75th OIE General Session, May 2007
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Successful epizootic surveillance and control calls for a variety of policies and actions at local, national, regional and world levels. Inappropriate policies or actions implemented at any one of these levels hinder the effectiveness of the others. Moreover, in the field of interest to us, it is crucial that local, national and even regional policies be designed and implemented using an internationally defined framework and guidelines.

In this age of globalisation and bioterrorism threats, countries that have rid themselves of certain epizootics at great expense are now living under an increasingly imminent threat of these epizootics being reintroduced.

Since 1924, well before the United Nations was created, visionary veterinarians from 28 countries on all five continents founded the Office International des Epizooties (OIE) to build the global framework essential to epizootic surveillance and control.

However, it was not until the 1990s that interest in the OIE’s work extended outside the veterinary community. Recognition by the World Trade Organization (WTO) of OIE standards for guaranteeing the safety of world trade in respect of the risks posed by animal diseases and zoonoses represented an important milestone and was instrumental in convincing policy-makers to increase investment in the surveillance and control of epizootics, including zoonoses.

At the same time, movements of people and goods have increased to unprecedented levels in the history of the human race and a global society has emerged, in which the media can immediately transmit information across the whole world.

In this context, epizootics have also become globalised and have received increasing media attention. The crises of bovine spongiform encephalopathy, foot and mouth disease, severe acute respiratory syndrome and avian influenza germinated in this highly fertile soil. If one also considers the current process of global warming it becomes clear that for the past twenty years all the conditions have been in place for the OIE and other international and regional organisations involved in animal health to be acknowledged as valuable international partners whose work is of benefit to humankind.

World organisations

Now that the positive role of international organisations has been recognised, what are their priorities and division of responsibilities, and how are they linked with regional, national and local surveillance and control systems?

The three world organisations that currently play an important role are the OIE (now known as the World Organisation for Animal Health but still referred to by its traditional acronym), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO).

World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)

The OIE is mandated by its 169 Member Countries and Territories to ‘improve animal health worldwide’ by means of the following objectives:

– to ensure transparency in the global animal disease situation;
– to collect, analyse and disseminate veterinary scientific information;
– to provide expertise and encourage international solidarity in the control of animal diseases;
– within its mandate under the WTO’s Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS Agreement), to safeguard world trade by publishing health standards for international trade in animals and animal products;
– to improve the legal framework and resources of national Veterinary Services;
– to provide a better guarantee of food of animal origin and to promote animal welfare through a science-based approach.

The OIE is the only international organisation devoted entirely to animal health and welfare. The transparency of the animal health situation in OIE Member Countries and Territories is based on their undertaking to report OIE listed diseases and infections (a single list of 98 diseases since 2005) and emerging diseases. The OIE then makes the received information immediately available to all its Members via its early warning and information systems.

The OIE also uses unofficial active information-search systems and, in collaboration with FAO, WHO (for zoonoses), and the governments of the Member Countries and Territories concerned, compares this information with the official data.

The effectiveness of these policies depends mainly on the surveillance methods used and on the capabilities of the Veterinary Services of OIE Members. This is why the OIE publishes surveillance standards on priority diseases and on the quality of Veterinary Services.

The data from its world network of excellence of more than 180 Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres enable the OIE to provide its Members with up-to-date information on animal disease prevention and control methods. The data concerns diagnostic methods, vaccine quality, methods for the surveillance, control and eradication of animal diseases and zoonoses, and the safety of animal and animal product movements. The data serve as the basis for all the standards published by the OIE in the various Codes and Manuals for terrestrial and aquatic animals.

These standards are intended to safeguard importing countries against the introduction of pathogens, whilst at the same time averting the use of unjustified sanitary barriers.

The standards form the basis for any negotiations between an importing and exporting country, or even for the settlement of disputes that might be brought before a WTO committee.

The happy consequence of Members’ compliance with these standards is improved disease surveillance, transparency and disease control actions, which in turn allow Members access to regional and world markets. The other positive outcomes of Member Countries and Territories’ compliance with these standards are of the resulting improved zoonosis control are the enhancement of animal production performance, a reduction in food safety risks and improved public health. All these tasks rely on the existence of quality national Veterinary Services with appropriate human and financial resources.

The use of these quality standards by Veterinary Services facilitates negotiations with their respective governments and with animal production sector leaders for undertaking the appropriate reforms and increasing Veterinary Service resources if necessary. The poorest countries can prepare applications for international aid to help them comply with OIE standards.

The positive multisector impact of applying OIE standards encourages development finance institutions like the World Bank to consider country compliance with OIE standards on disease surveillance and animal health service quality as objectives, or even priorities, for public and private investment by giving them the status of an International Public Good.

There is now reason to expect this fortunate turn of events to ultimately lead to an improvement in national systems for epizootic prevention and control throughout the world, based on democratically adopted standards that help to raise the animal health status of the entire planet.

Members have also asked the OIE to become the world reference organisation for animal welfare, which has already led it to publish standards on the transport of animals by

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land and sea and on methods for the slaughter of animals for human consumption and for killing animals for disease control purposes.

Lastly, the OIE (along with WHO and FAO) is closely involved in the work of the Biological Weapons Convention. This forum has provided an opportunity to demonstrate that veterinary networks for rapid detection and early warning and continual connection to the OIE information system are efficient tools for helping to counter the threat of veterinary bioterrorism.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
The traditional FAO mandate is to defeat hunger worldwide. FAO therefore makes it a priority to assist poor countries.

FAO’s role in epizootic surveillance and control stems from its objective to promote animal production, one of the vital components of which is animal health.

There are obvious complementarities and synergies between the OIE and FAO. An official agreement recently ratified by the two organisations’ plenary general meetings has clarified the respective tasks of the two organisations and enables them to carry out their duties effectively.

This agreement was supplemented by operational provisions provided in the document ‘Global Framework for the progressive control of Transboundary Animal Diseases’ (GF-TADs).

The recent avian influenza crisis has highlighted the need to go a step further. Beginning in the African continent, the OIE and FAO have, therefore, created Regional Animal Health Centres (RAHC) that provide teams of experts from the two organisations to assist Member Countries and Territories with epizootic prevention and control. Regional organisations are also involved in the work of RAHC.

As FAO has 80 regional and national representations worldwide, some of which include animal health specialists, while the OIE has only regional and sub-regional offices, it falls mainly to FAO to provide direct assistance at national level to the poor countries in which it operates.

World Health Organization (WHO)
Collaboration between the OIE, FAO and WHO is mainly in the field of zoonoses. WHO headquarters in Geneva has a unit responsible for food safety and zoonosis control where several veterinarians work.

They help the OIE and FAO to improve the interface between veterinary and public health services and endeavour to develop joint programmes to control certain zoonoses.

This collaboration has been intensified in connection with the international effort to control avian influenza. In November 2005, WHO, FAO and the OIE jointly held a world conference on avian influenza and the prevention of human pandemic influenza. This conference enabled the three organisations to speak with one voice, after the OIE and FAO had criticised the WHO for reporting in the mass media in early 2004 that a human pandemic was imminent, even though there was no recognised scientific basis for the reports. This mass communication prompted all policy-makers throughout the world to prioritise investment in the prevention of a possible human pandemic, instead of focusing on controlling the virus at source, in animals. This type of problem is now a thing of the past.

In order to clarify the official mandates of the OIE and WHO, a new general agreement was endorsed by the two organisations’ general meetings and signed in 2004.

In addition, a tripartite OIE/FAO/WHO agreement on the organisation of a Global Early Warning and Response System (GLEWS) for major animal diseases, including zoonoses, was concluded in 2006. The agreement provides for the three organisations to pool their health information databases and lays down the procedures for transferring this shared data into the public domain. It also defines the three organisations’ intervention procedures in countries in crisis that request support measures.

Regional level
Each of the five regions defined by the OIE is represented by a Regional Commission comprising the Member Countries and Territories in that region. The Regional Commissions are supported by permanent OIE offices.
The OIE Regional Commissions have become regional organisations in their own right and are funded by compulsory direct contributions from Members, as well as by a variety of voluntary contributions.

The Regional Commissions have the power to pass recommendations which become enforceable after being endorsed by the OIE General Session of delegates.

The main advantage of regional veterinary action, via the different organisations, is that each region’s specific requirements can be incorporated into current world standards; but taking action at regional level can also be a means of proactively influencing the preparation and adoption of new global standards.

There are economic and political cooperation organisations in all regions of the world. Here I confine myself to mentioning only those currently involved in animal health.

In Europe, the European Commission of the European Union is invested with a power of initiative and is responsible for preparing harmonised veterinary legislation and for ensuring that the regulations and directives adopted by the 27 Member States are implemented.

In Africa, the most active organisation is the African Union’s Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (IBAR). The Bureau coordinated a major Pan African Programme for the Control of Epizootics (PACE) financed by the European Union. The PACE programme will most probably result in the definitive eradication of rinderpest. IBAR works in close collaboration with the OIE and FAO.

In the Americas, the best-known regional organisation is the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), which has close links with WHO but is mandated to participate in foot and mouth disease control programmes.

There are several other organisations in the Americas – the Regional International Organization for Plant Protection and Animal Health (RIOPPAH), the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) and the Standing Veterinary Committee (CVF) of the Southern Cone – which sit alongside FAO on the Regional Steering Committee of GF-TADs, the Secretariat of which is run by the OIE from its Regional Representation in Buenos Aires.

In the Asia-Pacific region, the most active organisations are the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the South Asian Agreement on Regional Cooperation (SAARC). As they have only become involved in animal health recently and to a limited extent, the OIE’s Tokyo and Bangkok offices and the FAO Regional Representation in Bangkok primarily play the regional support role (promotion of information systems, regional programmes to control avian influenza and foot and mouth disease, support for and networking of diagnostic laboratories, support for national Veterinary Services and training courses for animal health sectors and livestock producers).

The South Pacific Commission runs efficient support programmes for the small island countries of this subregion via its office in the Fiji islands.

In the Middle East, no regional organisation currently takes a special interest in animal health. Here again, it is the OIE and FAO Regional Representations that run the joint actions of Middle Eastern countries in much the same way as they do in Asia, as discussed above.

National and local levels

Although the existence of world and regional structures is crucial to guarantee coordinated policies at other levels, it is impossible to overstate the fact that any failing at the national or even local level places the rest of the regional and world community at risk.

This is why policies to support the quality of national Veterinary Services are essential to guarantee better animal health worldwide for everyone.

The OIE’s quality and evaluation standards, which numerous governments and development finance institutions now take into account, stress the importance of
a national chain of command capable of issuing appropriate instructions and verifying their application.

A final important point is that animal owners are key players in disease surveillance and control and any efficient Veterinary Service should officially consider them as essential partners.

Stakeholders and policy-makers must be provided with solid arguments to guarantee the creation or maintenance of strong animal health systems and to consolidate them within the still-strained context of public budget competition and continual economic trade-offs among the various sectors.

This is why the OIE, with financial support from the World Bank, has recently launched studies to:

- assess the cost of prevention systems (based on regional and national networks) which guarantee the rapid detection of animal diseases and zoonoses and an immediate response to events, by comparing the cost of prevention to that of major animal health crises;
- evaluate the feasibility of a Global Fund to support countries in difficulty, chiefly by compensating livestock producers forced to stamp out their animals;
- evaluate the feasibility of an international insurance and reinsurance system to overcome major animal health crises.

We trust that the results of these studies will enable us to convince all those involved at world, regional and national levels to maintain, or if necessary create, essential surveillance and action systems for epizootic prevention and control.

Further reading

- Speech by Bernard Vallat, Director General of the OIE to the Académie Vétérinaire de France on 05/10/06: Le rôle des Organisations internationales dans la surveillance et la maîtrise des épidémies (the role of international organisations in the surveillance and control of epizootics).
Emerging disease agents associated with wildlife are a major challenge to the biological safety of the world in the 21st century and to decision-makers who need to give guidance on how best to manage the human/domestic animal/wild animal pathogen interface. The OIE, in full realisation of the importance of wildlife in animal disease dynamics, has for this reason requested the Working Group on Wildlife Diseases to develop, under the auspices of the Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases, specific disease surveillance guidelines for diseases of wildlife. Diseases originating or sustained in wild animals could potentially have an increasingly serious impact on domesticated animal populations, human health, agricultural production, biodiversity and economies worldwide. Avian influenza, West Nile fever virus, classical swine fever, African swine fever and rabies are just a few examples.

Disease management strategies
Wobeser (2002) has previously considered disease management strategies for wildlife. He concluded that management of wildlife diseases must be based on a sound knowledge of the species affected and the population ecology of the disease process. He also stressed the need to have clear objectives and to identify in advance available resources.

One of the most critical differences between assessing disease control strategies in wildlife compared with the accepted methods used for domestic animals, is that domesticated animal species can be more easily controlled, can be defined and more easily dealt with as epidemiological units for the purpose of control and surveillance. In dealing with wildlife, this advantage is most often lost or not readily achievable.

An important consideration therefore in addressing diseases in wildlife is to have a contingency plan, even if the response may occur over an extended period, which involves all key government agencies, affected industries, interested parties and the community at large, with clearly defined responsibilities, a common vision, agreed priority of objectives, clearly written operating procedures and a funding mechanisms. These plans need to be comprehensive covering strategic, tactical and operational command structures and include roles and management arrangements. Even if contingency plans conclude that control or eradication is not possible, it is still worthwhile to have worked through an ordered procedure to reach that conclusion.

A number of countries have developed contingency plans aimed at managing serious diseases of livestock that are exotic to the country or diseases that if introduced or emerge in a more active pattern would cause serious disease in humans. Many of the principles in these animal health contingency plans can also be considered for inclusion in emerging or existing wildlife disease strategies, either as part of the original livestock disease control strategy or in their own right. However, in relation to wildlife, information is often grossly inadequate and issues such as the adequacy of laboratory tests to detect the disease agent in wildlife, the ability of the disease agent to spread among different wildlife species, and variation of clinical signs in affected wild species are insufficiently documented.
Stages in a response

A number of steps are essential to formulate a response to a disease occurrence involving wildlife.

Determine the distribution and density of susceptible wild animals

Sound knowledge of the distribution and habits of the wild animal species in the region is essential.

Monitor disease in wild animals

Early detection of disease, determination of the wild animal species involved, and the geographical extent of the disease, are key requirements for managing an outbreak. Sampling is used to test for the presence and geographical extent of the disease agent (or absence of the disease agent). Sampling of wild animals that may be required to prove freedom from the disease would be necessary but would in general be more costly than for domestic animals — especially when animals need to be immobilised for the collection of samples.

Contain wild animals that may transmit the disease

If disease is detected in wild animals, the primary aim is to stop infection spreading, by preventing contact between animals in the infected area and other susceptible populations.

Control susceptible wild animals to eradicate disease and prevent its transmission

The first critical requirement therefore in any response is to ascertain what susceptible wild animal species are present in the area and whether infection is present in them. If disease is present, the aim should be to either control or restrict those species that are most likely to transmit disease or to apply management and biosecurity measures to minimise contact between domesticated species and the wildlife reservoir.

Eradicating the disease could entail the depopulation of some or all susceptible hosts within the wild animal control area or vaccination of some predetermined proportion of the population or other manipulations appropriate to the species and disease in question. Such manipulations will always be subject to environmental concerns and public scrutiny and would be effective only when the transmission dynamics of the disease in question are understood in some detail.

The decision-making process

An important consideration is to apply a structured decision-making process. Otherwise, precipitous action could be instituted that does not achieve the objective of disease control and could, in fact, make matters worse. Factors that should be considered when deciding what action, if any, will be taken against disease occurrences in wild animals are for example the epidemiology of the disease or disease agent, ecology of the wildlife concerned, resources available and socio-political factors.

It would also be important to know who has the responsibility for making decisions; how do we achieve better collaboration; do we need better operational plans, especially for specific diseases; how should the beneficiaries contribute and where will the resources come from?

Consideration of these critical factors will aid selection of the techniques, or combination of techniques, to be used for surveying, sampling, vaccinating, containing or reducing wild animal populations.

References

The 75th General Session, a historic milestone for the OIE

Attendance at this year’s General Session reached record levels with over 840 participants representing 164 countries and territories. The Session has always been the major annual event for our Organisation and its Delegates, but during the past few years its importance has grown and there is now increasing public interest.

The highlight of this year’s General Session was undoubtedly confirmation of the first officially recognised list of countries and zones ‘with a negligible bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) risk’ or ‘with a controlled BSE risk’. The new classification criteria for BSE, ratified in May 2006, have now been applied for the first time. The international press has been closely monitoring the progress of this dossier and media coverage has been intense (more than 80 articles published either the day the list was adopted or the day after).

As every year, the Session also approved the lists of countries or zones recognised as free from foot and mouth disease, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia or rinderpest. The OIE’s aim is to achieve free status for these four priority diseases in as many countries and zones as possible, and our Organisation will continue to do its utmost to promote the closest possible cooperation between all interested parties at both the national and international level in order to achieve this objective.

This year, for the first time, a group of demonstrators (representatives of farmers from the Republic of Korea) made their presence felt during the General Session, a clear sign of the important implications that the International Committee’s decisions, especially those concerning the recognition of disease status, can have for the economies and policies of Members.

The OIE’s action on animal welfare has been strengthened by the Members’ approval of the agreement with the World Society for the Protection of Animals (WSPA), an NGO (non-governmental organisation) bringing together more than 200 non-governmental organisations worldwide. The International Committee
supported, in principle, a universal declaration on animal welfare based on compliance with the relevant standards, voted by the OIE.

However, what helped to make this General Session truly historic was the vote by Members in favour of the restoration of the exercise of the legal rights and obligations of the People’s Republic of China within the OIE. This year, the Director General, the President and the International Committee have finally succeeded in their plan to bring both China and Taiwan to participate fully in the activities of our Organisation, an objective they had set themselves many years ago. Taiwan clearly maintains its participation in the OIE but, in accordance with the wishes of the Members, as expressed by their vote, the OIE will from now on refer to the country under a new name: ‘Chinese Taipei’.

Nowadays, the effective control of animal diseases and zoonoses in particular, requires ever-increasing levels of transparency, information and cooperation on the part of countries. The international community cannot afford to have gaps in the management of animal health information, and the fact that Taiwan and China are now both present as active members of the OIE will make more information available and help to improve the animal health situation worldwide.

With this vote, the OIE has become one of the first and rare international organisations whose members have succeeded in reaching an agreement enabling them to include both the People’s Republic of China and Chinese Taipei as active members.
The aim of the 'Aquatic Animal Health Code' (hereafter referred to as the 'Aquatic Code') is to assure the sanitary safety of international trade in aquatic animals (fish, molluscs and crustaceans) and their products. This is achieved through the detailing of health measures to be used by the Veterinary Authorities of importing and exporting countries to avoid the transfer via trade of agents pathogenic for animals or humans, while avoiding unjustified sanitary barriers.

The health measures in the Aquatic Code (in the form of standards, guidelines and recommendations) have been formally adopted by the OIE International Committee. The 10th edition incorporates the modifications to the Aquatic Code agreed at the 75th General Session in May 2007. These include new and revised chapters on the following subjects: definitions, diseases listed by the OIE, zoning and compartmentalisation, recommendations for transport, infection with Bonamia ostreae, infection with Bonamia exitiosa, infection with Haplosporidium nelsoni, infection with Marteilia refringens, infection with Mikrocytos mackini, infection with Xenohaliotis californiensis, koi herpesvirus disease, Taura syndrome, white spot disease, yellowhead disease, tetrahedral baculovirosis, spherical baculovirosis and infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis.

The Aquatic Code may be viewed on the OIE Web site at www.oie.int/eng/normes/fcode/en_sommaire.htm.
The aim of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (hereafter referred to as the Terrestrial Code) is to assure the sanitary safety of international trade in terrestrial animals and their products. This is achieved through the detailing of health measures to be used by the veterinary authorities of importing and exporting countries to avoid the transfer of agents pathogenic for animals or humans, while avoiding unjustified sanitary barriers to trade.

Appendices contain guidelines on animal welfare.

The health measures in the Terrestrial Code (in the form of standards, guidelines and recommendations) have been formally adopted by the OIE International Committee.

This 16th edition incorporates the modifications to the Terrestrial Code agreed during the 75th General Session in May 2007. These include revised chapters and appendices on the following subjects: general definitions, zoning and compartmentalisation, rabies, foot and mouth disease, rinderpest, bluetongue, bovine tuberculosis, bovine spongiform encephalopathy, equine influenza, equine infectious anaemia, equine protozoal myeloencephalitis, equine rhinopneumonitis, glanders, equine viral arteritis and avian influenza. Revised appendices on surveillance for rinderpest, bluetongue and avian influenza, on bovine, small ruminant and porcine semen, on identification and traceability of live animals, on disposal of dead animals, on inactivation of avian influenza virus as well as on animal welfare (including transport of animals by sea, transport of animals by land, slaughter of animals and killing of animals for disease control purposes) have also been included.

Part 1 presents definitions of the key terms or expressions used, the list of animal diseases covered by the OIE, procedures for listing and international reporting of the diseases, ethical rules for international trade and certification, the principles of import risk analysis and the organisation of import and export procedures.

Part 2 defines, for each disease regarded by the OIE as important for international trade, the animal health conditions which an exporting country should fulfill, depending on the diseases present, to allow safe trade in live terrestrial animals, semen, embryos, meat, milk and other animal products.
Appendices specify the diagnostic tests to be applied before export (thus establishing a link with the OIE Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals) and describe methods of health and hygiene supervision, with special reference to reproduction, inactivation of pathogens, requirements for the welfare of animals during international transport and during the slaughter or killing of animals for disease control purposes, general principles for surveillance and monitoring systems for the recognition of disease/infection free status, guidelines on animal production food safety and guidelines on antimicrobial resistance.

The final section of the book provides specimens of international veterinary certificates approved by the OIE.

The Terrestrial Code is an indispensable reference document for all those responsible for international trade in terrestrial animals and animal products. Due to the need to incorporate the latest scientific information, a new edition is published annually. The fifteenth edition will be published in September 2007. The Terrestrial Code can be viewed on the OIE Web site at the following address: www.oie.int/eng/normes/en_mcode.htm.

Information on the different language versions of the Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals

The French version of the 5th edition of the OIE Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals (Terrestrial Manual), 2004, which was initially planned to be available in paper format in 2007, will now be available only on the OIE website (www.oie.int) from September 2007. It will take into account the chapters updated during the General Session in May 2005. Every Chapter will be available as a separate PDF file and can be downloaded free of charge.

We apologise for this change and we are working on the 6th edition of the English version of the Terrestrial Manual, 2008. The other versions, French and Spanish, will be translated and published in paper format as soon as possible after the English version.

Chief Editor of the Terrestrial Manual
In order to ensure confidence in test results, at both national and international levels, test methods must be properly validated with respect to their intended application, and they must be performed under appropriate control by proficient laboratory analysts. In short, confidence requires that laboratories operate to a recognised standard of quality.

Recognising the essential need for such a standard targeted specifically at laboratories conducting tests for infectious diseases of animals, the Biological Standards Commission of the OIE undertook to develop an interpretation of the generally stated requirements of ISO/IEC 17025, General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories. Since the first edition of this booklet (2002) the parent standard has been updated as ISO/IEC 17025:2004 to include a harmonised approach that also complements the requirements of the ISO 9000 series, particularly ISO 9001:2000, Quality management systems. Requirements.

This new edition of the OIE booklet brings the OIE Quality Standard into line with the 2005 version of the ISO/IEC standard. As it is an interpretation of ISO/IEC 17025, laboratories that comply with the OIE quality standard also operate in accordance with the ISO requirements for testing laboratories.

This booklet also contains companion guidelines developed by the Biological Standards Commission and approved by the International Committee of the OIE. They provide, in a convenient booklet format, practical texts that complement the Terrestrial and Aquatic Manuals. The previous guidelines on test method validation, reference reagents and laboratory proficiency testing have been updated, and a new one added on validation of tests using the polymerase chain reaction.

It is hoped that it will provide a useful and practical guide to laboratories seeking to improve or to maintain a level of performance that is acceptable to and recognised by national authorities and international organisations.
Vaccination, when available, is undoubtedly the most cost-effective means of preventing and controlling, and even eradicating, infectious diseases. In recent years vaccination has also been used for other purposes in animal welfare and production, such as for immuno-castration. In fact, the impact of vaccination goes far beyond simply controlling infectious diseases. Vaccination will therefore help to reach many of the objectives of the 2005 Millennium development goals report, especially in the light of the foreseen livestock revolution.

Public perception and disapproval of some veterinary prophylactic measures, such as mass slaughtering of livestock to control epizootic diseases, serve to further promote the use of vaccination as an alternative disease control strategy. This will be made easier, thanks to recent progress in veterinary vaccinology, such as the availability of marker vaccines. This special issue of the OIE Scientific and Technical Review is designed to provide useful generic information rather than give detailed technical descriptions of specific diseases or vaccines.
## meetings and visits

### Name and function of OIE permanent personnel participating in meetings and visits

#### The Central Bureau

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<td>Christianne Bruschie</td>
<td>Chargé de mission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>François Daz</td>
<td>Officer in charge of validation of diagnostic assays</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lisa Kneipf</td>
<td>Officer in charge of the recognition of countries’ animal disease status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Regional Activities Department</strong></td>
<td>Devan Sibar</td>
<td>Head of the Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gisèle Forés</td>
<td>Deputy Head of the Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stéphane Berlaud</td>
<td>Chargé de mission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nathaly Mascal</td>
<td>Bilingual Secretary</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### The Regional Representations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Representative</th>
<th>Contact Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Africa</strong></td>
<td>Amadou Samba Sidibé</td>
<td>Regional Representative for Africa (Bamako, Mali)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nicolas Denormandie</td>
<td>Technical Assistant (Bamako, Mali)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marie Minta</td>
<td>Secretary (Bamako, Mali)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bonaventure J. Ntibe</td>
<td>Sub-Regional Representative for the Southern African Development Community (SADC) (Gaborone, Botswana)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Patrick Roelandangen</td>
<td>Chargé de mission (Gaborone, Botswana)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Americas</strong></td>
<td>Luis Osvaldo Barcos</td>
<td>Regional Representative for the Americas (Buenos Aires, Argentina)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Salomé Koloffon Tella</td>
<td>Senior Technical Assistant (Buenos Aires, Argentina)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alicia Palmas</td>
<td>Secretary (Buenos Aires, Argentina)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>José Joaquín Orumunu Toledo</td>
<td>Sub-Regional Representative for Central America (Panama)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Asia and the Pacific</strong></td>
<td>Toruhide Fujita</td>
<td>Regional Representative for Asia and the Pacific (Tokyo, Japan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yoshiyuki Chetani</td>
<td>Deputy Regional Representative (Tokyo, Japan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shio Yoshimura</td>
<td>Senior Deputy Regional Representative (Bangkok, Thailand)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yumiko Sakurai</td>
<td>Regional Veterinary Officer (Tokyo, Japan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Roselli A. Abila</td>
<td>Regional Coordinator, SEAAMD (The Southeast Asia Foot and Mouth Disease Campaign) Coordination Unit (Bangkok, Thailand)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stéphane Forman</td>
<td>Chargé de mission (Bangkok, Thailand)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Europe</strong></td>
<td>Nikola I. Belev</td>
<td>President of the OIE Regional Commission for Europe and Regional Representative for Eastern Europe (Sofia, Bulgaria)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Caroline Planti</td>
<td>Sub-Regional Representative / Chargé de mission (Brussels, Belgium)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rina Kostova</td>
<td>Office Technical Assistant (Sofia, Bulgaria)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vasilka Radkova</td>
<td>Secretary (Sofia, Bulgaria)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Middle East</strong></td>
<td>Ghazi Yehia</td>
<td>Regional Representative for the Middle East (Beirut, Lebanon)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pierre Printem</td>
<td>Chargé de mission (Beirut, Lebanon)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mustafa Musten</td>
<td>Advisor (Beirut, Lebanon)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rita Risk</td>
<td>Secretary (Beirut, Lebanon)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Name and function of experts having represented the OIE in meetings and visits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name and function</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Participants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alejandro A. Schudel</td>
<td>Technical Consultant</td>
<td>Rome (Italy)</td>
<td>2-5 April 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catherine Lambert</td>
<td>Head of International Affairs, AFSSA-ANMV</td>
<td>Rome (Italy)</td>
<td>2-5 April 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Bayvel</td>
<td>Chairman of the OIE Permanent</td>
<td>Rome (Italy)</td>
<td>2-5 April 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Fraser</td>
<td>Animal Welfare Working Group</td>
<td>Rome (Italy)</td>
<td>2-5 April 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Wilson</td>
<td>Technical Consultant</td>
<td>Rome (Italy)</td>
<td>2-5 April 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Eichler-Vendel</td>
<td>Technical Consultant</td>
<td>Rome (Italy)</td>
<td>2-5 April 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OIE Davis</td>
<td>OIE Expert</td>
<td>Rome (Italy)</td>
<td>2-5 April 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jennifer Keenan</td>
<td>Special Projects Officer</td>
<td>Rome (Italy)</td>
<td>2-5 April 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stuart A. Slorach</td>
<td>Chairman of the OIE Working Group on Animal Production Food Safety</td>
<td>Rome (Italy)</td>
<td>2-5 April 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Véronique Bellemain</td>
<td>Director of ENSV (Ecole Nationale des Services Vétérinaires)</td>
<td>Rome (Italy)</td>
<td>2-5 April 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vincenzo Caporale</td>
<td>President of the Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases</td>
<td>Rome (Italy)</td>
<td>2-5 April 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milena Velice</td>
<td>Team leader, Undersecretary Institute for Cosmetic Diseases (South Africa)</td>
<td>Rome (Italy)</td>
<td>2-5 April 2007</td>
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meetings and visits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>April 2007</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Participants</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meeting of the peer review panel for the first real time evaluation of ICAO’s work on aviation influenza</td>
<td>Rome (Italy)</td>
<td>2-5 April 2007</td>
<td>Dr Ch. Bruschke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24th Codex Committee on General Principles</td>
<td>Paris (France)</td>
<td>2-4 April 2007</td>
<td>Dr S. Kahn, Dr W. Droppers &amp; Dr F. Berlingieri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECO1 Working Group Meeting on the Finalization of the Draft Statute of the ECO Veterinary Commission (ECO-VECO)</td>
<td>Teheran (Iran)</td>
<td>3-5 April 2007</td>
<td>Prof. Dr N.T. Belev</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humane Slaughter Association workshop on electrical waterbath stunning parameters</td>
<td>Derby (United Kingdom)</td>
<td>4 April 2007</td>
<td>Dr L. Stuardo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Official visit to Cuba</td>
<td>Havana (Cuba)</td>
<td>8-14 April 2007</td>
<td>Dr B. Vallat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AVET (Applied Veterinary Epidemiology Training) Program</td>
<td>Manila (Philippines)</td>
<td>12-13 April 2007</td>
<td>Dr S. Yoshimura</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Assembly of the International Equine Federation</td>
<td>Estoril (Portugal)</td>
<td>13-16 April 2007</td>
<td>Dr W. Droppers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seminar on the Dialogue and Common Activities between the OIE Member Countries of the European Union and the other Member Countries of the OIE Regional Commission for Europe</td>
<td>Chisinau (Moldova)</td>
<td>16-17 April 2007</td>
<td>Dr J-L. Angot, Dr C. Pluette, Dr V. Bellemain, Prof. Dr N.T. Belev &amp; Ms R. Kostova</td>
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<tr>
<td>Meeting of the EFSA working group on food-borne diseases</td>
<td>Parno (Italy)</td>
<td>16-17 April 2007</td>
<td>Dr O. Chouemart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SADC1 Livestock Technical Committee Meeting</td>
<td>Maputo (Mozambique)</td>
<td>16-18 April 2007</td>
<td>Dr G. Funes &amp; Dr B. Mtei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Global Feed and Food Congress</td>
<td>Sao Paolo (Brazil)</td>
<td>16-18 April 2007</td>
<td>Dr L. Stuardo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Animal Health Communicators’ Roundtable in support of the PAO/FAO Global Strategy for the Prevention and Control of WMD</td>
<td>Rome (Italy)</td>
<td>16-19 April 2007</td>
<td>Ms M. Zampaglione &amp; Dr A. Thiermann</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional seminar on the Biological and Toxins Weapon Convention for eastern and western Africa</td>
<td>Dakar (Senegal)</td>
<td>17-18 April 2007</td>
<td>Dr G. Brickner</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beef traceability seminar for developing countries</td>
<td>Brussels (Belgium)</td>
<td>17-19 April 2007</td>
<td>Dr S. Kahn &amp; Dr S.A. Slorach</td>
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<tr>
<td>Meeting of the 37th Session of the EUFMD Commission</td>
<td>Rome (Italy)</td>
<td>18-20 April 2007</td>
<td>Dr G. Brickner</td>
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<tr>
<td>The WHO4 Global Partners’ Meeting on Neglected Tropical Diseases</td>
<td>WHO Headquarters, Geneva (Switzerland)</td>
<td>19-20 April 2007</td>
<td>Dr T. Ishibashi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1: Economic Cooperation Organization 2: European Food Safety Authority 3: Southern African Development Community 4: World Health Organization
### April 2007 (cont.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event Title</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Participants</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>APEC Capacity building seminar on public-private partnerships for quality industry standards and improved veterinary infrastructure to combat HPNA</td>
<td>Adelaide (Australia)</td>
<td>22 April 2007</td>
<td>Dr. D. Wilson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partnerships for preparedness: future directions for schools of public health and colleges of veterinary medicine</td>
<td>Atlanta (United States of America)</td>
<td>22-26 April 2007</td>
<td>Prof. P.-P. Pastoret &amp; Dr. A. Thiermann</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Official visit to Uruguay, Animal Welfare Congress: new horizons for the 21st Century – current experience and future objectives, an international and regional perspective</td>
<td>Montevideo (Uruguay)</td>
<td>23-28 April 2007</td>
<td>Dr. B. Vallat, Dr. L. Stuardo, Dr. J. O. Barcos &amp; Dr. Y. Capulino</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparatory meetings for the 2nd regional steering committee meeting for GF-TADs in Asia and the Pacific</td>
<td>Bangkok (Thailand)</td>
<td>24-26 April 2007</td>
<td>Dr. T. Fujita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Trade Organization (WTO) Workshop on the application of SPS measures</td>
<td>New Delhi (India)</td>
<td>24-26 April 2007</td>
<td>Dr. D. Sikartre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAO Committee on Agriculture – 20th session, side event on animal welfare</td>
<td>Rome (Italy)</td>
<td>25-26 April 2007</td>
<td>Dr. J. L. Angot, Dr. S. Kahn &amp; Dr. D. Fraser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OIE training workshop on epidemiology (focusing on HPNA and TADs in collaboration with CIHEAM and Livestock Breeding &amp; Veterinary Department)</td>
<td>Yangon (Myanmar)</td>
<td>30 April – 4 May 2007</td>
<td>Dr. S. Yoshimura</td>
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### May 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2nd Steering Committee Meeting of the Caribbean Animal Health Network (CaribVET) – 7th Meeting of the CARICUMP Chief Veterinary Officers</td>
<td>Antigua and Barbuda</td>
<td>1-6 May 2007</td>
<td>Dr. S. Koloffon Tella</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Conference on Management of Information Pertaining to Health Crisis</td>
<td>Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)</td>
<td>3-4 May 2007</td>
<td>Ms. Z. Mupangagwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Welfare Quality Workshop with the Advisory Committee/Scientific Board – 2nd Welfare Quality Stakeholder Conference of the Welfare Quality Project</td>
<td>Berlin (Germany)</td>
<td>3-4 May 2007</td>
<td>Dr. L. Stuardo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OIE Workshop on Avian Influenza Emergency Control Management</td>
<td>Dubai (UAE)</td>
<td>6-8 May 2007</td>
<td>Dr. D. Sikartre &amp; Dr. G. Brückner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeting of the Heads of Veterinary Services of the Member Countries of the European Union</td>
<td>Dresden (Germany)</td>
<td>8-10 May 2007</td>
<td>Dr. B. Vallat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60th World Health Assembly</td>
<td>Geneva (Switzerland)</td>
<td>14-16 May 2007</td>
<td>Dr. W. Doppers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Meeting with Representatives of the United Kingdom Government and Members of the World Society for the Protection of Animals (WSPA)</td>
<td>London (United Kingdom)</td>
<td>15 May 2007</td>
<td>Dr. B. Vallat &amp; Dr. S. Kahn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AESA* Symposium – ‘The role of veterinary practitioners in epidemiological surveillance’</td>
<td>Liège (Belgium)</td>
<td>16 May 2007</td>
<td>Prof. P.-P. Pastoret</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7th General Session of the OIE</td>
<td>Paris (France)</td>
<td>20-25 May 2007</td>
<td>OIE</td>
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<tr>
<td>AESA* 9th Executive Committee Meeting</td>
<td>Paris (France)</td>
<td>26 May 2007</td>
<td>Dr. B. Vallat, A. Delouw &amp; Prof. P.-P. Pastoret</td>
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<tr>
<td>International Conference – Towards the Elimination of Rabies in Europe</td>
<td>Paris (France)</td>
<td>27-30 May 2007</td>
<td>OIE</td>
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<tr>
<td>2nd WHO Expert Meeting on Critically Important Antimicrobials for Human Health (CIA)</td>
<td>Copenhagen (Denmark)</td>
<td>29-31 May 2007</td>
<td>Mrs. C. Lambert</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*1. World Health Organization, Geneva*
*2. Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases*
*3. Sanitary and Phytosanitary*
*4. Transboundary Animal Health*
*5. Centre de coopération internationale en recherche agronomique pour le développement (French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development)*
*6. Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research Council for International Development*
*7. CaribVET (Caribbean Veterinary Community)*
*8. Association of Epidemiology and Animal Health*
*9. African Livestock*
*10. Caribbean Community*
*11. Netherlands*
*12. European Union*

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**Meetings and Visits**

- **April 2007**:ainties for schools of public health and colleges of veterinary medicine
- **May 2007**: Meeting with Representatives of the United Kingdom Government and Members of the World Society for the Protection of Animals (WSPA)
### June 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of the event</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Participants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meeting with the Ambassador of Italy at the Italian Embassy in France</td>
<td>Paris (France)</td>
<td>1 June 2007</td>
<td>Dr J.-L. Angot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeting with the Ambassador of the People’s Republic of China at the Embassy of the People’s Republic of China in France</td>
<td>Niagra Falls (Canada)</td>
<td>3 June 2007</td>
<td>Dr B. Vahal &amp; Dr J.-L. Angot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EFSA meeting on ‘Risk Analysis Methodology in Animal Welfare’</td>
<td>Vienna (Austria)</td>
<td>5-6 June 2007</td>
<td>Dr S. Kahn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeting with the Ambassador of the People’s Republic of China at the Embassy of the People’s Republic of China in France</td>
<td>Pemba (Mozambique)</td>
<td>5-7 June 2007</td>
<td>Dr L. Knoop &amp; Dr W. Voetto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EFSA meeting on ‘Risk Analysis Methodology in Animal Welfare’</td>
<td>Brussels (Belgium)</td>
<td>6 June 2007</td>
<td>Dr F. Diaz &amp; Prof. P.-P. Pastoret</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeting with the Ambassador of the Russian Federation at the Russian Embassy in France</td>
<td>Como (Italy)</td>
<td>9-12 June 2007</td>
<td>Dr S. Kahn &amp; Dr D. Bayvel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EFSA meeting on ‘Risk Analysis Methodology in Animal Welfare’</td>
<td>Jakarta (Indonesia)</td>
<td>12-14 June 2007</td>
<td>Dr K. Ben Jebara, Dr D. Chaisemartin, Dr T. Fujita &amp; Dr Y. Sakurai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workshop on Rift Valley fever control and preventive strategies in the Middle East and the Horn of Africa</td>
<td>Cairo (Egypt)</td>
<td>13-15 June 2007</td>
<td>Dr G. Brückner, Dr A. Petrini, Dr G. Funes, Dr G. Yehia, Dr A.S. Sidibé &amp; Dr G. Davis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OIE training workshop on epidemiology (focusing on HPAI) in Malaysia in collaboration with OIE, and the Department of Veterinary Services of Malaysia</td>
<td>Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)</td>
<td>18-22 June 2007</td>
<td>Dr S. Yoshimura</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeting between the OIE, DG SANCO and OIE</td>
<td>Brussels (Belgium)</td>
<td>18 June 2007</td>
<td>Dr A. Delhove &amp; Dr C. Planté</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aid for Trade Session of the WTO Committee on Trade and Development</td>
<td>Geneva (Switzerland)</td>
<td>19 June 2007</td>
<td>Dr D. Sibartie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visit to the OIE by Dr Cho Ock-Hyun (Ministry of Agriculture and Forests of the Republic of Korea)</td>
<td>Paris (France)</td>
<td>20 June 2007</td>
<td>Dr J.-L. Angot &amp; Dr D. Sibartie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OIE/OIE/FAO/IAEA/WHO/UNEP meeting on regional animal health information systems for Asia and the Pacific</td>
<td>Bangkok (Thailand)</td>
<td>21-22 June 2007</td>
<td>Dr K. Ben Jebara, Dr D. Chaisemartin, Dr T. Fujita &amp; Dr Y. Sakurai</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### meetings and visits

**June 2007 (cont.)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of the event</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Organizers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Workshop to develop project GCP/RAB/001/SPA: “Strengthening Surveillance and Control of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza in the Maghreb and Egypt”</strong> – Meeting with the FAO and the Tunisian delegate about the sub-regional centre for animal health in Tunisia and the OIE sub-regional representation for North Africa</td>
<td>Hammamet (Tunisia)</td>
<td>25 June 2007</td>
<td>Dr J.-L. Angot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Seminar on the Dialogue and Common Activities between the OIE Member Countries of the European Union and the other Member Countries of the OIE Regional Commission for Europe</strong></td>
<td>Moscow (Russia)</td>
<td>25-26 June 2007</td>
<td>Dr B. Vallat, Dr N.T. Belev, Dr C. Planté, Dr V. Bellemain &amp; Ms R. Kostova</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Preparatory meeting on the MAHRS Regional Core for Asia and the Pacific Region</strong></td>
<td>OIE Headquarters, Paris (France)</td>
<td>25-27 June 2007</td>
<td>Dr K. Bee Jhara, Dr D. Chaisemartin &amp; Dr T. Sakurai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>39th WTO SPS Committee Meeting</strong></td>
<td>Geneva (Switzerland)</td>
<td>25-29 June 2007</td>
<td>Dr S. Kohn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Workshop ‘OIE ZIMS20: standing watch for animals and people’</strong></td>
<td>Washington, DC (United States of America)</td>
<td>26-28 June 2007</td>
<td>Dr M.C. Ramirez</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>International Dairy Federation (IDF) Standing Committee on Animal Health (SCAN)</strong></td>
<td>Ghent (Belgium)</td>
<td>27 June 2007</td>
<td>Dr Gideon Brückner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Technical Meeting on HPAI</strong></td>
<td>Rome (Italy)</td>
<td>27-29 June 2007</td>
<td>Dr G. Yehia &amp; Dr P. Primot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Workshop to launch the GripAvi project</strong></td>
<td>Montpellier (France)</td>
<td>28-29 June 2007</td>
<td>Dr H. Drippers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Seminar on the Dialogue and Common Activities between the OIE Member Countries of the European Union and the other Member Countries of the OIE Regional Commission for Europe</strong></td>
<td>Minsk (Belarus)</td>
<td>28-29 June 2007</td>
<td>Dr D. Sibartie, Dr C. Planté, Dr V. Bellemain &amp; Dr N.T. Belev</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>STDF Working Group Meeting</strong></td>
<td>Geneva (Switzerland)</td>
<td>29 June 2007</td>
<td>Dr D. Sibartie &amp; Dr G. Funes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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20 - International Species Information System – Zoological Information Management System
21 - Standards and Trade Development Facility
22 - Regional Commission for Europe
Mrs Raluca Eliane Taras Dobre, Trilingual Secretary of the Deputy Director General in charge of the Administration, Finances and Staff management, left the OIE on 30 June 2007. Mrs Taras joined the OIE in February 2002 and started her assignment at the OIE as Bilingual secretary of the then Administrative and Financial Department. She is replaced by Mrs Patricia Sanin Hatt, starting from 1st July 2007.

Activities of the Scientific and Technical Department
February to April 2007

13th Meeting of the OIE Working Group on Wildlife Diseases
OIE, Paris, 12-15 February 2007

The OIE Working Group on Wildlife Diseases, which was established in 1994, met for the thirteenth time at OIE Headquarters from 12 to 15 February 2007. The most important issues discussed and recommendations that were made to the Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases were:
- A total of 55 questionnaires reporting disease events in wildlife in 2006 were received from the 168 OIE Members. In eleven of these countries, no wildlife diseases were reported. Thirty-four countries that had reported in previous years did not submit a report for 2006. A total of 1,047 cases of disease or events were reported. The Working Group once again emphasised the importance of designating focal points for wildlife diseases in Members.
- The following most important OIE-listed diseases were reported to have occurred in wildlife: anthrax in Africa and a large epidemic in Canada; bovine tuberculosis, highly pathogenic avian influenza, paratuberculosis in free-ranging wildlife and captive deer; Rift Valley fever, rabies, Newcastle disease, malignant catarrhal fever, foot and mouth disease, classical swine fever, avian chlamydiosis, brucellosis, and bluetongue.
- Noteworthy incidents of wildlife-listed diseases and wildlife mortality and mortality events that were reported include a fatal human case of rabies after infection with Duvenhage virus (lyssavirus Genotype 4) South Africa; the impact of
Ebola haemorrhagic fever (Zaire strain) on gorilla (Gorilla gorilla) populations in and around the Lossi Sanctuary in the Republic of the Congo, transmissible spongiform encephalopathy (chronic wasting disease) in wild deer in Canada, and chimpanzee deaths in the Mahale Mountain National Park, Tanzania suspected to be related to human respiratory infections transmitted during primate tourism activities, when infected humans are in close proximity to habituated chimpanzees.

– The Working Group reviewed its working plan for 2007 and 2008 to synchronise it with the priorities of the Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases. An important issue on the working programme is to establish a dedicated ad hoc Group under the Scientific Commission to develop a system for the integration of data on wildlife diseases into the OIE World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS). The Working Group will also become directly involved in the development of surveillance guidelines for wildlife and wildlife diseases.

– The establishment of OIE Collaborating Centres for Wildlife Diseases was strongly recommended and encouraged by the Working Group following the application by Canada for the recognition of the first OIE Collaborating Centre for Wildlife Diseases. The Working Group acknowledged that OIE Collaborating Centres for Wildlife Diseases could become an important driving force for the establishment of a global network for wildlife and to facilitate training of Members in Wildlife Diseases.

– The Working Group was requested to formulate guidelines and recommendations on future approaches and policy by the OIE on invasive alien species and the Convention on Biological Diversity.

**Regional seminar on the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention for eastern and western Africa**

*Dakar (Senegal), 17–18 April 2007*

Dr Gideon Brückner, Head of the Scientific and Technical Department, represented the OIE at the joint action in support of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention: Regional seminar for Central and Western Africa organised by the Council of the European Union from 17 to 18 April 2007 in Dakar, Senegal. This was the second regional seminar arranged in Africa by the European Council to elicit support for the domestic implementation of the Biological and Toxins Weapon Convention (BTWC) by countries party to the Geneva Protocol of 1925 and the BTWC of 1972. In Africa 28 countries out of 47 are party to the BTWC of which nine have not yet ratified and 10 have neither signed nor acceded to the BTWC. A total of 17 of the 28 States party to the BTWC are from East and West Africa of which four are signatory States. The OIE representative gave a presentation on biological threats to animal and food security.

**Meeting of the 37th Session of the EUFMD Commission**

*Rome (Italy), 18–20 April 2007*

Dr Gideon Brückner, Head of the Scientific and Technical Department, represented the OIE at the 37th Session of the EUFMD Commission held at FAO headquarters in Rome from 18 to 20 April 2007. During the meeting an overview was given on the activities of the Commission and of the Research Group of the Commission. Much emphasis was placed on the situation of FMD in countries bordering Europe, the Middle East and northern Africa. The OIE delivered a statement pledging for a joint Task Force between OIE and FAO to discuss and devise a global foot and mouth disease eradication strategy.
regional activities

Southeast Asia Foot and Mouth Disease (SEAFMD)
Regional Coordination Unit

The Southeast Asia Foot and Mouth Disease (SEAFMD) Campaign arose from the recognition that foot and mouth disease (FMD) is an important transboundary animal disease that hampers poverty alleviation and restricts safe trade of livestock and livestock products. At the request of participating countries, the OIE Sub-Commission for the Control of FMD in Southeast Asia was formed in 1994. The seven founding members of the Sub-Commission are Cambodia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam. Indonesia, which is a FMD-free country, joined later because of concerns about the potential for re-introduction of the disease in that country.

The approach was to establish a Regional Coordination Unit (RCU) in Bangkok, Thailand, and to recruit a Regional Coordinator to oversee the programme. The basic concept is that FMD can be prevented and managed at the sub-regional level if there are efficient Veterinary Services and professional coordination of animal health activities among countries. Countries are responsible for their own disease management systems, but coordination and support are provided by the modestly funded RCU.

The RCU commenced operations in September 1997 and there have been two Phases of the Campaign – Phase I: 1997-2001 and Phase II: 2001-2005. The SEAFMD Campaign is now in its Phase III (2006-2010), which focuses on consolidating the achievements of the preceding two phases, particularly the establishment of priority zones for control and eradication.

To provide a long-term strategic framework and guidance in achieving FMD freedom in Southeast Asia, a SEAFMD 2020 Roadmap was developed in 2007. It lays down the strategic directions and tools to achieve FMD freedom with vaccination by year 2020. It comprises three phases: consolidation (2006-2010), expansion (2011-2015) and mopping up and maintenance (2016-2020). It will continue to implement the eight major components of SEAFMD Campaign, that are:

1) international coordination and support;
2) programme management, resources and funding;
3) public awareness and communications;
4) disease surveillance, diagnosis, reporting and control;
5) policy, legislation and standards to support disease control and zone establishment;
6) regional research and technology transfer;
7) livestock sector development including private sector integration; and
8) monitoring and evaluation.

Among the major achievements of the SEAFMD Campaign are the maintenance of Indonesia as a ‘FMD free country where vaccination is not practised’, the OIE recognition of more than half of the Philippines (Islands of Mindanao, Visayas, Palawan and Masbate) in 2001, and of zones of Sabah and Sarawak of Malaysia in 2004, as ‘FMD free zones where vaccination is not practised’. The Philippines is now on the last stage of eradicating the disease, the last outbreak having been reported in December 2005.

Progressive zoning is the key strategy applied by SEAFMD to achieve FMD freedom. It recognises that there are several phases in any campaign and these usually include a control phase to get the prevalence down and progress to eradication phase when it become feasible. Progressive zoning also recognises that a stepwise approach will most likely bring success and that in many cases it will be necessary to concentrate resources in the zones where there is the greatest chance of success and then to build on the successes. Using these principles, SEAFMD member countries agreed to establish zones for FMD control and eradication in the ‘MTM’ zone (Malaysia and the south of Thailand and Myanmar), the Lower Mekong (south of Vietnam and Cambodia), the Upper Mekong (north of Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam and south of the People’s Republic of China), Region 2 of Thailand, the Red River Delta in north Vietnam and the Sagaing Division of Myanmar.

Dr Ronello Abila
Regional Coordinator
OIE SEAFMD Regional Coordination Unit
c/o Department of Livestock Development
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
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Fax +66 2 653 4904
E-mail: r.abila@oie.int
Website: www.seafmd-rcu.oie.int
Highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) appeared in the ASEAN region late in 2003. Since the beginning of 2007, it has been reported in the following countries of the region: Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, and Vietnam.

In view of the potentially serious implications for the poultry industry and public health, countries and international organisations have joined their efforts in order to prevent and control HPAI. Among the countries concerned, Japan has created the Japan/OIE Special Trust Fund Programme for HPAI Control at Source in Southeast Asia (target countries: Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam) with the following four objectives:

- to improve regional and national HPAI control strategies (including development of contingency plans);
- to encourage information sharing to further strengthen regional early warning systems;
- to strengthen the diagnostic capacity of Regional Collaborating Laboratories and National Reference/Diagnostic Laboratories for HPAI (provision of training and installation of diagnostic equipment);
- to provide field veterinarians and para-professionals with expertise and strengthen strategic surveillance methodologies.

A Coordination Office for the Programme was set up in Bangkok, Thailand, in May 2006, next to OIE SEAFMD2 Regional Coordination Unit at the Department of Livestock Development (DLD), Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives of Thailand, to implement the Programme under the supervision of the OIE Regional Representation for Asia and the Pacific and in close coordination with the target countries and the FAO, for which Japan has created a similar fund with a focus on activities at field level.

The Programme started about a year ago and the Coordination Office is hopeful that it will achieve its four objectives probably before the start of the next HPAI season. Improved capacity for HPAI prevention and control is already in place and fewer outbreaks are being recorded, thanks to the cooperation of colleagues in the various countries and international organisations involved.

1 ASEAN: Association of Southeast Asian Nations
2 SEAFMD: Southeast Asian Foot and Mouth Disease Campaign
official acts

Appointment of permanent Delegates

4 April 2007
Gabon
Dr Jean-Félix Ibouesse
Director of Livestock and Animal Industries, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Rural Development

8 April 2007
Egypt
Prof. Dr Hamed
Abd El-Tawab Samaha
Chief Veterinary Officer, Ministry of Agriculture

16 April 2007
Malaysia
Dato’ Dr Abd Aziz Bin Jamaluddin
Director General, Department of Veterinary Services, Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-Based Industry

19 April 2007
Ethiopia
Dr Amsalu Demissie
Acting Head, Department of Animal Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

23 April 2007
Cambodia
Dr Kao Phal
Director, Department of Animal Health and Production, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

3 May 2007
Turkey
Prof. Dr Muzaffer Aydemir
Director General, General Directorate of Protection and Control, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs

4 May 2007
Malta
Dr Anthony Gruppetta
Director General, Veterinary Affairs and Fisheries Division, Ministry for Rural Affairs and the Environment

11 May 2007
Trinidad and Tobago
Dr Joseph Ryan
Chief Veterinary Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Marine Resources

15 May 2007
Moldavia
Dr Grigore Porcescu
Head of the Department of Veterinary Medicine, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry

17 May 2007
Venezuela
Dr Mercedes Josefa Campos de Ordaz
Director of Animal Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Lands

6 June 2007
Paraguay
Dr Hugo Adolfo Corrales Irrazábal
National Animal Quality and Health Service, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock

12 June 2007
Serbia-and-Montenegro
Dr Miroslav Marinov
Chief Veterinary Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management

18 July 2007
Honduras
Dr Félix Rolando Ramos Rodríguez
Technical Deputy Director General of Animal Health, Agriculture and Livestock Secretariat, National Service of Animal Health (SENASA)
CONSIDERING
That it is desirable, in the general interest of all concerned, that cooperation be
established between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and the World
Society for the Protection of Animals (WSPA),
The Agreement between the two organisations approved following the deliberations
of the Administrative Commission on 21 February 2007 (75 SG/18),
THE COMMITTEE DECIDES
To approve the terms of this Agreement and its signature by the Director General
on behalf of the OIE.
(Adopted by the International Committee of the OIE on 25 May 2007)

CONSIDERING
That it is desirable, in the general interest of all concerned, that cooperation be
established between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and the Center for
Animal Health and Food Safety for the Safe Supply of Affordable Food Everywhere
Initiative (SSAFE),
The Agreement between the OIE and SSAFE approved following the deliberations
of the Administrative Commission on 21 February 2007 (75 SG/19),
THE COMMITTEE DECIDES
To approve the terms of this Agreement and its signature by the Director General
on behalf of the OIE.
(Adopted by the International Committee of the OIE on 25 May 2007)

CONSIDERING
The Agreement between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and the
International Federation for Animal Health (IFAH) adopted on 28 May 2002,
That it is desirable, in the general interest of all concerned, to update the terms of
cooperation between the OIE and the IFAH,
The Agreement between the two organisations approved following the deliberations
of the Administrative Commission on 17 May 2007 and signed by the Director General
(75 SG/20),
THE COMMITTEE DECIDES
To approve the terms of this new Agreement and its signature by the Director General
on behalf of the OIE.
(Adopted by the International Committee of the OIE on 25 May 2007)
CONSIDERING
The Agreement between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and CABI International (CABI) adopted by CABI on 27 July 2001 and by the OIE on 4 December 2001 and the extension of this Agreement signed on 3 February 2004 by CABI and on 10 February 2004 by the OIE.

That it is desirable, in the general interest of all concerned, to extend the application of the Agreement between the OIE and CABI to food safety issues.

The extension of the Agreement between the two organisations approved following the deliberations of the Administrative Commission on 17 May 2007 and signed by the Director General (75SG/21),

THE COMMITTEE DECIDES
To approve the terms of this extension of Agreement and its signature by the Director General on behalf of the OIE.

(Adopted by the International Committee of the OIE on 25 May 2007)

CONSIDERING
That it is desirable, in the general interest of all concerned, that cooperation be established between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and the International Council for Laboratory Animal Science (ICLAS).

The Agreement between the two organisations approved following the deliberations of the Administrative Commission on 17 May 2007 (75 SG/24),

THE COMMITTEE DECIDES
To approve the terms of this Agreement and its signature by the Director General on behalf of the OIE.

(Adopted by the International Committee of the OIE on 25 May 2007)

CONSIDERING
That the International community at large recognise the OIE as the international standard-setting organisation for animal welfare.

That the International Committee has adopted international standards for animal welfare which recognise the need for humane treatment of sentient animals, while ensuring that these standards are science based,

That it is important to achieve acceptance worldwide of animal welfare as an issue of common concern and importance,

That a Universal Declaration on Animal Welfare, which establishes the importance of this issue for the humane treatment of sentient animals, would complement and promote the work of the OIE, and facilitate global acceptance of OIE standards and their application at a national, regional and global level.
THE COMMITTEE DECIDES
To support, in principle, the development of a Universal Declaration on Animal Welfare which calls on countries to acknowledge the importance of animal welfare and, at the same time, recognises the OIE as the established international animal welfare standard-setting body;
To encourage the efforts of governments seeking to support this goal;
To encourage the efforts of globally recognised animal welfare organisations seeking to achieve this goal;
To ask the Director General to continue with the development of scientific activities and standards in animal welfare.

(Adopted by the International Committee of the OIE on 24 May 2007)

RESOLUTION XX
Restoration of the exercise of the legal rights and obligations of the People’s Republic of China to the World Organisation for Animal Health

GIVEN the International Agreement for the creation of OIE done on 25 January 1924, and the entire General Rules, tasks and development goals of the OIE, in particular the provisions concerning the rights and obligations of OIE Members,
MINDFUL of the need to strive unceasingly to achieve the aim of universality of the Organisation,
AFFIRMING that it is absolutely necessary to restore the exercise of the legal rights and obligations of the People’s Republic of China in order to maintain and promote the work of OIE,
AFFIRMING adherence to One China policy,
NOTING China’s view that the government of the People’s Republic of China is the sole legal government representing the whole of China which includes Taiwan,
CONSIDERING that there is no precedent in OIE to expel a member and considering the fact that OIE has members from non-sovereign regions,
THE COMMITTEE RESOLVES
To restore the exercise of the legal rights and obligations of the People’s Republic of China within the OIE as a sovereign state member of the OIE;
That Taiwan continues to participate in the activities of OIE as a non-sovereign regional member of the OIE;
That Taiwan will be known as “Chinese Taipei” in all activities, documents, publications, websites, etc. of OIE;
REQUESTS
The Director General to take all necessary actions in order to achieve this goal before the 76th General Session.

(Adopted by the International Committee of the OIE on 25 May 2007)
CONSIDERING THAT

1. By means of subsequent Resolutions1 the International Committee has accepted a procedure establishing and annually updating a list of Member Countries and zones within their national territories, recognised as free from foot and mouth disease (FMD) according to the provisions of the Terrestrial Code,

2. The Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases (the Scientific Commission) has continued to apply the procedure approved by the International Committee, and has supported the recognition of the FMD free status of additional countries and zones within national territories for annual adoption of the list by the International Committee,

3. During the 65th General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolution XII, which stated that the Delegates of Member Countries where countries or zones within their national territories are recognised as FMD free, annually confirm by letter during the month of November that their FMD status and the criteria by which that status was recognised have remained unchanged,

4. Recommendations of the Scientific Commission regarding the evaluation of countries as being free from foot and mouth disease have been submitted to Member Countries for comments as outlined in Resolution XVI, which was adopted during the 67th General Session of the International Committee,

5. During the 70th General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolution No. XVIII asking Member Countries applying for this evaluation to meet part of the costs sustained by the OIE Central Bureau in the evaluation process,

6. During the 71st General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolution XXI delegating to the Scientific Commission the authority to recognise, without further International Committee consultation, an FMD free zone created following outbreaks within a Member Country or its territory in accordance with the relevant provisions of Chapters 1.3.5. and 2.2.10. of the Terrestrial Code,

7. Information published by the OIE is derived from declarations made by the official Veterinary Services of Member Countries. The OIE is not responsible for inaccurate publication of country disease status based on inaccurate information or changes in epidemiological status or other significant events that were not promptly reported to the Central Bureau subsequent to the time of declaration of freedom.

THE COMMITTEE RESOLVES THAT

1. The Director General publish the following list of Member Countries recognised as FMD free countries where vaccination is not practised, according to the provisions of Chapter 2.2.10. of the Terrestrial Code2:

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

2 For information on the status of non-contiguous territories of Member Countries recognised as FMD free, please address enquiries to that country’s Delegate or to the Director General.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Recognised FMD Free Countries Where Vaccination is Practised</th>
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<td>United Kingdom</td>
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<td>United States of America</td>
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2. The Director General publishes the following list of Member Countries recognised as FMD free countries where vaccination is practised, according to the provisions of Chapter 2.2.10. of the Terrestrial Code:

Taipei China and Uruguay.

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

Argentina: enlargement of an existing zone designated by the Delegate of Argentina in a document addressed to the Director General in January 2007;

Botswana: enlargement of an existing zone as designated by the Delegate of Botswana in a document addressed to the Director General in December 2006;

Brazil: State of Santa Catarina;

Colombia: zones designated by the Delegate of Colombia in documents addressed to the Director General in November 1995 (Area I - Northwest region of Choco Department) and in April 1996;

Malaysia: zones of Sabah and Sarawak designated by the Delegate of Malaysia in a document addressed to the Director General in December 2003;

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

Peru: zones as designated by the Delegate of Peru in two documents addressed to the Director General in December 2004 and in January 2007;

Philippines: islands of Mindanao, Visayas, Palawan and Mindoro;

South Africa: zone designated by the Delegate of South Africa in a document addressed to the Director General in May 2006.

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

Argentina: zone of Argentina designated by the Delegate of Argentina in documents addressed to the Director General in March 2007;

Bolivia: zone of Chiquitania designated by the Delegate of Bolivia in documents addressed to the Director General in January 2003 and a zone situated in the

* Including the territory of Kosovo administered by the United Nations.
CONSIDERING THAT

1. By means of subsequent Resolutions3 the International Committee has accepted a procedure establishing and annually updating a list of Member Countries and zones within their national territories, recognised as free from rinderpest disease or infection according to the provisions of the Terrestrial Code,

2. During the 70th General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolution No. XVIII asking fees to be paid by Member Countries applying for evaluation for freedom from rinderpest disease or rinderpest infection and that these fees would be recovered whenever possible from sources other than the applicant countries,

3. During the 71st General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolution No. XXIII which stated that Delegates of Member Countries where countries or zones within their national territories are recognised as rinderpest free, annually reconfirm by letter during the month of November that their rinderpest status and the criteria by which the status was recognized have remained unchanged,

4. Information published by the OIE is derived from declarations made by the official Veterinary Services of Member Countries. The OIE is not responsible for inaccurate publication of country disease status based on inaccurate information or changes in epidemiological status or other significant events that were not promptly reported to the Central Bureau subsequent to the time of declaration of freedom from disease or infection.
OIE news

THE COMMITTEE RESOLVES THAT

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

- Albania
- Algeria
- Andorra
- Angola
- Argentina
- Australia
- Austria
- Barbados
- Belgium
- Benin
- Bhutan
- Bolivia
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Botswana
- Brazil
- Bulgaria
- Burkina Faso
- Burundi
- Cameroon
- Central African Republic
- Chad
- China
- Colombia
- Congo
- Costa Rica
- Croatia
- Cyprus
- Czech Republic
- Denmark
- Djibouti
- Dominica
- Ecuador
- Egypt
- El Salvador
- Estonia
- Ethiopia
- Finland
- Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
- France
- Georgia
- Germany
- Ghana
- Greece
- Guatemala
- Guinea
- Guinea-Bissau
- Guyana
- Haiti
- Honduras
- Hungary
- India
- Indonesia
- Ireland
- Israel
- Italy
- Japan
- Jordan
- Kazakhstan
- Kenya
- Kiribati
- Korea
- Kuwait
- Kyrgyz Republic
- Laos
- Latvia
- Lebanon
- Lesotho
- Liberia
- Liechtenstein
- Lithuania
- Luxembourg
- Madagascar
- Malawi
- Malaysia
- Maldives
- Mali
- Malawi
- Malta
- Marshall Islands
- Mauritania
- Mauritius
- Mexico
- Micronesia
- Moldova
- Monaco
- Mongolia
- Montenegro
- Morocco
- Mozambique
- Nepal
- Netherlands
- Niger
- Nigeria
- Nicaragua
- Niue
- Norway
- Oman
- Pakistan
- Panama
- Papua New Guinea
- Paraguay
- Peru
- Philippines
- Poland
- Portugal
- Puerto Rico
- Qatar
- Romania
- Russian Federation
- Rwanda
- Saint Kitts and Nevis
- Saint Lucia
- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
- San Marino
- Saudi Arabia
- Senegal
- Serbia
- Seychelles
- Sierra Leone
- Singapore
- Slovakia
- Slovenia
- Solomon Islands
- Somalia
- South Africa
- Spain
- Sri Lanka
- Sudan
- Suriname
- Swaziland
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Tajikistan
- Tanzania
- Thailand
- Timor-Leste
- Togo
- Tonga
- Trinidad and Tobago
- Tunisia
- Turkey
- Turkmenistan
- Turkmenistan
- Tuvalu
- Uganda
- Ukraine
- United Arab Emirates
- United Kingdom
- United States of America
- Uruguay
- Uzbekistan
- Vanuatu
- Venezuela
- Vietnam
- Yemen
- Yugoslavia
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe

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

- Cameroon
- Central African Republic
- Chad
- Congo
- DRC
- Ethiopia
- Gabon
- Gambia
- Guinea
- Guinea-Bissau
- Kenya
- Lesotho
- Malawi
- Mauritania
- Mozambique
- Myanmar
- Namibia
- Niger
- Nigeria
- Senegal
- Sudan

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

- Kenya
- Lebanon
- Liberia
- Madagascar
- Mali
- Mauritania
- Mongolia
- Mozambique
- Namibia
- Niger
- Nigeria
- Senegal
- Sudan

4. The Delegates of these countries will immediately notify the Central Bureau if rinderpest infection or disease occur in their countries or zones within their territories.

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

XXIII

Recognition of the Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia Status of Member Countries

CONSIDERING THAT

1. By means of subsequent Resolutions the International Committee has accepted a procedure establishing and annually updating a list of Member Countries and zones within their national territories, recognised as free from contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) according to the provisions of the Terrestrial Code,

2. During the 70th General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolution No. XVIII asking Member Countries applying for evaluation for freedom from CBPP to meet part of the costs sustained by the OIE Central Bureau in the evaluation process,

3. During the 72nd General Session the International Committee adopted Resolution No. XXIII which stated that the Delegates of Member Countries where countries or zones within their national territories are recognised as CBPP free, annually confirm by letter during the month of November that their CBPP status and the criteria by which that status was recognised have remained unchanged,

4. During the 72nd General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolution No. XXIII that implemented the establishment of a list of countries or zones free from CBPP disease or CBPP infection and included in that list countries already recognised free of CBPP by the OIE,

5. Information published by the OIE is derived from declarations made by the official Veterinary Services of Member Countries. The OIE is not responsible for inaccurate publication of country disease status based on inaccurate information or changes in epidemiological status or other significant events that were not promptly reported to the Central Bureau subsequent to the time of declaration of freedom from CBPP,

THE COMMITTEE RESOLVES THAT

1. The Director General publish the following list of Member Countries recognised as free from CBPP according to the provisions of the Chapter 2.3.15. of the Terrestrial Code:

   Australia        Botswana        India        Portugal        Switzerland        United States of America

AND

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

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

1. By means of subsequent Resolutions the International Committee has accepted a procedure establishing and annually updating a list of Member Countries and zones within their national territories, categorised by their BSE risk according to the provisions of the Terrestrial Code,

2. During the 70th General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolution No. XVIII asking Member Countries applying for a BSE risk evaluation to meet part of the costs sustained by the OIE Central Bureau in the evaluation process,

3. During the 72nd General Session, the OIE adopted Resolution No. XXI requesting the Director General to inform Delegates of Member Countries whose countries or zones within their national territories are recognised with regard to their BSE status should annually confirm during the month of November whether their status and the criteria by which their status was recognised have remained unchanged,

4. During the 73rd General Session, the OIE adopted Resolution No. XXI confirming that countries which had already submitted dossiers for the evaluation of country status need not pay any additional costs should they have to renew their applications,

5. During the 74th General Session, the OIE adopted Resolution No. XXVII confirming that Countries listed as provisionally free from BSE in accordance with Chapter 2.13.13 of the 13th Edition (2004) of the Terrestrial Code wishing to submit an application before the end of 2006 for confirmation of their status will be assessed against the Terrestrial Code of 2004 and will remain on the list published by the OIE until May 2008,

6. Information published by the OIE is derived from declarations made by the official Veterinary Services of Member Countries. The OIE is not responsible for inaccurate publication of country disease status based on inaccurate information or changes in epidemiological status or other significant events that were not promptly reported to the Central Bureau, subsequent to the time of declaration of the BSE risk status.

THE COMMITTEE RESOLVES THAT

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

2. The Director General publish the following list of Member Countries recognised as countries with a controlled BSE risk in accordance with Chapter 2.3.13. of the 15th edition (2006) of the Terrestrial Code: Brazil, Canada, Chile, Switzerland, Taipei China and United States of America.

3. The Director General publish the following list of Member Countries recognised as provisionally free from BSE in accordance with Chapter 2.3.13. of the 13th edition (2004) of the Terrestrial Code and Resolution XXVII of the 74th General Session The countries below will remain on the list published by the OIE until May 2008: Iceland and Paraguay.

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

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

(Adopted by the International Committee of the OIE on 22 May 2007)
RESOLUTION
XXIX
Register of Diagnostic Tests
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 establishes 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 test 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 process of producing a register of recognised assays will provide 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. 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,
7. In order to render the process transparent, all results of the test validation procedure by the OIE will be included in detailed form on the OIE web site,

THE COMMITTEE RESOLVES THAT
1. In accordance with the recommendation of the OIE Biological Standards Commission, the Director General add the following to the register of test kits certified by the OIE as validated fit for purpose:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the diagnostic kit</th>
<th>Name of the Manufacturer</th>
<th>Fitness for purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Platelia Rabies II</td>
<td>Bio-Rad</td>
<td>For the determination of immune status post vaccination in individual dogs or cats (for regulation of international movement or trade), and in fox populations (for monitoring wildlife vaccination programmes)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Adopted by the International Committee of the OIE on 24 May 2007)
CONSIDERING THAT
1. Epidemiological modelling is a valuable tool that can assist disease managers and policy makers in identifying and evaluating existing and/or novel approaches to disease control and risk mitigation.
2. Almost all Member Countries that responded to the survey and that are not currently using epidemiological models, expressed the desire to do so.
3. A majority of Member Countries have expressed limitations with regards to the use of epidemiological models due to lack of expertise and resources, while some countries reported shortage of suitable data.
4. Epidemiological modelling is a specialised field that requires an adequate level of expertise.
5. One of the benefits of model construction is the identification of the gaps of knowledge necessary to build it. This approach may suggest further research to better understand the biology of the infection or influence the collection of suitable data.
6. There is general recognition of the value of modelling to support policy development through retrospective analyses and contingency planning.
7. The role of predictive modelling during an animal health crisis as a tool to support tactical decision-making needs more elaboration.
8. Any epidemiological model ultimately depends for its validity on the accuracy and completeness of the data underpinning it.
9. There is significant value associated with international collaborations on model development and validation.
10. Veterinary Services are the most involved in all steps of epidemiological modelling such as development, application and usage of results and these services therefore need to be strengthened worldwide through international collaboration and technical support.

THE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS THAT
1. The OIE should develop general guidelines for epidemiological model development, verification, validation and use.
2. Member Countries should be encouraged to establish OIE Collaborating Centres on epidemiological modeling, which should provide training in the development and application of such models and provide advice to the Member Countries wishing to develop or choose models for use in animal health emergency preparedness, response and analysis.
3. Member Countries should ensure the completeness and quality of data inputs into the OIE World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS) to make the best use of data stored in the WAHID database for epidemiological modelling.
4. The OIE should publish a special edition of the Scientific and Technical Review on the application of epidemiological modeling on aspects related to the support of animal disease management and assessment of the economic impact of such diseases.

(Adopted by the International Committee of the OIE on 24 May 2007)
RESOLUTION
XXXIV
The Role of Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres in Providing Permanent Support for the Objectives and Mandates of the OIE

CONSIDERING
1. That the OIE Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres are mandated to provide Member Countries with expertise and laboratory services in support of capacity building of national Veterinary Services, diagnostic support for the detection and control of diseases relating to animal health and public health zoonoses, and for facilitating safe trade and science-based mediation of disputes;
2. The need for scientific support and advice to the OIE for the development of science-based international standards, recommendations and guidelines for the prevention, detection and control of animal diseases including zoonoses, and for safe trade in animals and animal products;
3. That the OIE Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres are essential sources of diagnostic testing, reagents, training, research, validation and harmonisation of methods, scientific advice and other services;
4. That the clustering of most of the OIE’s Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres predominately in a few areas of the world has resulted in a disproportionate access and use of these services from one region to another because of issues related primarily to communication, transportation and costs;
5. That the OIE’s plans for the twinning of laboratories to develop regionally relevant and sustainable expertise and service capacity in developing and in-transition countries;
6. The need to provide appropriate, sustainable funding, support and recognition for OIE Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres;
7. That the success of OIE Reference Laboratories and OIE Collaborating Centres relies on their ability to both maintain the confidence of clients in utilising these services and to acquire, enhance and maintain scientific skills and expertise through multilevel interaction and collaboration;

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS THAT
1. The mandate and activities of the OIE Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres should be reviewed to enhance satisfaction of service delivery, and alignment with the objectives of the OIE and the evolving priorities of its Member Countries, such as the need for support services to assist Member Countries to acquire, process, publish and disseminate information related to local disease surveillance, emergence, prevention and control.
2. The OIE should achieve with the support of its Regional Offices a balanced, proactive, strategic plan in each geographical region to improve the geographical distribution and specialty of its Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres with the priorities and investments of Member Countries and regions to address both the present and long term priorities of the OIE.
3. The OIE should review and address the funding requirements of its current Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres beyond the resource and in-kind contributions from national sources to improve and increase the sustainable services as mandated, taking into consideration funding from non-OIE sources and various non-economical rewards.
4. The OIE should facilitate synergy within its current network of Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres, and continue to develop and implement its recently announced twinning initiative as part of a broader strategy to strengthen and expand its Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres.

5. The OIE should continue to accord high priority to International Standards and Guidelines, including those elaborated by IATA and under the CITES Convention, impacting on transportation of laboratory samples so as not to impede the operations of Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres and not to impose unnecessary costs and delays.

6. The OIE should continue to harmonise its quality assurance (QA) guidelines with other relevant international quality standards for laboratories and ensure that this aspect is assessed as part of the PVS (Performance, Vision and Strategy) tool.

(Adopted by the International Committee of the OIE on 24 May 2007)
The Cooperation Agreement between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), adopted by the OIE International Committee on 26 May 2006, was signed on 21 May 2007, on the occasion of the 75th General Session of the OIE, by Dr Bernard Vallat, Director General of the OIE, and by Dr Mohamed Ibn Chambas, President of the Commission of the ECOWAS.

A Memorandum of Understanding between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and the World Veterinary Association (WVA) on the World Veterinary Day Award was signed on 22 May 2007, on the occasion of the 75th General Session of the OIE, by Dr Bernard Vallat, Director General of the OIE, and by Professor Leon Russell, President of the WVA.

An Agreement to establish the Regional Animal Health Centre in Beirut to Coordinate the Prevention and Control of Avian Influenza and other Transboundary Animal Diseases in the Middle East and Neighbouring Countries was signed on 21 May 2007 by Dr Bernard Vallat, Director General of the OIE, by His Excellency the Minister of Agriculture of Lebanon and by Dr Joseph Domenach, Head of the Animal Health Department of the FAO.
New agreements

Agreement between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and the World Society for the Protection of Animals (WSPA)

With a view to encouraging collaboration between the two signatories of the agreement on the following issues of common interest:

- The role and responsibilities of the veterinary profession in animal welfare.
- Cooperation in the development and revision of international animal welfare standards and guidelines relevant for both organisations.
- Relationships between private veterinarians and veterinary administrations.
- The control and eradication of serious animal diseases including zoonoses.
- Development of dialogue and sharing of positions on issues of common interest to Animal Welfare NGOs, as represented by the WSPA, and the OIE.

1) The OIE will invite the WSPA to participate as an observer in meetings and conferences that are organised to address issues of common interest.
2) The WSPA will invite the OIE to participate in similar activities that address issues of common interest.
3) The OIE and WSPA will exchange their catalogue of publications to enable both organisations to request publications on activities related to their work. OIE and WSPA will exchange, free of charge, copies of documents and publications on subjects of mutual interest. Both organisations will benefit from concessionary rates when ordering publications.
4) As required, the OIE and the WSPA will hold meetings and exchange views on issues of common interest.


Major General Peter Davies
Director General World Society for the Protection of Animals (WSPA)

Dr Bernard Vallat
World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)
The parties, the World Organisation for Animal Health, hereinafter referred to as ‘the OIE’, represented by Dr Bernard Vallat, Director General; and the Safe Supply of Affordable Food Everywhere initiative, hereinafter referred to as “SSAFE”, represented by:

- Mr Michael Robach, President of the Executive Committee,
- Dr Will Hueston, Director, Center for Animal Health and Food Safety, and Professor of College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Minnesota;

representative of the Secretariat have the following common views.

Each party will invite the other party to participate as an observer in its meetings where matters of mutual interest may arise and make the reports of these meetings available.

The University of Minnesota’s Center for Animal Health and Food Safety, in collaboration with its partners from the food supply chain, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and intergovernmental agencies worldwide, developed the SSAFE initiative envisioning the following roles:

- advise: provide input from the entire food, and animal feed supply chain (stable-to-table);
- provide a safe harbor: a trusting and respectful environment to share ideas and stimulate discussion, particularly between private and public sectors;
- facilitate and enable progress in strengthening the safety of the global food supply chain;
- leverage resources through Public-Private-Partnerships (PPP) for collective action.

Provide scientific references and names of experts for consideration by the OIE when reviewing existing, or developing new international standards. The parties will cooperate further through both formal and informal consultations on issues of common interest, in particular on the following issues:

Issues of common interest

1. The parties agree to exchange views, to support Good Governance of Veterinary Services and to improve communication in normal and crisis situations.
2. The OIE invites a representative from SSAFE to sit in as observer at the Advisory Committee meetings of the OIE World Animal Health and Welfare Fund.
3. The OIE and SSAFE partners agree to assess their current Avian Influenza portfolio to identify potential areas for collaboration.
4. The parties agree to work in close collaboration with the World Bank in the context of its Global Program for Avian Influenza (GPAI) and other animal health or food safety programs, and with other donors.
5. Continued involvement of SSAFE in relevant conferences aimed at improving collaboration between OIE/World Bank and public-private partnerships.
6. The parties agree to exchange views on research needs and encourage the funding of OIE’s identified research priorities.
1. The World Organisation for Animal Health, hereinafter referred to as OIE, will invite the International Federation for Animal Health, hereinafter referred to as IFAH, to be represented in an observer capacity at OIE meetings on matters of mutual concern.

2. The OIE will forward to IFAH its catalogue of available publications to enable it to request OIE publications on activities related to the work of IFAH. IFAH will benefit from the same concessional rates as other organisations having official agreement with the OIE.

3. OIE and IFAH will exchange unpriced documents on subjects of mutual interest.

4. OIE will be invited to attend IFAH meetings on subjects that are of interest to the OIE.

5. The two organisations will endeavour to develop further cooperation through both formal and informal consultations on the issues of common interest listed below and more particularly in areas related to antimicrobial resistance, harmonisation of legislation on veterinary drugs, funding of veterinary research and the use of genetically modified organisms in vaccine production.

6. Meetings of Senior Management will be convened annually to benchmark progress in activities jointly agreed to.

Issues of common interest

- The regulation and usage of biologicals in the control of notifiable diseases.
- The development of rapid diagnostic tests as an aid to the control of notifiable diseases and further support to OIE validation scheme.
- The development and registration of veterinary medicines for disease prevention and control and the use of VICH standards to advance such goals.
- The provision of general information and educational materials on the usage of veterinary medicines.
- The avoidance of misuse and overuse of antimicrobials in the control of resistance.
- Veterinary research to counter animal disease prevention and control.
- Consultation on international standards for the usage of veterinary medicines.
- Exchange of views on the approach by Intergovernmental organisations such as WHO/FAO/WTO on disease control strategies.
- Regional meetings covering aspects of legislation registration and usage of veterinary medicines.
- IF AH to serve as a facilitator for promoting OIE international positions to be distributed via Regional and National Veterinary Medicines Associations.
- Relations between the animal health industry and official veterinary services.
- Exchange of views on relevant aspects of food safety, hygiene and animal welfare.
- Dialogue with the human pharmaceutical industry to identify areas of common interest.

The agreement between IFAH and OIE signed on 28 May 2002 is hereby cancelled.

Brussels, 7 March 2007

George Gunn
President of the International Federation for Animal Health (IFAH)

Dr Bernard Vallat
Director General of the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)
Agreement between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and the International Council for Laboratory Animal Science (ICLAS)

With a view to encouraging collaboration between the two signatories of the agreement on the following issues of common interest:

- The promotion of high standards of animal care and use in education, research, testing and diagnostic work
- Cooperation in the development and revision of international animal welfare standards and guidelines relevant for both organisations
- The role and responsibilities of the veterinary profession in the welfare of animals used in experimental work.
- Relationships between private veterinarians and the Veterinary Authority.

1) The OIE will invite the ICLAS to participate, free of registration or other charges, as observer in meetings and conferences that address issues of common interest, not including closed or confidential meetings.

2) The ICLAS will invite the OIE to participate, free of registration or other charges, in similar activities that address issues of common interest, not including closed or confidential meetings.

3) The OIE and ICLAS will exchange their catalogue of publications to enable both organisations to request publications on activities related to their work. OIE and ICLAS will exchange, free of charge, copies of documents and publications on subjects of mutual interest. Both organisations will benefit from concessionary rates when ordering publications.

4) As required, the OIE and the ICLAS will hold meetings and exchange views on issues of common interest.

5) As requested, the OIE and ICLAS could propose experts to participate in ICLAS or OIE working groups or committees on subjects of mutual interest.

6) OIE will be kept informed of all ICLAS Regional meetings that will be held every year in the different parts of the world. If requested, ICLAS will facilitate participation to OIE representatives.

Gilles Demers
Chairman of Governing Board ICLAS

Dr Bernard Vallat
Director General of the OIE
In respect of the current agreement, OIE and CABI wish to cooperate in sharing and disseminating certain information resources on food safety, to mutual benefit and for the benefit of their clients throughout the world, in developed and developing countries. OIE and CABI wish this cooperation to be on a mutually supportive, non-profit basis.

In the current agreement, references to the Animal Health & Production Compendium now include the Food Safety and Quality Enhancement to the Animal Health & Production Compendium and references to Handistatus in the agreement and its annexes now refer to the WAHID (World Animal Health Information Database) Interface.

In respect of the current agreement, OIE and CABI wish to extend this agreement on the same terms indefinitely or until either party wishes to withdraw from the agreement, in which event written notice must be given six months in advance.

The contents of the following annexes are added to the existing ones.

Annex 1: Publicly available information resources

Information about the OIE Working Group on Animal Production Food Safety:

- Control of hazards of public health and animal health importance through ante- and postmortem meat inspection. (Information Document prepared by the OIE Working Group on Animal Production Food Safety)
- Cooperation between the Codex Alimentarius Commission and the OIE on food safety throughout the food chain. (Information Document prepared by the OIE Working Group on Animal Production Food Safety)

Selected material from:

Presentation of OIE Honorary Awards

During the 75th General Session, Dr Norman Willis received the Gold Medal for his outstanding services to the OIE and the veterinary world.

and Dr Wolf-Arno Valder received the meritorious award of the OIE.

Annex 2: Information resources not publicly available

Selected material from:
Contamination of animal products: prevention and risks for public health.

Annex 3: Links with the OIE Website

Including:
Information about the OIE Working Group on Animal Production Food Safety
OIE Scientific and Technical Reviews

30 April 2007

For CABI
Arthur Healy
Publishing Partnerships Manager

For OIE
Dr Bernard Vallat
Director General
Background

- Classical swine fever (CSF) is a contagious viral disease of pigs and has affected pig farms in El Salvador since 1937. In 1995, actions were taken to control and eradicate CSF from the country using strategic measures comprising ring vaccination around high-risk zones and control of outbreaks. Economic losses at that time were estimated to be about 4.5 million dollars per year.
- In 1997, the campaigns were carried out in the following areas: immunisation, sanitary education, raising awareness, training of field technicians and diagnostic capacity building. The control strategy for the disease was subsequently modified in order to create CSF free zones while maintaining protection at the national level, through vaccination in the zone defined as an ‘epidemiological corridor’ (zones considered to be at high risk because of a history of persistent outbreaks of the disease).
- In 1999, a pilot project was launched, financed and supported by the Regional International Organisation for Plant Protection and Animal Health (OIRSA) and the government of Chinese Taipei, entitled PREFIP I, for implementation by the official Veterinary Services of the MAG. This project had repercussions for the zone known as ‘El Trifinio’, in the north west of the country – a region along the border with, and shared by, Guatemala and Honduras –, where the measures and strategies to be implemented within the framework of the national control and eradication programme had been validated.
- In October 2004, prior to the analysis and corresponding epidemiological evaluation, and in accordance with the Regional Project for the Control and Eradication of CSF (PREFIP II), the national sanitary authorities, in collaboration with OIRSA, decided to retarget their actions and strategies so as to have a
El Salvador is situated in the south-west of Central America, on the Pacific coast. It is the only country in the region that does not have an Atlantic seaboard. It has a total area of 20,742 km² and a population of 6,757,408.

Progress with the programme

- Since October 2004, MAG has been applying the national Programme for the prevention, control and eradication of CSF, through the Directorate-General of Plant Protection and Animal Health and the Veterinary Services of the Animal Health Division, with technical assistance from OIRSA and a financial contribution from the government of Taipei China.
- In El Salvador, no outbreaks of CSF have occurred during the past five years, during which time the information and epidemiological surveillance system has been strengthened.
- A total of 344,167 doses of CSF vaccine have been used, based on a ‘sweep system’ covering the totality of the national territory on two occasions between October 2004 and December 2006. Vaccination coverage on the first occasion was 78.46% and 81.96% on the second one.
- The programme has benefited a total of 72,572 small pig farmers in family-run holdings, 67% of pig farming of this kind being done by women.
- Based on the results of recording and classifying the pig population on family-run farms and small holdings in two consecutive years (2005-2006), and including the pig population in industrial farms, it would appear that the country has a population of 395,000 pigs of all ages. The existing database records a total of 323 holdings, 35 of which are large-scale commercial units with a pig population of around 172,800, managed within the framework of disease prevention programmes already in place, in accordance with the national programme.
- In January 2007, the eradication phase began, which we estimate should be completed in December 2007. During this period, special emphasis will be placed on strengthening efforts in the following areas:
  - updating and making official the corresponding regulations and standards;
  - sanitary education and awareness campaigns;
  - epidemiological surveillance;
  - emergency plans.
Report on the Avian Disease Prevention, Control and Eradication Programme, 2006

In El Salvador, commercial poultry production is one of the most dynamic sectors of the national economy. It has become a driving force for agricultural and agribusiness development. Furthermore, it is a key factor in food security since it plays a part in the production of affordable animal protein, producing annually around 1.17 billion eggs and 223 million pounds of meat.

Consequently, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG), through the official Veterinary Services of the Directorate-General of Plant Protection and Animal Health, and within the framework of the Avian Disease Prevention, Control and Eradication Programme, intends to maintain the country’s sanitary status of freedom from highly pathogenic avian influenza, Newcastle disease, avian infectious laryngotracheitis and fowl typhoid/pulmonary disease, and to pursue its aim to control and eradicate low pathogenic avian influenza.

It is also envisaged that MAG will become a unit to facilitate the development of this sector, through the application of international sanitary standards, and the maintenance of export levels of poultry and poultry products and by-products to the Central America region.

Background
From 2001, the monthly report on the situation in El Salvador with regard to avian diseases was regularly submitted, and details of the situation were published in the OIE Bulletin No. 1, 2005.

Actions and strategies
- Updating and adaptation of the legal framework and monitoring its application
- Census of poultry farms (with more than 500 poultry)
- Vaccination programme (strategic)
- Epidemiological surveillance system (active and passive surveillance)
- Application of biosecurity measures in farms (evaluation)
- Strengthening of laboratory diagnostic capabilities
- Training and outreach programme
- Setting up of a national emergency plan for avian influenza
During 2006, four monitoring operations were carried out in exporting farms and three in zones surrounding the aforementioned farms, including other farms as well as backyard flocks in cantons within these zones.

Since 2005, monitoring of domestic poultry has been conducted on land adjoining wetland areas and up to 1.5 km away from the border of these areas. This activity is designed to enable early detection of avian influenza in wild aquatic birds. In addition, samples are taken in poultry abattoirs and targeted serological screening is conducted nationwide.

Samples are processed at the MAG Veterinary Diagnostic and Quality Control Laboratory using agar gel immunodiffusion (AGID) for avian influenza and avian infectious laryngotracheitis, haemagglutination inhibition (HI) for Newcastle disease and isolation of the causal agent for fowl typhoid/pullorum disease, the latter procedure not being applied to samples from wetland areas. All the results obtained so far have been negative.

In addition, 83 clinical and/or serological cases, detected during screening in different parts of the country, were followed up. This included on-site examinations, post-mortem examinations and laboratory tests — in particular bacterial and viral cultures —, resulting in the detection of the causal agents of diseases including fowl pox, pasteurellosis, colibacteriosis, and infectious coryza, internal parasitic diseases, and nutritional and farm management deficiencies.

Results

Within the framework of the Programme, the following are kept under control, either because of their importance for international trade or because they are located in areas at risk (wetlands): 655 commercial farms with an estimated total population of 58,273,003 poultry and 58 epidemiological units (i.e. cantons) with backyard flocks. During epidemiological surveillance, 63,370 tests have been carried out for the four diseases covered by the Programme, and we should also underline the surveillance efforts in areas adjoining wetlands.

Goals achieved

Since December 2002, no circulation of low pathogenic avian influenza virus has been detected. In broilers, the last case was in July 2001.

El Salvador has maintained its status as a country free from highly pathogenic avian influenza, Newcastle disease, avian infectious laryngotracheitis and fowl typhoid/pullorum disease.

According to the information received, the flow of trade in poultry and poultry products to Guatemala and Honduras remains stable.

Capacity building for laboratory diagnosis, with the use of new techniques, such as polymerase chain reaction (PCR) should be reinforced.

The successes and the results achieved by the Avian Disease Prevention, Control and Eradication Programme are the fruit of positive efforts by, and coordination between, the public sector and the poultry producers’ sector, under the terms of the Cooperation Agreement.

### Farms registered within the framework of the Programme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Production type</th>
<th>No. of farms registered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Development of light breeders</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light breeders (layers)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development of layers</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Layers</td>
<td>494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development of heavy breeders</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy breeders (broilers)</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broilers (7 cycles/year)</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>655</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This book is the result of collaboration among epidemiological surveillance specialists and serves as a practical guide for all those involved in epidemiological surveillance networks.

Part one provides readers with all the methodological elements they need to help create, operate and evaluate an epidemiological surveillance network in the field. Each subject is tackled from a methodological and practical standpoint to make the concepts easy to assimilate. Part two presents concrete examples of a variety of epidemiological surveillance networks in operation. It shows that all networks use the same methodological procedure even though their surveillance subjects and methods vary so widely.

This practical guide is aimed at all those responsible for epidemiological surveillance network design, organisation and operation in both the northern and southern hemispheres. It will also be of interest to students and teachers of animal epidemiology.
Readership:
Students and professionals in animal behaviour, applied psychology and animal and veterinary sciences, livestock producers, regulatory bodies and animal welfare groups.

Description:
Great changes in the livestock industry have been brought about by the introduction of new international standards for meat suppliers, most notably the improvements in the transport and handling of livestock with an increasing focus on animal welfare.

Edited by a world-renowned animal scientist, this third edition of the acclaimed Livestock Handling and Transport presents a wealth of the latest research on transport systems, restraint methods and facilities for farms and slaughterhouses, and a new contribution on animal welfare in developing countries.

Contents:
– Introduction: effect of customer requirements, international standards and marketing structure on the handling and transport of livestock and poultry, T. Grandin
– General principles of stress and well-being, P.B. Siegal & W.B. Gross, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, United States of America (USA)
– Causes of poor welfare and welfare assessment during handling and transport, D.M. Broom, Centre for Animal Welfare and Anthrozoology, University of Cambridge, United Kingdom (UK)
– Behavioural principles of handling cattle and other grazing animals under extensive conditions, T. Grandin
– Low-stress restraint, handling and weaning of cattle, J.M. Stookey & J.M. Watts, Western College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Saskatchewan, Canada
– Handling cattle raised in close association with people, R. Ewbank, formerly Director of Universities Federation for Animal Welfare, UK & M. Parker, Livestockwise, UK
– Handling facilities and restraint of range cattle, T. Grandin
– Dairy cattle behaviour, facilities, handling, transport, automation and well-being, J.L. Albright, Purdue University, West Lafayette, USA & W.K. Fulwider, Colorado State University, USA
– Cattle transport, T. Grandin & C. Gallo, Instituto de Ciencia Animal y Tecnología de Carnes, Universidad Austral de Chile, Chile
– Behavioural principles of sheep handling, G.D. Hutson, Clifton Press, Australia
– Design of sheep yards and shearing sheds, A. Barber, Department of Agriculture, Keith, South Australia & R.B. Freeman, University of Melbourne, Australia
special events

2nd OIE Global Conference on Animal Welfare

October 2008, Cairo (Egypt)

Putting the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) standards to work

The Second OIE Global Conference on Animal Welfare has the goal of supporting the worldwide implementation of OIE standards for sea and land transport of livestock, slaughter for human consumption and killing for disease control. As well, the conference aims to raise the profile of animal welfare and to encourage veterinarians and Veterinary Services to take greater responsibility for animal welfare.

The conference will examine a series of related key topics in multiple sessions:
- raise awareness of the OIE Animal Welfare Guidelines
- give practical information and technical advice on setting national legislation
- encourage national Veterinary Services to take responsibility for animal welfare
- help the Veterinary Services of developing countries to put the OIE standards to work
- strengthen approaches to teaching of animal welfare in veterinary and agriculture faculties
- launch a discussion on standard-setting needs and achievements worldwide
- discuss and define research priorities.
Conference on Identification and Traceability of Livestock and their Products

Beginning 2009, Argentina

The OIE plans to organise an international conference on the theme: Identification and Traceability of Livestock and their Products. It is proposed that the event take place in the first half of 2009.

The objective of the conference will be to raise awareness of identification and traceability as an essential tool to assist in controlling animal diseases and food safety hazards and to provide relevant information, including examples of best practice in this field, to assist countries wishing to implement such systems.

This multi-disciplinary conference will convene veterinarians and other experts applying identification and traceability in livestock production systems to meet objectives relating to animal health and food safety. Participants from all 169 OIE Members are expected to attend.

For the OIE the organisation of this event is a natural consequence of the previous steps taken in this field: a whole number of the OIE Scientific and Technical Review, an international survey of OIE Members, the adoption of an OIE standard regarding General Principles on Identification and Traceability of Live Animals. This conference will be organised in collaboration with the Codex Alimentarius.
2007

August

OIE Ad hoc Group on Aquatic Animal Feeds
9-11 August
OIE headquarters, Paris (France)
trade.dept@oie.int
www.oie.int

8th International Veterinary Immunology Symposium
15-19 August
Ouro Preto (Brazil)
Tel.: 55-16-36023267
secretariat@8ivis.org
www.8ivis.org

12th International Conference of the Association of Institutions for tropical Veterinary Medicine (AITVM)
20-23 August
Montpellier (France)
Ms Denise Bastron
CIRAD-ERMT
Tel.: 33 467 593 904
Fax: 33 467 593 795
aitvm@cirad.fr
aitvm2007.cirad.fr

6th World Congress on Alternatives and Animal Use in the Life Sciences
21-25 August
Tokyo (Japan)
H.Kojima (h-kojima@nih.go.jp)
www.ech.co.jp/wc6

Novel vaccines: bridging research, development, and production
22-24 August
Cambridge, Massachusetts
(United States of America)
Ms Mary Ruberry,
Conference Director
Tel.: 781-972-5421
lisac@healthtech.com

September

The First International Technical Conference on Animal Genetic Resources
1-7 September
Interlaken (Switzerland)
Animal Production Service
FAO, Rome (Italy)
Tel.: +39 06 570 54698
Fax: +39 06 570 53927
Interlaken-AGINP@fao.org

4th Roundtable Meeting on FMD control in the Middle East and North Africa
3-5 September
Amman (Jordan)
OIE Regional Representation for the Middle East

Scientists Center for Animal Welfare: Institutional Animal Care and Use Committees (IACUC)-Advanced Workshop
5 September
Anchorage (United States of America)
info@scaw.com
www.scaw.com

OIE Ad hoc Group on Amphibians
5-7 September
OIE headquarters,
Paris (France)
trade.dept@oie.int
www.oie.int/aac/eng/en_fdc.htm
OIE permanent Animal Welfare Working Group
5-7 September
OIE headquarters,
Paris (France)
trade.dept@oie.int
www.oie.int/eng/bien_etre/en_introduction.htm

Workshop on BSE status and impact on trade in the Middle East
6-7 September
Amman (Jordan)
OIE Regional Representation for the Middle East

Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission
17-28 September
OIE headquarters,
Paris (France)
trade.dept@oie.int
www.oie.int/TAHSC/eng/en_tahsc.htm

Annual Conference 2007 of the European Society of Domestic Animal Reproduction (ESDAR) & the European EU-AI (Artificial Insemination)-Veterinarians
19-23 September
Celle (Germany)
www.esdar.org

ESF-EMBO Symposium
Biomagnetism and magnetic biosystems based on molecular recognition processes
22-27 September
Sant Feliu de Guixols (Spain)
European Science Foundation (ESF) Conferences Unit
Brussels (Belgium)
conferences@esf.org
www.esf.org/conferences

Trichinella Days in Croatia
- Trichinella diagnostics and control, quality assurance, harmonisation and certification
22-23 September
Zagreb (Croatia)
- XII International Conference on Trichinellosis
25-30 September
National Park Plitvice Lakes (Croatia)
- III Croatian Symposium on Trichinellosis
30 September-1 October
National Park Plitvice Lakes (Croatia)

Codex Ad hoc Intergovernmental Task Force on Foods Derived From Biotechnology – 7th Session
24-28 September
Chiba (Japan)
codes@fao.org
www.codesalimentarius.net

20th Latin American Poultry Conference
25-28 September
Porto Alegre (Brazil)
Conferencista@avicultura2007.com.br
www.avicolatina.org/boletin/al35/popup35/popup35_p.htm#congr

Meeting of the OIE Administrative Commission
26-28 September
OIE headquarters, Paris (France)

Prion 2007
26-28 September
Edinburgh (United Kingdom)
Ms Michelle Kane,
Meeting Planning Manager
Tel.: 44 (0) 141 331 0123
info@prion2007.com
www.prion2007.com

Albert Marinculić
Croatian Veterinary Society
Tel.: +3851/2390362
Fax: +3851/2390362
Mob.: +38598/9829107
albert@vef.hr
www.ict12.info
5th International Bird Flu Summit  
27-28 September  
Las Vegas, Nevada (USA)  
Teresa.Martinez@New-Fields.com  
www.New-Fields.com

4th Congress of the European Society for Emerging Infections  
30 September – 3 October  
Lisbon (Portugal)  
Mrs Silvia Pereira  
Tel.: + 35 1 213 244 883  
meet@eurocongressos.pt  
www.esei2007.com  
Joint FAO/WHO/OIE Expert Meeting on Critically Important Antimicrobials  
(Postponed to November)  
Rome (Italy)

October

6th Working Group Meeting of Animal Movement Management and Zoning Approach for Foot and Mouth Disease Control in the Upper Mekong Basin  
October (Cambodia)  
OIE Regional Representation for Asia and the Pacific  
sietokyo@fly.3web.ne.jp

Seminar on the dialogue and common activities between the OIE Members of the EU and the other OIE Members of the Regional Commission for Europe  
1-2 October  
Astana (Kazakhstan)  
OIE Regional Representation for Eastern Europe  
rreasteurope@oie.int

Global environmental change: the role of the Arctic region  
13-17 October  
Nynäshamn (Sweden)  
European Science Foundation (ESF)-VR-FORMAS  
Conference on global change research  
ESF Conferences Unit  
Brussels (Belgium)  
conferences@esf.org  
www.esf.org/conferences

50th AAVLD (American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnostics) Annual Meeting/111th USAHA (United States Animal Health Association) Annual Meeting  
18-24 October  
Reno, Nevada (United States of America)  
Jackie Cassarly  
jackie@planningconnection.com  
www.aavld.org/meet/page.do

ESF-EMBO Symposium: Comparative genomics of Eukaryotic micro-organisms: Eukaryotic genome evolution  
20-25 October  
Sant Feliu de Guixols (Spain)  
European Science Foundation Conferences Unit  
Brussels (Belgium)  
conferences@esf.org

International Symposium on Animal Genomics for Animal Health  
23-25 October  
OIE headquarters  
Paris (France)  
www.ars.usda.gov/meetings/AGAH2007/

Conference on biopreparedness and bio-terrorism  
25-26 October  
Bucharest (Romania)
9th Conference of the OIE Regional Commission for the Middle East
29 October – 1 November
Damascus (Syria)
OIE Regional Activities Department: regactivities.dept@oie.int

November
ESF-EMBO Symposium:
Probing interactions between nanoparticles, biomaterials and biological systems – alternative approaches to bio- and nano-safety
3-8 November
Sant Feliu Guixols (Spain)
European Science Foundation Conferences Unit
Brussels (Belgium)
conferences@esf.org

APHA – 135th Annual Meeting and Exposition
3-7 November
Washington, DC
(United States of America)
American Public Health Association
APHA Housing Bureau
Tel.: + 1 514 228 3080 (international)
www.apha.org/meetings

4th Pan Commonwealth Veterinary Conference
4-8 November
St Michael
(Barbados, West Indies)
commonwealthvetassoc.org/Events/Sur/Ba
dos.htm

OIE permanent Animal Production Food Safety Working Group
6-8 November
OIE headquarters, Paris (France)
www.oie.int/fr/secu_sanitaire/fr_introduction.htm

Ecology and Management of Wildlife Diseases
12-16 November
The Lakeside Conference Centre
York (United Kingdom)
Elizabeth Olsen
Tel.: 44 (0) 1453 860777
Fax: 44 (0) 1453 860132
wildlifediseases@csli.gov.uk
www.wildlifediseases2007.co.uk

8th OIE/WAVLD Seminar Applications of Biotechnology to the Diagnosis and Pathology of Animal Diseases
12-14 November
Melbourne (Australia)
www.wavld2007.com

13th International WAVLD Symposium
11-14 November
Melbourne (Australia)
www.wavld2007.com

5th International Conference on Emerging Zoonoses
15-19 November
Limassol (Cyprus)
Tel.: 972 3 5175150
Fax: 972 3 5175150
zoo2007@targetconf.com

4th International Meeting of Associations, Colleges, Institutions and freelance professionals of the Veterinary Sciences, ‘Friends Forever’
19-24 November
Pinar del Río (Cuba)
The meeting will also include the 5th Post-Graduate Seminar on Obstetrics and Reproduction in Small Animals, under the auspices of the World Small Animals Veterinary Association (WSAVA) and the Norwegian Small Animals Veterinary Association (NSAVA)

Scientific veterinary board
Tel.: +53 48 753922; +53 48 751931; +53 48 776766
vetcouncilpr@gmail.com
ccvpr@princesa.pri.sld.cu
2008

ESF-UB Conference in Biomedicine. Functional genomics: synthetic biology
24-29 November
Sant Feliu de Guixols (Spain)
European Science Foundation
Conferences Unit
Brussels (Belgium)
conferences@esf.org

Joint FAO/WHO/OIE
Expert Meeting on Critically Important Antimicrobials
26-30 November
Rome (Italy)

25th Conference of the OIE Regional Commission for Asia, the Far East and Oceania
26-30 November
Queenstown (New Zealand)
OIE Regional Activities Department:
regactivities.dept@oie.int
events.lincoln.ac.nz/oie

January
Ad hoc Group on identification and traceability of live animals
OIE headquarters,
Paris (France)
trade.dept@oie.int
www.oie.int

7th Meeting of the Upper Mekong Working Group on FMD Zoning and Animal Movement Management
Thailand
OIE SEAFMD Regional Coordination Unit

February
Meeting of the OIE Administrative Commission
20-22 February
OIE headquarters
Paris (France)

March
Veterinary medicinal products in Africa: towards the harmonisation of registration, distribution and quality control
25-27 March
Dakar (Senegal)
scientific.dept@oie.int

May
Meeting of the OIE Administrative Commission
22-23 May
OIE headquarters
Paris (France)

67th General Session of the OIE
25-30 May
OIE headquarters
Paris (France)

December
OIE/MZCP Workshop on HACCP system international training course
Cairo (Egypt)
OIE Regional Representation for the Middle East
July

**XXV Jubilee World Builatrics Congress**  
6-11 July  
Budapest (Hungary)  
Endre Brydl  
Brydl.Endre@aotk.szie.hu  
Otto Szenci  
Szenci.Otto@aotk.szie.hu  
www.xxvwbc2008.com

**29th World Veterinary Congress 2008**  
27-31 July  
Vancouver,  
British Columbia (Canada)  
Tel.: (604) 581 2153  
wvac2008@meet-ics.com  
www.meet-ics.com/wvac2008/  
welcome.html

August

**Meetings of the Three Divisions of the International Union of Microbiological Societies (IUMS),**  
5-15 August,  
Istanbul (Turkey)  
- XII International Congress of Bacteriology and Applied Microbiology  
5-9 August 2008  
- XII International Congress of Mycology  
5-9 August 2008  
- XIV International Congress of Virology  
10-15 August 2008  
Tel.: +90 216 330 90 20  
Fax: +90 216 330 90 05/06  
iums2008@topkon.com  
www.iums2008.org

2009

**Conference on Identification and Traceability of Livestock and their Products**  
Beginning 2009, Argentina

October

**2nd OIE Global Conference on Animal Welfare ‘Putting the OIE standards to work’**  
Cairo (Egypt)  
trade.dept@oie.int  
a.balmont@oie.int
question 1: What determines when a disease has become endemic in a country?

answer: In some cases, the results of applied control measures and evolution over time indicate that a disease has overwhelmed the capacity of a Member Country or Territory to completely eliminate the disease. In this situation, the affected country will submit a final report identifying that the disease has become endemic. The country will continue to report on this disease, not through follow-up reports, but rather through reports submitted every six months.

It is generally up to the Member Country or Territory to determine whether a disease is endemic or not.

In other cases, a determination that a disease has become endemic may be made based on the evidence gathered by independent epidemiological experts on missions to an affected country.

question 2: What are the incentives for Members of the OIE to comply with reporting requirements?

answer: It is clear that the cost of preventing sanitary crises of animal origin by early detection of outbreaks and rapid response mechanisms included in national veterinary surveillance systems is insignificant compared to the social, economic and environmental cost of disasters resulting from epizootics, such as BSE, foot and mouth disease and highly pathogenic avian influenza.

Indeed, a single country failing to control animal disease outbreaks could put the entire world at risk.

A country whose animal health reporting is not transparent risks being the subject of a hostile media campaign which could seriously damage its international image.

Incentives to report

Today’s information highway brings issues into the open. The OIE is continually scanning international news sources to identify brewing or actual animal health disease incidents in any Member Country or Territory. The OIE will directly contact the Delegate to request an update on any such situation.

Early reporting protects and improves a country’s image as a conscientious trading partner. It also enhances the ability of the Member Country or Territory to obtain supports (financial and expertise). With significant transboundary diseases, there is a greater success in international efforts to deal with outbreaks of diseases.

All of these factors will subsequently reduce the degree of loss and the impact on economy for a Member.
# OIE MEMBERS (169)

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Presentations

Award ceremony
Agreements signing

Working groups

Demonstration
OIE Conference on Veterinary medicinal products in Africa

“Towards the harmonisation of registration, distribution and quality control”

Dakar (Senegal), 25-27 March 2008

scientific.dept@oie.int