

# bulletin



No. 2013 - 4



# 81 ISC

# Oie



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## 81st World Assembly of the OIE: Continuing mobilisation of efforts to protect animals



No fewer than 800 participants, representing the vast majority of the 178 Member Countries of the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and many intergovernmental, non-governmental, regional and national organisations attended the 81st General Session of the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE, where they heard presentations on the Organisation's scientific and standard-setting work.

In 2012, OIE Delegates had already adopted new general normative principles on animal welfare relating to animal production systems and a new chapter on the welfare of cattle bred for meat production, thus paving the way for the adoption of new standards on other livestock production systems. The work in progress continued in 2013 with the adoption of a chapter on conditions in broiler production systems, which provides harmonised criteria and indicators to measure the welfare of broilers during production. This latest achievement, obtained through a consensus of Member Countries after several years of discussions, is proof of the effectiveness of the Organisation's international standard-setting process, based on scientific excellence, transparency of procedures and democratically adopted standards (one country, one vote).

A new normative chapter on rinderpest was also adopted. It enacts measures designed to secure the

global eradication of the disease, formally announced by the OIE and its partners in 2011, and includes measures to be taken in the event of any accidental or deliberate release of the virus and rules to be followed by laboratories that still hold stocks of infectious particles. Global eradication of rinderpest is a truly historic victory and must be preserved at all costs. To this end, the OIE produced an awareness-raising video and took advantage of the General Session to launch a global digital communication programme on the destruction and sequestration of rinderpest virus still held in laboratories, calling on Member Countries to respect the commitments in this respect that they had agreed to in a vote at the OIE in 2011.

The national Delegates approved the new list of countries or zones that had applied for official recognition of their status with respect to one or more of four priority diseases: bovine spongiform encephalopathy, foot and mouth disease, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia and African horse sickness.

They also decided to extend this recognition procedure to another two diseases: classical swine fever and peste des petits ruminants, a disease for which a global control programme will be implemented.

On the epizootic front, in April 2013 the People's Republic of China notified the OIE of infection of poultry with influenza virus A(H7N9), which had just previously been detected in humans. The OIE immediately emphasised the exceptional nature of this virus strain, which has very low pathogenicity for birds but can cause serious disease in infected humans. Building on previous experience, the OIE addressed this episode with the support of its expert network of excellence and its internationally recognised sanitary standards. The 81st General Session provided an opportunity for the Delegate of the People's Republic of China to present an update on the situation and for OIE experts to present the results of missions conducted in the country. These presentations, which provided new recommendations

### *The work in progress continued in 2013 with the adoption of a chapter on conditions in broiler production systems*

on preventive measures to minimise the risk of global spread of the virus, were of great interest for all Member Countries and for the international community as a whole.

This animal health event highlights more than ever the importance of the OIE's role. Crises such as those triggered by avian influenza, foot and mouth disease, bluetongue and other emerging and re-emerging diseases, are generating an ever-growing demand for information, from the general public and the media as well as from technical and political decision-makers. It is crucial for everyone to realise that well-structured, effective animal health systems make a major contribution to public health protection, while allowing a balanced, equitable global policy that ensures safe trade in animals and animal products. In this respect, the OIE decided to issue a reminder of its central role at the interface between animal and human health and welfare by unveiling its new slogan: "Protecting animals, preserving our future".

Good governance of animal health systems depends on the quality of the world's Veterinary Services. The OIE PVS Pathway was

set up with the aim of ensuring that the Veterinary Services of the 178 Member Countries comply with OIE quality standards. To support the accomplishment of this worldwide mission, a senior representative of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, who attended the 81st General Session, announced a substantial financial contribution.

To help raise awareness among policy makers and civil society and explain to them the economic and social benefits of the OIE's actions, H.R.H. Princess Haya, who also plays a very active role

in promoting the nobility of horses throughout the world, has become an OIE Goodwill Ambassador, and now assists our Organisation in worldwide communication actions. At the opening of the 81st

General Session, Princess Haya spoke of the importance of taking innovative action and finding sustainable solutions for the health, environmental and economic challenges we are now facing. On a topic championed by the OIE, she emphasised the importance of promoting international cooperation and diversifying partnerships,

in particular between the public and private sectors, to create lasting synergies to protect our world from present and future health threats.

***The OIE decided to issue a reminder of its central role at the interface between animal and human health and welfare by unveiling its new slogan: "Protecting animals, preserving our future"***

***Princess Haya spoke of the importance of taking innovative action and finding sustainable solutions for the health, environmental and economic challenges we are now facing***

**Bernard Vallat**  
**Director General**



## 81st General Session

From 26 to 31 May 2013, the OIE held its 81st General Session. More than 800 participants representing OIE Member Countries and intergovernmental, regional and national organisations attended the meeting.

The OIE adopted updated texts in its normative publications, including 35 new or revised chapters in the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* and nine revised chapters in the *Aquatic Animal Health Code*.

Important chapters included:

### ***Terrestrial Animal Health Code***

The updating of three chapters on zoonotic parasites (*Echinococcus granulosus*, *Echinococcus multilocularis* and *Trichinella* spp.) was a good example of the ongoing collaboration between the OIE and the Codex Alimentarius Commission on topics of common interest, to avoid the risk of inconsistent or conflicting guidance. Representatives of the Codex Alimentarius Commission were invited to the *Ad hoc* Group meeting, where the revision of these chapters was discussed. In addition, the progress of the OIE's work was regularly reported to the Codex Committee on Food Hygiene and noted by the Committee.

In response to Resolution No. 33 of the 80th General Session in May 2012 (see *Bulletin* No. 2014-4, p. 50), the World Assembly of the

OIE Delegates ('the Assembly') adopted the revised chapter on rinderpest (Chapter 8.13.). The revised chapter provides procedures to be followed in the event of a recurrence of rinderpest infection and the requirements to reinstate global freedom. In addition, and with a view to encouraging OIE Member Countries to sequester and destroy the rinderpest virus, a new article requiring annual reporting on rinderpest virus-containing material was included in this chapter.

In line with the global effort to control and eventually eradicate

peste des petits ruminants (PPR), the Assembly adopted the revised Chapter 14.8., which provides for official recognition of PPR-free status. Moreover, the chapter provides for OIE endorsement of an official control programme for PPR. The questionnaires for applicants seeking official recognition or OIE endorsement of an official control programme are now included in the chapter on procedures for official recognition by the OIE (Chapter 1.6.). These provisions pave the way for a global eradication programme to be implemented by the OIE and FAO.

In response to Member Country requests, the OIE revised the chapter on classical swine fever virus (Chapter 15.2.) to provide for official recognition of classical swine fever-free status. The questionnaire for



applicants seeking official recognition is now included in the chapter on procedures for official recognition by the OIE (Chapter 1.6.).

**Aquatic Animal Health Code**

The revision of 'Diseases listed by the OIE' (Chapter 1.3.) was adopted and now includes infection with *Aphanomyces invadans*, Infection with HPR-deleted or HPRO infectious salmon anaemia virus, infection

with salmonid alphavirus, and infection with OsHV1 microvariant, listed as an emerging disease.

Based on expert recommendations, the Assembly adopted the revised Chapter 10.5. on infection with infectious salmon anaemia virus (ISAV), which now differentiates between the risk presented by HPRO ISAV and that of HPR-deleted ISAV.

**Official OIE recognition of the foot and mouth disease status and control programmes of Members**

The OIE has evaluated and provided official recognition of disease status for foot and mouth disease (FMD), contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP), and bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE). Following the adoption of revised Chapter 12.1. on African horse sickness (AHS) at the 80th General Session, the OIE has added AHS in its list of diseases of official recognition. This year, 60 Member Countries were recognised as being free from AHS. In addition, the OIE endorses official control programmes for FMD to facilitate progressive control of the disease. This year, one new country (Bolivia) obtained the OIE's endorsement of its official control programme for FMD.

The full list of countries and their recognised disease status for FMD, CBPP, BSE and AHS is available in Resolutions Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21 (see following pp. 35–40).

The final report of the 81st General Session is now available on the OIE website ([www.oie.int/en/about-us/final-reports-of-the-general-session-of-the-oie-international-committee/](http://www.oie.int/en/about-us/final-reports-of-the-general-session-of-the-oie-international-committee/)).



# OIE news

## OIE publications



### Trilingual publication

December 2013

29.7 × 21 cm

320 pages

ISBN: 978-92-9044-921-8

Price: EUR 65

### Scientific and Technical Review Vol. 32 (3) (plurithematic issue)

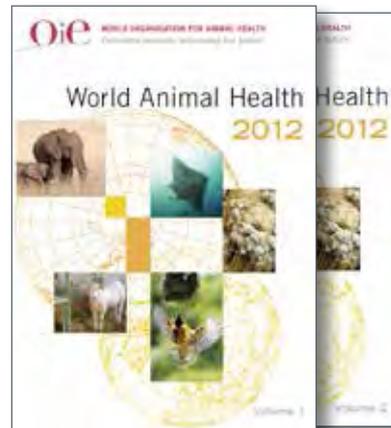
Volume 32 (3) of the *Scientific and Technical Review* contains 26 articles submitted by experts from across the world.

This issue deals with animal health policies and Veterinary Services as well as epidemiological surveillance and disease control. It also provides updated information about some animal diseases and new diagnostic methods. Other topics addressed include animal welfare, food safety and zoonoses.

The annual plurithematic issue of the *Scientific and Technical Review* provides a unique opportunity to publish reports on the management of various animal diseases in the world, in particular in countries whose animal health situation is rarely reported in the literature.

Every year, the OIE also publishes two thematic issues of the *Scientific and Technical Review*. In 2013, the following topics were addressed:

- Vol. 32 (1): Coordinating surveillance policies in animal health and food safety 'from farm to fork'
- Vol. 32 (2): Brucellosis: recent developments towards 'One Health'



2013 Edition

29.7 × 21 cm

1,102 pages

ISBN: 978-92-9044-904-1

(Vols 1 & 2)

Price: EUR 70

### World Animal Health 2012

*World Animal Health* with its two volumes, presents a synthesis of animal health information from OIE Members as well as from non-OIE member countries (in total 169 countries/territories are included in this edition). It provides a unique tool for all those involved in animal production, wildlife disease surveillance, international trade in animals and animal products and the epidemiology and control of animal diseases, including zoonoses.

*World Animal Health* is composed of tables of data on OIE listed diseases and their occurrence in each country/territory. For disease/infections present, the tables include the number of outbreaks reported, with the number of susceptible animals, cases, or dead animals. It provides information on animal population in each country, its veterinary personnel, its laboratories infrastructure and the means dedicated to disease prevention and control by the Veterinary Services. *World Animal Health 2012* takes advantage of the continuous improvement of the OIE World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS). It gives a better overview of the animal health situation in each country in domestic and in wild species.

Information on the worldwide animal health situation after 2012 is available in near real time through the WAHID interface: [www.oie.int/wahid](http://www.oie.int/wahid).

Order online now! [WWW.OIE.INT/BOUTIQUE](http://WWW.OIE.INT/BOUTIQUE)

# news from headquarters

## Staff movements

### Arrivals



#### Communication Unit

##### Dr Yael Farhi

Chargée de mission

Dr Yael Farhi joined the OIE Communication Unit as Chargée de mission on 1 July 2013.

She graduated from France's National Veterinary

School at Alfort in 2008 and has a Master's degree in European Business (MEB) from the European Business School, ESCP Europe. Until now, Dr Farhi has been working in marketing positions in the pharmaceutical industry: at the Novartis Pharma Laboratories, in the field of human health, and at Vétoquinol, in animal health.

#### Coordination Unit of the OIE World Animal Health and Welfare Fund

##### Ms Anne Reale-Bailly

Bilingual secretary

Ms Anne Reale-Bailly, a French citizen, joined the OIE World Animal Health and Welfare Fund as a bilingual secretary on 2 September 2013.

Ms Reale-Bailly holds a Master's degree in translation, specialising in international business. Before joining the OIE, she worked as an English translator in a translation agency, then as a project officer for European projects at the head office of ANPE (the French public employment service). After this, she worked as a translation project officer for an insurance brokerage company in France.

Ms Reale-Bailly is responsible for secretarial tasks and for providing administrative and logistical support to the Coordination Unit of the OIE World Fund.



#### Animal Health Information Department

##### Dr Daria Di Sabatino

Chargée de mission

Dr Daria Di Sabatino joined the Animal Health Information Department as Chargée de mission

on 16 September 2013. She has been seconded to the OIE by the OIE Collaborating Centre for Veterinary Training, Epidemiology, Food Safety and Animal Welfare, the *Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale dell' Abruzzo e del Molise 'G. Caporale'*, Teramo, Italy.

Dr Di Sabatino holds a postgraduate degree in animal health and breeding and livestock production, which she was awarded in 2012 by the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine of the University of Teramo.

Dr Di Sabatino previously worked at the Italian National Reference Centre for Veterinary Epidemiology, Programming, Information and Risk Analysis (COVEPI), where she dealt with the national information system for animal disease notification. She also took part in activities associated with wildlife monitoring plans, risk assessment studies in animal health and the harmonisation of existing animal health information systems, and participated in research projects on wildlife health surveillance. She has also worked as a researcher in the framework of European Commission projects on wildlife conservation (LIFE+).



#### International Trade Department

##### Dr Maria Elaine Joy C. Villareal

Chargée de mission

Mej comes to the OIE from the Philippines' Department of Agriculture – National Meat Inspection Service Central Office. She graduated with a Doctorate in Veterinary Medicine from the University of the Philippines in 2001 and gained a postgraduate degree in Public Health in 2010. As the Head of the Food Animal Welfare Unit, she was responsible for overseeing the implementation of animal welfare programmes in accredited slaughterhouses in the Philippines, and for



drafting supplementary guidelines on humane handling and slaughtering. In addition, Mej was a food safety auditor and a veterinary meat inspector. She was also part of the team that contributed to the successful Foot and Mouth Disease Control and Eradication Programme in the Philippines. Her involvement in public health led her to take up a two-year training course on field epidemiology under the Department of Health – National Epidemiology Centre and, by 2012, she was one of the few Public Health Specialists in Applied Epidemiology in her country.

Mej has conducted many seminars and training sessions on the humane handling and slaughter of animals for various stakeholders. In addition, she was one of the first trainers in the Philippines trained under the OIE's Improved Animal Welfare Programme (IAWP). She hopes to contribute to and become a valuable member of the OIE animal welfare team, which assists Member Countries to implement the OIE's animal welfare standards.

## Scientific and Technical Department

### Dr Min Kyung Park

Chargée de mission

Dr Min Kyung Park, from the Republic of Korea, joined the OIE Scientific and Technical Department as Chargée de mission on 12 August 2013. She will be working with the team on procedures and evaluation for the official recognition of disease status.

Min Kyung Park gained her doctorate in veterinary medicine at Washington State University in 2012. Before joining the OIE as Chargée de mission, she completed an internship at the Organisation, where she helped to design a new annual report template for the OIE Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres, for future integration into a web-based tool.

The OIE is very pleased to be able to welcome Dr Min Kyung Park as a permanent staff member.



## Scientific and Technical Department

### Mr Dawid Visser

Biosecurity Officer



Mr Dawid Visser is a South African citizen who has now joined OIE Headquarters as a Biosecurity Officer in the Scientific and Technical Department.

Qualifying as a veterinary laboratory technologist and animal health technician in his own country of South Africa, Dawid started his career in 1979, working in the Foot and Mouth Laboratories in

Onderstepoort. Work in various other veterinary laboratories followed and, in 2001, he was appointed Technical Manager for Animal Health in the Western Cape Veterinary Services.

In September 2013, Dawid Visser was recruited to OIE Headquarters in Paris. His experience will be extremely helpful in OIE activities concerned with biological threat reduction and laboratory biosecurity. Dawid will also be responsible for managing the OIE global database on rinderpest.

## Scientific and Technical Department

### Ms Barbara Freischem

Chargée de mission

On 9 September 2013, Barbara Freischem joined the Scientific and Technical Department to work in the field of veterinary medicinal products, such as vaccines, VICH (the International Cooperation on Harmonisation of Technical Requirements for Registration of Veterinary Medicinal Products) and training OIE National Focal Points for Veterinary Products.

Barbara, a German citizen, holds a veterinary degree from the Free University of Berlin, and began her professional career in the German National Regulatory Authority for Veterinary Medicines in Berlin, followed by a spell at the European Medicines Agency in London. Barbara then moved to Novartis Animal Health in an international capacity and most recently has represented veterinary medicine producers at the International Federation for Animal Health. We are delighted to welcome Barbara to the department, where her expertise in veterinary medicines regulation will be a valuable addition.



## Regional Activities Department

### Dr Maud Carron

Chargée de mission

Dr Maud Carron, a French-Canadian citizen, comes to the OIE from Ottawa where she was working at the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) – Terrestrial Animal Health Division. She has just started as Chargée de mission



with the OIE Regional Activities Department. She will be involved mainly with the activities of the OIE Global Programme for the Strengthening of Veterinary Services, particularly the OIE PVS Pathway. Her responsibilities may include: helping to organise OIE-PVS evaluations, PVS Gap Analyses, veterinary legislation and follow-up missions; participating in the analysis of PVS Pathway mission reports and contributing to the OIE Veterinary Legislation Support Programme and other activities related to the PVS pathway.



## Regional Activities Department

### Dr Valentyna Sharandak

Chargée de mission

Dr Valentyna Sharandak came to the OIE from the State Veterinary and Phytosanitary

Service of Ukraine, where she spent five years as Head of the International Cooperation Department. Dr Sharandak, who has a PhD in veterinary microbiology and virology, also lectured at the Agricultural University during her ten years there as Associate Professor.

From June 2012 to July 2013, Valentyna spent a year working at the OIE Regional Representation for Eastern Europe as a Technical Assistant, providing important support to the Russian-speaking countries. It looks as though she enjoyed her time with us as, in September 2013, she joined the OIE Headquarters as Chargée de mission with the OIE Regional Activities Department. The principal focus of her work is the OIE Global Programme for the Strengthening of Veterinary Services and related activities, i.e. the OIE PVS Pathway. Her responsibilities include providing support and follow up for the various stages of the OIE Veterinary Legislation Support Programme, with special emphasis on Russian-speaking countries.

## Regional Activities Department

### Ms Margherita Recchia

Secretary

Ms Margherita Recchia, who was previously working at the OIE Collaborating Centre for veterinary training, epidemiology, food safety and animal welfare (*Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale dell'Abruzzo e del Molise 'G. Caporale'* in Teramo, Italy), has been appointed Secretary to the Regional Activities Department at OIE Headquarters. She will be responsible for helping to organise the Seminars for OIE National Focal Points and any follow-up activities, as well as other regional events, in coordination with other OIE Departments and the Regional and Sub-Regional Representations. Ms Recchia will also assist in organising the annual meeting of the OIE Regional and Sub-Regional Representations and in preparing and monitoring the annual calendar of regional meetings.





### Animal Health Information Department Dr Paula Cáceres Soto

Deputy Head

After three years working as a veterinary epidemiologist in the Animal Health Information Department, Dr Paula Cáceres Soto, who has a degree in

veterinary medicine and a Master's degree in epidemiology, took over as Deputy Head of the Department on 1 October 2013.

Over the past three years, Dr Cáceres has assisted the department in the epidemiological analysis of animal health information provided by OIE Members and non-Members, as well as in verifying disease reports and training veterinarians from official Veterinary Services in all aspects of the OIE World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS/WAHID). We hope she will enjoy her new role in the department.



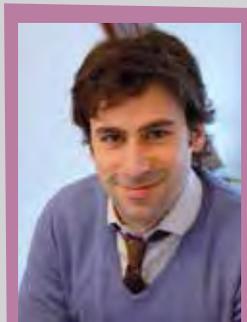
### Scientific and Technical Department Dr Dietrich Rassow

Veterinary advisor

Dr Dietrich Rassow joined OIE Headquarters on 1 May 2012 as a Chargé de mission in the OIE International Trade Department. In

August 2013, he moved to the OIE Scientific and Technical Department as a veterinary advisor. His tasks include advising on matters related to pig diseases, supporting the Scientific and Technical Department in promoting the 'One Health' approach and providing administrative support to the Head of the Department.

## Departures



### Animal Health Information Department Dr Manuel Sánchez Vázquez

Dr Manuel Sánchez Vázquez joined OIE Headquarters as Deputy Head of the Animal Health Information Department in December 2011, a post he held until September 2013.

Dr Sánchez is known for his professionalism and innovative approach to epidemiological analysis, earning him the high regard of the whole team. Eager to meet new challenges, Dr Sánchez has joined the Pan American Foot and Mouth Disease Center (PANAFTOSA) in the Brazilian city of Rio de Janeiro. We wish him every success in his new role.



### Communication Unit Ms Glaieul Mamaghani

Ms Glaieul Mamaghani joined the OIE in May 2006, and has spent nearly six years as Deputy Head of the Communication Unit.

Upon the Head of Unit's departure in June 2012, she stepped in as interim Head until September 2013. Her experience and expertise ensured that communication activities continued to support the OIE's development, with the Unit's work helping to raise awareness of the Organisation and its activities worldwide.

Ms Mamaghani has left to pursue challenging opportunities in the private sector, where we wish her every success.



### Scientific and Technical Department Dr Nicola Brink

Dr Nicola Brink joined the Scientific and Technical Department on 1 November 2012 as a Technical Assistant, to help the Department prepare for the OIE Global Conference

on the Responsible and Prudent Use of Antimicrobial Agents for Animals, held in March 2013. She also worked on the conference booklet as well as on several other projects linked to veterinary medicinal products, such as the questionnaire and report on monitoring the quantities of antimicrobial agents used in animals. Dr Brink left the OIE on 30 June 2013, and we wish her all the best for the future.

### Scientific and Technical Department Dr Alessandro Ripani

Dr Alessandro Ripani first joined the OIE in March 2008, seconded by the OIE Collaborating Centre for veterinary training, epidemiology, food safety and animal welfare (*Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale dell'Abruzzo e del Molise 'G. Caporale'* in Teramo, Italy), when he took up a position in the Animal Health Information Department, helping to provide more comprehensive resources on wildlife health. He moved to the Scientific and Technical Department in August 2010, to process Member Country applications for official recognition of their disease status in relation to specific animal diseases. He has since been involved in numerous projects, such as his contribution towards establishing the Standard Operating Procedures governing official recognition of disease status. This single reference document was a big step forwards in making the procedures for disease status easier to follow, for Delegates and other interested parties.

Dr Ripani rejoined the *Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale dell'Abruzzo e del Molise 'G. Caporale'* in September 2013. With his new role in the International Projects Department, he should have plenty of opportunity to keep in touch with the former colleagues at the OIE, and we wish him all the best.



### Scientific and Technical Department Dr Marta Martínez Avilés

Dr Marta Martínez Avilés left the OIE on 15 September 2013 to return to her home city of Madrid, where she has taken up a position in post-doctoral research at the University Complutense and the OIE Reference Laboratory for African swine fever and African horse sickness.

Dr Martínez joined the OIE in 2011 as a veterinary epidemiologist in the Scientific and Technical Department. Her duties included coordinating the Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases as well as being a contact point for rabies control. As a post-doctoral researcher in epidemiology and the early detection of infectious diseases, Dr Martínez will have the opportunity to cross paths with many of her former OIE colleagues and experts. The OIE wishes her all the best on her return to Madrid.





## Activities of the Communication Unit



### The OIE launches its official Facebook page

The OIE is now on Facebook. This official page will enable a larger audience to become more involved with the organisation and to follow all our activities on Facebook, through regular updates, press releases, pictures, videos, events, links to the OIE websites and much more published content.

[www.facebook.com/WorldorganisationforanimalhealthOIE](http://www.facebook.com/WorldorganisationforanimalhealthOIE)

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HRH Princess Haya Al Hussein

### 81st OIE General Session: Royal opening ceremony

Her Royal Highness, Princess Haya of Jordan, President of the International Equestrian Federation (FEI) and OIE Goodwill Ambassador, gave the opening speech at the 81st General Session of the OIE. In her address, Princess Haya highlighted the need for innovative action and for lasting solutions to human and animal health problems. She underlined the importance of promoting international cooperation and partnerships, citing the example of OIE/FEI collaboration, which began in February 2013 with the signing of a three-year plan for the safe international movement of sport horses.



### OIE's first digital media campaign

The OIE took advantage of its 81st General Session to launch a campaign warning against the risks of accidental or deliberate release of the rinderpest virus. A new video emphasises that storing the virus also comes with a large burden of responsibility, and so calls on countries and laboratories to identify their stocks of the virus, as well as providing a checklist of actions for ensuring that rinderpest does not resurface. The video has been shown on digital media in different regions of the world, in English, French, Russian and Spanish, over a four-week period.





# Activities of the Scientific and Technical Department

Summaries of the OIE *Ad hoc* Groups and Specialist Commissions meetings

July to September 2013

## OIE *Ad hoc* Groups

### Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome

**OIE Headquarters, Paris, 9–11 July 2013**

The Group developed a draft chapter on PRRS (porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome) for the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code)*. In doing so, the Group used the *Terrestrial Code* chapters on Aujeszky's disease and classical swine fever as templates, but created and adapted the text to the particularities of PRRS. Due to the time constraint, the Group could not finalise the draft chapter, which would be finished at a next meeting.

### Harmonisation of the *Terrestrial Code* Chapters on African Horse Sickness, Bluetongue and Epizootic Haemorrhagic Disease

**OIE Headquarters, Paris, 20–22 August 2013**

The Group considered the similarities and specificities of African horse sickness, bluetongue and epizootic haemorrhagic disease with the view of harmonising these three chapters in the *Terrestrial Code*. The Group also addressed the comments received from Member Countries, including those related to the draft chapter on epizootic haemorrhagic disease. The Group would try to finalise the harmonisation process at a next meeting.

### Antimicrobial Resistance

**OIE Headquarters, Paris, 27–29 August 2013**

The Group reviewed the second round of technical comments received from OIE Member Countries on the proposed updated version of Chapter 6.10. (Risk assessment for antimicrobial resistance arising from the use of antimicrobial agents in animals) of the *Terrestrial Code*. This chapter should be proposed for adoption at the next General Session in May 2014.

The Group also reviewed the comments received on Chapters 6.6. (Introduction to the recommendations for controlling antimicrobial resistance), 6.7. (Harmonisation of national antimicrobial resistance surveillance and monitoring programmes), and 6.9. (Responsible and prudent use of antimicrobial agents in veterinary medicine) of the *Terrestrial*

*Code*, following adoption of their updated version by the World Assembly of Delegates during the OIE General Session in 2012 for the first two chapters and in 2013 for Chapter 6.9.

Finally, the Group reviewed a few technical comments received on the updated version of the OIE list of antimicrobial agents of veterinary importance adopted at the OIE General Session in May 2013; it also discussed the follow-up activities from the recommendations of the OIE Global Conference on the Prudent Use of Antimicrobial Agents for Animals.

### Biosafety and Biosecurity in Veterinary Laboratories

**OIE Headquarters, Paris, 4–6 September 2013**

The Group reviewed the comments received on draft Chapter 1.1.3. (Standard for managing biorisk in veterinary laboratory and animal facilities) and draft Guideline 3.5. (Biorisk analysis: biological agent-specific risk assessments) from the *Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals* and finalised both documents taking into account these comments.

## OIE Specialist Commissions

### Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases ('Scientific Commission')

**OIE Headquarters, Paris, 2–6 September 2013**

The Commission met at the OIE Headquarters under the chairmanship of its President, Dr Gideon Brückner, and addressed, among others, the following issues:

1. Review of the reports of the following *Ad hoc* Groups on:
  - Tuberculosis
  - International Movement of Horses for Equestrian Sport
  - Rift Valley Fever
  - Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome
  - Harmonisation of the *Terrestrial Code* Chapters on African Horse Sickness, Bluetongue and Epizootic Haemorrhagic Disease
  - Antimicrobial Resistance.





## Activities of the Scientific and Technical Department

2. Review of the *Terrestrial Code* chapters that were circulated to Member Countries for comment:

- Chapter 1.1.: Notification of diseases and epidemiological information
- Chapter 8.6.: Foot and mouth disease
- Chapter 8.X.: Brucellosis
- Chapter 15.2.: Classical swine fever
- Chapter 14.9.: Scrapie
- User's guide for the *Terrestrial Code*.

3. Acceptance of two requests from Member Countries for the designation of OIE Collaborating Centres status.

4. Review of the outcome of the OIE expert mission conducted in June 2013 and discussion on possible expert missions in 2013–2014.

5. Endorsement of the declaration form that would be used by Member Countries to apply for historical freedom from peste des petits ruminants (PPR).

6. Agreement on the addition of an article to Chapters 1.6. and 11.8. to allow the endorsement of an official control programme for contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia (CBPP).

7. Prioritise the future work of the Commission: draft agendas and dates of the Working Group on Wildlife Diseases and the new planned *Ad hoc* Groups.

The Commission was informed of the progress of the FMD and PPR global strategies, briefed on the reporting procedure for rinderpest virus-containing material (RPVM), which is compulsory for Member Countries, and was updated on Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV).

Finally, the Scientific Commission met the President and Vice-President of the Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission (the Code Commission) to discuss several important items, such as a number of *Terrestrial Code* chapters that were then forwarded to the Code Commission.

## Biological Standards Commission (‘Laboratories Commission’)

**OIE Headquarters, Paris, 11–12 September 2013**

The Commission met under the chairmanship of its Vice-President, Dr Hualan Chen, and addressed, among others, the following issues:

### 1. OIE Reference Centres

The Commission accepted one request for the designation as an OIE Reference Laboratory. The request was submitted to and endorsed by the OIE Council. At the OIE General Session in May 2014, it will be proposed for adoption by the Assembly through a formal Resolution.

The Commission agreed to develop a structured approach to evaluating Reference Centres so that any problems could be dealt with in a fair, timely, and coherent manner. The procedure would be based on the Terms of Reference, and the annual reports of OIE Reference Centre activities would be a key element in identifying a Reference Centre in difficulties. The Commission felt that initial steps to take would involve communication with the Reference Centre, keeping the OIE Delegate of the host country involved. An on-site visit would be the last resort and the aim of such a visit would be to try first to resolve problems rather than to revoke the OIE designation.

As of August 2013, 16 OIE Laboratory Twinning projects had been completed, 27 were underway and 16 had been approved and were due to start. For the completed twinning projects, twinning certificates were distributed to both parent and candidate laboratories.

### 2. *Ad hoc* Groups

The Commission endorsed the report of the meeting of the *Ad hoc* Group on ‘Biosafety and Biosecurity in Veterinary Laboratories’ held from 4 to 6 September 2013.

The Commission drafted Terms of Reference for *Ad hoc* Groups on ‘High Throughput Sequencing and Bioinformatics and Computational Genomics (HTS-BCG)’ and one on ‘Camelidae’.





## Activities of the Scientific and Technical Department

### 3. International Standardisation/Harmonisation

The Commission provided a favourable opinion for the inclusion in the OIE register of a new diagnostic kit. It proposed three amendments to the list of prescribed tests for international trade:

- to add virus neutralisation as a prescribed test for bluetongue;
- to add polymerase chain reaction as a prescribed test for bovine babesiosis; and
- to remove the complement fixation text as a prescribed test for contagious caprine pleuropneumonia

### 4. *Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals ('Terrestrial Manual')*

The Commission reviewed and approved the proposals of the Enlarged Bureau Group: 22 chapters were approved for circulation to Member Countries for first-round, and three for second-round comment. Seven validation guidelines were also approved for circulation to Member Countries for second-round comment.

### 5. OFFLU (the OIE/FAO network of expertise on animal influenza)

In February 2013, a WHO Meeting on Vaccine Composition in the Southern Hemisphere was held in Geneva; the OFFLU network contributed 93 H5 sequences and 14 H9 sequences to help WHO in pandemic preparedness.

OFFLU Swine Influenza Virus (SIV) Group experts met at the FAO Headquarters, Rome, in April 2013 for their third annual technical meeting. The experts exchanged research findings and data on the global influenza situation in swine.

In response to the emergence of novel avian influenza A(H7N9) virus in the People's Republic of China in March 2013, OFFLU collaborated with the public and animal health sectors for coordination, compiled laboratory algorithms, protocols and validation data for the detection and characterisation of H7N9 and posted all this information on the OFFLU website ([www.offlu.net](http://www.offlu.net)).

## Activities of the International Trade Department

Summaries of the Specialist Commissions meetings  
*July to September 2013*

### Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission

*OIE Headquarters, Paris, 17–26 September 2013*

The OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission reviewed Member Country comments on texts circulated after the Commission meeting in February 2013, together with the observations made by the OIE Delegates at the 81st General Session in May 2013. The Commission also reviewed several revised and new draft chapters from the Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases, as well as endorsing the reports of the OIE *Ad hoc* Group on Veterinary Legislation and the Working Group on Animal Welfare.

The Commission circulated the following revised or new chapters:

- Glossary;
- Notification of diseases and epidemiological information;
- Criteria for listing diseases;
- Animal health surveillance;
- Procedure for self declaration and for official recognition by the OIE;
- Import risk analysis;
- Veterinary Services;
- Evaluation of Veterinary Services;
- Communication;
- Veterinary legislation;
- High health status horse subpopulation;
- Introduction to the recommendations for controlling antimicrobial resistance;
- Harmonisation of national antimicrobial resistance surveillance and monitoring programmes;
- Responsible and prudent use of antimicrobial agents in veterinary medicine;
- Risk assessment for antimicrobial resistance arising from the use of antimicrobials in animals;





## Activities of the International Trade Department

- Slaughter of animals;
- Killing of animals for disease control purposes;
- Use of animals in research and education;
- Animal welfare and broiler chicken production systems;
- Infection with *Trichinella* spp.;
- Infection with Rift Valley fever virus;
- Infection with avian influenza viruses;
- Newcastle disease;
- Infection with *Mycoplasma mycoides* subsp. *mycoides* SC (contagious bovine pleuropneumonia);
- Infection with African horse sickness virus;
- Infection with equine arteritis virus;
- Infection with equid herpesvirus type 1 (equine rhinopneumonitis);
- Infection with *Chlamydomphila abortus*;
- Infection with peste des petits ruminants virus.

Member Country comments on these texts will be reviewed at the Commission's next meeting in February 2014.

In addition, chapters on vesicular stomatitis and on swine vesicular disease will be proposed for deletion.

# regional activities

## Staff movements

### Americas

## Departure

### OIE Sub-Regional Representation for Central America



#### Dr Filiberto Frago Santamaría

Dr Filiberto Frago Santamaría, OIE Sub-Regional Representative for Central America, left his position on 30 September 2013.

Dr Filiberto Frago joined the OIE in May 2011, having served for many years in Panama's Veterinary Services as the National Director of Animal

Health and, later, as Secretary General of the Panamanian Food Safety Authority (AUPSA). For four years, he also held the position of Delegate of Panama to the OIE.

At the OIE Sub-Regional Representation for Central America, Dr Frago was responsible for the relationship between OIE Headquarters in Paris, the OIE Regional Representation for the Americas in Buenos Aires (Argentina), Veterinary Services in the region, and other regional and international organisations in Central America. He also provided the OIE Regional Representation for the Americas with technical support in meeting the objectives of the Fifth OIE Strategic Plan, in particular the capacity-building programmes for Veterinary Services.

The OIE was delighted to have him as a member of the OIE Sub-Regional Representation for Central America and wishes him every success with the professional challenges that await him in the future.



## Asia – Pacific

## Arrivals

## OIE Sub-Regional Representation for South-East Asia

**Ms Phungpit Kuruchittham**

Ms Phungpit Kuruchittham joined the OIE Sub-Regional Representation for South East Asia on 23 September 2013 as Operations Manager.

Ms Phungpit Kuruchittham, who is from Thailand, brings with her more than 13 years of experience in managing, coordinating and developing

public health projects, ranging from large, multi-country, international donor programmes in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region (GMS) to small-scale, grassroots, community-based rural development projects.

Her last position was as Deputy Programme Manager of the Kenan Institute Asia's public health programme, overseeing its role in Thailand and other countries in the GMS. Ms Phungpit Kuruchittham was also the regional coordinator of a project regarding responses to infectious diseases in the GMS, which aimed to increase the capacity for effective regional responses to infectious diseases in the area. We are happy to welcome her to the OIE.

## OIE Sub-Regional Representation for South-East Asia

**Ms Preechaya Srithep**

Preechaya Srithep became the new Administrative Officer at the OIE Sub-Regional Representation for South-East Asia on 1 September 2013. She is in charge of administrative tasks, such as flight bookings and stationery management. Preechaya Srithep tells us that she is very happy to have joined the OIE, and we are equally pleased to have her.



## Departure

## OIE Sub-Regional Representation for South-East Asia

**Ms Patitta Angvanitchakul**

Patitta Angvanitchakul joined the OIE Sub-Regional Representation for South-East Asia in September 2008 in the role of Office Assistant. Over time, as her responsibilities increased, she was promoted to Administrative Officer. As well as being in charge of all aspects of general administration for the Sub Regional Representation, Patitta Angvanitchakul also provided logistics support to the team and assisted in coordinating local and international events. Her skills and professionalism were much in demand, as she worked in collaboration with office administrations of our partner organisations within the region, as well as of Member Countries.

Patitta Angvanitchakul hopes to extend her professional skills as she leaves us to face new challenges in her career path.

## Europe

## Arrivals

## OIE Regional Representation in Moscow

**Dr Ekaterina A. Panina**

Dr Ekaterina Panina joined the OIE Regional Representation in Moscow on 15 June 2013 as a Technical and Administrative Assistant.

Dr Panina previously worked as Chief Veterinary Specialist in the Department of External Veterinary Supervision and International Cooperation of the Federal Service for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Surveillance (known as Rosselkhozadzor), in the Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation.

She graduated from the Veterinary Faculty of the Moscow State University of Applied Biotechnology in 2005, has a PhD in veterinary microbiology, virology and epidemiology, and worked as a researcher in the Federal Centre for Animal Health at the All-



## Meetings

### Americas

#### The need for good governance of Veterinary Services to assure standards for food safety and certification and for facilitating trade

*Pereira, Colombia, 12–13 September 2013*

A regional seminar on 'The need for good governance of Veterinary Services to assure standards for food safety and certification and for facilitating trade' was organised with the support of the government of Colombia, in the city of Pereira, Colombia, on 12–13 September 2013.

A total of 215 participants attended the meeting, including the OIE National Focal Points for Animal Production Food Safety, or their representatives, from 21 countries of the Americas; personnel from the Colombian Agricultural Institute (*Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario* or ICA) and other government agencies, private-practice veterinarians, representatives from industry and other interested parties.

Dr Alex Thiermann, President of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission; Dr Gillian Mylrea, Deputy Head of the OIE International Trade Department, and the Regional and Sub-Regional Representatives for the Americas, Drs Luis Barcos and Filiberto Frago Santamaria, were also present.

The seminar provided an opportunity for stakeholders involved in the food production chain, including primary livestock producers, processors, retailers and private practice veterinarians, to meet and exchange views and experiences, while also enabling the OIE personnel to highlight the activities carried out by the Organisation in the fields of food safety, trade,



Russian State Centre for Quality and Standardisation of Veterinary Drugs and Feed (VGNKI).

From 2004 to 2005, Ekaterina Panina carried out a six-month internship at the OIE Headquarters in Paris, in the Scientific and Technical Department and the Regional Activities Department. She helped to create the OIE regional website and suggested its design, using illustrations from the Pasteur Institute.

Dr Panina is glad to have joined the OIE and is looking forward to contributing to the work of the Regional Representation in Moscow.

### OIE Regional Representation for Eastern Europe

#### Dr Aleksandra Miteva

Dr Aleksandra Miteva was appointed as a Technical Assistant to the OIE Regional Representation for Eastern Europe in Sofia, Bulgaria, on 1 July 2013.



Aleksandra Miteva has a Master's degree in veterinary medicine and graduated from the University of Forestry, Sofia, in 2006. Her professional experience has principally been in the area of animal health (the surveillance and control of infectious animal diseases and zoonoses). She started her professional career as a teacher in infectious animal diseases and zoonoses at the Vocational High School of Veterinary Medicine in Kostinbrod, Sofia region.

Between 2008 and 2013, Aleksandra Miteva worked as an expert at the Animal Health Directorate of the National Veterinary Service (now the Bulgarian Food Safety Agency), in the Ministry of Agriculture and Food. Her main responsibilities involved the preparation and implementation of surveillance, control and eradication programmes and contingency planning for certain infectious animal diseases and zoonoses (such as salmonellosis in poultry and pigs, avian influenza, Newcastle disease, rabies, foot and mouth disease, classical swine fever, and transmissible spongiform encephalopathies, among others). Her former work also included the areas of epidemiology, zoonoses outbreak management, veterinary legislation related to animal health and some animal welfare issues (such as the welfare of pigs, poultry and laboratory animals), as well as electronic systems related to animal health (including the OIE World Animal Health Information System – WAHIS; the Animal Disease Notification System – ADNS; the Trade Control and Expert System – TRACES; and national identification and registration databases), preparing guidelines and instructions for the prevention and control of animal diseases, and organising courses on animal health issues.



and good governance of Veterinary Services. The OIE staff gave presentations on the Organisation's role in international standard-setting, the impact of OIE standards on national legislation and good governance, and the OIE PVS Pathway and its value as a tool for improving Veterinary Services.

Practical examples of public-private partnerships were provided by representatives from governmental and non-governmental organisations from Uruguay and Colombia, focusing mainly on the development of coordinated action across different sectors. There were also discussions on the food safety requirements for imports into the European Union, the Republic of Korea and the United States of America, and official certification procedures. Information on religious requirements was also given.

The collaborative model of the 'One Health' concept was illustrated through examples of coordinated action, including local activities in the city of Pereira, and a collaboration between the National Institute for Surveillance in Medicines and Food (*Instituto Nacional de Vigilancia de Medicamentos y Alimentos*) and the ICA.

Finally, a round-table discussion integrated all the topics presented during the meeting, including good governance, public-private partnerships and trade requirements, as measures to improve food safety and ensure safe trade. After the points of view provided by the public-private partnerships and the inter-Agency collaboration, the need for collaborative actions was one of the topics mostly emphasised, being a basis for the OIE-PVS Pathway and good governance actions in the Veterinary Services, including all of the interested parties and stakeholders.

## GF-TADs and HPED Steering Committees

*Tokyo, Japan, 16–18 July 2013*

The Global Framework for Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs), founded in 2004, is a joint FAO/OIE initiative that combines the strengths of both organisations to achieve common goals. GF-TADs is a facilitating mechanism to coordinate regional action in the fight against transboundary animal diseases (TADs), to aid capacity building and to assist in establishing programmes for the specific control of certain TADs, based on regional priorities.

Since 2005, the Regional Steering Committee for Asia and the Pacific has operated as GF-TADs' regional branch.

The European Union (EU)-funded Programme on Highly Pathogenic and Emerging and re-emerging Diseases (HPED) was established in 2010. The objective of the OIE component of the HPED Programme is to strengthen regional integration and regional and sub-regional cooperation, and to provide capacity-building for the surveillance, early detection and eradication of highly pathogenic emerging and re-emerging TADs in the region, as well as good governance in animal health systems. Since this programme began, the meetings of the Steering Committee of HPED and those of the Regional Steering Committee of GF-TADs have been held back to back. Thus, the Fourth Meeting of the HPED Steering Committee and the Seventh Steering Committee Meeting of GF-TADs for Asia and the Pacific were held in July 2013, in Tokyo. There were nearly 50 participants, representing the OIE, FAO, WHO, and regional organisations, including the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN); the South-Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), and the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), as well as various countries in the region.

The conclusions and recommendations of the two meetings will set the foundation for future activities in the Asia-Pacific region, targeting good governance and animal health, including zoonoses.

#### 4th Meeting of the HPED Steering Committee

The Fourth Meeting of the HPED Steering Committee was held on 16 July 2013. During the opening session, representatives of the EU and the three implementing international organisations (OIE, WHO and FAO) spoke of the importance of the HPED Programme, which encompasses a multi-country and multi-sectoral approach, in line with the 'One Health' concept.

A session was specifically allocated to tripartite presentations on progress in rabies control – by the OIE at the global level, by the OIE and WHO at the regional level and, at the national level, by WHO and FAO. The OIE representative reminded participants that controlling rabies in dogs, especially in stray dog populations, is the key to preventing human rabies deaths throughout the world, and is a common priority for the tripartite group. Further information was also given on the most recent revisions to the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* and the *Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals*, along with a description of the achievements of the OIE Regional Vaccine Bank for Rabies in Asia, to date. Country representatives from Thailand and the Philippines gave presentations on the numerous benefits their countries had gained from the OIE PVS Pathway and the OIE Regional Vaccine Bank for Rabies in Asia.

Before the meeting closed, participants had an opportunity to discuss future activities that would maintain and further the important work implemented to date.

#### 7th Meeting of the GF-TADs Regional Steering Committee for Asia and the Pacific

The Seventh Meeting of the GF-TADs Regional Steering Committee, held on 17–18 July 2013, was especially happy to welcome the Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, Her Excellency, Toshiko Abe. The main objectives of the meeting were to receive the reports and acknowledge the progress of the Regional Specialised Organisations (RSOs), to advise on the coordination, management and annual work plans of the Regional Support Units (RSUs), and to assist the RSOs and major donors in monitoring and evaluating the activities of the RSUs. The new Chair of the Regional Steering Committee, Dr Zhang Zhongqiu (Delegate of the People's Republic of China to the OIE), chaired the session, which also introduced the approved five-year action plan and reviewed the terms of reference of the Regional Steering Committee.

The progress of GF-TADs, at both the global and regional levels, was one of the many topics covered during the meeting. Achievements and key issues at the sub-regional level were presented and discussed by participants from ASEAN, SAARC and SPC. The Chair of the FAO Regional Animal Production and Health Commission for Asia and the Pacific (FAO-APHCA) and the President of the OIE Regional Commission for Asia, the Far East and Oceania presented a report on activities that had been undertaken during the previous year. Horizontal issues were also discussed, including the progress and activities of the OIE PVS Pathway and the capacity-building programmes of FAO.

One major session of the meeting was devoted to emerging trends in animal diseases in the region. Dr Zhang Zhongqiu provided a detailed presentation on influenza A(H7N9) and Dr Wolfgang Ritter, Chair of the OIE *Ad hoc* Group on Bee Diseases, gave an overview of bee diseases in the region. Dr Sun Yan, representing the Changchun Veterinary Research Institute, China (the OIE Reference Laboratory for Rabies Diagnosis), discussed rabies control in China and the activities of the OIE Reference Laboratory. There was lively debate at the end of this session, focusing on possible future actions for the regional control of classical swine fever, porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome, rabies and avian influenza.

Donor agencies and OIE Collaborating Centres also gave presentations. Representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan; the National Institute of Animal Health of Japan and the Japan International Cooperation Agency all spoke about their organisations' activities, as did representatives from New Zealand and the United States Department of Agriculture.





## 16th SEACFMD National Coordinators' meeting

*Luang Prabang, Laos, 21–23 August 2013*

The 16th National Coordinators' meeting of the South-East Asia and China Foot and Mouth Disease Campaign (SEACFMD) was held from 21 to 23 August 2013 in Luang Prabang, Laos. The meeting was an opportunity for national coordinators and key people battling foot and mouth disease (FMD) in the region to share information about their prevention and control efforts over the past year, including their progress, setbacks and solutions.

The meeting was opened by H.E. Phouang Parisak Pravongviengkham, Vice-Minister for Agriculture and Forestry of Laos. Members were given updates on SEACFMD, country and partner activities, and the regional FMD situation, with one notable finding being the occurrence of virus serotype A outbreaks over the preceding nine months in China and Vietnam, countries in which this serotype has not been seen for three to four years.

The second day was composed of workshops to review the FMD risk in the region, examine the performance of SEACFMD and discuss avenues for

enhancing its effectiveness, as well as reviewing the progress of the priority actions recommended at the 19th Meeting of the OIE Sub-Commission for Foot and Mouth Disease Control in South-East Asia and China (see *Bulletin*, no. 2013–3, pp. 22–24). Participants were also provided with information for the mid-term review of the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID-) funded 'Stop Transboundary Animal Diseases and Zoonoses' (STANDZ) initiative (see *Bulletin*, no. 2013–4, pp. 16–17). These were productive workshops, with active participation from Member Country representatives, and will provide a solid basis for SEACFMD activities in the coming six months.

On the third day, representatives discussed their recommendations and the way forward. One key recommendation was that all Member Countries should continually evaluate the risk of FMD incursions and take protective measures. Others included upgrading the SEACFMD website, to allow SEACFMD and Member Countries

to include any updated information on the FMD risk; agreeing to minor revisions to the SEACFMD 2020 Roadmap to reflect recent findings, and developing an action plan to speed progress on the recommendations of previous meetings. It was also agreed that an expert group would be convened to review the virus strains included in the OIE Regional Antigen Bank and that high-level advocacy would be pursued at the ASEAN and national level.

On the afternoon of day three, members were taken on a field trip to observe the vaccination activities supported by the OIE Regional Vaccine Bank (under the European Union-funded Programme on Highly Pathogenic and Emerging and Re-emerging Diseases) and the STANDZ Small Grants Facility.

## 6th Meeting of the Regional Animal Welfare Strategy Coordination Group

*Seoul, Republic of Korea, 26 August 2013*

Seoul was the setting for the sixth meeting of the Regional Animal Welfare Strategy Coordination Group (RAWS CG), on 26 August 2013. Representatives arrived from Australia, Bhutan, Indonesia, Malaysia, New Zealand and Thailand to participate, joining experts from the OIE Collaborating Centre for Animal Welfare Science and Bioethical Analysis, and from the World Society for the Protection of Animals (WSPA), a non-governmental organisation which has a cooperation agreement with the OIE.

Dr Gardner Murray, Chairperson of RAWS CG, opened the meeting and Mr Jim Paradise, of the Secretariat, delivered a report on progress since the fifth RAWS CG meeting held in March 2013; describing the finalisation of the second edition of the Regional Animal Welfare Strategy and the development of an action plan based on this document. Member Country representatives also

spoke about the progress being made by their countries. In particular, Malaysia advised that it was about to finalise an English translation of its National Animal Welfare Strategy. All participants thought that this would also be an excellent reference for regional Members.

The meeting considered an outline of the RAWS report that Dr Murray would present at the 28th Conference of the OIE Regional Commission for Asia, the Far East and Oceania. The report's purpose is to:

- 1) seek endorsement for the proposed RAWS governance structure and communication plan; and
- 2) report on progress made in the RAWS second edition and the related action plan.

Other planned RAWS projects were also discussed, including the



development of a RAWS website; training on 'animal welfare during natural disasters' (in cooperation with WSPA); possible joint training with the European Commission-funded programme, Better Training for Safer Food; and a stock-take of animal welfare training and educational courses through a searchable database.

There were also discussions on the importance of the relationship with OIE National Focal Points on Animal Welfare and potential avenues of improvement, such as the planned RAWS website, and allowing Focal Points to take a more active role in reviewing the RAWS action plan.

All relevant debates were reported at the Regional Seminar for OIE National Focal Points on Animal Welfare (see hereafter p. 59), held immediately after the RAWS CG meeting.

Confirming that the RAWS CG will meet twice a year, the Coordination Group concluded the meeting by planning to meet next spring, probably in Bangkok.





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Group picture, including Dr Achariya Sailasuta, Secretary General of the Federation of Asian Veterinary Associations (seated, 5th from left); Dr Ronello Abila, OIE Sub-Regional Representative for South-East Asia (seated, 7th from left), and Dr Srihadi Agungpriyono, President of SEAVSA (seated, 8th from left)



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Participants from the Philippines discussing day-1 competencies

### 3rd OIE Sub-Regional Workshop on Veterinary Education in South-East Asia

*Surabaya, Indonesia, 4–5 September 2013*

The Third OIE Sub-Regional Workshop on Veterinary Education in South-East Asia was conducted back to back with the Fourth Annual Meeting of the South-East Asia Veterinary Schools Association (SEAVSA) on 4 and 5 September 2013 in Surabaya, Indonesia.

Fifty deans attended the meeting, alongside representatives from Veterinary Education Establishments (VEEs) and Veterinary Statutory Bodies (VSBs) in Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam. Universities in Hong Kong, New Zealand and the United States also took part, as well as partner organisations.

Dr Ronello Abila, OIE Sub-Regional Representative for South-East Asia, presented the OIE's strategic objectives, which include strengthening National Veterinary Services. He also discussed the link between VEEs, VSBs and globally competent National Veterinary Services. Dr Ronello Abila also discussed the OIE-PVS Evaluation programme in relation to education, describing how it can highlight the gaps and needs of veterinary training. Lastly, he announced the OIE Global Conference on Veterinary Education and the Role of the Veterinary Statutory Body, to be held in Foz do Iguaçu (Brazil) from 4 to 6 December 2013.

Dr Dirk Van Aken, Deputy OIE Sub-Regional Representative for South-East Asia, presented the OIE's initiatives on veterinary education at the global level, including the development of 'day-1 graduate' competencies, the Veterinary Education Core Curriculum, and the twinning programme for VEEs.

He also introduced the work of the Sub-Regional Representation on veterinary education through the 'Stop Transboundary Animal Diseases and Zoonoses' (STANDZ) initiative, of which he is the Programme Coordinator. This programme includes workshops, advocacy materials on VEEs and VSBs, support in integrating the 'day-1 graduate' competencies into VEE curricula, and harmonising VSB accreditation systems with minimal competencies. He also emphasised the fact that these regional initiatives are facilitated through political engagement, programmed interventions and/or small grants facilities, which are generally accessible to all Member Countries in the region.

The session on OIE 'day-1 graduate' competencies and the Veterinary Education Core Curriculum was divided into two separate sessions. The first session dealt with specific and advanced competencies for day-1 veterinary graduates, identifying the VEE courses that covered that content and that particular competency. Countries were also put into groups and assigned competencies so that they could work together to identify areas of strength and weakness, and develop a priority action plan to ensure that each competency was thoroughly covered by their respective VEE. In the second session, VSBs from Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam provided basic information about the nature and operation of their respective VSBs.

## Joint FAO-APHCA/OIE Regional Workshop on Zoonoses, Foodborne Diseases and Antimicrobial Resistance

*Thimphu, Bhutan, 24–25 September 2013*

The OIE Regional Representation for Asia and the Pacific has a longstanding relationship with the FAO Animal Production and Health Commission for Asia and the Pacific (APHCA), which consists of 18 members, all of whom, apart from Samoa, are also Member Countries of the OIE. The 37th APHCA Session seemed like an excellent opportunity to co-host this regional workshop, one of the many joint activities undertaken by the OIE Regional Representation and APHCA since 1993. In addition to 14 APHCA members who were participating in the APHCA Session, the OIE also invited representatives of the Republic of Korea and Vietnam to attend the workshop.

Dr Dirk Pfeiffer gave a keynote presentation on 'Zoonotic and Foodborne Disease Challenges in a Globalised World'. Describing the increasing demand for foods of animal origin and their international movement, he reviewed the threats posed by the recent emergence of zoonotic diseases, stressing the importance of an integrated approach to research and policy development.

Country reports on zoonoses were provided by Bhutan, Vietnam and the Secretariat of the Pacific Community. The representative of Bhutan spoke about his country's efforts to control rabies in stray dogs, particularly in the southern part of Bhutan, and provided comprehensive information on avian influenza, anthrax, salmonella, *Escherichia coli* and brucellosis. He stated that not much study had been undertaken on salmonella, brucellosis, tuberculosis and foodborne parasitic diseases. The Secretariat of the Pacific Community gave a report on behalf of its 26 members. One of the problems noted was the lack of veterinary resources. Vietnam's report dealt principally with its control of rabies. Vietnam has increased its vaccination rate, which, with the capture of stray dogs, has contributed to a reduction (though not a dramatic one) in human bite cases.

The FAO, OIE and WHO gave presentations on their regional activities in zoonoses and foodborne diseases. In addition to describing local projects for the Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs) and the annual, regional tripartite 'One Health' workshops, which have been held since 2010, Dr Hirofumi Kugita, OIE Regional Representative for Asia and the Pacific, spoke about the OIE National Focal Points mechanism and the regional seminars held for the Focal Points on Veterinary

Products and on Animal Production Food Safety. The last seminar for OIE Focal Points on Animal Production Food Safety, held in 2012, included considerable debate on the monitoring of antimicrobial use and surveillance of resistant bacteria, based on OIE standards (see *Bulletin* no. 2013–1, pp. 29–30). Dr Kugita also spoke about the regional situation and concerns about foodborne diseases, based on an analysis of the country reports conducted at the 2012 seminar.

The management of antimicrobial use and resistance and possible alternatives for antimicrobials were also discussed. Dr Jaap Wagenaar, from the University of Utrecht, OIE Reference Laboratory for Campylobacteriosis, spoke about the experience of intervention and response in the Netherlands. Dr Elisabeth Erlacher-Vindel, Deputy Head of the OIE Scientific and Technical Department, provided a thorough explanation of the tripartite FAO/OIE/WHO approach and OIE activities on antimicrobial resistance, including a special project to monitor the use of antimicrobial agents in animal production. During the discussion, it was mentioned that the tripartite approach and recommendations of the recent OIE conference on antimicrobial resistance (OIE Global Conference on the Responsible and Prudent Use of Antimicrobial Agents for Animals, Paris, 13–15 March 2013) also need to be implemented in the region. Dr Kazuhiro Hirayama, from the OIE Collaborating Center for Food Safety (University of Tokyo, Graduate School of Agricultural and Life Sciences) explained his research on bacteriocins (antibacterial peptides produced by bacteria), probiotic bacteria and commensal microbiota as possible alternatives for antimicrobials.

**Further details of this workshop are available on the regional website at: [www.rr-asia.oie.int](http://www.rr-asia.oie.int).**



## 6th Meeting of the GF-TADs Regional Steering Committee for the Middle East

**Amman, Jordan, 22 September 2013**

The sixth meeting of the Regional Steering Committee (RSC) of the FAO/OIE Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs) for the Middle East was held in Amman on 22 September 2013.

The main objective was to follow up the activities implemented under GF-TADs in the region and to develop consensus on future actions; in particular, on the five-year action plan and the recommendations of the fifth meeting of the RSC, held in Dubai in April 2012.

This meeting was attended by the three elected members of the Bureau of the OIE Regional Commission for the Middle

East, as well as representatives from FAO and the OIE, and observers from France, the United States Department of Agriculture – Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, the African Union – Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources, the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development, and Italy.

The meeting came up with two recommendations: the first on 'Governance aspects of GF TADs for the Middle East and the five-year action plan', and the second on the 'Prevention and control of priority diseases in the Middle East'.

## 12th Conference of the OIE Regional Commission for the Middle East

**Amman, Jordan, 23–26 September 2013**

Her Royal Highness, Princess Alia bint Al Hussein of Jordan, was the patron for the 12th Conference of the OIE Regional Commission for the Middle East, held in Amman from 23 to 26 September 2013.

The conference welcomed 70 participants, including OIE Delegates and nominees from 16 Member Countries and four observer countries, as well as senior officers from four international organisations. Dr Akef El Zoubi, Minister of Agriculture of Jordan, joined Their Royal Highnesses Princess Alia bint Al Hussein and Princess Sumaya bint El Hassan in attending. Dr Munther El Rifai, Delegate of Jordan to the OIE, was nominated to chair the meeting.

He was accompanied on the dais by Dr Bernard Vallat (Director General of the OIE), Dr Karin Schwabenbauer (President of the OIE World Assembly of Delegates), Dr Kassem Al Qahtani (President of the OIE Regional Commission for the Middle East) and Dr Ghazi Yehia (OIE Regional Representative for the Middle East).

The agenda included a presentation by Dr Vallat on the OIE's vision and planned activities for the 21st Century, the new OIE initiative on facilitating the movement of international competition horses, veterinary education in the region and an OIE twinning project between the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine of Jordan University of Science and



Their Royal Highnesses, Princess Sumaya and Princess Alia, graciously agree to cut the inaugural cake, accompanied by Dr Akef El Zoubi, Jordan's Minister of Agriculture; Dr Bernard Vallat, Director General of the OIE; Dr Karin Schwabenbauer, President of the OIE World Assembly, and Dr Munther El Rifai, Delegate of Jordan to the OIE



On the dais, from left to right: Dr Bernard Vallat, Director General of the OIE; Dr Karin Schwabenbauer, President of the OIE World Assembly; Dr Kassem Al-Qahtani, President of the OIE Regional Commission for the Middle East, and Dr Ghazi Yehia, OIE Regional Representative for the Middle East

# official acts

Technology and the Royal Veterinary College in London. Also covered were the use of the OIE *Codes (Terrestrial Animal Health Code and Aquatic Animal Health Code)* in international trade, and a case study of lumpy skin disease and other diseases in the Middle East. Other items discussed were the harmonisation of national legislation on food safety; the diagnosis, prevention and control of honey bee diseases in the Middle East and North Africa, and the animal health situation of Member Countries in the region during the first half of 2013.

Two technical items were discussed during the conference:

– Technical Item 1: **Veterinary education and incorporation of the 'One Health' concept**, was presented by Dr MacDonald Farnham, Assistant Professor of the College of Veterinary Medicine, and Adjunct Instructor at the School of Public Health, at the University of Minnesota. Dr MacDonald Farnham discussed the answers given by Member Countries to a questionnaire that he prepared in collaboration with OIE Headquarters.

– Technical Item 2: **The proper application of halal slaughter**, was presented by Prof. Hassan Aidaros, Professor of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Banha University, and Director of the Middle East Veterinary Centre.

The two recommendations that resulted, on veterinary education and halal slaughter, will be submitted to the OIE World Assembly of Delegates for approval in May 2014. Once they have been endorsed by the World Assembly, they are expected to provide valuable guidelines for the 20 Member Countries of the OIE Regional Commission for the Middle East.

## Procedure for examining applications for accession to the OIE

At its meeting in February 2013, the Council of the OIE, aided by the OIE's legal adviser, developed a procedure for examining applications for accession to the OIE, in the light of current practices in other international organisations. As the conditions for accession to the OIE are not sufficiently detailed in the Basic Texts of the OIE, and the procedures for examining applications for accession are not formalised, the Council recognised the need to establish an accession procedure specific to the OIE and decided to submit a draft Resolution to this effect to the World Assembly of Delegates.

The draft Resolution established a procedure involving all three

decision-making levels of the Organisation: the Assembly, Council and Director General. Crucially, this procedure in no way alters the Basic Texts of the OIE but merely clarifies their operation. The procedure will therefore apply only to new applicants for membership, not to current OIE Member Countries.

Draft Resolution No. 11 was adopted unanimously by the Assembly at its 81st General Session on 31 May 2013 (see the text of the Resolution on page 33). Since then, the Council has been asked to examine the applications of Liberia and South Sudan, which will be submitted to the Assembly at its 82nd General Session in May 2014.

## Appointment of permanent Delegates



24 June 2013

**Pakistan**

*Dr Rafiq Ul Hassan Usmani*

Animal Husbandry

Commissioner, Livestock Wing,  
Ministry of National Food Security  
and Research



17 July 2013

**United Arab Emirates**

*Eng. Saif Alshara*  
Assistant

Undersecretary, Agricultural Affairs  
and Animal, Ministry of Environment  
and Water



**31 July 2013**

**Chile**

*Dr Víctor Ramírez Arias*

Jefe de la División de Protección Pecuaria, Servicio Agrícola y Ganadero (SAG), Ministerio de Agricultura



**5 August 2013**

**Peru**

*Dr Janios Miguel Quevedo Valle*

Director General, Dirección de Sanidad Animal, Servicio Nacional de Sanidad Agraria (SENASA), Ministerio de Agricultura y Riego



**7 August 2013**

**India**

*Mr Anup Kumar Thakur*

Secretary, Government of India, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture



**2 September 2013**

**Morocco**

*Dr Abderrahman El Abrak*

Directeur des Services vétérinaires, Office national de sécurité sanitaire des produits alimentaires (ONSSA), Ministère de l'agriculture et de la pêche maritime



**9 September 2013**

**Colombia**

*Dr Luis Humberto Martínez Lacouture*

Gerente General, Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario (ICA), Ministerio de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural



**10 September 2013**

**Afghanistan**

*Dr Mir Ahmad Ahmadzai*

Director of Animal Health, Acting General Director, Livestock and Animal Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock

**11 September 2013**

**Serbia**

*Dr Slobodan Šibalić*

Chief Veterinary Officer Veterinary Directorate, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management

**12 September 2013**

**Lebanon**

*Dr Obeida Moudawar*

Directeur des ressources animales, Ministère de l'agriculture



**12 September 2013**

**Mauritania**

*Dr Lemrabott Nemine*

Directeur de l'élevage, Ministère du développement rural



**20 September 2013**

**Romania**

*Dr Cristian Duicu*

Directeur général, Autorité nationale sanitaire vétérinaire pour la sécurité des aliments, Ministère de l'agriculture et de l'alimentation



**10 October 2013**

**Kenya**

*Dr Kisa Juma Ngeiywa*

Acting Director, Veterinary Services, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries



BETWEEN THE INTERNATIONAL WOOL TEXTILE ORGANISATION (IWTO), an international association with its headquarters located at Rue de l'Industrie 4, B - 1000 Brussels, Belgium, represented by its Secretary General, Mrs Elisabeth van Delden,

AND THE WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH (OIE), an intergovernmental organization, created by the International Agreement for the creation of the Office International des Epizooties, done in Paris, 25 January 1924, with its headquarters located at 12 rue de Prony, 75017 Paris, France, represented by its Director General, Dr Bernard Vallat,

**Preamble**

**Considering** that the IWTO was established in 1930, when the Statutes of the Organisation were approved in the International Wool Conference held in Bradford, England,

**Considering** that, according to these Statutes, IWTO is an Association of Organisations interested in the production, commerce and industry of wool and allied fibres and their finished products,

**Considering** that the IWTO monitors national and international animal welfare regulations set by Government or intergovernmental Organisations in order to determine the appropriate actions to promote the wool industry in relation to sustainability issues,

# New cooperation agreements

## Cooperation agreement between the International Wool Textile Organisation (IWTO) and the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)



**Considering** that the OIE is recognised as the reference organisation by the World Trade Organization (WTO) for international animal health standards,

**Considering** that the OIE works on safeguarding world trade by publishing health sanitary standards for international trade in animals and animal products for Member Countries to protect themselves from the introduction of diseases and pathogens and avoid their spread worldwide,

**Considering** that the OIE has become, at the request of its Member Countries, the leading international organisation for animal welfare

The OIE and the IWTO (hereinafter referred to as 'the Parties') have agreed to the following:

### 1. Objectives and scope of the cooperation

- 1.1. The World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and the International Wool Textile Organization (IWTO) will keep the other party informed of activities that may be of mutual interest.
- 1.2. Each Organisation will invite the other to participate as an observer in its meetings where matters of mutual interest may arise, and make the reports of these meetings available.

1.3. The OIE and IWTO will exchange their catalogue of publications to enable both organizations to request publications on activities related to their work. The OIE and IWTO will exchange free copies of documents and publications on subjects of mutual interest. Both organizations will benefit from the concessionary rates applied to their affiliated members or organizations for further orders of publications.

1.4. The two Organisations will endeavor to cooperate further through both formal and informal consultations on issues of common interest, in particular the exchange of views and participation at meetings on relevant aspects of animal welfare, which could impact the wool industry.

### 2. Term and termination

This Agreement shall be effective as of its signature by both parties (the 'Effective Date') without any set duration, other than through termination in virtue of below paragraph.

Either party may terminate this Agreement at a jointly agreed time or by giving the other party three months advance written notice of termination.

### 3. Amendment

Any amendment to this Agreement shall be effected only on the basis of written mutual consent by the Parties.

### 4. Non-enforceability clause

This Agreement is a non binding statement of the Parties' mutual understanding of their proposed collaboration framework. The Agreement is not intended to create any legally enforceable rights or obligations in respect of either Party, including any obligation on their part to enter into any Supplemental Agreement.

In witness whereof, the undersigned, being duly authorized to do so, have executed this Agreement in the English language in two counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original, and which together shall constitute one and the same instrument.

Date: 5 February 2013

*Elisabeth van Delden*

Secretary General

IWTO

*Bernard Vallat*

Director General

OIE





## Cooperation agreement between the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)



BETWEEN THE SECRETARIAT OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY (hereinafter referred to as CBD), having its office at: 413 St-Jacques Street Suite 800, Montreal, QC, H2Y 1N9, Canada, represented by Dr Bráulio Ferreira de Souza Dias, Executive Secretary

AND THE WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH (hereinafter referred to as the OIE), having its Headquarters at 12, rue de Prony, 75017 Paris, France, represented by Dr Bernard Vallat, Director General.

The CBD Secretariat and the OIE are hereinafter designated as 'the party' or 'the parties', as appropriate.

### Preamble

Recalling that the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) are the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources;

Recognizing that Article 8(h) of the CBD on *in-situ* conservation is to prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate those alien species which threaten ecosystems, habitats or species;

Further recalling that the Conference of the Parties to the CBD adopted the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020, with the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, notably Target 9, which states: 'By 2020,

invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment';

Noting that the Conference of the Parties to the CBD requested the Executive Secretary to cooperate with other international bodies with the aim of coordinating work on alien invasive species;

Noting that the Conference of the Parties to the CBD invited the OIE, as it elaborates further standards and agreements, or revise existing standards and agreements including for risk assessment/analysis, to consider incorporating criteria related to the threats to biological diversity posed by invasive alien species;

Recognizing that the mandate of the OIE is to improve animal health and welfare worldwide, to improve transparency in reporting animal diseases and zoonoses, to contribute to safeguards at the animal/human/ecosystems interface, and to facilitate safe trade in animals and animal products by setting-up sanitary standards. Those standards are recognized as international standards by the WTO-SPS Agreement;

Recognizing that the OIE's fifth strategic plan (2011-2015) identifies as a major consideration, the relation between animal production and the environment,

including the contribution of climate and environmental changes to the occurrence and geographical spread of diseases, disease vectors and invasive species;

The parties have concluded the following Cooperation Agreement:

### Article 1: Scope of the Agreement

1. The aim of the present Agreement is to facilitate and strengthen cooperation and collaboration between the World Organisation for Animal Health and the Convention on Biological Diversity in fields of mutual interest, according to the respective mandates granted to the parties by their Members. Such fields include but are not limited to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, improvement of animal health and welfare and the promotion of the 'One Health' approach to manage the risks presented by animal diseases and zoonoses at the animal-human-ecosystem interface.
2. In particular, the parties agree to collaborate on activities that will make a direct contribution to the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, in particular Target 9, and of the 5th Strategic Plan of OIE by facilitating the control or eradication of alien species that threaten biodiversity. Such activities include:
  - a) developing and disseminating relevant standards, guidelines and recommendations;





**Cooperation agreement**  
**between the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)**  
**and the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)**



- b) supporting capacity-building activities; and
  - c) facilitating collaboration with Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres as appropriate through OIE and CBD Headquarters.
3. Each party may provide technical assistance to the other party or that party's members, in accordance with each party's internal rules and technical competence.

**Article 2: Exchange of information by the parties**

4. The parties undertake to keep each other informed of their respective work programs and activities relevant to the field of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and the field of animal health and zoonoses that could be of mutual interest;
5. The parties agree to exchange information, including publications and other information sources, relevant to the field of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and the field of animal health that could be of mutual interest.

**Article 3: Attendance at meetings**

6. Each party will invite the other to attend, as an observer, meetings of the party's governing body - that is, the annual General Session of the OIE and the meetings of the Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity. The conditions of such attendance will be in accordance with each party's internal rules.

7. Each party will invite the other to attend other meetings relevant to this agreement and will make the reports of such meetings and other relevant information available to the other party, according to the internal rules of the parties.

**Article 4: Cooperation activities**

8. The parties may undertake cooperation activities, such as:
- a) activities to promote the use of international standards relevant to the mandates of the parties;
  - b) the dissemination of relevant information to the members of the parties; and
  - c) the organisation of workshops, meetings or seminars on topics of mutual interest.
9. The parties may develop annexes to this agreement if it is necessary to specify joint activities or joint work programmes, subject to the internal rules of each party.

**Article 5: Duration of the Agreement**

10. This Agreement shall enter into effect on the date of signature by both parties and shall remain valid until termination.
11. Either party may propose the termination of this Agreement by giving the other party three months' written notice of its intention to terminate the Agreement.

**Article 6: Amendment of the Agreement**

12. Either party may propose amendments to this Agreement by giving the other party written notification. Agreement on proposed amendments to this Agreement shall be reached through an exchange of letters.

In witness whereof, the Executive Secretary of the CBD and the Director General of the OIE signed the present Cooperation Agreement, in two English original copies.

Date: 15 February 2013

**Braulio Ferreira de Souza Dias**  
 Executive Secretary  
 Secretariat of the  
 Convention on Biological  
 Diversity

**Bernard Vallat**  
 Director General  
 OIE





## Cooperation agreement between the World Renderers Organization (WRO) and the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)



BETWEEN THE WORLD RENDERERS ORGANIZATION (WRO), an international association with its headquarters located at 500 Montgomery Street, Suite 200, Alexandria, Virginia 22314, United States of America, represented by its President Mr David Kaluzny II,

AND THE WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH (OIE), an intergovernmental organization, created by the International Agreement for the creation of the Office International des Epizooties, done in Paris, 25 January 1924, with its headquarters located at 12 rue de Prony, 75017 Paris, France, represented by its Director General Dr Bernard Vallat,

### Preamble

**Considering** that the WRO was established in 1999 to address issues of mutual interest to its members that are more important to the good of the by-products processors (renderers) than to individual countries, associations or companies,

**Considering** that the Fats and Proteins Research Foundation (FPRF), founded in 1962, acts as the research arm of the WRO,

**Considering** that the OIE is recognised as a the reference organisation by the World Trade Organization (WTO) for international animal health standards,

**Considering** that the OIE works on safeguarding world trade by publishing health sanitary standards for international trade in animals and animal products for Member Countries to protect themselves from the introduction of diseases and

pathogens and avoid their spread worldwide,

The OIE and the WRO (hereinafter referred to as 'the Parties') have agreed to the following:

### 1. Objectives and scope of the cooperation

- 1.1 The World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and the World Renderers Organization (WRO) will keep the other party informed of activities that may be of mutual interest.
- 1.2 Each Organisation will invite the other to participate as an observer in its meetings where matters of mutual interest may arise, and make the reports of these meetings available.
- 1.3 The OIE and WRO will exchange their catalogue of publications to enable both organizations to request publications on activities related to their work. The OIE and WRO will exchange free copies of documents and publications on subjects of mutual interest. Both organizations will benefit from the concessionary rates applied to their affiliated members or organizations for further orders of publications.
- 1.4. The two Organisations will endeavour to cooperate further through both formal and informal consultations on issues of common interest, in particular the issues listed below:
  - i. The development and revision of international standards on animal health, including zoonoses, relevant to the international trade of rendered products,
  - ii. The exchange of views on the approach by intergovernmental organisations such as WHO,

FAO and Codex Alimentarius Commission, to animal diseases surveillance and control strategies which may impact on the production and trade of rendered products,

- iii. The exchange of views and participation at meetings on relevant aspects of animal health and food and feed safety,
- iv. The exchange of information on the activities that may be of interest for the Parties,
- v. The arrangement, with due respect to the procedures of both parties, for experts of each organization to participate in meetings of commissions and working groups of interest to the other organization when relevant items on the agenda of the meetings are addressed.

### 2. Term and termination

This Agreement shall be effective as of its signature by both parties (the 'Effective Date') without any set duration, other than through termination in virtue of below paragraph.

Either party may terminate this Agreement at a jointly agreed time or by giving the other party three months advance written notice of termination.

### 3. Amendment

Any amendment to this Agreement shall be effected only on the basis of written mutual consent by the Parties.



**Cooperation agreement  
between the World Renderers Organization (WRO)  
and the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)**



**4. Non-enforceability clause**

This Agreement is a non-binding statement of the Parties' mutual understanding of their proposed collaboration framework. The Agreement is not intended to create any legally enforceable rights or obligations in respect of either Party, including any

obligation on their part to enter into any Supplemental Agreement.

In witness whereof, the undersigned, being duly authorized to do so, have executed this Agreement in the English language in two counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original, and

which together shall constitute one and the same instrument.

Date: 30 March 2013

**David Kaluzny II**  
President  
WRO

**Bernard Vallat**  
Director General  
OIE



**Agreement between the International Federation  
of Horseracing Authorities (IFHA) and the World  
Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)**



1. The World Organisation for Animal Health, hereinafter referred to as OIE, and the International Federation of Horseracing Authorities, hereinafter referred to as IFHA, will keep each other party informed of its activities and events which may be of mutual interest.

2. Each organisation will invite the other party to participate in its meetings to address matters of mutual interest.

3. The OIE will forward to IFHA its catalogue of available publications to enable it to request OIE publications on activities related to the work of IFHA. The IFHA will benefit from the same concessional rates as other organisations having an Agreement with the OIE. OIE and IFHA will exchange unpriced documents on subjects of mutual interest.

4. The two organisations will endeavour to develop further cooperation through both formal and informal consultations on issues of common interest as listed below.

Issues of common interest:

- the provision of general information on the race horse industry (breeding and racing),
- the exchange of information on equine disease occurrences and veterinary research into equine diseases,
- the consultation and exchange of information on equine diseases with official country status recognition (i.e. African horse sickness),
- the exchange of information with the International Movement of Horses Committee (IMHC),
- consultation on the development and revision of international animal health standards for the international movement of competition horses,
- consultation on the development and revision of animal welfare policies, guidelines and standards for the international movement of competition horses,

- consultation on bio-security protocols employed in the international movement of competition horses and support to the 'One Health' concept,
- exchange of views on the approach by intergovernmental bodies such as WHO/FAO/WTO on disease control strategies which may involve competition horses,
- relations between the race horse industry and official Veterinary Services.

The parties have signed this Agreement in two copies, one copy to be held by the OIE and the other by IFHA. The present Agreement will enter into force upon signature by both Parties.

Date: 10 July 2013

**Louis Romanet**  
Chairman  
IFHA

**Bernard Vallat**  
Director General  
OIE





## Official Implementation of the Cooperation Agreement between the International Regional Organization for Agricultural Health (OIRSA) and the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)



On 28 May 2013, Dr Bernard Vallat, Director General of the OIE, and Eng. Guillermo Alvarado Downing, Executive Director of OIRSA, adopted and signed the Official Implementation of the Cooperation Agreement between the OIE and OIRSA. The signing ceremony, held on the second day of the 81st OIE General Session, was attended by the Delegates from OIRSA Member Countries; Dr Luis Barcos, OIE Regional Representative for the Americas, and other interested parties.

The new document is an extension of the official agreement signed on 21 May 2005 between the OIE and OIRSA (see *Bulletin*, no. 2005–3, pp. 48–49). It aims to achieve better sustainability of the Veterinary Services in OIRSA Member Countries by adding new areas of cooperation between these organisations, i.e. OIE PVS Pathway missions, such as PVS evaluation, PVS Gap Analysis and support missions in the fields of ‘veterinary legislation’ and ‘veterinary education’. The extension of the agreement also emphasises the need for technical and economic assistance in implementing the results of these missions.

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From left to right, front row: Dr N.L. Gómez Rodríguez (Delegate of the Dominican Republic to the OIE), Eng. G. Alvarado Downing (Executive Director of OIRSA), Dr B. Vallat (Director General of the OIE), Dr L.O. Barcos (OIE Regional Representative for the Americas); back row: Dr M.A. González Cano (Delegate of Panama to the OIE), Dr J.H. Amador Salinas (Delegate of Honduras), Dr M.A. Azañón Robles (Delegate of Guatemala), Dr A. de Gracia (Representative of OIRSA in Panama), Dr G. Rojas Hidalgo (Delegate of Costa Rica to the OIE), Dr F. Frago Santamaría (OIE Sub-Regional Representative for Central America), Dr M.E. González Ortiz (Deputy Head of the OIE Regional Activities Department), Dr Danilo Martínez, Director of Food Safety, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Forestry, Nicaragua





Photos pp. 32 to 52 © OIE/Daniel Mordzinski



# 81<sup>st</sup> SG 2013 PARIS

26-31 مآز - مآز - مآز

## Selected resolutions adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE during its 81st General Session, 26–31 May 2013

### RESOLUTION No.



### PROCEDURE FOR EXAMINATION OF NEW APPLICATIONS FOR ACCESSION TO THE OIE

In accordance with the Article 6 of the International Agreement,

In accordance with the Organic Rules, particularly the article 3 designating the organs in charge of the functions of the Organisation, and the article 5 stating that the OIE is under the authority and the control of the Assembly,

In accordance with the General Rules, particularly the article 1 stating that the

Assembly is the highest authority of the OIE and that its wishes shall be expressed by Resolutions, as well as the article 50 stating that, except as elsewhere provided in the Organic Rules or in these General Rules, decisions shall be based on a simple majority,

Recognising the need for a procedure for examination of applications for accession to the OIE,

Accepting that this procedure will only apply to the Countries not yet Members to date,

### THE ASSEMBLY RESOLVES

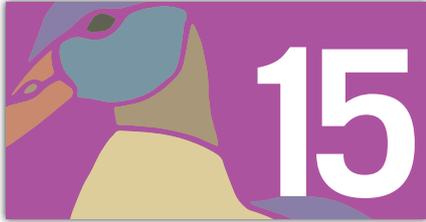
1. A procedure for examination of all applications of Countries for accession to the OIE applicable to the applications received by the Director General of the OIE from 31 May 2013 is established as following:
  - The preliminary examination of the application by the Council, which consults — especially, — the Director General of the OIE,
  - In case of a favourable decision of the Council, which is expressed by a two thirds majority, a draft Resolution to approve the application for membership is submitted
2. The third paragraph of article 50 of General Rules is modified as following: 'Except as elsewhere provided in the Organic Rules or in these General Rules, and except for decisions related to the applications for accession received by the OIE from 31 May 2013 which are based on a two thirds majority, decisions or elections shall be based on a simple majority, that is, more than one half of the votes cast.'

for approval by the Assembly at the next General Session. The proposal shall be sent to all Members Countries at least 60 days prior to the commencement of the General Session.





**RESOLUTION No.**



**SHARING OF FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE VIRAL MATERIAL AND INFORMATION IN SUPPORT OF GLOBAL FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE PREVENTION AND CONTROL**

**CONSIDERING THAT**

1. Foot and mouth disease (FMD) is a global problem that poses an on-going threat to animal health and to international trade,
2. The OIE and FAO have been mandated to launch and implement the Global Strategy for control of foot and mouth disease,
3. FMD is a transboundary disease that has the ability to spread rapidly across countries and continents. An outbreak of FMD in any one country is a threat to the whole international community,
4. OIE Member Countries must notify outbreaks to the OIE using the WAHIS mechanism,
5. It is paramount that any changes in the circulating field viruses and in virological characteristics of FMD viruses resulting in increased risks to animal health are detected early,
6. All information about FMD viruses that can lead to the development of more effective prevention and control policies is a global public good and should be put into the public domain without delay,
7. Countries reporting outbreaks of FMD are responsible for sharing material and data with the international scientific community in a timely manner to assist in the implementation of the Global Strategy,

8. Genetic information about current circulating field viruses is needed for the early development and production of FMD vaccines, for the adaption of the vaccination strategy, and for facilitation of accurate laboratory diagnosis,
9. OIE Reference Laboratories for FMD drive and coordinate diagnostic and research activities at the international level and participate in the initiatives taken within the OIE/FAO FMD Reference Laboratories network. This network promotes the establishment of a reference laboratory for each of the virus pool regions,
10. The 2nd FAO/OIE Global Conference on FMD Control recommended that applied research should be conducted to improve vaccines, diagnostics and the understanding of infection and transmission mechanisms, to develop better spread models and to determine the presence of virus in products destined for commodity trade,

2. OIE Reference Laboratories enhance inter-laboratory collaboration through the OIE/FAO FMD Reference Laboratories network and contribute to the advancement of the knowledge on FMD in the international scientific community by depositing genetic data within three months of receiving an isolate into a public database designated by the OIE/FAO FMD Reference Laboratories network.
3. The actions taken by Member Countries as above be recognised in subsequent publications, and any benefits arising from the use of biological material or data that they have submitted to OIE Reference Laboratories be strongly acknowledged.
4. Members Countries be urged to use vaccines that comply with the standards described in the *Terrestrial Manual* and that have undergone the appropriate tests before use. In certain situations, OIE vaccine banks represent a very useful mechanism for providing high quality appropriate vaccines to eligible Member Countries.

**THE ASSEMBLY RECOMMENDS THAT**

1. OIE Member Countries report outbreaks of FMD to the OIE, while sharing FMD viral material and information about FMD viruses with OIE Reference Laboratories to enable timely vaccine matching and monitoring of the spread and emergence of new virus strains.





## RESOLUTION No.



## RECOGNITION OF THE FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE STATUS OF MEMBER COUNTRIES

### CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 62nd General Session, the OIE World Assembly of Delegates (Assembly) established a procedure for annually updating a list of Member Countries and zones recognised as free from foot and mouth disease (FMD) according to the provisions of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code)*,
2. During the 80th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 25, which specified and updated the procedure for Member Countries to follow to achieve official recognition and maintenance of status for certain animal diseases,
3. During the 80th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 26, which specified and updated the financial implications for Member Countries applying for evaluation of official recognition or re-instatement of disease status to meet part of the costs defrayed by the OIE in the evaluation process,
4. Information published by the OIE is derived from declarations made by the OIE Delegate of Member Countries. The OIE is not responsible for publication and maintenance of Member Countries or zonal disease free status based on inaccurate information or non-reporting of changes in epidemiological status or other significant events subsequent to the time of declaration of freedom from FMD.



### THE ASSEMBLY RESOLVES THAT

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

Albania	Guatemala
Australia	Guyana
Austria	Haiti
Belarus	Honduras
Belgium	Hungary
Belize	Iceland
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Indonesia
Brunei	Ireland
Bulgaria	Italy
Canada	Japan
Chile	Latvia
Costa Rica	Lesotho
Croatia	Lithuania
Cuba	Luxembourg
Cyprus	Madagascar
Czech Republic	Malta
Denmark	Mauritius
Dominican Republic	Mexico
El Salvador	Montenegro
Estonia	Netherlands
Finland	New Caledonia
Former Yug. Rep. of Macedonia	New Zealand
France	Nicaragua
Germany	Norway
Greece	Panama
	Poland
	Portugal

Romania	Sweden
San Marino	Switzerland
Serbia*	Ukraine
Singapore	United Kingdom
Slovakia	United States of America
Slovenia	Vanuatu
Spain	
Swaziland	

\*Excluding Kosovo administered by the United Nations

2. The Director General publish the following Member Countries recognised as FMD free where vaccination is practised, according to the provisions of Chapter 8.5. of the *Terrestrial Code*: Uruguay.
3. The Director General publish the following list of Member Countries having FMD free zones<sup>1</sup> where vaccination is not practised, according to the provisions of Chapter 8.5. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Argentina: one zone designated by the Delegate of Argentina in a document addressed to the Director General in January 2007; the summer pasture zone in the Province of San Juan as designated by the Delegate of Argentina in a document addressed to the Director General in April 2011;

Bolivia: one zone in the Macro-region of the Altiplano designated by the Delegate of Bolivia in documents addressed to the Director General in November 2011;

Botswana one zone designated by the Delegate of Botswana in documents addressed to the Director General in November 2010, with the exclusion of the containment zone as designated by the Delegate of Botswana in a document addressed to the Director General in September 2011;

Brazil: State of Santa Catarina designated by the Delegate of Brazil in a document

<sup>1</sup> For detailed information on the delimitation of zones of Member Countries recognised as FMD free, enquiries should be addressed to the Director General of the OIE.



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addressed to the Director General in February 2007;

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

Malaysia: one zone covering the provinces of Sabah and Sarawak as designated by the Delegate of Malaysia in a document addressed to the Director General in December 2003;

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

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

Peru: one zone consisting of three merged zones as designated by the Delegate of Peru in documents addressed to the Director General in December 2004, in January 2007 and in August 2012;

Philippines: one zone on the islands of Mindanao designated by the Delegate of the Philippines in a document addressed to the Director General in August 2000; one zone consisting of the islands of Visayas and the provinces of Palawan and Masbate, as designated by the Delegate of the Philippines in a document addressed to the Director General in August 2000 and December 2001; three separate zones located on the Island of Luzon as designated by the Delegate of the Philippines in a document addressed to the Director General in December 2009 and November 2010;

4. The Director General publish the following list of Member Countries having FMD free zones<sup>2</sup> where vaccination is practised, according to the provisions of Chapter 8.5. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Argentina: two separate zones designated by the Delegate of Argentina in documents addressed to the Director General in March 2007 and in August 2010;

Bolivia: zone of Chiquitania designated by the Delegate of Bolivia in documents addressed to the Director General in January 2003 and in March 2007; one zone adjacent to the east of Chiquitania designated by the Delegate of Bolivia in documents addressed to the Director General in August 2010;

one zone consisting of the regions of Chaco and part of Valles as designated by the Delegate of Bolivia in a document addressed to the Director General in August 2012;

Brazil: five separate zones designated by the Delegate of Brazil in documents addressed to the Director General as follows: one zone covering the territory of State of Rio Grande do Sul (documentation of September 1997); one zone consisting of State of

Rondônia (documentation of December 2002), State of Acre along with two adjacent municipalities of State of Amazonas (documentation of March 2004) and an extension of this zone into the territory of State of Amazonas (documentation of December 2010); one zone consisting of the middle southern part of State of Pará (documentation of February 2007), States of Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, Sergipe, Distrito Federal, Goiás, Mato Grosso, Paraná, São Paulo, parts of State of Bahia, parts of State of Tocantins (documentation of May 2008) and the zone in State of Mato Grosso do Sul (documentation of July 2008); one zone in State of Mato Grosso do Sul (documentation of August 2010); and one zone located in States of Bahia and Tocantins (documentation of December 2010);

Colombia: one zone consisting of five merged zones designated by the Delegate of Colombia in documents addressed to the Director General in January 2003, in December 2004 (two zones), in January 2007 and in January 2009;

Peru: one zone consisting of the regions of Tumbes and parts of Piura and Cajamarca as designated by the Delegate of Peru in a document addressed to the Director General in August 2012;

Turkey: one zone as designated by the Delegate of Turkey in a document addressed to the Director General in November 2009.

## AND

5. The Delegates of these Member Countries shall immediately notify the Headquarters if FMD occurs in their countries or zones within their territories.

<sup>2</sup> For detailed information on the delimitation of zones of Member Countries recognised as FMD free, enquiries should be addressed to the Director General of the OIE.





**RESOLUTION No.**



**ENDORSEMENT OF OFFICIAL CONTROL PROGRAMMES FOR FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE OF MEMBER COUNTRIES**

**CONSIDERING THAT**

1. During the 79th General Session, the OIE World Assembly of Delegates (Assembly) adopted Resolution No. 19 establishing a new step in the procedure for recognizing the foot and mouth disease (FMD) status of a Member Country, namely the endorsement by the OIE of a national official control programme for FMD being in compliance with the provisions of the chapter on FMD in the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code)*,
2. During the 80th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 25, which specified and updated the procedure for Member Countries to follow to achieve endorsement of their official control programme for FMD,

3. During the 80th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 26, which specified and updated the financial implications for Member Countries applying for endorsement of their official control programme for FMD to meet part of the costs defrayed by the OIE in the evaluation process,
4. Information published by the OIE is derived from declarations made by the OIE Delegate of Member Countries. The OIE is not responsible for publication and maintenance of Member Countries with an endorsed official control programme for FMD based on inaccurate information or non-reporting of significant changes in the implementation of relevant measures in the Member Country subsequent to the time of endorsement of the official control programme for FMD.

**THE ASSEMBLY RESOLVES THAT**

The Director General publish the following list of Member Countries with endorsed official control programme for FMD, according to the provisions of Chapter 8.5. of the *Terrestrial Code*: Algeria, Bolivia, Morocco and Tunisia.

**RESOLUTION No.**



**RECOGNITION OF THE CONTAGIOUS BOVINE PLEUROPNEUMONIA DISEASE STATUS OF MEMBER COUNTRIES**

**CONSIDERING THAT**

1. During the 71st General Session, the OIE World Assembly of Delegates (Assembly) established a procedure for annually updating a list of Member Countries and zones, recognised as free from contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) according to the provisions of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code)*,
2. During the 80th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 25, which specified and updated the procedure for Member Countries to follow to achieve official recognition and maintenance of status for certain diseases,
3. During the 80th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 26, which specified and updated the financial implications for Member Countries applying for evaluation of official recognition or re-instatement of disease status to meet part of the costs defrayed by the OIE in the evaluation process,
4. Information published by the OIE is derived from declarations made by the OIE Delegate of Member Countries. The OIE is not responsible for publication and maintenance of Member Countries or zonal





disease free status based on inaccurate information or non-reporting of changes in epidemiological status or other significant events subsequent to the time of declaration of freedom from CBPP.

**THE ASSEMBLY RESOLVES THAT**

1. The Director General publish the following list of Member Countries recognised as free from contagious bovine pleuropneumonia according to the provisions of the Chapter 11.8. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

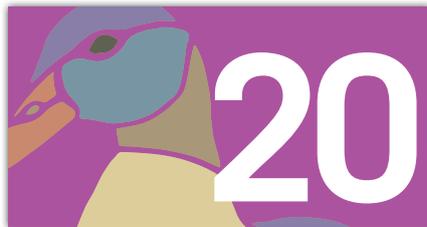
Australia	Portugal
Botswana	Switzerland
China (People's Republic of)	United States of America
India	

**AND THAT**

2. The Delegates of these Member Countries shall immediately notify the Headquarters if CBPP occurs in their countries or their territories.



**RESOLUTION No.**



**RECOGNITION OF THE BOVINE SPONGIFORM ENCEPHALOPATHY RISK STATUS OF MEMBER COUNTRIES**

**CONSIDERING THAT**

1. During the 67th General Session the OIE World Assembly of Delegates (Assembly) established a procedure for annually updating a list of Member Countries, categorised by their bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) risk according to the provisions of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code)*,
2. During the 80th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 25, which specified and updated the procedure for Member Countries to follow to achieve official recognition and maintenance of status of certain diseases,
3. During the 80th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 26, which specified and updated the financial implications for Member

Countries applying for evaluation of official recognition or re-instatement of disease status to meet part of the costs defrayed by the OIE in the evaluation process,

4. Information published by the OIE is derived from declarations made by the OIE Delegate of Member Countries. The OIE is not responsible for publication and maintenance of Member Countries disease status based on inaccurate information or non-reporting of changes in epidemiological status or other significant events subsequent to the time of declaration of the BSE risk status.

**THE ASSEMBLY RESOLVES THAT**

1. The Director General publish the following list of Member Countries recognised as having a negligible BSE risk in accordance with Chapter 11.5. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Argentina	Japan
Australia	Netherlands
Austria	New Zealand
Belgium	Norway
Brazil	Panama
Chile	Paraguay
Colombia	Peru
Denmark	Singapore
Finland	Slovenia
Iceland	Sweden
India	United States of America
Israel	Uruguay
Italy	





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2. The Director General publish the following list of Member Countries recognised as having a controlled BSE risk in accordance with Chapter 11.5. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| Bulgaria        | Latvia         |
| Canada          | Lichtenstein   |
| Chinese Taipei  | Lithuania      |
| Costa Rica      | Luxembourg     |
| Croatia         | Malta          |
| Cyprus          | Mexico         |
| Czech Republic  | Nicaragua      |
| Estonia         | Poland         |
| France          | Portugal       |
| Germany         | Slovakia       |
| Greece          | Spain          |
| Hungary         | Switzerland    |
| Ireland         | United Kingdom |
| Korea (Rep. of) |                |

**AND**

3. The Delegates of these Member Countries shall immediately notify the Headquarters if BSE occurs in their countries or their territories.

**RESOLUTION No.**



**RECOGNITION OF THE AFRICAN HORSE SICKNESS STATUS OF MEMBER COUNTRIES**

**CONSIDERING THAT**

1. During the 80th General Session, the OIE World Assembly of Delegates (Assembly) adopted Resolution No. 19, which amended the chapter of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code)* on African horse sickness (AHS). These standards provide a pathway for Member Countries or zones to be recognised by the OIE as free from AHS,
2. During the 80th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 25, which specified and updated the procedure for Member Countries to follow to achieve official recognition and maintenance of status for certain animal diseases, including AHS,
3. During the 80th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 26,

- which specified and updated the financial implications for Member Countries applying for evaluation of official recognition or re-instatement of disease status to meet part of the costs defrayed by the OIE in the evaluation process,
4. Information published by the OIE is derived from declarations made by the OIE Delegate of Member Countries. The OIE is not responsible for publication and maintenance of Member Countries or zonal disease free status based on inaccurate information or non-reporting of changes in epidemiological status or other significant events subsequent to the time of declaration of freedom from AHS.

**THE ASSEMBLY RESOLVES THAT**

1. The Director General publish the following list of Member Countries recognised as AHS free according to the provisions of Chapter 12.1. of the *Terrestrial Code*.





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Algeria	Former Yug.	Paraguay
Argentina	Rep. of	Peru
Australia	Macedonia	Poland
Austria	France	Portugal
Azerbaijan	Germany	Qatar
Belgium	Hungary	Romania
Bolivia	Ireland	Singapore
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Italy	Slovakia
Brazil	Kuwait	Slovenia
Bulgaria	Liechtenstein	Spain
Canada	Lithuania	Sweden
Chile	Luxembourg	Switzerland
Chinese Taipei	Malaysia	Tunisia
Colombia	Malta	Turkey
Croatia	Mexico	United Kingdom
Cyprus	Netherlands	United States of America
Czech Rep.	New Caledonia	Uruguay
Denmark	New Zealand	
Finland	Norway	
	Oman	

#### AND

2. The Delegates of these Member Countries shall immediately notify the Headquarters if AHS occurs in their countries or their territories.

#### RESOLUTION No.



#### ADOPTION OF THE NEW OR REVISED TEXTS FOR THE *MANUAL OF DIAGNOSTIC TESTS AND VACCINES FOR TERRESTRIAL ANIMALS*

#### CONSIDERING THAT

1. The *Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals (Terrestrial Manual)*, like the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*, is an important contribution to the international harmonisation of sanitary standards related to terrestrial animals and animal products,
2. Member Countries were asked for the contributions of their specialists for each new or revised chapter of the *Terrestrial Manual* before it was finalised by the Biological Standards Commission,

#### THE ASSEMBLY RESOLVES

1. To adopt the following final texts for the *Terrestrial Manual*:
  - 1.1.1. Collection, submission and storage of diagnostic specimens
  - 1.1.2. Transport of specimens of animal origin
  - 1.1.5. Principles and methods of validation of diagnostic assays for infectious diseases
  - 2.1.10. New World Screwworm (*Cochliomyia hominivorax*) and Old World Screwworm (*Chrysomya bezziana*)
  - 2.1.13. Rabies (vaccine section)
  - 2.1.20. West Nile fever
  - 2.2.4. Nosemosis of honey bees
  - 2.2.5. Small hive beetle infestation (*Aethina tumida*)
  - 2.3.2. Avian infectious bronchitis
  - 2.4.15. Malignant catarrhal fever
  - 2.4.18. Trypanosomosis (tsetse-transmitted)
  - 2.5.3. Dourine
  - 2.5.5. Equine encephalomyelitis (Eastern & Western)
  - 2.5.6. Equine infectious anaemia
  - 2.5.10. Equine viral arteritis
  - 2.5.11. Glanders
  - 2.5.14. Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis
  - 2.7.5. Contagious agalactia (diagnostic section)
  - 2.7.11. Peste des petits ruminants
  - 2.8.9. Swine vesicular fever
  - 2.9.8. Mange
2. To request the Director General to publish the adopted texts in the on-line version of the *Terrestrial Manual*.





**RESOLUTION No.**



**REGISTER OF DIAGNOSTIC KITS  
VALIDATED AND CERTIFIED BY THE OIE**

**CONSIDERING THAT**

1. During the 71st General Session of the OIE in May 2003, the International Committee adopted Resolution No. XXIX endorsing the principle of validation and certification of diagnostic assays (test methods) for infectious animal diseases by the OIE and giving a mandate to the Director General of the OIE to set up the specific standard procedures to be used before the final decision on the validation and certification of a diagnostic assay is taken by the OIE International Committee,
2. The Resolution has established that 'fitness for purpose' should be used as a criterion for validation,
3. The aim of the procedure for diagnostic kits is to produce a register of recognised assays for OIE Member Countries and for diagnostic kit manufacturers,
4. OIE Member Countries need assays that are known to be validated according to OIE criteria in order to improve the quality of assays, to ensure that the test can be used to correctly establish animal disease status and to enhance confidence in assays,

5. The OIE register of recognised assays provides greater transparency and clarity of the validation process, and a means for recognising those manufacturers that produce validated and certified tests in kit format,
6. According to the OIE Standard Operating Procedure, registration of the diagnostic kits included in the OIE Register has to be renewed every five years,
7. During the 74th General Session of the OIE, the International Committee adopted

Resolution No. XXXII on the importance of recognising and implementing OIE standards for the validation and registration of diagnostic assays by Member Countries,

**THE ASSEMBLY DECIDES THAT**

1. In accordance with the recommendation of the OIE Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission, the Director General add the following to the register of diagnostic kits certified by the OIE as validated as fit for purpose:

Name of the diagnostic kit	Name of the Manufacturer	Fitness for purpose
IQ Plus™ WSSV Kit with POCKIT System	Genereach Biotechnology Corporation	Fit for the diagnosis of white spot disease in target tissues (Shrimp tissue of ectodermal and mesodermal origin) of <i>Litopenaeus vannamei</i> and for the following purposes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To certify freedom from infection (&lt;10 virions/reaction) in individual animals or products for trade/movement purposes;</li> <li>2. To confirm diagnosis of suspect or clinical cases (confirmation of a diagnosis by histopathology or clinical signs);</li> <li>3. To estimate prevalence of infection to facilitate risk analysis (surveys/herd health schemes/disease control).</li> </ol>



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2. In accordance with the recommendation of the OIE Biological Standards Commission and of the OIE Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission, the Director General renew for a period of five additional years

the inclusion in the OIE Register of the following diagnostic kits certified by the OIE as validated as fit for purpose:

Name of the diagnostic kit	Name of the Manufacturer	Fitness for purpose
BioChek Avian Influenza Antibody test kit	BioChek UK Ltd	Fit for serological diagnosis of type A avian influenza in chickens (specific to IgG in serum) and for the following purposes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To demonstrate historical freedom from infection in a defined population (country/zone/compartiment/herd);</li> <li>2. To demonstrate re-establishment of freedom after outbreaks in a defined population (country/zone/compartiment/herd);</li> <li>3. To confirm diagnosis of suspect or clinical cases;</li> <li>4. To estimate prevalence of infection to facilitate risk analysis in non-vaccinated populations (surveys/herd health schemes/disease control);</li> <li>5. To determine immune status in individual animals or populations (post-vaccination).</li> </ol>
IQ 2000™ WSSV Detection and Prevention System	Genereach Biotechnology Corporation	Fit for the diagnosis of white spot disease in crustaceans and for the following purposes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To certify freedom from infection (&lt;10 virions/reaction) in individual animals or products for trade/movement purposes;</li> <li>2. To confirm diagnosis of suspect or clinical cases (confirmation of a diagnosis by histopathology or clinical signs);</li> <li>3. To estimate prevalence of infection to facilitate risk analysis (surveys/herd health schemes/disease control).</li> </ol>
Prionics®-Check WESTERN	Prionics®	Fit for the post-mortem diagnosis of bovine spongiform encephalopathy in cattle and for the following purposes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To confirm diagnosis of suspect or clinical cases (includes confirmation of a positive screening test);</li> <li>2. To estimate prevalence of infection to facilitate risk analysis (surveys/herd health schemes/disease control, e.g. surveys, implementation of disease control measures) and to assist in the demonstration of the efficiency of control policies;</li> <li>3. To confirm a non-negative test result obtained during active surveillance with a different type of test.</li> </ol>



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## RESOLUTION No.



### ADOPTION OF FOUR UPDATED DRAFT CHAPTERS FOR THE *MANUAL OF DIAGNOSTIC TESTS FOR AQUATIC ANIMALS*

#### CONSIDERING THAT

1. The *Manual of Diagnostic Tests for Aquatic Animals (Aquatic Manual)*, like the *Aquatic Animal Health Code*, is an important contribution to the international harmonisation of sanitary standards related to aquatic animals and aquatic animal products,
2. Member Countries are asked for the contributions of their specialists for each new or revised chapter of the *Aquatic Manual* before it is finalised by the Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission,

3. The following revised chapters were sent to Member Countries for comment:

- 2.3.2. Infection with *Aphanomyces invadans* (epizootic ulcerative syndrome)
- 2.3.5. Infection with infectious salmon anaemia virus
- 2.3.11. Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy
- 2.4.9. Infection with ostreid herpesvirus-1 microvariant

#### THE ASSEMBLY RESOLVES

1. To adopt the revised chapters for the seventh edition of the *Aquatic Manual* proposed in Annexes 11 and 12 of Document 81 SG/12/CS4 B, each text being authentic.
2. To adopt the revised chapters for the seventh edition of the *Aquatic Manual* proposed in Annexes 13 and 14 of Document 81 SG/12/CS4 B, each text being authentic, with the following modifications:

2.1. In Annex 13 (Chapter 2.3.11.)

- a) delete the second sentence of Section 2.4.1. Vaccination: "Nevertheless there are no commercially available vaccines at present." and replace it with "Recently, an inactivated RGNNV vaccine against VER of seven-band grouper was commercialised in Japan."

2.2. In Annex 14 (Chapter 2.4.9.)

- a) delete '(OsHV-1var)' in the first line of the third paragraph in Section 2.1.1.
- b) delete '(OsHV-1var)' in the last sentence of the second paragraph in Section 4.3.1.2.3.1.
- c) add the word 'may' between the words 'infection' and 'causes' in the first sentence of Section 2.2.2. and delete the 's' from the word 'causes'.

3. To ask the Director General to publish the adopted texts in the on-line version of the *Aquatic Manual*.





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## RESOLUTION No.



### AMENDMENTS TO THE AQUATIC ANIMAL HEALTH CODE

#### CONSIDERING

1. The current content of the OIE *Aquatic Animal Health Code* (the *Aquatic Code*), which is the result of modifications made by the World Assembly of Delegates during previous OIE General Sessions,
2. The necessity to update the *Aquatic Code* in accordance with the recommendations in the March 2013 report of the OIE Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission (Annexes 3 to 14 of Document 81 SG/12/CS4 B), after consultation with the Delegates of Member Countries,

#### THE ASSEMBLY RESOLVES

1. To adopt the updates to the *Aquatic Code* proposed in Annexes 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9 and 10 of Document 81 SG/12/CS4 B in English, French and Spanish, each text being authentic.

2. To adopt the updates to the *Aquatic Code* proposed in Annex 8 of Document 81 SG/12/CS4 B in English, French and Spanish, each text being authentic, with the following modifications:
  - 2.1. In Annex 8 (Chapter 7.4.)
    - a) In Articles 7.4.2., 7.4.3. and 7.4.4. revert to the 2012 version of the *Aquatic Code*.
3. To ask the Director General to publish the adopted texts in a revised edition of the *Aquatic Code* with appropriate numbering and formatting.

## RESOLUTION No.



### AMENDMENTS TO THE TERRESTRIAL ANIMAL HEALTH CODE

#### CONSIDERING THAT

1. The present content of the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (the *Terrestrial Code*), which is the result of modifications made by the OIE World Assembly during previous General Sessions;
2. The necessity to update the *Terrestrial Code* in accordance with recommendations in the February 2013 report of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission (the *Terrestrial Code Commission*) (Document 81SG/12/CS1B), after consultation with the Delegates of the Members;

#### THE ASSEMBLY RESOLVES

1. To adopt the updates to the *Terrestrial Code* proposed in Annexes IV, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIV, XV, XVI, XVII, XX, XXI, XXIII, XXIV, XXV, XXVI, XXVIII and XXIX of Document 81SG/12/CS1B in English, French and Spanish, each text being authentic.
2. To adopt the updates to the *Terrestrial Code* proposed in Annexes V, VI, XIII, XVIII, XIX, XXII, XXX and XXXI of Document 81 SG/12/CS1B in English, French and Spanish, each text being authentic, with the following modifications:





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## 2.1. In Annex V (Chapter 1.1.)

a) In the French version only, in Point 4 of Article 1.1.2. reading: 'Il en découle que la détection de l'agent étiologique d'une *maladie* listée chez un *animal* doit être notifiée même en l'absence de formes cliniques de la *maladie*'.

b) Delete the words 'of epidemiological significance' at the end of the last paragraph of Article 1.1.3.

c) In the English and Spanish versions only, add the word 'important' in the last paragraph of Article 1.1.3. reading: 'Although Members are only required to notify *listed diseases*, *infections* and *infestations* and *emerging diseases* according to points 1 to 4 above, they are encouraged to inform the OIE of other **important** animal health events.'

## 2.2. In Annex VI (Chapter 1.2.)

a) Delete Article 1.2.2. bis and attach the diagram at the end of the chapter.

b) In Article 1.2.3., put "[under study]" after 25th indent in Point 1 (Vesicular stomatitis) and 6th indent in Point 5 (Swine vesicular disease).

c) In Point 6 of Article 1.2.3., add "including wild birds" after "in birds other than poultry" to 8th indent.

d) Reinstate Chapters 8.15. and 15.4.

## 2.3. In Annex XIII (Chapter 7.X.)

In Point 2 k) of Article 7.X.4., add "[under study]" at the end of the first paragraph.

## 2.4. In Annex XVIII (Chapter 8.13.)

In the Spanish version only, in Point 2 b) of Article 8.13.3., replace 'auditors' with 'personal'.

## 2.5. In Annex XIX (Chapter 8.10.)

a) In Article 8.10.1. bis, delete "canine" in the title.

b) In Article 8.10.2., delete Point 4.

## 2.6. In Annex XXII (Chapter 9.4.)

In the Spanish version only, add "(ESCARABAJA DE LAS COLMENAS)" below the title.

## 2.7. In Annex XXX (Chapters 14.8. and 1.6.)

a) In Article 14.8.1., delete the 7th paragraph reading "A Member Country should not impose bans on the trade in domestic sheep and goat *commodities* in response to information on the presence of PPRV in other ruminants, provided that Article 14.8.3. is implemented".

b) In Article 14.8.2., delete Point 2.

c) Create new Article 14.8.16. as follows:

### **Recommendation for importation of fresh meat and meat products from sheep and goats**

*Veterinary Authorities* should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the entire consignment of *meat* comes from *animals* which:

1) showed no clinical signs of PPR within 24 hours before *slaughter*;  
2) have been slaughtered in an approved abattoir and have been subjected to ante- and post-mortem inspections with favourable results.

## d) In the Spanish only, in Article 1.6.1.:

– Change the 3rd sentence of the 1st paragraph, reading: "La OIE no publica la declaración de la situación sanitaria por los Miembros respecto de la encefalopatía espongiforme bovina, la **fiebre aftosa**, la peste bovina, la perineumonía contagiosa bovina, la peste equina, la peste de pequeños rumiantes y la peste porcina clásica."

– Change Point 2, reading: "la ausencia de **fiebre aftosa**, con o sin vacunación, de la totalidad de su territorio o de una zona del mismo;"

– Change the 5th paragraph, reading: "El Miembro que solicite el reconocimiento oficial de su situación sanitaria deberá presentar al Departamento Científico y Técnico de la OIE un expediente con la información exigida en los Artículos 1.6.3. (para la EEB), 1.6.4. (para la **fiebre aftosa**), 1.6.5. (para la peste bovina), 1.6.6. (para la perineumonía contagiosa bovina), 1.6.7. (para la peste equina), 1.6.7.bis (para la peste de pequeños rumiantes), o 1.6.7. ter. (para la peste porcina clásica), según corresponda."





2.8. In Annex XXXI (Chapters 15.2. and 1.6.) In Article 15.2.1., change Points 1 and 2 as follows:

1) A strain of CSFV (excluding vaccine strains) has been isolated from samples from a pig;

OR

2) viral antigen (excluding vaccine strains) has been identified, or viral ribonucleic acid (RNA) specific to a strain of CSFV has been demonstrated to be present, in samples from one or more pigs epidemiologically linked to a confirmed or suspected outbreak of CSF, or giving cause for suspicion of previous association or contact with CSFV, with or without clinical signs consistent with CSF;

3. To ask the Director General to publish the adopted texts in a revised edition of the *Terrestrial Code* with appropriate numbering and formatting.

**RESOLUTION No.**



**PROCEDURES FOR MEMBER COUNTRIES FOR THE OFFICIAL RECOGNITION AND MAINTENANCE OF DISEASE STATUS OF CERTAIN ANIMAL DISEASES OR RISK STATUS OF BOVINE SPONGIFORM ENCEPHALOPATHY AND FOR THE ENDORSEMENT OF A NATIONAL OFFICIAL CONTROL PROGRAMME**

**CONSIDERING THAT**

1. The OIE World Assembly of Delegates (Assembly) during the 62nd General Session adopted Resolution No. IX, 'Countries and zones that may be considered as free from foot and mouth disease (FMD)',

2. During the 63rd General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolutions No. XII, XIII and XIV describing the general procedure to update the list of FMD free countries and adding contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) and rinderpest to the list of diseases for which status is officially recognised by the OIE in accordance to the relevant provisions of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code)*,
3. During the 65th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. XII requiring that Member Countries with an official free status, either for the whole country or for zone(s), should confirm by official letter, in accordance with the relevant requirements of the *Terrestrial Code*, during the month of November of each year, that their official disease free status and the criteria by which that status was recognised have remained unchanged,
4. During the 65th General Sessions, the Assembly also adopted Resolution No. XVII delegating to the Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases (Scientific Commission) the authority to recognise, without further Assembly consultation, that a Member Country or zone has regained its previously recognised FMD free status following outbreaks that have been eradicated in accordance with the relevant provisions of the *Terrestrial Code*,
5. During the 67th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. XVI describing the general procedure to be followed by the OIE Member Countries wishing to achieve an officially recognised status according to the provisions of the relevant chapters of the *Terrestrial Code* and making official recognition contingent to a 60-day consultative period given to all Member Countries' Delegates,





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6. During the 69th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. XV adding bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) to the list of diseases for which risk status is officially recognised by the OIE,
7. During the 72th General Sessions, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. XXIV extending the authority of the Scientific Commission to recognise, without further Assembly consultation, that a Member Country or zone has regained its previously recognised disease free status following outbreaks that have been eradicated or its risk level for BSE in accordance with the relevant provisions of the *Terrestrial Code* to the other diseases included in the procedure of official status recognition,
8. During the 75th General Session, the Assembly approved the addition of Article 2.2.10.7. to the *Terrestrial Code* allowing a Member Country to establish an FMD *containment zone* for the purpose of minimising the impact of an outbreak of FMD on an entire free country or zone,
9. During the 76th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. XXII compiling and updating the procedures that Member Countries should follow to achieve recognition and maintenance of official status of certain animal diseases,
10. During the 79th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 18 declaring global freedom of rinderpest and Resolution No. 26 deciding to suspend the duties of Member Countries to annually confirm rinderpest free status,
11. During the 79th General Session, the Assembly also adopted Resolutions Nos. 19 and 26 establishing the endorsement by the OIE of an official control programme for FMD being in compliance with the provisions of the Chapter on FMD in the *Terrestrial Code*,

12. During the 79th General Session, the Assembly noted that an explanatory document outlining the standard operating procedures for official disease status evaluations had been compiled by the OIE Headquarters for the benefit of Member Countries and the document was published and kept up-to-date on the OIE website,
13. During the 80th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 19 adding African horse sickness (AHS) to the list of diseases for which status is officially recognised by the OIE in accordance to the relevant provisions of the *Terrestrial Code*,
14. During the 80th General Session, the Assembly also adopted Resolution No. 25 updating the procedures that Member Countries should follow to achieve recognition and maintenance of official status of certain animal diseases, or endorsement of an official control programme for FMD,
15. During the 80th General Session, the Assembly also adopted Resolution No. 26 updating the rules on the financial obligations due by Member Countries applying for the official recognition or reinstatement of disease status of certain

- animal diseases and for the endorsement of a national official control programme,
16. During the 81st General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 29 adding classical swine fever (CSF) and peste des petits ruminants (PPR) to the list of diseases for which status is officially recognised by the OIE and establishing the endorsement by the OIE of an official control programme for PPR in accordance to the relevant provisions of the *Terrestrial Code*,
17. Information published by the OIE is derived from declarations made by the OIE Delegate of Member Countries. The OIE is not responsible for publication or maintenance of Member Countries' disease status based on inaccurate information or non-reporting of changes in epidemiological status or other significant events subsequent to the time of initial declaration.

## THE ASSEMBLY DECIDES

1. That the OIE Member Countries wishing to be officially recognised and listed for a specific status for AHS, CBPP, CSF, FMD, PPR and risk status for BSE or for the endorsement of its official control programme for FMD and PPR have to provide documented evidence that they comply with the disease specific provisions of the *Terrestrial Code* for the recognition for disease status or official control programme as well as the specific guidelines contained in disease specific questionnaires and the general provisions for *Veterinary Services* as outlined in Chapters 1.1., 1.6., 3.1. and 3.2. of the *Terrestrial Code*.
2. That the OIE will evaluate the applications for the recognition of CSF status beginning from the annual cycle May 2014 – May 2015.





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3. That the Scientific Commission, following the evaluation of documented evidence provided by a Member Country for the recognition or reinstatement of a specific disease status or endorsement of an official control programme for FMD or PPR, may request, in consultation with the Director General of the OIE, a mission of experts to the applicant Member Country to verify compliance by that Member Country with the provisions of the *Terrestrial Code* for the control of that particular disease.
4. That the Scientific Commission, following the allocation of a specific disease status, a BSE risk status or endorsement of an official control programme for FMD or PPR, may request, in consultation with the Director General of the OIE, a mission of experts to the Member Country to monitor the maintenance of the allocated disease or risk status and to verify continuous compliance by that Member Country with the provisions of the *Terrestrial Code* for the control of that particular disease.
5. That in the event of the application for an official status to be assigned to a new zone adjacent to another zone having already the same official status, the Delegate should indicate, in writing to the Director General, whether the new zone is being merged with the adjoining zone to become one enlarged zone, and, if the two zones remain separate, provide details on the control measures to be applied for the maintenance of the status of the separate zones and particularly on the identification and movement of animals between the two zones of the same status in accordance with Chapter 4.3. of the *Terrestrial Code*.
6. That the recognition by the Assembly of the disease status or BSE risk status of a Member Country or the endorsement of its official control programme for FMD or PPR following the recommendation made by the Scientific Commission is contingent upon a 60 day consultative period by all Member Countries' Delegates for all new disease status recognitions, changes in the category of disease free status or disease risk status as specified in the *Terrestrial Code*, changes in the boundaries of an existing free zone, and endorsement of official control programme for FMD or PPR.
7. To delegate to the Scientific Commission the authority to recognise, without further Assembly consultation, that a Member Country or a zone within its territory has regained its previously recognised disease status following outbreaks or infections as appropriate, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the *Terrestrial Code*.
8. To delegate to the Scientific Commission the authority to recognise, without further Assembly consultation, the reinstatement of the free status of a zone outside a containment zone on evaluation of documented evidence provided by that Member Country that a containment zone has been established in accordance with the provisions of the *Terrestrial Code*.
9. To delegate to the Scientific Commission the authority, without further Assembly consultation, to confirm or reject the maintenance of the allocated BSE risk status of a Member Country or a same zone following a report of a change in the epidemiological situation by the Delegate of the Member Country.
10. That a Member Country can maintain its recognised disease status, its recognised BSE risk status or the OIE endorsement of its official control programme for FMD or PPR, provided that the Delegate submits, during the month of November of each year, a letter to the Director General of the OIE providing the relevant information as prescribed in the *Terrestrial Code* and that the Scientific Commission is satisfied that the requirements of the *Terrestrial Code* continue to be met.
11. That when a Member Country having an officially recognised disease status or an endorsed official control programme for FMD or PPR has failed to comply with the conditions for maintenance of this status or endorsement as prescribed in the *Terrestrial Code*, it is deleted from the list of officially recognised Member Countries or zones presented yearly to the Assembly for adoption.
12. That a Member Country having been deleted from the list mentioned in the previous paragraph should apply again for recognition of the lost disease status or endorsement of the official control programme for FMD or PPR by re-submitting documented evidence to the Director General for evaluation by the Scientific Commission.





13. That the Delegates of Member Countries should document and clarify aspects of Veterinary Services and the specific animal health situation in non-contiguous territories covered by the same Veterinary Authority when submitting new applications for official recognition of disease status.
14. That financial participation of Member Countries to the cost of official recognition and endorsement procedures is determined by a specific Resolution.
15. This Resolution No. 30 cancels and replaces Resolution No. 25 of the 80th General Session.

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examination by the relevant Specialist Commission of his or her curriculum vitae that includes documented proof of international recognition of his or her expertise, e.g. publications in peer-reviewed journals, awards, membership in high-profile academic boards, etc.,

3. The need to ensure continuity in the implementation of technical aspects of the Terms of Reference of Reference Laboratories by the high-level expert designated to this effect,
4. That the Council decided, at its meeting of 2–4 October 2012, that any proposal to replace the already designated OIE Expert at a Reference Laboratory must be submitted by the head of the establishment to the Director General through the OIE Delegate of the country of location,

#### RESOLUTION No.



### REPLACEMENT OF OIE DESIGNATED EXPERTS AT OIE REFERENCE LABORATORIES

#### CONSIDERING

1. That Article 7 of the Internal Rules for OIE Reference Centres states that '... the OIE Expert is responsible for the implementation of the technical aspects of the Terms of Reference and may delegate specific responsibilities to other experts on an *ad hoc* basis. Experts associated with OIE Reference Centres exercise their function within the rules applicable to OIE Experts',
2. That the OIE designated Expert at an OIE Reference Laboratory is selected on

#### THE ASSEMBLY RESOLVES

1. To delegate to the Council the authority to approve, on behalf of the World Assembly of Delegates, the replacement of OIE designated Experts at existing OIE Reference Laboratories, provided that the nominations submitted by the head of the Reference Laboratory through the OIE Delegate of the country of location have been examined and endorsed by the relevant OIE Specialist Commission.
2. To request the Director General to update the list of OIE Reference Laboratories, including the newly designated OIE Experts, and publish it online without delay, subsequent to a decision of the Council.



**RESOLUTION No.**



**MODERN APPROACHES AND THE USE OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES FOR THE CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF AQUATIC AND TERRESTRIAL ANIMAL DISEASES THAT FULLY CONSIDER ANIMAL WELFARE AND MINIMISE THE IMPACT ON FOOD SECURITY**

**CONSIDERING THAT**

1. Developments in science and technology will continue to provide opportunities to improve animal and public health and welfare while reducing economic losses to animal producers and enhancing food security,
2. Technologies now available to the global animal health community and their rapid evolution are changing the way animal diseases are detected, predicted, controlled and eradicated,
3. OIE Member Countries reported high interest in implementation of new technologies,
4. Compared to most non-zoonotic diseases, zoonotic diseases as well as their relevant food safety issues are rated significantly higher for the development and implementation of new technologies,

5. OIE Member Countries reported the highest needs for technical capacity building such as disease risk assessments, disease transmission modeling, molecular epidemiology techniques, DIVA compatible vaccines, nucleic acid-based tests for confirmation and high potency vaccines,
6. OIE Member Countries reported limitations to implementing technological advancements include lack of infrastructure or resources (scientific, technical and/or financial), lack of scientific evidence, and lack of national validation and OIE recognition,
7. The OIE develops and updates standards and guidelines addressing new technologies through its standard process for adoption of new chapters in the OIE *Codes* and *Manuals*,
8. There was interest by OIE Member Countries in more rapid validation and incorporation of new technologies into standards and guidelines,

**THE ASSEMBLY RECOMMENDS THAT**

1. The OIE evaluates opportunities for a more rapid validation and incorporation of new technologies into OIE animal health standards and guidelines in parallel with conventional technologies.

2. The OIE, through its Twinning Programme, Reference Centres and other partnering initiatives, continues and expands training and capacity building in the development, validation and implementation of new technologies with special emphasis on disease risk assessments, disease transmission modelling, molecular epidemiology techniques, DIVA compatible vaccines, nucleic acid-based tests for confirmation and high potency vaccines.
3. The OIE continues to support National Veterinary Services through the application of the OIE PVS (Performance of Veterinary Services) Pathway, including the PVS Evaluation, and identify where additional emphasis may be needed on the implementation of new technologies that provide the opportunity to enhance animal health, animal welfare, food safety and food security.
4. The OIE continues to promote validation of diagnostic tests, including new diagnostic technologies, through its procedure for registration of diagnostic kits certified fit for a specific purpose.
5. The OIE and OIE Member Countries continue to work closely in a 'One Health' approach with public health and environmental authorities to develop risk-based and disease-specific guidance incorporating new technologies as appropriate to assist in the decision-making processes regarding the use of animals for human consumption in zoonotic disease situations.





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- 6. The Director General, in conjunction with OIE's Reference Centres, Specialist Commissions, Working Groups and *Ad hoc* Groups, addresses the challenges and opportunities to Member Countries' Veterinary Services posed by the use of new technologies and their incorporation in disease management strategies.
- 7. The OIE works with its Member Countries, food industries and animal health industries to provide effective communication of risks and benefits in order to support public acceptance of new technologies including vaccines.

## RESOLUTION No.



### **BENEFITS AND CHALLENGES POSED BY THE WORLDWIDE EXPANSION OF EQUESTRIAN EVENTS – NEW STANDARDS FOR THE POPULATION OF COMPETITION HORSES AND EQUINE DISEASE FREE ZONES IN COUNTRIES**

#### **CONSIDERING THAT**

- 1. The OIE has published standards for equine diseases that relate primarily to permanent importation,
- 2. The growth and socio-economic benefits of the sub-population of high health, high performance horses engaging in international competitions not requiring permanent importation is significant,
- 3. There are requests from a number of countries and industries to elaborate

standards for high health, high performance horses to facilitate their temporary and safe international movements,

- 4. A number of challenges exist for certain countries due to inconsistent approaches to the regulatory and biosecurity matters relating to high health, high performance horses,
- 5. To facilitate these safe international movements globally, the Fédération Équestre Internationale (FEI) and the OIE have signed a collaboration agreement,
- 6. The International Federation of Horseracing Authorities (IFHA) agrees with this approach and collaborates with the OIE,
- 7. FEI and IFHA have well-established management arrangements, including health requirements, for competition horses which provide a sound basis for the development of new standards for temporary international movement,





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8. Practical and learning experiences from major international events such as the Sydney and Beijing (which were held in Hong Kong) Equestrian Olympics and Paralympics, as well as the 2010 Asian Games in Conghua, the PR China, indicate that Equine Disease Free Zones approaches can be very successful,
9. The OIE has established a representative *Ad hoc* Group on International Horse Movements for Equestrian Sport, which will draw on relevant animal health and industry expertise as required, to propose to the OIE Specialist Commissions relevant recommendations that will complement existing standards,

10. OIE policy supports the elaboration of new or revised standards for submission to the OIE World Assembly provided they are scientifically based, endorsed by relevant elected Specialist Commissions, and the process is transparent and democratic,

### THE ASSEMBLY RECOMMENDS THAT

1. The OIE develop standards for adoption by the World Assembly and guidelines relating to the temporary international movements of a specific sub-population of high health, high performance competition horses, ensuring protection of animal health and welfare.
2. The OIE and OIE Member Countries re-affirm the critical importance of Veterinary Services and other relevant competent regulatory authorities necessary to ensure compliance with OIE standards and guidelines to facilitate safe international movement in horses.
3. OIE Member Countries agree that specific performance indicators be developed for horse movement control within the PVS framework.
4. The OIE and OIE Member Countries support and encourage cooperative working relationships between governments, relevant equine industry members and other stakeholders as required for safe international movements of competition horses.
5. The Director General and OIE Member Countries note the clear success that the current OIE/FEI public-private partnership (PPP) provides at the global level and support the further development of PPP approaches.



# Elections

of the **81st**  
OIE General Session

# 81

*Paris, France, 31 May 2013*

## OIE Council

During the second administrative session of the 81st OIE General Session, Dr John Clifford (United States of America) and Dr Ali Abdullah Al-Sahmi (Oman) were elected by the World Assembly of Delegates for two vacant positions of members of the Council.



## OIE Regional Commission for Africa

The Assembly unanimously adopted the proposal of the Regional Commission for Africa to fill the vacant position of:



**Second Vice-President:**  
Dr Komla Batassé Batawui (Togo)

## OIE Regional Commission for the Americas

The Assembly unanimously adopted the proposal of the Regional Commission for the Americas to fill the vacant position of:



**President:**  
Dr Guilherme H. Figueiredo Marques (Brazil)



**Secretary General:**  
Dr Glen Halze Hodgson (Peru)

## OIE Regional Commission for the Middle East

The Assembly unanimously adopted the proposal of the Regional Commission for the Middle East to fill the vacant position of:

**Second Vice-President:**  
Dr Osama Mahmoud Ahmed Slim (Egypt)

# strengthening of Veterinary Services

## OIE PVS Pathway for efficient Veterinary Services

### PVS Evaluation missions

*State of Play – as at 9 December 2013*

OIE Region	OIE Members	Requests received	Missions completed	Reports available for distribution to donors and partners
Africa	52	53	50	39
Americas	29	25	22	18
Asia and the Pacific	32	20	18	11
Europe	53	16	16	12
Middle East	12	13	11	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>85</b>

### PVS Evaluation missions (requests)

#### • Africa (53)

Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Rep., Chad, Comoros, Congo, Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia (not an OIE Member), Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

#### • Americas (25)

Argentina, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Rep., Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela.

#### • Asia-Pacific (20)

Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Cambodia, Fiji, Indonesia, Iran, Dem. People's Rep. of Korea, Laos, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor Leste, Vanuatu, Vietnam.

#### • Europe (16)

Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Georgia, Israel, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Romania, Serbia, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

#### • Middle East (13)

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

In red: completed missions



## Legislation missions

State of Play – 9 December 2013

OIE Region	OIE Member	Requests received	Missions completed
Africa	52	27	18
Americas	29	7	5
Asia and the Pacific	32	5	5
Europe	53	3	2
Middle East	12	4	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>34</b>

### Misiones sobre legislación

#### • Africa (27)

Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Niger, Nigeria, Seychelles, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia.

#### • Americas (7)

Barbados, Bolivia, Dominican Rep., Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Paraguay.

#### • Asia/Pacific (5)

Bhutan, Cambodia, Laos, Mongolia, Vietnam.

#### • Europe (3)

Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan.

#### • Middle East (4)

Afghanistan, Kuwait, Lebanon, United Arab Emirates.

In red: completed missions

## PVS Gap Analysis missions

State of Play – as at 9 December 2013

OIE Region	OIE Member	Requests received	Missions completed	Reports available for distribution to donors and partners
Africa	52	43	37	22
Americas	29	15	11	10
Asia and the Pacific	32	17	11	7
Europe	53	8	7	2
Middle East	12	8	4	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>41</b>

### PVS Gap Analysis missions

#### • Africa (43)

Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

#### • Americas (15)

Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Suriname.

#### • Asia-Pacific (17)

Bhutan, Brunei, Cambodia, Fiji, Indonesia, Iran, Dem. People's Rep. of Korea, Laos, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor Leste, Vanuatu, Vietnam.

#### • Europe (8)

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Israel, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkey.

#### • Middle East (8)

Afghanistan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Palestinian N.A. (not an OIE Member), Syria, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

In red: completed missions

## OIE Regional Workshops for Focal Points and Information Seminars for new Delegates



Regional workshop for advanced training on the second version of WAHIS and WAHID

Africa

*Nairobi, Kenya, 25–27 June 2013*



Nairobi was the chosen site for OIE National Focal Points for Animal Disease Notification to come together from 25 to 27 June 2013, for a regional workshop of advanced training on the second version of WAHIS and WAHID.

The workshop, part of a framework of activities to strengthen Veterinary Services, was taken by four staff members from the OIE Animal Health Information Department: Dr Manuel Sanchez, Deputy Head of the Department; Dr Paula Caceres and Dr Lina Awada, veterinary epidemiologists; and Dr Simona Forcella, Chargée de mission.

Fifty-four people from the African region took part in the workshop, together with three observers. A record number of 48 countries participated in this three-day course, including 46 OIE Member Countries —Algeria, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros,

the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Republic of Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe— and two non-Member Countries, Liberia and South Sudan. Representatives from the African Union (Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources), with whom the OIE is working closely to achieve compatibility between the second version of WAHIS and the African Animal Resource Information System (ARIS II), also attended the workshop. Eight Regional Economic Communities were invited and the West African Monetary and Economic Union (WAEMU) representative was able to attend.

The workshop activity was based on a new interactive structure, with simultaneous presentations in English and French, and practical sessions on computers, for which participants were divided into two groups (English-speaking and French-speaking). There were practical demonstrations of uploading data via comma-separated values (CSV) files and searching for information in WAHID and exercises to detect frequent errors when submitting the information to the OIE, as well as various other exercises supervised by the facilitators.

There was a wide spectrum of expertise in the use of WAHIS among the Focal Points, with some having used the system for years while others were just newly appointed, as well as considerable differences in their computer skills. Some of the more recently appointed Focal Points did not have any previous experience in using WAHIS and WAHID, and became



## OIE Regional Workshops for Focal Points and Information Seminars for new Delegates

a little lost, since the programme is an advanced one, meant for participants who are already comfortable with the use of the system. In future, Focal Points who are not already trained in WAHIS should be directed towards the basic training

workshops rather than being accepted into advanced workshops.

The overall comments from the majority of Focal Points and OIE participants were very positive. They mostly concerned the overall organisation

of the workshop, the interesting exchanges between the participants and OIE staff, and the approachability and proficiency of the lecturers/facilitators, along with the practical part to the training (computer-lab sessions and case studies).

## Regional Seminar for OIE National Focal Points for Aquatic Animals

*Mérida (Mexico), 19–21 August 2013*

Americas



The second round of training for OIE National Focal Points for Aquatic Animals in the Americas was held from 19 to 21 August 2013 in Mérida (Mexico). Focal Points from 21 OIE Member Countries in the region attended the event, together with Dr Joaquín Braulio Álvarez Delgado, Delegate of Mexico to the OIE.

The following speakers gave presentations at the seminar: Dr Gillian Mylrea, Deputy Head of the OIE International Trade Department; Dr Luis O. Barcos, OIE Regional Representative for the Americas; Dr Filiberto Frago, OIE Sub-Regional Representative for Central America; Dr Víctor Manuel Vidal Martínez, Vice-President of the OIE Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission; and Dr Alicia Gallardo Lagno, also of the Aquatic Animal Health Standards

Commission. Additional presentations were made by Dr María Victoria Alday Sanz, member of the OIE *Ad hoc* Group on the Responsible Use of Antimicrobials in Aquatic Animals; and Drs Edgar Brun and Larry Hammell from the OIE Collaborating Centre for Epidemiology and Risk Assessment of Aquatic Animal Diseases.

The scheduled presentations focused on OIE activities in the field of aquatic animals and the content of and procedure for revising the OIE *Aquatic Animal Health Code* and *Manual of Diagnostic Tests for Aquatic Animals*. This included an explanation of the amendments adopted by the OIE General Session in May 2013.

One of the presentations was devoted to the 'aquatic' component of the OIE PVS Tool as a systematic and objective tool for qualitative analysis of aquatic animal health services. The seminar

also featured technical presentations on: OIE activities on the differentiation of pathogens causing infectious salmon anaemia; epidemiological surveillance in aquaculture; methods for risk prioritisation and risk analysis in decision-making on aquatic animal disease control; activities to support diagnostic laboratories during disease outbreaks (with a few examples of successful regional cooperation in the Americas); antimicrobial resistance; and future trends in vaccines in aquaculture.

The participants also discussed the adoption of and procedures for revising OIE standards, and contributed to an examination of the current state of the aquaculture sector in the Americas. They stressed the need to strengthen existing emergency plans and develop both national and regional information-sharing networks.

## Regional Seminar for the OIE National Focal Points on Animal Production Food Safety

*Pereira, Colombia, 9–11 September 2013*

A Regional Seminar for OIE National Focal Points on Animal Production Food Safety (APFS) was held from 9 to 11 September 2013, in Pereira, Colombia, with the support of the Government of Colombia. The seminar saw the attendance of about 50 participants, including OIE Focal Points for APFS — or their representatives — from 23 countries in the Americas, as well as speakers, observers from the host country and OIE staff.

Dr Teresita Beltrán Ospina, Delegate of Colombia to the OIE, opened the seminar, followed by Dr Gillian Mylrea, Deputy Head of the OIE International Trade Department, and Dr Luis O. Barcos, OIE Regional Representative for the Americas, who welcomed all those taking part and presented the Terms of Reference for the OIE National Focal Points for APFS, as well as a description of the OIE and its activities in the field of food safety.

Among the speakers who contributed to this seminar were Dr Stuart Slorach, Chair of the OIE Animal Production Food Safety Working Group; Dr Darwin Murrell, Chair of the OIE *Ad hoc* Group on Zoonotic Parasites; Dr Jaap Wagenaar, OIE reference expert on campylobacteriosis; and Dr Ana Maria Nicola, OIE reference expert on brucellosis. The technical presentations, which focused on current OIE work in APFS, also covered diseases such as salmonellosis (with special emphasis on the disease in poultry and its relevance to OIE standards and the WHO Global Foodborne Infection Network), campylobacteriosis, brucellosis, trichinellosis, echinococcosis and cysticercosis.



Other topics presented included the implementation of OIE standards in different countries, and the collaboration between Veterinary Services and the poultry industry in the field of APFS, an issue discussed by Dr Simone Machado, a representative of the Latin American Poultry Association. There were also several presentations on inter-agency cooperation, such as the WHO/OIE collaboration on food safety and zoonoses — with the participation of Dr Enrique Perez Gutierrez, from the Pan American Health Organization/Pan American Centre for Foot-and-Mouth Disease — and the joint work of the OIE and Codex Alimentarius. Models for regulatory frameworks and the role of OIE Reference Laboratories in food safety were also examined, while OIE Focal Points discussed possible actions that could be taken.

It was suggested that the relationship between OIE APFS Focal Points and Codex Alimentarius contact points be strengthened, to enhance inter-agency activities and communication. However, it was also noted that the ‘farm-to-fork’ approach to food safety requires the intervention of various government agencies; while Veterinary Services usually deal with primary production and the OIE standards, other bodies are more concerned with food processing and retailing and it is these organisations that tend to have more involvement with the Codex Alimentarius standards.



## Asia – Pacific

**Regional Seminar for OIE National Focal Points for Animal Welfare****Seoul, Republic of Korea, 27–29 August 2013**

The OIE Regional Representation for Asia and the Pacific organised the third Seminar for OIE National Focal Points for Animal Welfare in the region, to take place from 27 to 29 August 2013.

This event, held in Seoul, immediately followed the sixth meeting of the Regional Animal Welfare Coordination Group (See p. 21.).

About 50 participants attended, comprising National Focal Points or their representatives from as many as 30 OIE Members of the region, as well as a wide range of resource persons and observers, including the Chair of the OIE Animal Welfare Working Group and representatives from OIE Reference Centres, an animal welfare non-governmental organisation (NGO) with which the OIE has a cooperation agreement, and the meat industry.

The seminar was opened by Dr Hirofumi Kugita, and Dr Taeyung Kim, Delegate of the Republic of Korea to the OIE, welcomed participants to Seoul on behalf of his country.

As this was the third such event in the region, following a seminar in Bangkok from 5 to 7 April 2010, and another in Tokyo from 30 November to 2 December 2011 (see *Bulletin* no. 2012–1, pp. 39–40), the programme for this seminar was designed to explore animal welfare issues more deeply than in previous meetings. Nevertheless, the basic components, such as a general presentation on the OIE, including its standard-setting mechanisms, and the rights and responsibilities of OIE National Focal Points, were also included, for the benefit of recently appointed Focal Points who were attending for the first time.

In addition to presentations about recent discussions and priorities of the OIE Animal Welfare Working Group and the activities of the OIE Animal Welfare Collaborating Centre to support OIE standards, the recommendations of the third OIE Global Conference — held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, in November 2012 — and a new OIE initiative on the

international movement of competition horses were picked up as the issues of the moment.

The implementation of OIE standards was discussed in terms of four main issues: stray dog population control, killing animals for disease control purposes, the transport of animals and beef cattle production systems. Each discussion began with an explanation of the OIE standards, followed by individual country experiences and industry or NGO efforts to improve animal welfare.

The OIE extends special thanks to the seminar's host, the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs, Republic of Korea, as well as to two intern students from Seoul National University, whose lively support contributed hugely to the smooth running of the seminar.



## Asia – Pacific

### Regional workshop for advanced training on the second version of WAHIS and WAHID

*Bangkok, Thailand, 8–10 October 2013*

A regional workshop for advanced training on the second version of WAHIS and WAHID for National Focal Points for Animal Disease Notification to the OIE, was held in the city of Bangkok, from 8 to 10 October 2013, with the framework of the activities of strengthening of Veterinary Services. The workshop was led by Dr Karim Ben Jebara, Head of the OIE Animal Health Information Department, and Dr Lina Awada, a veterinary epidemiologist from the same Department.

A total of 31 people from the Asian region attended the workshop, together with four staff members from

the OIE Regional and Sub-Regional Representations. Some 29 countries and territories took part in this three-day course, i.e. Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Cambodia, the People's Republic of China, Chinese Taipei, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, the Maldives, Micronesia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Vanuatu and Vietnam.

The workshop was designed to be interactive, with presentations on the

use of WAHIS and WAHID, including new functions and practical computer sessions. There was a wide spectrum of expertise in the use of WAHIS among the participants. However, this workshop was an opportunity for all Focal Points to increase their level of expertise, and to ask any questions. Participants were able to improve their skills and learn more about the newest functions, such as the upload function data via comma-separated values (CSV) files and the notification of outbreaks by clusters.



## Middle East

**Regional Seminar for OIE National Focal Points for Aquatic Animals*****Byblos, Lebanon, 12–14 August 2013***

A Regional Seminar for OIE National Focal Points for Aquatic Animals was held in Byblos, Lebanon, from 12 to 14 August 2013. It was aimed at briefing participants on their role as an OIE National Focal Point, especially in terms of the standard-setting process and ways in which they can support their OIE National Delegates.

The seminar was also an opportunity to share experiences and encourage discussion among the participants, especially during the working sessions. It was attended by OIE National Focal Points from Afghanistan, Bahrain, Kuwait, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, and Yemen, as well as by a representative from the Embassy of the United Arab Emirates in Lebanon.

Dr Hussein Hajj Hassan, Minister of Agriculture of Lebanon, welcomed the participants. He was accompanied by Dr Nabih Ghaouche, Director of Animal Resources Directorate of Lebanon, and Dr Ghazi Yehia, OIE Regional Representative for the Middle East.

Dr François Caya, Head of the OIE Regional Activities Department, and Dr Gillian Mylrea, Deputy Head of the OIE International Trade Department, gave presentations describing the role and strategic plan of the OIE, the mandate of the Focal Points, the aims of the *Aquatic Animal Health Code* and the *Manual of Diagnostic Tests for Aquatic Animals*, and the criteria for



listing diseases, disease notification and reporting obligations.

OIE experts, Drs Larry Hammel, Edgar Brun and Ana Afonso, tackled the subjects of risk analysis in aquaculture, outbreak investigation, and surveillance for the early detection of aquatic animal diseases. Aquaculture challenges in Lebanon and the Mediterranean were summarised by Dr Ibrahim Al Hawi, Head of Rural Development and Natural Resources, Lebanon. Participants took an enthusiastic part in both the discussions and the working sessions. The sessions on biosecurity and outbreak investigation scenarios were particularly appreciated.

The third day of the seminar included a boat trip from Byblos to Batroun, and a cultural visit to the

Lebanese National Centre for Marine Sciences, where Dr Gaby Khalaf, Director of the Centre, gave a presentation on research findings in the Mediterranean Sea.

A motion of thanks was addressed to the Ministry of Agriculture for its help and cooperation in hosting the seminar.

# meetings and visits

Names and positions of OIE permanent staff who participated in meetings or visits from July to September 2013

## OIE Headquarters

### General Directorate

Bernard Vallat	Director General
Alex Thiermann	Adviser of the Director General and President of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission
Etienne Bonbon	Adviser of the Director General and Acting Head of the Communication Unit (from 21 September 2013)
Glaieul Mamaghani	Acting Head of the Communication Unit (until 20 September 2013)
Julie Strat	Chargée de mission
Yael Farhi	Chargée de mission
Monique Eloit	Deputy Director General (Administration, Management, Human Resources and Regional Activities)
Alain Dehove	World Fund Coordinator
Jean-Paul Pradère	Chargé de mission – animal health economics
Julie Macé	Project Officer
Emily Tagliaro	Project Officer
Victoria Wong	Project Officer
Alix Weng	Head of the Budget and Financial Unit
Jean-Pierre Croiziers	Head of the Human Resources Unit
Gilles Seigneurin	Head of the Accounts Unit
Marie Bonnerot	Administrative and Budgetary Technician

### Administration, Logistics and Publications Department

Daniel Chaisemartin	Head of Department
Bertrand Flahault	1st Deputy Head of Department and Head of the Systems Management and Events Unit
Ingrid Contreras Arias	Trilingual Conference Coordinator
Annie Souyri	2nd Deputy Head of Department and Head of the Publications Unit
Tamara Benicasa	Marketing and Sales Manager

### Animal Health Information Department

Karim Ben Jebara	Head of Department
Manuel José Sánchez Vázquez	Deputy Head of Department
Marija Popovic	Chargée de mission
Natalja Lambergeon	Animal Health Information Technician
Paula Cáceres Soto	Veterinary Epidemiologist
Lina Awada	Veterinary Epidemiologist
Daria Di Sabatino	Chargée de mission

Aziza Yassin Mustafa	Chargée de mission
Vera Cecilia Ferreira de Figueiredo	Chargée de mission
Margarita Alonso	Auxiliar de Traducción/Edición

### International Trade Department

Derek Belton	Head of Department
Gillian Mylrea	Deputy Head of Department
Rastislav Kolesar	Animal Welfare Coordinator
Tomasz Grudnik	Chargé de mission
Maria Elaine Joy Villareal	Chargée de mission
Masatsugu Okita	Chargé de mission
Mariela Varas	Chargée de mission

Dietrich Rassow

(until 31 August 2013)

Veterinarian Adviser

(until 18 August 2013)

### Scientific and Technical Department

Elisabeth Erlacher-Vindel	Acting Head of Department
Joseph Domenech	Adviser
Alessandro Ripani	Chargé de mission
	(until 31 August 2013)
Susanne Münstermann	Project Officer
Kiok Hong	Chargé de mission
François Diaz	Chargé de mission
Keith Hamilton	Chargé de mission
Laure Weber-Vintzel	Officer in charge of the Recognition of Countries' Animal Disease Status
Jennifer Lasley	Project Coordinator
Susan Corning	Project Coordinator
Gounalan Pavade	OFFLU Technical Assistant
Victor Saraiva	Chargé de mission
Dietrich Rassow	Veterinarian Adviser

(from 19 August 2013)

Min-Kyung Park	Chargée de mission
Dawid Visser	Biosecurity Officer
Simona Forcella	Chargée de mission
Barbara Freischem	Chargée de mission
Sara Linnane	Scientific Editor
Marta Martínez Avilés	Veterinary Epidemiologist

(until 15 September 2013)

### Regional Activities Department

François Caya	Head of Department
Mara Elma González Ortiz	Deputy Head of Department
Nathaly Monsalve	Conference Coordinator/Trilingual Secretary
Maud Carron	Chargée de mission
Marie Edan	Chargée de mission
Valentyna Sharandak	Chargée de mission

(from 1 September 2013)

## OIE Regional and Sub-Regional Representations

**Africa**

Yacouba Samaké	Regional Representative for Africa (Bamako, Mali)	Chiharu Izumi	Secretary (Tokyo, Japan)
Florência Cipriano	Deputy Regional Representative for Africa (temporarily in Gaborone, Botswana)	Ronello Abila	Sub-Regional Representative for South-East Asia (Bangkok, Thailand)
Daniel Bourzat	Adviser to the Regional Representative for Africa (Bamako, Mali)	Dirk Van Aken	Deputy Sub-Regional Representative for South-East Asia (Bangkok, Thailand)
Youma N'Diaye	Accountant (Bamako, Mali)	Agnès Poirier	Programme Coordinator (HPED) (Bangkok, Thailand)
Mariam Minta	Secretary (Bamako, Mali)	Jaruwan Kampa	Programme Coordinator (IDENTIFY) (Bangkok, Thailand)
Aissata Bagayoko	Secretary (Bamako, Mali)	Mary Joy Gordoncillo	Science and One Health Coordinator (Bangkok, Thailand)
Alou Sangaré	Administrative Assistant (Bamako, Mali)	Cecilia Dy	'M&E' Coordinator and Communication Officer (Bangkok, Thailand)
Neo Mapitse	Sub-Regional Representative for Southern Africa (Gaborone, Botswana)	Karanvir Kukreja	Project Officer (Bangkok, Thailand)
Mpho Mantsho	Administrative and Financial Assistant (Gaborone, Botswana)	Phungpit Kuruchittham	Operations Manager (Bangkok, Thailand) (from 23 September 2013)
Nomsa Thekiso	Secretary (Gaborone, Botswana)	Preechaya Srithep	Administrative Officer (Bangkok, Thailand) (from 1 September 2013)
Rachid Bouguedour	Sub-Regional Representative for North Africa (Tunis, Tunisia)	Patitta Angvanitchakul	Office Assistant (Bangkok, Thailand)
Antonio Petrini	Programme Officer (Tunis, Tunisia)	Melada Ruengjumroonath	Office Assistant (Bangkok, Thailand)
Vincent Brioudes	Programme Officer (Tunis, Tunisia)	<b>Europe</b>	
Ines Guitouni	Administrative and Financial Assistant (Tunis, Tunisia)	Nikola T. Belev	Regional Representative for Eastern Europe (Sofia, Bulgaria)
Walter Masiga	Sub-Regional Representative for Eastern Africa and the Horn of Africa (Nairobi, Kenya)	Rina Kostova	Secretary (Sofia, Bulgaria)
Patrick Bastiaensen	Programme Officer (Nairobi, Kenya)	Aleksandra Miteva	Technical Assistant (Sofia, Bulgaria)
Grace Omwega	Administrative and Financial Assistant (Nairobi, Kenya)	Kazimieras Lukauskas	Regional Representative in Moscow (Russia)
Loise Ndungu	Secretary (Nairobi, Kenya)	Ekaterina A. Panina	Technical and Administrative Assistant (Moscow, Russia)
<b>Americas</b>		Nadège Leboucq	Sub-Regional Representative in Brussels (Belgium)
Luis Osvaldo Barcos	Regional Representative for the Americas (Buenos Aires, Argentina)	Stéphane de La Rocque	Animal Health Specialist (Brussels, Belgium)
Martín Minassian	Technical Assistant (Buenos Aires, Argentina)	Stanislav Ralchev	Technical Assistant (Brussels, Belgium)
Alicia Palmas	Secretary (Buenos Aires, Argentina)	<b>Middle East</b>	
Leandro Barcos	Administrative Assistant (Buenos Aires, Argentina)	Ghazi Yehia	Regional Representative for the Middle East (Beirut, Lebanon)
Filiberto Frago Santamaría	Sub-Regional Representative for Central America (Panama City, Panama)	Mustapha Mestom	Consultant (Beirut, Lebanon)
Alina Gutiérrez Camacho	Secretary (Panama City, Panama)	Ali El Romeh	Consultant (Beirut, Lebanon)
<b>Asia and the Pacific</b>		Rita Rizk	Trilingual Secretary (Beirut, Lebanon)
Hirofumi Kugita	Regional Representative for Asia and the Pacific (Tokyo, Japan)	Mahmoud Ghaddaf	Assistant (Beirut, Lebanon)
Tomoko Ishibashi	Deputy Regional Representative for Asia and the Pacific (Tokyo, Japan)	Khodr Rejeili	Assistant (Beirut, Lebanon)
Chantane Buranathai	Regional Project Coordinator (Tokyo, Japan)	Tony Atallah	Assistant (Beirut, Lebanon)
Tikiri Wijayathilaka	Regional Project Coordinator (Tokyo, Japan)		
Hnin Thidar Myint	Regional Veterinary Officer (Tokyo, Japan)		
Batsukh Zayat	Secondment Officer (Tokyo, Japan)		
Noriko Tesaki	Accountant (Tokyo, Japan)		
Takako Hasegawa	Secretary (Tokyo, Japan)		
Yuka Fay	Secretary (Tokyo, Japan)		

## Names and positions of experts who represented the OIE in meetings or visits from July to September 2013

Ali Abdullah Al-Sahmi	Member of the OIE Council and OIE Delegate of Oman	Lea Knopf	OIE Expert
Michael Baron	OIE Expert	Gardner Murray	OIE Special Adviser
Gideon Brückner	President of the OIE Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases	Karin Schwabenbauer	President of the OIE World Assembly of Delegates and OIE Delegate of Germany
Vincenzo Caporale	President of the OIE Biological Standards Commission	Stuart A. Slorach	Chairman of the OIE Working Group on Animal Production Food Safety
Nichole Hines	OIE Expert		
Sarah Kahn	OIE Consultant		

### List of abbreviations

AAVS Asian Association of Veterinary Schools	ASF African swine fever	CEPA Cambridge Economic Policy Associates	EMIDA Coordination of European Research on Emerging and Major Infectious Diseases of Livestock
AHEAD Animal and Human Health for the Environment and Development	AU-IBAR African Union-Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources	CSF Classical swine fever	EPT Emerging Pandemic Threats (USAID programme)
AITVM Association of Institutions for Tropical Veterinary Medicine	AU-PANVAC African Union-Pan-African Veterinary Vaccine Centre	CVA Commonwealth Veterinary Association	ERRS Electronic Rinderpest Reporting System
AniBioThreat Bio-preparedness measures concerning prevention, detection and response to animal bio-threats (project)	AVMA American Veterinary Medical Association	CVO Chief Veterinary Officer	EU European Union
APHCA Animal Production and Health Commission for Asia and the Pacific	BTSF Better Training for Safer Food (programme)	DG SANCO Directorate General for Health and Consumers of the European Commission	FAO Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
APSED WHO Asia-Pacific Strategy for Emerging Diseases	BTWC Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention	EAHMI Environmental Animal Health Management Initiative	FEI International Equestrian Federation
ARIS Animal Resources Information System	CAMEVET Americas Committee for Veterinary Medicines	EAREN Eastern Africa Regional Epidemiology Network	FLURISK Development of a risk assessment methodological framework for potentially pandemic influenza strains
ASEAN Association of South-East Asian Nations	CENSA National Center for Animal and Plant Health	EARLN Eastern Africa Regional Laboratory Network	FMD Foot and mouth disease
		ECTAD FAO Emergency Centre for Transboundary Animal Diseases	

## List of abbreviations (cont.)

GALVMed Global Alliance for Livestock Veterinary Medicines	NEPAD New Partnership for Africa's Development (programme of the African Union)	REEV-Med Mediterranean Network of Establishments for Veterinary Education	UNON United Nations Office at Nairobi
GARC Global Alliance for Rabies Control	NPCA NEPAD Planning and Coordination Agency (Johannesburg, South Africa)	RIACON Rabies in Asia Conference	US United States
GF-TADs FAO/OIE Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases	OECD Organisation for Economic Co- operation and Development	SAARC South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation	USAID United States Agency for International Development
HHP High-Health High-Performance (FEI concept for horses)	OFFLU Joint OIE/FAO worldwide scientific network for the control of animal influenzas	SADC Southern African Development Community	VSPA 'Vaccine Standards and Pilot Approach to PPR Control in Africa' (OIE programme supported by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation)
HPED European Union-funded cooperation programme on highly pathogenic and emerging and re-emerging diseases in Asia	OHCEA One Health Central and Eastern Africa	SCAR Standing Committee on Agricultural Research	WAEMU West African Economic and Monetary Union
IAWP OIE Improved Animal Welfare Programme	OIE World Organisation for Animal Health	SEACFMD South-East Asia and China Foot and Mouth Disease Campaign	WAHIS OIE World Animal Health Information System
ICIPE International Centre for Insect Pathology and Ecology	PAAWA Pan-African Animal Welfare Alliance	SEARO WHO South-East Asia Regional Office	WCO World Customs Organization
IDENTIFY Laboratory Capacity Building and Networking Project	PAHWP Pan-African Harmonization Working Party for Medical Devices and Diagnostics	SISVET Italian Society for Veterinary Sciences	WCS Wildlife Conservation Society
IHR International Health Regulations	PCP Progressive Control Pathway	SMP-AH Standard Methods and Procedures in Animal Health (AU-IBAR/USAID Project)	WHO World Health Organization
JTF Japan Trust Fund	PCR Polymerase chain reaction	SPS Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	WildTech Novel Technologies for Surveillance of Emerging and Re-emerging Infections of Wildlife
KVA Kenya Veterinary Association	PPR Peste des petits ruminants	TAIEX Technical Assistance and Information Exchange Instrument	WTO World Trade Organization
M&E Monitoring & Evaluation	PVM Post vaccination monitoring	TFCA Transfrontier Conservation Area	WVA World Veterinary Association
NaVRI National Veterinary Research Institute	RAWS Regional Animal Welfare Strategy		



## meetings and visits

## July 2013

Title of the event	Place	Date	Participants
'Reducing antimicrobial usage in agriculture and aquaculture: beyond regulatory policy', organised with the support of the OECD	Utrecht, Netherlands	1–3 July	Dr E. Erlacher-Vindel
36th Session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission	Rome, Italy	1–5 July	Dr B. Vallat & Dr G. Mylrea
6th WHO Working Group Meeting on PCR for the Detection of Subtype Influenza A Viruses	WHO Headquarters, Geneva, Switzerland	2–3 July	Dr N. Hines
FMD simulation exercise	Makassar, Indonesia	2–5 July	Dr D. Van Aken
10th Anniversary of the Food Safety Commission of Japan	Tokyo, Japan	3 July	Dr H. Kugita & Dr B. Zayat
Launch of the Eastern Africa Regional Office of 'The Brooke Hospital for Animals'	Nairobi, Kenya	3 July	Dr W. Masiga & Dr P. Bastiaensen
Meeting on coordination of Newcastle disease control, jointly organised by AU-PANVAC and KYEEMA Foundation	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	3–4 July	Dr Y. Samaké
Meeting of the Organising Committee for the 3rd OIE Global Conference on Veterinary Education and the Role of the Veterinary Statutory Body: 'Ensuring excellence and ethics of the Veterinary Profession', to be held in Foz do Iguazu, Brazil, from 4 to 6 December 2013	Brasilia, Brazil	4–5 July	Dr D. Chaisemartin & Dr L.O. Barcos
2nd Steering Committee Meeting of the SMP-AH Project	Juba, South Sudan	4–5 July	Dr W. Masiga
Technical meeting with the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan, represented by Dr Kawashima, CVO	Tokyo, Japan	5 July	Dr H. Kugita, Dr T. Ishibashi, Dr C. Buranathai, Dr T. Wijayathilaka, Dr H. Thidar Myint & Dr B. Zayat
Training course for surveyors from Ghana, under the VSPA project	Accra, Ghana	7–13 July	Dr D. Bourzat
Meeting on the OIE/AU-IBAR/NPCA/FAO proposal on Fish Diseases and Aquatic Biosafety in African Aquaculture Systems	Nairobi, Kenya	8 July	Dr N. Mapitse & Dr W. Masiga
Meeting of the Tunisian Association of Laboratory Animal Science	Tunis, Tunisia	8 July	Dr R. Bouguedour
Technical meeting on the development of the IHR Costing Tool	Geneva, Switzerland	8–12 July	Dr S. de La Rocque
Technical backstopping by the Head of the OIE Administration, Logistics and Publications Department, in order to advance the process of achieving interoperability between WAHIS and ARIS II systems	AU-IBAR Headquarters, Nairobi, Kenya	9–10 July	Dr D. Chaisemartin, Dr N. Mapitse & Dr W. Masiga

## meetings and visits

## July 2013 (cont.)

Title of the event	Place	Date	Participants
EPT Annual Planning Meeting and tripartite meetings with FAO and WHO	Kampala, Uganda	10–12 July	Dr N. Mapitse
5th SGS Food Forum 2013: 'New risks in the food supply chain: threats or business opportunities?'	Moscow, Russia	10–12 July	Prof. K. Lukauskas
FLURISK final meeting	Paris, France	11 July	Dr K. Hamilton & Dr G. Pavade
Workshop on the PCP for FMD control	Bangkok, Thailand	11 July	Dr R. Abila, Dr M.J. Gordoncillo & Dr K. Kukreja
Meeting with the Head of the Federal Service for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Surveillance of Russia	Moscow, Russia	11 July	Prof. K. Lukauskas
Meeting with DG SANCO	Brussels, Belgium	12 July	Dr N. Leboucq
32th International Exhibition and Fair of Livestock, Industry, Agriculture, Trade and Services and 68th National Livestock Exhibition	Asunción, Paraguay	13 July	Dr L.O. Barcos
Courtesy visit by representatives from CEPA, conducting the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation livestock policy project	Nairobi, Kenya	15 July	Dr W. Masiga
1st Sector-based conference and round table of donors (from four sectors), organised by the Government of Burundi, as part of the follow-up to the Conference of Burundi's Development Partners, held in Geneva (Switzerland) in October 2012	Bujumbura, Burundi	15–16 July	Dr P. Bastiaensen
GARC Meeting	Wolfsberg, Switzerland	15–18 July	Dr A. Dehove
4th Steering Committee Meeting of the HPED Programme	Tokyo, Japan	16 July	Ms E. Tagliaro, Dr M.E. González Ortiz, Dr H. Kugita, Dr T. Ishibashi, Dr C. Buranathai, Dr T. Wijayathilaka, Dr H. Thidar Myint, Dr B. Zayat, Ms N. Tesaki, Ms T. Hasegawa, Ms Y. Fay, Ms C. Izumi, Dr R. Abila, Dr D. Van Aken, Dr A. Poirier & Dr G. Murray
WHO Bi-Regional Meeting on the APSED Strategy	Kathmandu, Nepal	16–18 July	Dr M.J. Gordoncillo
Familiarisation with FEI and discussions with FEI staff on the HHP concept	Lausanne, Switzerland	16–19 July	Dr S. Münstermann
4th Coordination Meeting of the EAREN and EARLN Networks, organised by FAO-ECTAD Eastern Africa in collaboration with the Veterinary Services of Burundi	Bujumbura, Burundi	16–19 July	Dr P. Bastiaensen



## meetings and visits

## July 2013 (cont.)

Title of the event	Place	Date	Participants
Presentation of Docteur Honoris Causa to Dr Bernard Vallat by the Royal Veterinary College (United Kingdom)	London, United Kingdom	17–18 July	Dr B. Vallat
7th FAO/OIE Regional Steering Committee Meeting of GF-TADs for Asia and the Pacific	Tokyo, Japan	17–18 July	Ms E. Tagliaro, Dr M.E. González Ortiz, Dr H. Kugita, Dr T. Ishibashi, Dr C. Buranathai, Dr T. Wijayathilaka, Dr H. Thidar Myint, Dr B. Zayat, Ms N. Tesaki, Ms T. Hasegawa, Ms Y. Fay, Ms C. Izumi, Dr R. Abila, Dr D. Van Aken, Dr A. Poirier & Dr G. Murray
Meeting with the US Deputy Secretary of Defense	OIE Headquarters, Paris, France	19 July	Dr B. Vallat & Dr A. Dehove
3rd International Symposium for Important Transboundary Animal Diseases	Miyazaki, Japan	19 July	Dr T. Ishibashi
19th International Agricultural Fair (AGROEXPO)	Bogota, Colombia	19 July	Dr L.O. Barcos
150th AVMA Annual Convention	Chicago, United States	19–23 July	Ms T. Benicasa
Meeting with the OIE Delegate of Canada	Ottawa, Canada	22–25 July	Dr A. Dehove & Dr F. Caya
Visit to the Equatorian Veterinary Service	Quito, Ecuador	22–28 July	Dr L.O. Barcos
Launch of the Ministry of Agriculture Anti-Corruption Policy	Gaborone, Botswana	23 July	Dr N. Mapitse
Preliminary discussion about OIE/JTF 'One Health' Project with OIE Reference Laboratory for highly pathogenic avian influenza and low pathogenic avian influenza (poultry)	Sapporo, Japan	23 July	Dr H. Kugita, Dr T. Ishibashi & Dr T. Wijayathilaka
Preparatory meetings for the 'International Green Week 2014' (international exhibition for the food, agricultural and horticultural industries), to be held in Berlin (Germany) from 17 to 26 January 2014	Berlin, Germany	23–24 July	Dr K. Schwabenbauer, Dr E. Bonbon & Ms G. Mamaghani
4th Meeting of the SADC Sanitary and Phytosanitary Coordinating Committee	Johannesburg, South Africa	23–26 July	Dr F. Cipriano
Preparatory meeting for the OIE Expert FMD Mission to Southern African Member Countries	Gaborone, Botswana	24 July	Dr N. Mapitse
Opening Ceremony of the 1st African Regulatory Forum on Medical Devices and Diagnostics and establishment of the PAHWP	Nairobi, Kenya	24 July	Dr P. Bastiaensen

## meetings and visits

## July 2013 (cont.)

Title of the event	Place	Date	Participants
Inaugural meeting of National Multi-Sectoral Committee for Control and Prevention of Human Tapeworm and Beef Measles	Gaborone, Botswana	25 July	Dr N. Mapitse
Cooperation meeting with Authorities from Belarus, Lithuania, Russia and Ukraine regarding the prevention of spread of ASF	Minsk, Belarus	25–26 July	Prof. K. Lukauskas
Meeting with WCO	Brussels, Belgium	26 July	Dr S. Münstermann & Dr N. Leboucq
Courtesy visit to the Director General of the ICIPE, entrusted with the EU/AU-IBAR-funded bee health project	Nairobi, Kenya	26 July	Dr W. Masiga & Dr P. Bastiaensen
Coordination meeting with the FAO Regional Office for Asia-Pacific	Bangkok, Thailand	26 July	Dr R. Abila, Dr D. Van Aken, Dr A. Poirier, Dr J. Kampa, Dr M.J. Gordoncillo & Dr K. Kukreja
Preparation for the training-for-trainers workshop in participatory epidemiology, to be held in Ouahigouya, Burkina Faso, from 17 to 20 September 2013, for the Burkina Faso strand of the VSPA regional project	Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso	26–31 July	Dr D. Bourzat
Feasibility study mission for capacity building of FMD vaccine production laboratory	Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar	27–29 July	Dr H. Thidar Myint
GARC Meeting	OIE Headquarters, Paris, France	29 July	Dr A. Dehove
Meeting with the Board Chairman of the PAAWA	Gaborone, Botswana	29 July	Dr F. Cipriano & Dr N. Mapitse
Visit to the Veterinary Services of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea	29 July – 2 August	Dr K. Hamilton
EPT in-country planning meeting (Thailand)	Bangkok, Thailand	30 July	Dr J. Kampa
Biannual Meeting of the CSF Eradication Plan for the Americas	Gramado, Brazil	30–31 July	Dr M. Minassian
EPT in-country planning meeting (Malaysia)	Bangkok, Thailand	31 July	Dr J. Kampa



## meetings and visits

August 2013

Title of the event	Place	Date	Participants
Visit to the veterinary inspection post at the Lithuanian border and meeting with the Minister of Agriculture of Lithuania and with the OIE Delegates of Lithuania and Russia	Kybartai, Lithuania	1 August	Prof. K. Lukauskas
2nd coordination meeting between AU-IBAR, FAO and OIE	UNON Headquarters, Nairobi, Kenya	1 August	Dr P. Bastiaensen
Technical Consultation on Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance in the Western Pacific Region	Manila, Philippines	1–3 August	Dr H. Thidar Myint
Meeting with Dr Alf-Eckbert Füssel of DG SANCO	Brussels, Belgium	2 August	Dr S. Münstermann
Meeting with Dr Toshiko Abe, Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs in Japan	OIE Headquarters, Paris, France	5 August	Dr B. Vallat, Ms E. Tagliaro, Dr M. Okita & Dr M.E. González Ortiz
Meeting of the OIE Regional Commission for Europe and Celebration of the Veterinary Specialist Day of Ukraine	Kiev, Ukraine	6–9 August	Prof. Dr N.T. Belev & Prof. K. Lukauskas
EPT in-country planning meeting and visits to the National Centre for Veterinary Diagnosis and to the Regional Animal Health Office	Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam	7–9 August	Dr J. Kampa
8th International Meeting on Practical Veterinary Medicine	Mar del Plata, Argentina	9–10 August	Dr L.O. Barcos
BTWC Meeting of Experts and Global Partnership Coordination Meeting	Geneva, Switzerland	12–14 August	Dr K. Hamilton
Advocacy Meeting for Elimination of Human Rabies from SAARC Countries	Dhaka, Bangladesh	12–14 August	Dr T. Wijayathilaka & Dr A. Poirier
Regional Seminar for OIE National Focal Points for Aquatic Animals	Byblos, Lebanon	12–14 August	Dr G. Mylrea, Dr F. Caya & Dr G. Yehia
International conference on human infection with novel influenza viruses	Beijing, People's Republic of China	14–17 August	Dr G. Pavade & Dr H. Kugita
Courtesy visit to the Minister of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries of Kenya	Nairobi, Kenya	15 August	Dr W. Masiga & Dr P. Bastiaensen
Meeting with veterinarians, farmers and representatives of agricultural organisations interested in the animal health control activities of the OIE	Lomza, Poland	15–16 August	Prof. K. Lukauskas
Development of Electronic Rinderpest Reporting System (ERRS)	Pirbright, United Kingdom	16 August	Dr K. Hamilton & Dr M. Baron
Courtesy visit to the Principal Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries of Kenya	Nairobi, Kenya	16 August	Dr W. Masiga & Dr P. Bastiaensen
Meeting with the Livestock Development Project Coordinator for Northern Laos	Luang Prabang, Laos	18–19 August	Dr R. Abila & Dr K. Kukreja

## meetings and visits

## August 2013 (cont.)

Title of the event	Place	Date	Participants
USAID-EPT in-country planning meeting	Vientiane, Laos	19 August	Dr J. Kampa
Regional Training Course on the serological and molecular detection of H7N9	Vienna, Austria	19–20 August	Dr G. Pavade
2nd Regional Seminar for OIE National Focal Points for Aquatic Animals	Merida, Mexico	19–21 August	Dr G. Mylrea, Dr L.O. Barcos, Dr M. Minassian & Dr F. Frago Santamaría
Meeting with the Prime Minister of Lithuania	Vilnius, Lithuania	20 August	Prof. K. Lukauskas
WHO-SEARO Regional Meeting on Zoonotic Diseases	Chiang Mai, Thailand	20–22 August	Dr J. Kampa & Dr M.J. Gordoncillo
14th Meeting of the Directors of National Rabies Control Programmes in Latin America	Lima, Peru	20–22 August	Dr S. Kahn
Veterinary Education Establishments Workshop, under the IAWP programme	Ankara, Turkey	20–23 August	Dr R. Kolesar & Ms R. Kostova
16th SEACFMD National Coordinators' Meeting	Luang Prabang, Laos	21–23 August	Dr H. Kugita, Dr C. Buranathai, Dr R. Abila, Dr D. Van Aken, Dr A. Poirier, Dr M.J. Gordoncillo, Dr K. Kukreja, Ms P. Angvanitchakul & Dr G. Murray
Meeting with the Equestrian Federation of the Republic of Korea in view of the Asian Games in 2014	Seoul, Republic of Korea	21–25 August	Dr S. Münstermann
2nd Livestock Coordination Meeting between SADC and Regional Technical Partners	Gaborone, Botswana	22 August	Dr F. Cipriano & Dr N. Mapitse
6th Meeting of the Inter-American Committee on Aquatic Animal Health	Merida, Mexico	22–23 August	Dr G. Mylrea, Dr L.O. Barcos, Dr M. Minassian & Dr F. Frago Santamaría
Meeting with the OIE Delegate of Latvia	Riga, Latvia	24 August	Prof. K. Lukauskas
14th AITVM International Conference: 'The livestock–human–wildlife interface: challenges in animal health and production in urban/peri-urban and extensive farming/conservation systems'	Johannesburg, South Africa	25–29 August	Dr M. Martínez Avilés & Dr P. Bastiaensen
6th Meeting of the RAWs Coordination Group for Asia, the Far East and Oceania	Seoul, Republic of Korea	26 August	Dr R. Kolesar, Dr M. Varas, Dr S. Münstermann, Dr H. Kugita, Dr T. Ishibashi, Dr T. Wijayathilaka, Dr A. Poirier, Dr K. Kukreja & Dr G. Murray
Training on antimicrobial resistance in foodborne pathogens for ASEAN Universities	Bangkok, Thailand	26 August	Dr M.J. Gordoncillo
Rabies Consultation for Eastern Visayas (Philippines)	Tacloban City, Philippines	26–27 August	Dr R. Abila

## meetings and visits

## August 2013 (cont.)

Title of the event	Place	Date	Participants
Regional Seminar for OIE National Focal Points for Animal Welfare	Seoul, Republic of Korea	27–29 August	Dr R. Kolesar, Dr M. Varas, Dr S. Münstermann, Dr H. Kugita, Dr T. Ishibashi, Dr T. Wijayathilaka, Dr A. Poirier & Dr G. Murray
1st Meeting of the ASEAN <i>Ad Hoc</i> Group on Veterinary Epidemiology	Phuket, Thailand	27–29 August	Dr K. Kukreja
Official Opening of the National Agricultural Show	Gaborone, Botswana	28 August	Dr F. Cipriano
Meeting with the OIE Delegate of Russia, the Authorities of Eurasian Economic Commission and the Deputy Director of the International Cooperation Department of the Ministry of Agriculture of Russian Federation	Moscow, Russia	28 August	Prof. K. Lukauskas
Preparatory meeting for the 28th Conference of the OIE Regional Commission for Asia, the Far East and Oceania	Cebu, Philippines	28–30 August	Ms N. Monsalve & Dr R. Abila
Meeting of the Board of the OIE Regional Commission for the Americas	Sao Paulo, Brazil	28–30 August	Dr L.O. Barcos, Dr M. Minassian & Dr F. Frago Santamaría
Conference of the international network of the French Ministry of Agriculture, Food Industry and Forestry	OIE Headquarters, Paris, France	29 August	Dr M. Eloit, Dr E. Bonbon, Dr A. Dehove, Dr V. Brioude & Dr N. Leboucq
Meeting with the Minister of Agriculture of Brazil	Brasilia, Brazil	30 August	Dr L.O. Barcos



## meetings and visits

## September 2013

Title of the event	Place	Date	Participants
13th Australia/Oceania CVA Conference	Nadi, Fiji	2–3 September	Dr T. Ishibashi
1st PAAWA International Conference: 'Mainstreaming Animal Welfare in Africa's Development'	Nairobi, Kenya	2–4 September	Dr W. Masiga & Dr P. Bastiaensen
TAIEX Workshop on ASF and CSF	Vilnius, Lithuania	3–4 September	Dr E. Bonbon, Prof. K. Lukauskas & Dr N. Leboucq
Observatory mission on FMD outbreak investigation in Cambodia	Takeo and Phnom Penh, Cambodia	3–5 September	Dr K. Kukreja
Final workshop for the Twinning Project between CENSA (Cuba) and the OIE Reference Laboratory for CSF diagnose (Hanover, Germany)	Varadero, Cuba	3–5 September	Dr F. Frago Santamaría
Investiture ceremony for the elected President of the Republic of Mali	Bamako, Mali	4 September	Dr Y. Samaké
University of Nairobi Faculty of Veterinary Medicine stakeholders' meeting on the review of the veterinary curriculum	Nairobi, Kenya	4 September	Dr W. Masiga & Dr P. Bastiaensen
Meeting of Joint FAO/OIE Advisory Committee on Rinderpest	OIE Headquarters, Paris, France	4–5 September	Dr K. Hamilton
3rd OIE Sub-Regional Workshop on Veterinary Education in South-East Asia	Surabaya, Indonesia	4–5 September	Dr R. Abila, Dr D. Van Aken, Dr M.J. Gordoncillo & Ms M. Ruengjumroonath
OIE/FAO Meeting on FMD	Tunis, Tunisia	4–5 September	Dr R. Bouguedour, Dr A. Petrini & Dr V. Brioudes
12th AAVS Congress	Surabaya, Indonesia	5–6 September	Dr T. Ishibashi, Dr R. Abila, Dr D. Van Aken, Dr M.J. Gordoncillo & Ms M. Ruengjumroonath
International scientific conference on the main directions of improvement of veterinary services	Avaza, Turkmenistan	6–7 September	Dr M. Eloit, Prof. K. Lukauskas & Ms E.A. Panina
Regional Training Course on the serological and molecular detection of H7N9	Vienna, Austria	9–10 September	Dr G. Pavade
23rd Meeting of the GF-TADs FMD Working Group	FAO Headquarters, Rome, Italy	9–10 September	Dr J. Domenech, Dr V. Saraiva & Dr N. Leboucq
Regional Seminar for OIE National Focal Points for Animal Production Food Safety	Pereira, Colombia	9–11 September	Dr G. Mylrea, Dr L.O. Barcos, Dr M. Minassian, Dr F. Frago Santamaría, Ms A. Gutiérrez Camacho & Dr S.A. Slorach
2nd WHO Technical Consultation on guidelines for event-based surveillance	Lyons, France	10–12 September	Dr M. Martínez Avilés & Dr S. de La Rocque
AniBioThreat Dissemination Conference	Brussels, Belgium	11 September	Dr K. Hamilton

## meetings and visits

## September 2013 (cont.)

Title of the event	Place	Date	Participants
FMD PVM Expert Group Meeting	FAO Headquarters, Rome, Italy	11–12 September	Dr S. Münstermann
5th Meeting of the GF-TADs PPR Working Group	FAO Headquarters, Rome, Italy	11–12 September	Dr J. Domenech, Dr V. Saraiva & Dr N. Leboucq
4th Rabies in Asia Conference: RIACON 2013 'Road to rabies freedom in Asia by 2020'	Bangkok, Thailand	11–13 September	Dr A. Poirier & Dr M.J. Gordoncillo
GF-TADs Management Committee Meeting	OIE Headquarters, Paris, France	12 September	Dr M. Eloit, Dr D. Chaisemartin & Dr F. Caya
'One Health' Metrics Workshop	London, United Kingdom	12 September	Dr A. Dehove & Dr J.-P. Pradère
USAID Technical and Programmatic Meeting on H7N9	FAO Headquarters, Rome, Italy	12–13 September	Dr S. Corning
Regional seminar: 'The need for good governance of Veterinary Services to assure standards for food safety and certification and for facilitating trade'	Pereira, Colombia	12–13 September	Dr A. Thiermann, Dr G. Mylrea, Dr L.O. Barcos, Dr M. Minassian, Dr F. Frago Santamaría, Ms A. Gutiérrez Camacho, Dr S.A. Slorach & Dr S. Kahn
Meeting between OIE and the WCS-AHEAD focal point of Kavango–Zambezi TFCA	Gaborone, Botswana	13 September	Dr F. Cipriano & Dr N. Mapitse
Meeting with the Minister of Agriculture of Brazil	Brasilia, Brazil	16 September	Dr L.O. Barcos
Training-for-trainers workshop in participatory epidemiology, for the Burkina Faso strand of the VSPA regional project	Ouahigouya, Burkina Faso	17–20 September	Dr D. Bourzat & Mr A. Sangaré
31st World Veterinary Congress	Prague, Czech Republic	17–20 September	Dr B. Vallat, Dr G. Mylrea, Prof. K. Lukauskas & Dr G. Brückner
2nd WVA Global Summit: 'Partnerships for effective prevention, control and emergency response'	Prague, Czech Republic	18 September	Dr L. Knopf
SISVET Congress on veterinary cooperation in the Mediterranean region	Brescia, Italy	18 September	Dr R. Bouguedour, Dr A. Petrini & Dr V. Brioudes
Meeting on DG SANCO scoping study on EU food safety and nutrition in 2050	Brussels, Belgium	18 September	Dr N. Leboucq
REEV-Med Network General Assembly	Brescia, Italy	18–19 September	Dr B. Vallat, Dr M. Eloit, Dr R. Bouguedour, Dr A. Petrini & Dr V. Brioudes
EAHMI Conference 2013: 'Use of Environmental Animal Health Management Strategies for Decision-Making'	Makati City, Philippines	18–19 September	Dr D. Van Aken & Dr M.J. Gordoncillo

## meetings and visits

## September 2013 (cont.)

Title of the event	Place	Date	Participants
Inception workshop for two FAO regional projects regarding emergency assistance for surveillance of influenza A(H7N9) virus in poultry and animal populations in South-East Asia and in South Asia	Bangkok, Thailand	18–20 September	Dr R. Abila, Dr A. Poirier & Dr J. Kampa
WVA Presidents Assembly 2013 and Presentation of the 'John Gamgee Award 2013' to Dr Bernard Vallat	Prague, Czech Republic	19 September	Dr B. Vallat & Prof. K. Lukauskas
1st WHO Strategic and Technical Advisory Group Meeting: 'Global Strategy for tackling Antimicrobial Resistance'	WHO Headquarters, Geneva, Switzerland	19 September	Dr E. Erlacher-Vindel
Formal ceremony marking the beginning of the term of office of Mr Ibrahim Boubacar Keita, President of the Republic of Mali	Bamako, Mali	19 September	Dr Y. Samaké
WildTech Dissemination Workshop	London, United Kingdom	20 September	Dr F. Diaz
6th GF-TADs Steering Committee Meeting for the Middle East	Amman, Jordan	22 September	Dr G. Yehia, Dr A. El Romeh & Ms R. Rizk
OHCEA's 1st International One Health Conference: 'One Health and the Control of Infectious Diseases: Building Capacity, Systems and Engaging Communities'	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	22–25 September	Dr N. Mapiitse
1st Steering Committee Meeting of the project led by ICIPE on Bee Health in Africa (EU-funded project)	Nairobi, Kenya	23–25 September	Dr P. Bastiaensen
12th Conference of the OIE Regional Commission for the Middle East	Amman, Jordan	23–26 September	Dr K. Schwabenbauer, Dr B. Vallat, Dr A.A. Al-Sahmi, Dr K. Ben Jebara, Dr J. Domenech, Dr S. Münstermann, Dr F. Caya, Ms N. Monsalve, Dr S. de La Rocque, Dr G. Yehia, Dr A. El Romeh, Ms R. Rizk & Prof. V. Caporale
37th APHCA Session and Joint APHCA/OIE Regional Workshop: 'Zoonoses, Food-borne Diseases and Antimicrobial Resistance: Incidence, Impact and Interventions in the Asia-Pacific Region'	Thimphu, Bhutan	23–26 September	Dr E. Erlacher-Vindel, Dr H. Kugita & Dr T. Ishibashi
WTO-SPS Training Workshop for French-speaking African countries	Libreville, Gabon	23–27 September	Dr S. Kahn
New academic year of National School of Veterinary Services	Lyons, France	24 September	Dr M. Eloit
EMIDA-funded project review meeting and networking event	Brussels, Belgium	24 September	Dr B. Freischem
Meeting with DG SANCO	Brussels, Belgium	24 September	Dr N. Leboucq



## meetings and visits

## September 2013 (cont.)

Title of the event	Place	Date	Participants
19th Joint Annual Meeting of the EU Reference Laboratories for Avian Influenza and Newcastle disease	Helsinki, Finland	24–25 September	Dr K. Hamilton
1st Statutory Meeting of the WAEMU Regional Committee for Food Safety	Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso	24–26 September	Dr Y. Samaké
Training course on animal welfare during transport, within the framework of the BTSF initiative	Teramo, Italy	24–27 September	Dr R. Kolesar
19th CAMEVET Seminar on Harmonization of Registration and Control of Veterinary Medicines	Panama City, Panama	24–27 September	Dr M. Minassian & Dr F. Frago Santamaría
Joint Meeting of the SCAR Collaborative Working Group Infrastructure and Foresight Subgroups and Meetings of the SCAR Collaborative Working Group on Animal Health and Welfare Research	Brussels, Belgium	25 September	Dr B. Freischem
Celebrations of the World Rabies Day	Bangkok, Thailand	25 September	Dr R. Abila & Dr M.J. Gordoncillo
Bovine Tuberculosis European Symposium	Brussels, Belgium	25 September	Dr N. Leboucq
Official launching of the VSPA vaccination campaign	Accra, Ghana	25–27 September	Dr D. Bourzat
Follow-up of FMD outbreak investigation and an observation of group discussions under a socio-economic study assessing impacts of FMD at village and household level in Cambodia	Takeo and Kampong Speu, Cambodia	25–27 September	Dr K. Kukreja
FAO/OHCEA Workshop	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	26 September	Dr N. Mapitse
Board meeting and general assembly of GALVmed	Nairobi, Kenya	26–27 September	Dr P. Bastiaensen
Country level workshop to develop strategic plan for national animal health laboratories, organised by NaVRI	Sihanoukville Province, Cambodia	26–27 September	Dr R. Abila, Dr A. Poirier & Dr M.J. Gordoncillo
Celebrations of the World Rabies Day and Scientific Forum, organised by KVA	Kisii, Kenya	27–28 September	Dr W. Masiga
Celebrations of the World Rabies Day and handover of rabies vaccines (OIE-HPED Programme)	Yangon, Myanmar	27–29 September	Dr R. Abila
Celebrations of the World Rabies Day, organised by Fondation Mérieux	Veyrier-du-Lac, France	28–30 September	Dr A. Dehove
Celebrations of the World Rabies Day	Kampong Cham City, Cambodia	30 September	Dr J. Kampa
2nd Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management Meeting	Windhoek, Namibia	30 September – 1 October	Dr G. Brückner
1st Training Session on IAWP programme	Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam	30 September – 3 October	Dr R. Kolesar, Dr T. Grudnik & Dr M.E.J. Villareal

# the OIE and its partners

## activities of Reference Laboratories & Collaborating Centres

### Newly designated OIE Reference Centres and their areas of expertise

#### OIE Collaborating Centres

##### Animal Welfare and Livestock Production Systems

**Instituto de Ciencia Animal, Facultad de Ciencias Veterinarias,  
Universidad Austral de Chile**

Independencia 641, Casilla 567, Valdivia, Chile

Tel. +56-63 221.690; Fax +56-63 221.212

E-mail: cgallo@uach.cl

Website: [www.veterinaria.uach.cl/bienestaranimal/](http://www.veterinaria.uach.cl/bienestaranimal/)

This multinational OIE Collaborating Centre will include participation from the following institutions:

**Instituto de Biociencias, Facultad de Veterinaria,  
Universidad de la República**

Alberto Lasplaces 1550, CP 11600, Montevideo, Uruguay

Tel. +598-2 628.35.05; Fax +598-2 628.01.30

E-mail: [stellamaris32@hotmail.com](mailto:stellamaris32@hotmail.com)

Website: [www.bienestaranimal.org.uy](http://www.bienestaranimal.org.uy)

**Facultad de Medicina Veterinaria y Zootecnia,  
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (FMVZ-UNAM)**

Av. Universidad 3000, Col. Copilco Universidad,  
México D.F. 04510, Mexico

Tel. +52 55 56 22 5941; Fax +52 55 56 22 5859

E-mail: [galindof@unam.mx](mailto:galindof@unam.mx)

Website: [www.fmvz.unam.mx/fmvz/departamentos/etologia.htm](http://www.fmvz.unam.mx/fmvz/departamentos/etologia.htm)

This Collaborating Centre is a consortium comprising the Animal Welfare Programme of the Faculty of Veterinary Sciences, *Universidad Austral de Chile* (UACH), Chile, and the Animal Welfare Programme of the Faculty of Veterinary

Sciences, *Universidad de la República (Udelar)*, Uruguay.

In May 2013, the Programme on Animal Welfare and Sustainable Livestock Production of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine and Zootechnics, *Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM)*, Mexico, became the third member of this consortium.

The principal contact point is Dr Carmen B. Gallo Stegmaier from the leading Centre, in Chile, in collaboration with Dr Stella Maris Huertas Canén in Uruguay and Dr Francisco A. Galindo Maldonado in Mexico.



From left to right:  
Dr Stella Maris Huertas  
(Uruguay),  
Dr Francisco Galindo  
Maldonado (Mexico) and  
Dr Carmen B. Gallo (Chile)

The aim of the Collaborating Centre is to promote animal welfare within the framework of sustainable livestock production. It will also promote OIE animal welfare standards and other policies, legislation or regulations related to farm animal welfare in the Americas.

## Cell Cultures

Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale della Lombardia e dell'Emilia Romagna (IZSLER) 'Bruno Ubertini'  
Department of Cell Cultures and Veterinary Immunology,

### Cell Culture Laboratory

Via A. Bianchi 9, 25124 Brescia, Italy  
Tel. (+39 030) 2290 248; Fax (+39 030) 2290 392  
E-mail: maura.ferrari@izsler.it  
Website: www.ibvr.org (cell cultures)  
Contact point: **Dr Maura Ferrari**

The OIE Collaborating Centre for Cell Cultures provides cell cultures of different types and origins to be used for diagnosis, research and



production. All cell cultures are prepared according to standardised procedures and submitted to quality controls, to detect bacteria, mycoplasma and virus contamination. The species of origin of each cell line is also confirmed, to avoid misidentification. Mesenchymal stromal cells (MSCs) from animals are prepared, together with primary and established cell cultures, for use in research or therapeutic approaches. New *in vitro* tests that serve as an alternative to the use of animals, such as cytotoxicity tests and 3-D models, have been developed and are currently in use. The OIE Collaborating Centre provides not only cell substrates, but also cell culture services, such as information, technical support and training. The Centre's research activities include the evaluation of cell susceptibility in the field of virology, improving quality control methods with the aim of ensuring the safety and purity of cell characteristics used in different branches of the biomedical sciences, and establishing new cell lines.

## Laboratory Animal Welfare and Science

Institute for Laboratory Animal Research  
The U.S. National Academy of Sciences  
500 Fifth Street NW, Washington, DC 20001, USA  
Tel. +1-202-334-2595; Fax +1-202-334-1687  
E-mail: lanestidou@nas.edu  
Website: dels.nas.edu/ilar  
Contact point: **Dr Lida Anestidou**

The US National Academy of Sciences' Institute for Laboratory Animal Research (ILAR) is the newly designated OIE Collaborating Centre on Laboratory Animal Welfare and Science. In this role, ILAR focuses on scientific and welfare issues related to the care and use of laboratory animals. ILAR supports the OIE charge to 'be a leader on animal welfare standard-setting... and to develop recommendations and guidelines covering animal welfare practices...' by providing technical, advisory and training capacity. ILAR's role as a source of expertise, information and guidance on the scientific, technological and ethical use of animals and related biological resources currently serves the scientific, veterinary and laboratory animal medicine and science communities both in the United States and across the globe, through distribution of its study reports (freely available on the National Academies Press, [www.nap.edu](http://www.nap.edu)), the *ILAR Journal* (through Oxford University Press, [ilarjournal.oxfordjournals.org](http://ilarjournal.oxfordjournals.org)) and direct collaboration with US and international organisations.



## Quality Control of Veterinary Vaccines

### African Union – Pan African Veterinary Vaccine Centre (AU-PANVAC)

P.O. Box 1746, Debre-Zeit, Ethiopia  
Tel. +251 11 433 12 86; + 251 11 433 80 01; Fax +251 11 433 88 44  
E-mail: [aupanvac@africa-union.org](mailto:aupanvac@africa-union.org)  
Website: [www.au.int](http://www.au.int)  
Contact point: **Dr Karim Tounkara**



This OIE Collaborating Centre focuses on the provision of independent quality control for veterinary vaccines. In addition, the Centre facilitates

the standardisation of veterinary vaccine production and harmonisation of vaccine quality control techniques; promotes the transfer of appropriate vaccine production technologies, and provides training and technical support services to vaccine quality control laboratories. The objective of the Centre is to promote the availability of quality assured veterinary vaccines and to facilitate the development and introduction of new or improved veterinary vaccines.

## Veterinary Epidemiology and Public Health

### EpiCentre

P/Bag 11 222,  
Palmerston North 4442,  
New Zealand  
Tel. +64-6 35.05.195  
E-mail: [T.E.Carpenter@massey.ac.nz](mailto:T.E.Carpenter@massey.ac.nz); [N.P.French@massey.ac.nz](mailto:N.P.French@massey.ac.nz)  
Website: [epicentre.massey.ac.nz](http://epicentre.massey.ac.nz)  
Contact point: **Prof. Tim Carpenter**



Since its designation in May 2013, the Centre has been teaching an eight-module course in 'One Health' to a cohort of 19 veterinary and medical professionals from Mongolia and the People's Republic of China. It is coordinating research projects and presenting short courses in seven countries in South Asia. It has participated in economics, epidemiology, 'One Health', and veterinary science workshops and conferences in Australia, France, Germany, New Zealand and the United Kingdom. The Centre has also hosted veterinary epidemiologists from the Republic of Korea and governmental officials from Mongolia.



## OIE Reference Laboratories



### Foot and mouth disease

#### Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale della Lombardia e dell'Emilia Romagna (IZSLER)

Via A. Bianchi No. 9, 25124 Brescia, Italy

Tel. +390-30 229 03 10; Fax +390-30 229 03 69

E-mail: [emiliana.brocchi@izsler.it](mailto:emiliana.brocchi@izsler.it)

Designated reference expert: **Dr Emiliana Brocchi**

For many years, IZSLER has taken the role of National and FAO Reference Centre for foot and mouth disease (FMD). As a new OIE Reference Laboratory, IZSLER has the capability to perform the serological, virological and molecular diagnostic tests applied to FMD diagnosis, as well as the antigenic and genomic characterisation of viruses. The new OIE Reference Laboratory has wide expertise



in the production and characterisation of monoclonal antibodies (MAbs) against FMD virus serotypes and viral non-structural proteins; these MAbs are also supplied to other research laboratories worldwide. In collaboration with the OIE/FAO Reference Laboratory for FMD in the United Kingdom, IZSLER has developed new-generation, enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) kits for both antibody and antigen detection and serotyping of the FMD virus; these user-friendly kits, some of them unique, are being distributed within the framework of EuFMD<sup>1</sup> cooperation projects to many countries in the Middle East, Central Asia and Africa. Laboratory training and testing for large-scale serosurveys are additional services provided.

### Japanese encephalitis

**Rabies & Japanese Encephalitis  
Research Laboratory,  
Viral Disease Division, Animal and  
Plant Quarantine Agency (QIA),  
Ministry of Agriculture, Food, Rural  
Affairs (MAFRA)**



175 Anyang-ro, Manan-gu, Anyang, Gyeonggi 430-757,  
Republic of Korea

Tel. (82) 31 467 1783; Fax (82) 31 467 1797

E-mail: yangdk@korea.kr; ydk40@hanmail.net

Website: [www.qia.go.kr/eng/index.asp](http://www.qia.go.kr/eng/index.asp)

Designated reference expert: **Dr Dong Kun Yang**

This OIE Reference Laboratory provides OIE Member Countries with diagnostic materials (haemagglutination inhibition, plaque reduction neutralisation test, reverse-transcription polymerase chain reaction kit, specific monoclonal antibodies, etc.) for Japanese encephalitis (JE) and consultations on controlling JE in animals. The laboratory has carried out research projects on the development of inactivated and attenuated vaccines (genotype 1) and on new diagnostic tools for JE.

### Ovine theileriosis

**Lanzhou Veterinary Research Institute, Chinese Academy  
of Agricultural Sciences (CAAS), Vector and Vector-borne  
Diseases Control Laboratory (VVBDC)**

Xujiaping 1, Chengguan District, Lanzhou,  
Gansu Province 730046, People's Rep. of China  
Tel. +86-93 18.34.26.81; Fax +86-93 18.34.09.7

E-mail: [yinhong@caas.net.cn](mailto:yinhong@caas.net.cn)

Designated reference expert: **Prof. Hong Yin**

### Q fever

**French National Reference Laboratory  
for animal Q fever,**

**Anses Sophia-Antipolis,**

Les Templiers, 105 Route des Chappes,  
B.P. 111, F-06902 Sophia-Antipolis  
Cedex, France

Tel. +33(0)4 92 94 37 36

E-mail: [Elodie.ROUSSET@anses.fr](mailto:Elodie.ROUSSET@anses.fr)

Designated reference expert: **Dr Elodie Rousset**



The Anses Sophia Antipolis laboratory uses its expertise to carry out research and confirmatory diagnostics on Q fever in animals. It has an inter-laboratory proficiency testing programme and also produces reference materials. The laboratory performs strain isolation and culture in Biosafety Level 3 facilities and serological and molecular testing (including quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction), as well as genomic characterisation (genotyping, sequencing). Its research programmes, often in collaboration with other international scientists and field professionals, are aimed at developing new methods and improving diagnostic and epidemiological approaches. The general goal is to improve knowledge on pathogenesis, transmission modalities to support risk assessments, and prevention and disinfection measures for ruminants and the environment or other animal reservoirs. International exchanges and collaborations have

**1 EuFMD: European Commission of the FAO for the Control of Foot and Mouth Disease**

already involved other countries, including Algeria, Belgium, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

## Swine influenza

### Animal Health and Veterinary Laboratories Agency (AHVLA)

New Haw, Addlestone, Surrey KT15 3NB, United Kingdom

Tel. +44-1932 35 73 39;

Fax +44-1932 35 72 39

E-mail: [ian.brown@ahvla.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:ian.brown@ahvla.gsi.gov.uk)

Designated reference expert: **Prof. Ian Brown**



AHVLA has a long-standing programme of work on swine influenza. This encompasses the development and use of appropriate diagnostic tools and the design and conduct of surveillance programmes through to providing consultancy and training to third countries whilst supporting international initiatives. AHVLA currently coordinates a European Union surveillance network for influenza in pigs, and is a member of the Joint OIE/FAO Network of Expertise on Animal Influenza (OFFLU) Swine Influenza Virus (SIV) Group. AHVLA's main areas of interest are the epidemiology of influenza in pigs, characterisation of viruses, production of relevant reagents, and studying the pathogenesis, transmission and host range of influenza A viruses in pigs.

## Swine streptococcosis

### Key Lab Animal Bacteriology, Ministry of Agriculture, College of Veterinary Medicine, Nanjing Agricultural University

No. 1 Weigang, Nanjing 210095, People's Republic of China

Tel. (+86-25) 84396517; Fax (+86-25) 84396517

E-mail: [lucp@njau.edu.cn](mailto:lucp@njau.edu.cn)

Designated reference expert: **Dr Chengping Lu**

This laboratory specialises in the diagnosis, surveillance, prevention and control of swine streptococcosis.

Molecular and serological tools have been established, such as polymerase chain reaction and enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay. An inactivated vaccine

against *Streptococcus suis* serotype 2 infection has also been developed. An important part of the work of this laboratory is training veterinarians and students. In addition, it cooperates with several countries, especially countries in South-East Asia, and provides technical training on epidemiology and diagnosis of this disease.



# news from Member Countries

## Self-declaration

*Other than for African horse sickness, bovine spongiform encephalopathy, classical swine fever\*, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, foot and mouth disease and peste des petits ruminants\*, for which the OIE currently has a procedure of official recognition of status, the self-declaration of freedom of a country or a territory from a given OIE-listed disease is under the responsibility of the Member concerned. The OIE is not responsible for inaccuracies in the publication of self-declarations concerning the status of a country or zone with regard to a disease.*

*\* Resolution No. 29 adopted in May 2013 at the 81st OIE General Session*

### Self-declaration by Malaysia on its rabies-free status

submitted to the OIE on 17 July 2013 by Dr Abd Aziz Bin Jamaluddin, Director General, Department of Veterinary Services, Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-based Industry, Putrajaya, Malaysia

#### Legislation and notification

Rabies is a notifiable disease in Malaysia. The surveillance and control programme is guided by the Malaysian Veterinary Protocol on Rabies (PVM 1(17): 1/2011), under the Animal Ordinance of 1953. It consists of mandatory notification, dog licensing, dog vaccination in the immune-belt area, and movement regulation, which includes continuous vigilance, strict enforcement of import regulations and quarantine measures. However, in East Malaysia, no vaccination against rabies is allowed, since these states have historically been free from rabies. The legislative powers for rabies control are aimed at maintaining this freedom from the disease.

Malaysia is composed of Peninsular Malaysia to the west and Sabah and Sarawak to the east. Historically, rabies has only occurred in Peninsular Malaysia, involving 1,241 animal cases (99.6% of which were dogs) and 24 human cases. The first rabies case was detected in 1925 in the state of Kedah. It then became a common disease, with an average of 112 rabies cases per year. Since rabies is most prevalent in the northern states, which share a border with Thailand, an 'immune belt' 50 to 80 km wide was established in 1955, covering the states of Perlis, Kedah, North Perak and Kelantan (Fig. 1).

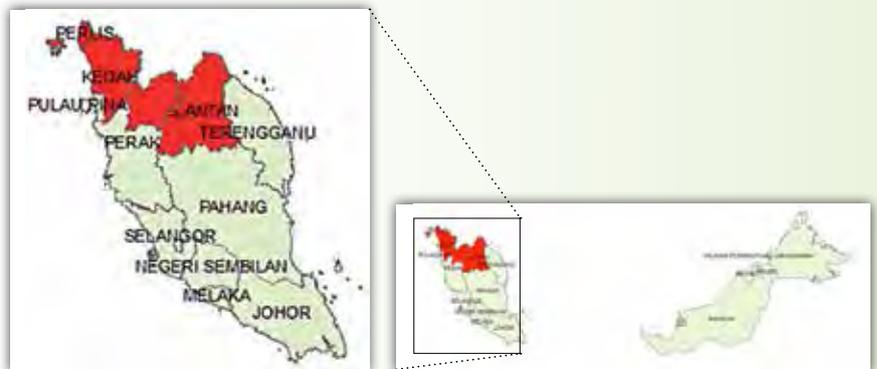


Fig. 1  
Map showing the immune-belt area (in red)



The establishment of the immune belt brought rabies cases under control. In 1995, the National Rabies Control Programme was formulated with the aim of eradicating the disease. The programme was revised in 1998 to ensure that Malaysia could become a rabies-free country.

**Table I**  
Rabies cases decrease between 1995 and 2011

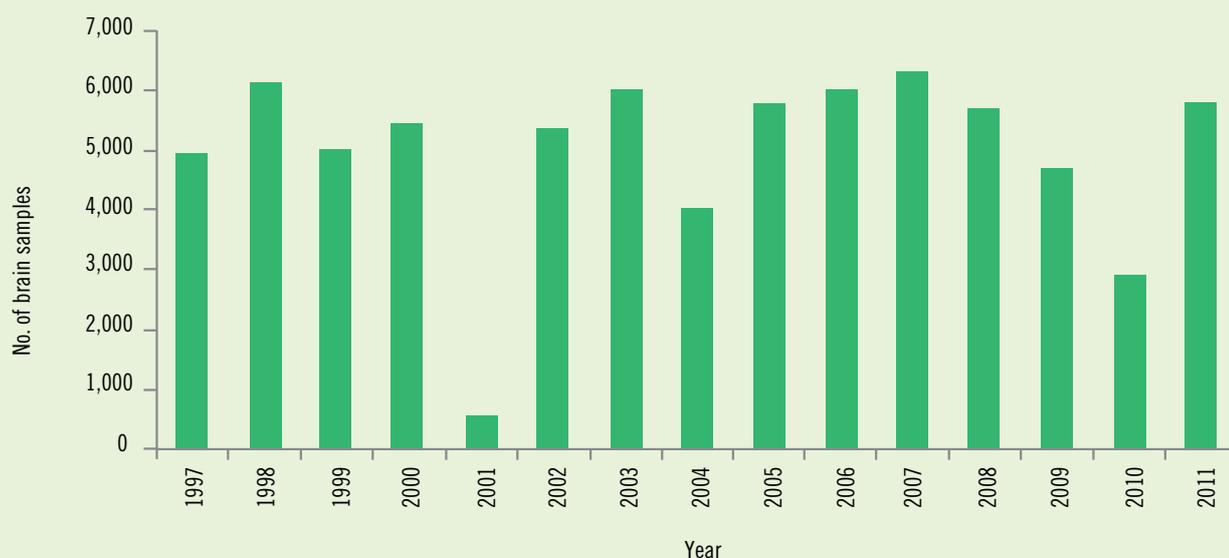
Year	Positive cases
1996	14
1997	16
1998	10
1999	1
2000–2011	0

### Surveillance and control programme

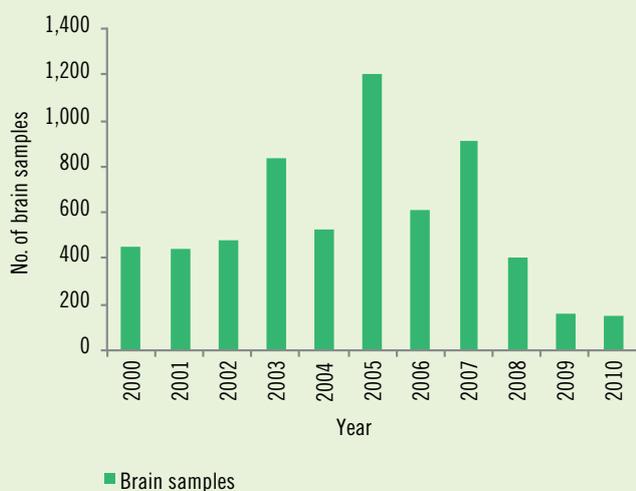
The National Rabies Control Programme in Malaysia is a national effort, carried out jointly by many organisations; namely, the Department of Veterinary Services, the Medical Department, the Municipality or Local Councils, the Department of Information, and the mass media, assisted by community leaders.

The control programme consists of a continuing stray dog destruction programme and the registration and licensing of dogs throughout the country, as well as maintenance of the immune-belt area by enforcing the compulsory vaccination of dogs, as described in Figure 2, and strict movement control procedures. In addition, a nationwide awareness campaign to ensure adequate publicity for the National Rabies Control Programme has been established and has proven to be one of the major keys for success.

A systematic surveillance system was put into place in 1998, comprising both active and passive surveillance programmes and following OIE guidelines, to focus on suspected cases and the detection of new infection, particularly in the immune belt. The annual surveillance programme is conducted throughout the country by randomly selecting brain samples from the stray dogs that have been destroyed. Besides the annual surveillance programme, all dog or cat-bite cases attended by medical doctors are investigated immediately. The animals are detained for a minimum of 14 days and observed for signs of rabies. Bats found dead and any animals showing suspected clinical signs of rabies are destroyed and a brain sample is taken and sent to the laboratory for confirmation.



**Fig. 2**  
Number of dogs vaccinated in the immune-belt area



**Fig. 3**  
Number of dog brain samples collected within the framework of the annual rabies surveillance programme

### Effective importation procedures

Malaysian importation procedures are in line with the legislation laid down in Section 8 of the Animal Rules 1962. Procedures for trade in animals, as well as for travelling with companion animals/pets, have been made more stringent after the adoption of a new regulation for importing animals into Malaysia, allowing only the import of animals that have fulfilled the requirements stated in the regulation. Specific risk assessments will be conducted under certain circumstances for imports from specific countries with a favourable rabies situation. The import procedures are also guided by Veterinary Standard Procedure APTVM 17(a):1/2011: Animal Quarantine Process; APTVM 17(d):1/2011: Import Risk Analysis; and APTVM 17(c):1/2011: Import and Export of Animals, animal products, animal byproducts, biological materials and animal feed.

### Conclusion

The National Rabies Control Programme in Malaysia has undoubtedly made significant progress towards fulfilling the ultimate goal of rabies eradication, and eliminating the rabies risk to animal and human populations throughout Malaysia. Since the immune-belt area was established and maintained, as well as the rabies vaccination and stray dog destruction programmes, the number of cases has declined substantially. The revision and refinement of the National Rabies Control Programme has finally eradicated rabies in Malaysia. This has been demonstrated by the fact that there has been no rabies incidence in Malaysia since 1999.

**Therefore,**

- considering the information given above
- and in accordance with Article 8.10.2. of Chapter 8.10. of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code (2012)*

**Malaysia complies with the conditions required to be considered a rabies-free country and the Delegate of Malaysia to the OIE declares that his country is free from rabies.**



## special events

81  
SG  
2013  
PARIS  
26-31 MAÏ - МАЙ - МАЈО

### Presentation of OIE honorary awards

*Paris, France, 26 May 2013*

During the 81st OIE General Session, Dr Karin Schwabenbauer, President of the OIE, reminded the participants that in 1985 the Assembly had decided to grant honorary awards to members of the veterinary community for outstanding services to veterinary science and to the OIE. She then indicated the persons selected by the Council in 2013 to receive the awards: Dr Carlos A. Correa Messuti (Uruguay) for the Gold Medal and Dr Moetapele Letshwenyo (Botswana) and Mr Alan Randell (Australia) for the Meritorious Service Award.

The President commended Dr Messuti and recalled the major accomplishments of his career and his outstanding services to the OIE, in his capacity as Delegate of Uruguay and President of the OIE, and to the veterinary world, and presented him with the Gold Medal.



Mr Alan Randell received the Meritorious Service Award



Dr Moetapele Letshwenyo received the Meritorious Service Award from the hands of Dr Karin Schwabenbauer, President of the OIE



Dr Carlos A. Correa Messuti was awarded the Gold Medal

The President then delivered a speech in praise of Dr Letshwenyo and Mr Randell and presented them with the Meritorious Service Award.

The recipients thanked the President and the Assembly.

South Africa was announced as the recipient of the 2013 World Veterinary Day prize.



From left to right: Dr Moetapele Letshwenyo (Botswana), Dr Carlos A. Correa Messuti (Uruguay) and Mr Alan Randell (Australia)

© OIE / D. Mordzinski

## Preparatory meeting to establish an 'Alliance of countries with pastoralism activities by nomadic populations'

Paris, France, 29 May 2013

The first meeting of OIE National Delegates to establish an 'Alliance of countries with pastoralism activities by nomadic populations' was held in the Maison de la Chimie in Paris on 29 May 2013, during the 81st OIE General Session.

The meeting, chaired by Mr Tuvaan Tsevegdoj, Vice-Minister of Industry and Agriculture of Mongolia, and Dr Bernard Vallat, Director General of the OIE, was attended by 42 participants, including several OIE officials from Headquarters and Regional and Sub-Regional Representations; Dr Juan Lubroth, Chief Veterinary Officer of FAO; and various Delegates and representatives from OIE Member Countries, from both the African and Asian regions.

The meeting was organised on the initiative of the President of Mongolia, to enable all countries with nomadic and pastoralist populations to discuss these activities in terms of their cultural, sanitary and economic impacts, as well as to develop a network for their preservation and management.

In recognising that pastoralism activities are a part of the world's cultural heritage, as well as an important source of national income, Mr Tuvaan Tsevegdoj discussed the need to maintain this culture in accord with the OIE international standards on animal health and welfare. He also highlighted the enormous potential offered by pastoral and nomadic activities to improve their country's economic status, since they produce high-quality organic meat as the result of natural breeding practices, qualities in great demand in the marketplace. Everyone present was enthusiastic about this initiative and pledged their support to the establishment of an alliance of pastoralist countries, contributing various comments and proposals.



Participants in the meeting



From left to right: Dr Tuvaan Tsevegdoj, Vice Minister of Industry and Agriculture of Mongolia; Dr Baatar Togoonyam, CVO of Mongolia; Dr Bernard Vallat, Director General of the OIE; Dr Batsukh Zayat, OIE Regional Representation for Asia and the Pacific



Dr Tuvaan Tsevegdoj and Dr Bernard Vallat accompanied by several participants in the meeting

The topics discussed were mainly concerned with the production of organic meat and the importance of establishing appropriate standards to avoid the potential transmission of animal diseases. Several participants suggested the organisation of an international conference on pastoralism activities by nomadic populations as a first step towards the creation of an alliance to ensure that these practices can continue and thrive.

In commenting on the importance of pastoral and nomadic activities to safeguard the environment against desertification, and the need to join together to secure the livelihoods and social stability of nomadic pastoralist populations, Dr Vallat pointed out that vaccination policies and animal welfare programmes could play a significant role in preventing the spread of animal diseases among nomadic livestock and in ensuring the safe and profitable trade of animal products. Dr Vallat concluded the meeting by confirming once again the commitment of the OIE to this initiative and by considering the possibility to raise it in the relevant OIE Specialist Commission, so that suitable guidelines and standards could be developed.

## 31st World Veterinary Congress

Prague, Czech Republic, 17–20 September 2013



© World Veterinary Association

WVA Presidents' Assembly, Prague, 19 September 2013

### 31st World Veterinary Congress

Dr Gideon Brückner, President of the OIE Scientific Commission, represented the OIE at the 31st World Veterinary Congress, where he delivered a presentation on the collaborative activities of the OIE, WHO and FAO, and participated in a panel discussion on animal welfare, together with participants from the European Commission, the FAO, the World Society for the Protection of Animals (WSPA) and the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA).

### 2nd World Veterinary Association (WVA) Global Summit

The Second WVA Global Summit was held on 18 September, with the participation of the OIE, WHO and FAO, on the following topic: 'Partnerships for effective prevention, control and emergency response'. Dr Lea Knopf, from the Global Alliance for Rabies Control (GARC), was invited by the OIE to give a presentation on global cooperation between the human medicine and veterinary medicine sectors for rabies control.

### Presidents' Assembly

On 19 September, Dr Bernard Vallat, Director General of the OIE, and Dr Kazimieras Lukauskas, OIE Regional Representative in Moscow, took part in the World Veterinary Association (WVA) Presidents' Assembly. The Presidents' Assembly is the WVA's most important platform for discussion and policy-making, and is attended by all Presidents of WVA Member Associations.

### John Gamgee Award

The John Gamgee Award was instigated in 1963 to recognise selected veterinarians for their outstanding contributions and exemplary services to veterinary science and the veterinary profession. On 19 September this year, and to mark the 150th Anniversary of the World Veterinary Association, the John Gamgee Award was presented to three distinguished members of the profession: Dr James Harlan Steele from the United States, Dr Milton Thiago de Mello from Brazil, and Dr Bernard Vallat, Director General of the OIE.



© World Veterinary Association

Prague, 19 September 2013. From left to right: Dr Faouzi Kechrid, President of the World Veterinary Association; Dr Milton Thiago de Mello, a world-famous zoological researcher; and Dr Bernard Vallat, Director General of the OIE

## Rabies still kills: why are we waiting to act? Saturday, 28 September 2013 was World Rabies Day

To mark World Rabies Day, the OIE, with the support of the European Union and Her Royal Highness, Princess Haya bint Al Hussein (President of the International Equestrian Federation and OIE Goodwill Ambassador), has produced three short videos designed to raise awareness of the ravages caused by rabies and the resources that must be mobilised to control the disease. Rabies still kills as many as 70,000 people a year worldwide. Most of these victims are children in developing countries who have been bitten by infected stray dogs.

The OIE has been championing this major cause for decades and now Princess Haya has joined the fight by voicing the OIE's message in these videos. 'Rabies is a serious world public health problem that is all too often underestimated and even neglected. Yet we know it can be eliminated. By combating rabies at its source in animals and vaccinating 70% of dogs, we can eradicate it.'

'The OIE has chosen to raise awareness and reach a much wider public by using film to convey the Organisation's key messages on rabies. These videos are designed to draw the whole world's attention to the urgency of the situation and demonstrate that real, accessible solutions do exist,' says Dr Bernard Vallat, Director General of the OIE.

Rabies is one of the diseases targeted as a priority by the OIE, WHO and FAO, within the framework of their joint 'One Health' approach.

28 September has been declared 'World Rabies Day'. On this occasion, the OIE has lent its support to the non-governmental organisation Global Alliance for Rabies Control (GARC) and its activities.



## Beating the odds, building resilience in the Sahel: opportunities for pastoralism in the 21st Century

Address by the Director General of the OIE to the Joint World Bank–Government of Mauritania–CILSS<sup>1</sup> High Level Forum

*Nouakchott, Mauritania, 29 October 2013*

The OIE welcomes this conference. Thank you, Mauritania, the World Bank, and all who helped to organise it.

The threats to the future of pastoralism are global and are likely to have a lasting effect on populations whose way of life and knowledge are part of our world heritage. They live in areas where pastoralism is the only alternative and the practice of grazing herbivores on natural plant resources ensures appropriate land use.

This year the OIE supported an initiative by the President of Mongolia, in which 34 countries, including 19 from Africa, took part in the first meeting to establish an ‘alliance of countries with pastoralism activities by nomadic populations’ in Paris in May 2013 (see p. 86).

The OIE also participates in the Livestock Global Alliance, alongside such organisations as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), the World Bank and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.

Livestock farming has been subject to a barrage of unwarranted attacks. It is high time that we conveyed objective, scientifically based information on the huge benefits of animals to humankind.

Although Africa and Asia are home to 900 million poor livestock producers, a mere 1.7% of international aid for agriculture goes to livestock development programmes and Veterinary Services, and only 5% to 7% to research and extension.

Animal diseases cause 18% to 20% of annual deaths worldwide. An ECOWAS<sup>2</sup>/CILSS study estimates that losses from animal diseases in Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger were worth 921 million Euros in 2010. Even more seriously, an investor’s risk aversion starts with an aversion to health risk, which can destroy the invested capital. It is therefore a priority to secure livestock capital for the poor and for everyone else.

In addition, 250 million animals work 50% of the arable land in developing countries, and a large proportion come

from grazing systems that play a vital role in breeding working animals, particularly in countries of the Sahel.

Lastly, the sustainable control of infectious diseases opens up highly profitable foreign markets that remain closed to animals and products from infected countries. This is still a problem for Sahel countries. To cite one example, annual exports of six to seven million animals from Somalia to Gulf countries were halted for several years because of rinderpest and Rift Valley fever, creating huge social problems in Somalia.

Although the Sahel faces considerable economic and social issues relating to animal health, solutions do exist.

For instance, OIE Member Countries have adopted international quality standards for good veterinary health governance. All WAEMU<sup>3</sup> and ECOWAS Member Countries, as well as Mauritania and Chad, have sought and obtained an independent OIE assessment of their Veterinary Services’ compliance with these quality standards, as well as a costing of their countries’ progressive compliance. These studies are available and still current and the programmes can be launched quickly.

All these investments are considered a ‘public good’ and most are eligible for public funding.

At the regional level, cooperation is essential to control infectious diseases that know no borders. Veterinary policy harmonisation — pursued first by WAEMU and later by ECOWAS — is to be commended, as is the recent decision by ECOWAS Heads of State to establish a regional animal health centre in Bamako (Mali), to take over from the centre currently managed by the OIE, FAO and AU–IBAR. The centre has already proven extremely useful, especially in the regional effort to control avian influenza when it struck the African continent. It was established as part of the ALive (African Livestock) initiative and managed in cooperation with the African Union. It operated under the original ‘One Health’ initiative in Africa, helping to strengthen collaboration between Veterinary and Public Health Services. It works closely with the OIE Regional

**1** CILSS: Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel

**2** ECOWAS: Economic Community of West African States

**3** WAEMU: West African Economic and Monetary Union



Representation for Africa, also based in Bamako. It can be re-mobilised quickly.

I conclude by stressing the importance of preparing national and regional emergency plans to tackle health and food crises and so preserve livestock capital during weather events or epizootics.

The effectiveness of these policies relies on national and regional good governance and on compliance with OIE international quality standards. In the veterinary field, these policies also rely on the existence of sub-regional vaccine banks. A pilot project funded by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation is under way in Burkina Faso and Ghana to control peste des petits ruminants on this basis.

Finally, livestock development should not be confined to trade in live animals, as is currently the case in Somalia. A prudent policy of local processing of animals (slaughterhouses, cutting plants) and animal products (dairies, tanneries), funded by private investors and targeting niche markets that value the superb organoleptic properties of Sahelian products, could also boost the resilience of Sahelian systems, if outstanding health issues were to be resolved.

# 2014

## January

*Seminar for OIE National Focal Points on Food Safety*

**14–16 January**  
**Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates**

*Seminar for OIE National Focal Points on Wildlife*

**14–16 January**  
**N'Djamena, Chad**

## February

*Workshop for basic training on the second version of WAHIS and WAHID*

**17–21 February**  
**Paris, France**

*OIE Regional Information Seminar for Recently Appointed OIE Delegates (Europe)*

**18–20 February**  
**Brussels, Belgium**

*FEI/OIE Regional Conference on international movement of competition horses*

**Hong Kong SAR, People's Rep. of China**

## March

*20th meeting of the OIE Sub-Commission for FMD Control in South-East Asia and China*

**11–14 March**  
**Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar**

*Regional Seminar for OIE National Focal Points on Animal Welfare*

**17–19 March**  
**Amman, Jordan**

*Seminar for OIE National Focal Points on Wildlife*

**25–27 March**  
**Guelph, Ontario, Canada**

## April

*Seminar for OIE National Focal Points on Wildlife*

**28–30 April**  
**Moscow, Russia**



# agenda

2015

## May

*Information Seminar for new Delegates to the OIE*  
24 May  
Paris, France

*82nd General Session of the OIE*  
25–30 May  
Paris, France

## June

*3rd Pan-American Congress on Zoonosis – 8th Argentinian Congress on Zoonosis*  
4–6 June  
La Plata, Buenos Aires, Argentina  
[www.congresos.unlp.edu.ar/index.php/CAZ/CAZIII](http://www.congresos.unlp.edu.ar/index.php/CAZ/CAZIII)

*Regional Seminar for OIE National Focal Points on Animal Production Food Safety*  
23–27 June  
Vietnam

## July

*Regional Seminar for OIE National Focal Points for Communication*  
1–3 July  
Tallinn, Estonia

*Regional Seminar for OIE National Focal Points for Wildlife*  
1–4 July  
Japan

## August

*Regional Seminar for OIE National Focal Points for Veterinary Products*  
25–29 August  
Canada

## September

*39th World Small Animal Veterinary Association Congress (WSAVA 2014)*  
16–19 September  
Cape Town, South Africa  
[www2.kenes.com/wsava/Pages/Home.aspx](http://www2.kenes.com/wsava/Pages/Home.aspx)

*26th Conference of the OIE Regional Commission for Europe*  
23–26 September  
Bern, Switzerland

## October

*Conference of the OIE Reference Centres*  
14–16 October  
Republic of Korea

*Meeting of OIE Regional and Sub-Regional Representatives*  
21–24 October  
Paris, France

## November

*22nd Conference of the OIE Regional Commission for the Americas*  
10–14 November  
Guanajuato, Mexico

*Regional Seminar for OIE National Focal Points on Animal Welfare*  
Australia

## December

*Regional Seminar for OIE National Focal Points on Veterinary Products*  
2–5 December  
Japan

## January

*OIE Conference on aquatic animals*  
20–22 January  
Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

## March

*3rd International 'One Health' Congress*  
15–18 March  
Amsterdam, The Netherlands  
[www.iohc2015.com](http://www.iohc2015.com)

## June

*17th International Symposium of the World Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians (WAVLD)*  
15–18 June  
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada  
[www.wavld.org](http://www.wavld.org)

*Conference on Biological Threats Reduction*  
30 June – 2 July  
Paris, France



# Questions and answers

## about rabies

### The disease

#### 1. What is rabies?

Rabies is a **viral** disease that affects the **central nervous system** of warm-blooded animals, principally **mammals**, including humans. The virus is present in the **saliva** of infected animals. It is generally transmitted by the bite of an infected animal — most commonly dogs and other carnivores. The incubation period varies, from several weeks to several months, but **once the symptoms appear** the disease is **always fatal**, in animals as well as in humans.

#### 2. What is the rabies virus?

The rabies virus belongs to the genus *Lyssavirus*, a group of viruses responsible for causing encephalitis. There are several strains of the classic rabies virus, each of which is generally confined to a major species as a reservoir. Rabies is most often found in domestic dogs, less often in cats, and — depending on the continent — may also be found in various other carnivore species (such as foxes and jackals, etc) or in chiroptera (bats).

#### 3. Where is the disease found?

Rabies is present on all continents except Antarctica. Some countries have implemented stringent disease-control measures and have succeeded in eradicating the disease to meet the OIE requirements for rabies-free status. In other countries, the disease remains endemic with rabies being present either in dogs or in wild animal hosts (e.g. bats).

#### 4. What is the extent of rabies worldwide?

Every ten minutes someone dies from rabies. Each year, rabies kills as many as **70 000 people** worldwide. It especially strikes children in developing countries, with Africa and Asia being the worst hit regions. In countries where people are still dying from the disease, **dogs** are the **main vector of rabies**. Controlling the disease in dogs, and particularly in stray dogs, must therefore be the first priority to prevent lethal cases in humans.

#### 5. How is rabies transmitted?

Rabies is transmitted through the **saliva** of an infected animal. Infection occurs primarily through bite wounds, or when infected saliva enters an open cut or wound or mucous membrane, such as those in the mouth, nasal cavity and eyes. **More than 95% of human cases are due to bites by infected dogs.**

#### 6. What is the incubation period for rabies?

The period of time before clinical signs appear in an infected animal can vary **from several weeks to six months**, depending on the strain of the virus, the animal species, the individual and the point of entry in the body. The disease can therefore be **transmitted** to other animals and humans through the saliva of an infected animal, sometimes **even before the infected animal shows any clinical signs of the disease**, constituting an insidious threat to anyone coming into contact with that animal.

#### 7. What are the clinical signs of rabies in animals?

The clinical signs of rabies vary, depending on the effect that the virus has on the brain.

In its classical form, the disease is expressed by sudden **behavioural changes**: infected animals, especially wild animals, can lose their natural fear of other animals and humans, allowing them to come into unusually close proximity and contact, especially in the case of humans. As the disease evolves, it causes **progressive paralysis** leading to **death**. In some cases, however, an animal may die rapidly without showing significant clinical signs.

#### 8. What should you do if a domestic animal is bitten or scratched by another animal, whether wild or domestic?

**Any bite** or scratch by a domestic or wild animal must be **investigated**. The incident must be reported to a veterinarian, who will then take the appropriate measures.



## The OIE's strategy in the fight against rabies

### 9. What are the public health risks associated with this disease?

Rabies is regarded as **one of the world's most important zoonoses** (diseases that are naturally transmissible from animals to humans). The **occurrence of rabies in domestic dogs** poses a threat to humans and this is still a major concern in many developing and in-transition countries. The disease can also have economic consequences in some countries, when it affects livestock (such as cattle, horses, small ruminants, etc.).

### 10. What are the OIE's aims for rabies control?

The OIE's aims are not only to encourage **transparency** among Member Countries in notifying the disease but also to encourage governments to invest in **priority control programmes**, such as rabies prevention programmes. Vaccinating dogs against rabies is particularly vital, since dogs are still the main reservoir and the main vector of this disease for humans.

### 11. Must cases of rabies be notified to the OIE?

Rabies is on the list of diseases in the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*. It is therefore **compulsorily notifiable to the OIE** by the veterinary authorities of the Member Country concerned, and comes under the responsibility of the Member Country's Delegate to the OIE.

### 12. What are the prevention and control measures for rabies?

In countries where the disease is endemic, measures are taken to reduce the risk of infection in **populations susceptible to the disease** (such as wildlife, stray animals, and domestic animals under their owner's control) and to create a buffer between the animal source of the disease and humans. These measures include:

- surveillance and reporting of suspected cases of rabies in susceptible animals
- research into the dynamics of the disease, suitable vaccines and vaccine delivery methods for target populations
- vaccination programmes for domestic animals, especially dogs, by injection

- vaccination programmes for wild animals (usually by distributing vaccine baits in the natural environment)
- population control programmes for stray animals, and vaccination programmes where possible.

Rabies control programmes are a major challenge for many countries. Nevertheless, the cost of vaccinating dogs remains minimal compared to the actual cost of emergency post-exposure treatments for people who have been bitten. Indeed, barely 10% of the cost of these treatments would be sufficient to considerably reduce or even eliminate canine rabies (see also Question 15, below).

Occupational groups who regularly come into contact with animals, such as veterinarians and animal control and wildlife officers, must take preventive measures to avoid infection from saliva, salivary glands and nervous tissue from infected animals. In certain cases, they should obtain protection by vaccination before exposure can occur. In the event of a person being bitten by a domestic or wild carnivore, a physician should immediately initiate post-exposure prophylaxis (i.e. a group of medical measures taken to prevent the occurrence, worsening or spread of the disease), as detailed on the World Health Organization (WHO) website.



### 13. What is the purpose of rabies vaccination programmes?

Vaccination of dogs is the preferred method of controlling and eliminating rabies worldwide. For ethical, ecological and economic reasons, the culling of animals that are potential vectors cannot be considered as the priority measure for the control and eradication of rabies. All successful rabies eradication campaigns have included measures to control and reduce stray dog populations and to vaccinate all dogs kept under their owner's control.

Vaccination campaigns are set up with the aim of achieving coverage of around **70%** of the canine population in a zone where rabies is endemic.

In wild animals, oral immunisation, using vaccine-containing baits, has produced excellent results in some animal species (foxes, raccoons, skunks, etc.) and has proved an effective solution for controlling or even eradicating rabies in foxes in Western Europe.

### 14. What is the OIE doing?

The OIE develops **science-based standards, guidelines and recommendations** to control the disease in animals and prevent its spread. The OIE also publishes standards for diagnosing the disease and the production of high-quality veterinary vaccines, as well as advising on stray dog population control.

The OIE's standards on rabies are regularly revised, as for example in September 2013. The aim is to develop an approach that will allow the disease to be controlled in stages, placing the emphasis on the epidemiological importance of the animal species most frequently linked to human cases (generally dogs).

The OIE, in collaboration with WHO and FAO, also supports the organisation of international conferences on rabies, such as the Global Conference on Rabies Control, held in Seoul in September 2011.

## Programmes and support for OIE rabies control

### 15. Do we have the means to eliminate canine rabies?

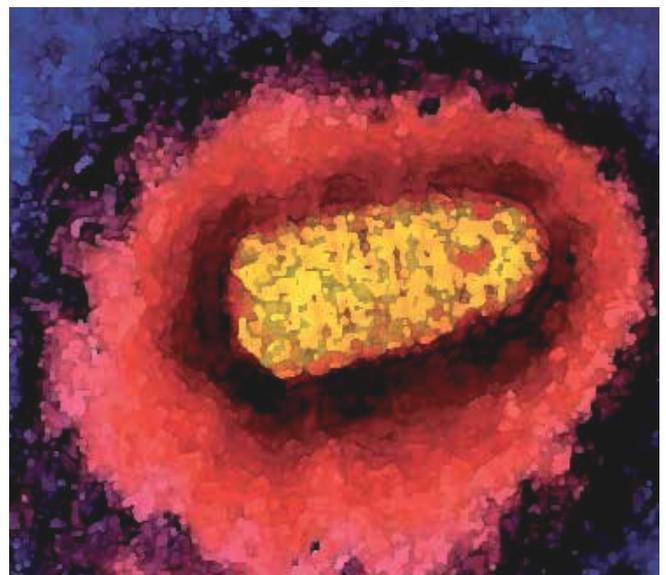
Analysts have estimated that **just 10%** of the financial resources currently used for the emergency treatment of people bitten by potentially rabid dogs (i.e. post-exposure prophylaxis) would be enough to enable national Veterinary Services throughout the world to eradicate rabies at its source in domestic animals; namely, in dogs; and so prevent almost all human cases worldwide (currently around 70,000 deaths per year).

### 16. What support can the OIE rely on in the fight against rabies?

A rabies control strategy cannot be effective without the support of coordinated partners using the same strategies.

First of all, the OIE relies on the **Veterinary Services** of its 178 Member Countries. In cooperation with **FAO, WHO and the Global Alliance for Rabies Control**, the OIE develops recommendations aimed at ensuring effective collaboration between sectors and worldwide implementation of the most appropriate strategies.

The **Member Countries** themselves are responsible for implementing the control methods advocated by the OIE, through their Veterinary Services, Public Health Services, local authorities and police force. They can also receive support from non-governmental organisations.



### 17. Who are the OIE's experts?

The OIE has seven Reference Laboratories designated for their scientific excellence in the field of rabies. The reference experts are responsible to the OIE and all its Member Countries for scientific matters falling within their remit. They are internationally renowned researchers who actively help their Reference Laboratories to provide technical and scientific assistance and to give advice on rabies surveillance and control. They also offer scientific and technical training for Member Countries and coordinate scientific and technical studies in collaboration with other laboratories or organisations.

### 18. Does the OIE provide support for rabies vaccination?

The OIE's first regional rabies vaccine bank was launched in 2012. To date, nearly **1.8 million** doses of rabies vaccine have already been distributed in Asia, as a result of the financial support of the European Union for this programme, which could serve as a model for the establishment of other rabies vaccine banks for other regions of the world. This could help to ensure that high-quality vaccines, produced in accordance with the OIE's international quality standards, are available and that, in an emergency, they can be delivered to developing countries to meet their actual requirements in the field. Vaccine banks of this kind can also help to achieve economies of scale and facilitate the implementation of regional and national rabies control programmes.

A part of the budget for the OIE vaccine bank is earmarked for experimental studies of oral rabies vaccines for stray dogs.

## tribute

### Fernando Crespo León

Passed away on 24 October 2013



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Dr Fernando Crespo León has passed away at the age of 64.

An expert on the aetiology and epidemiology of brucellosis, Fernando Crespo initiated and was the main author of a book on ovine and caprine brucellosis, entitled *Brucelosis ovina y caprina*, published by the OIE in 1994. This work was the first complete and comprehensive monograph on brucellosis of small ruminants,

which is caused by the aetiological agent *Brucella melitensis*.

Between 2000 and 2001, Fernando Crespo worked as Chargé de mission in the OIE Scientific and Technical Department and participated in a number of OIE Specialist Commissions, working groups and ad hoc groups. In 2003, he began to vigorously promote the proper use of the Spanish language in OIE publications through various projects funded by the Spanish government.

A Doctor of Veterinary Medicine, Fernando Crespo was a researcher in the Animal Production Department of the Institute of Agrifood Research and Development of Murcia, in south-eastern Spain. His other official positions included Vice-President of the College of Veterinarians of the Murcia Region and Academician of the Royal Academy of Medicine and Surgery of Murcia.

Very much attached to the city and heritage of Murcia, our colleague founded and chaired the Friends' Association for Endangered Murcia Native Breeds, focusing heavily on the conservation of the Murcia-Levantine cattle breed.

Fernando was held in great affection by his colleagues at the OIE. During his tenure with our Organisation, he laid the foundations for a collaboration between the OIE and Spain that has grown stronger through the years.

We wish to extend our deepest condolences to Fernando's friends and family, as a mark of our acknowledgement and appreciation for Fernando's legacy of collaboration with Spain, particularly in promoting the proper use of the Spanish language.

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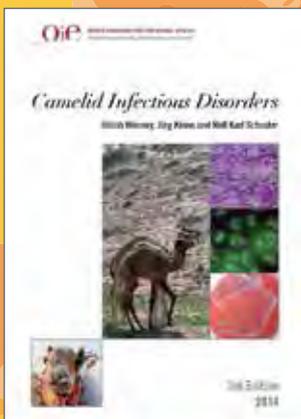
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