Thanks to the work and voluntary commitment of all these internationally renowned experts, the OIE can ensure that all the standards and guidelines it issues are soundly based on science.

It is of the utmost importance that these centres of excellence maintain a high level of effectiveness, continue to capitalise on technical and scientific advances and, wherever possible, undertake appropriate research programmes. The OIE seeks to promote mechanisms at the worldwide, regional and national levels, to strengthen support and funding for the work of existing and future laboratories in developing countries, while at the same time consolidating the activities of laboratories located in developed countries.
AFGHANISTAN
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VENEZUELA
VIETNAM
YEMEN
ZAMBIA
ZIMBABWE
surveillance and diagnostics in identifying important transboundary animal diseases.

Survival:
sodium hypochlorite (3%).
peroxymonosulfate/sodium chloride – Virkon® S (1%), and Chemicals/disinfectants:
Optimal pH is 7.0 to 8.5.
PH:
at 4°C/39°F in saline with 10% serum. Fairly labile between sodium oxalate, carbolic acid and glycerine: blood in OCG particularly in the presence of stabilizers such as serum and Davis Medium. Infectivity is remarkably stable at 4°C/39°F, when lyophilized or frozen at –70°C/–94°F with Parker 55–75°C/131–167°F for 10 minutes. Minimal loss of titer AHSV in citrated plasma still infective after heating at 61°C/141°F. Relatively heat stable, especially in presence of protein.

Temperature:
Resistance to physical and chemical action orbiviruses have been observed.

Classification of the causative agent
ETIOLOGY
African horse sickness
Transboundary Animal Diseases
Atlas of

Transmission
• Hosts
−•

Hosts
•
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Hosts

Antibody is found in camels, African elephants, and black rhinoceroses, but their role in epidemiology is unlikely to be significant and white rhinoceroses, but are not a preferred host by spp. Dogs have peracute fatal infection after eating infected horsemeat, but are not a preferred host by spp. Reservoir host are believed to be zebras Usual hosts are equids: horses, mules, donkeys and zebra donkeys is subclinical warm (El Niño) phase of the El Niño/Southern Oscillation with drought followed by heavy rain and an epizootic cyclical incidence, with disease associated with the disease has both a seasonal (late summer/autumn) and a warm (El Niño) phase with increased frequency of reports in the North America and Europe. The warm phase of El Niño is also associated with increased case numbers of AHS and Anaplasma in horses. The disease has both a seasonal (late summer/autumn) and a warm (El Niño) phase with increased frequency of reports in the North America and Europe. The warm phase of El Niño is also associated with increased case numbers of AHS and Anaplasma in horses.

Occurrence
• Sources of virus
−•

Sources of virus

Movement of in some epidemics Culicoides Wind has been implicated in dispersal of infected presence of insect vectors Tabanus Stomoxys Rhipicephalus and spp. H 381x184]
African horse sickness

Atlas of Transboundary Animal Diseases

Bluetongue

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Panama, 28-30 June 2011

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on Rabies Control

Seoul (Republic of Korea) 7-9 September 2011

www.oie.int