

Resolutions

**adopted by the International Committee of the OIE
during its 70th General Session**

26 May – 31 May 2002

LIST OF RESOLUTIONS

- No. I Approval of the Annual Report of the Director General on the Activities of the OIE in 2001 and the Report on the Animal Disease Status World-wide in 2001 and the Beginning of 2002
- No. II Approval of the Report of the Director General on the Management, Activities and Administrative Work of the OIE in 2001
- No. III Approval of the Financial Report for the 75th Financial Year of the OIE (1 January – 31 December 2001)
- No. IV Budgetary Income and Expenses for the 77th Financial Year of the OIE (1 January – 31 December 2003)
- No. V Financial Contributions from OIE Member Countries for 2003
- No. VI Renewal of the Appointment of the External Auditor
- No. VII Acknowledgements to the Governments of Member Countries that made Voluntary Contributions to the OIE
- No. VIII Work Programme for 2003
- No. IX Agreement between the Office International des Epizooties and the Organisation for African Unity/Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources
- No. X Agreement between the Office International des Epizooties and the World Veterinary Association
- No. XI Agreement between the Office International des Epizooties and CAB International
- No. XII Agreement between the Office International des Epizooties and IFAH (International Federation for Animal Health)
- No. XIII Amendments to the *International Animal Health Code*
- No. XIV Animal Welfare Mandate of the OIE
- No. XV Food Safety Mandate of the OIE
- No. XVI Recognition of Member Countries Free from Rinderpest Infection and Rinderpest Disease
- No. XVII Recognition of the Foot and Mouth Disease Status of Member Countries
- No. XVIII Payment to the OIE of the Cost of Evaluating Member Country Compliance with Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy, Foot and Mouth Disease, Rinderpest and Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia Chapters of the *International Animal Health Code*
- No. XIX Amendments to the *International Aquatic Animal Health Code*
- No. XX Proposed Change to the Mandate for OIE Reference Laboratories
- No. XXI The Role of OIE Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres in Capacity Building for Developing Countries
- No. XXII The Role of Veterinarians in the Prevention and Management of Food-borne Diseases, in particular at the Level of Livestock Producers
- No. XXIII Risk Analysis – A Decision Support Tool for the Control and Prevention of Animal Diseases

RESOLUTION No. I

Approval of the Annual Report of the Director General on the Activities of the OIE in 2001 and the Report on the Animal Disease Status World-wide in 2001 and the Beginning of 2002

In accordance with Article 6 of the Organic Rules of the OIE,

THE COMMITTEE

RESOLVES

To approve the Annual Report of the Director General on the Activities of the OIE in 2001 (70 SG/1) and the Report on the Animal Disease Status World-wide in 2001 and the beginning of 2002 (70 SG/2).

(Adopted by the OIE International Committee on 29 May 2002)

RESOLUTION No. II

**Approval of the Report of the Director General on the Management, Activities
and Administrative Work of the OIE in 2001**

In accordance with Article 6 of the Organic Rules of the OIE,

THE COMMITTEE

RESOLVES

To approve the Report of the Director General on the Management, Activities and Administrative Work of the OIE during the 75th Financial Year (1 January – 31 December 2001) (70 SG/3).

(Adopted by the OIE International Committee on 31 May 2002)

RESOLUTION No. III

**Approval of the Financial Report for the 75th Financial Year of the OIE
(1 January – 31 December 2001)**

In application of Article 15 of the Internal Statutes and Article 6 of the Organic Rules of the OIE,

THE COMMITTEE

RESOLVES

To approve the Financial Report for the 75th Financial Year of the OIE (1 January – 31 December 2001) (70 SG/4).

(Adopted by the OIE International Committee on 31 May 2002)

RESOLUTION No. IV

**Budgetary Income and Expenses for the 77th Financial Year of the OIE
(1 January – 31 December 2003)**

In accordance with Article 15 of the Internal Statutes and Article 6.h of the Organic Rules of the OIE,

THE COMMITTEE

RESOLVES

1. To fix the budget of the 77th Financial Year, corresponding to the period from 1 January to 31 December 2003, at an amount of EUR 3 934 000, on the basis of the following:

1.1. **Income** (EUR)

Section I: Member Countries' contributions established according to the categories provided in Article 11 of the Internal Statutes of the OIE and in accordance with Article 14 of the Organic Rules of the OIE 3 544 000

Section II: Other returns 390 000

TOTAL 3 934 000

1.2. **Expenses by budgetary section**

1. Purchases 326 000
2. Outside services 1 275 000
3. Taxes 2 000
4. Staff costs 2 270 000
5. Administrative expenses and financial charges 1 000
6. Extraordinary expenses 10 000
7. Allocation to the Works and Equipment Account 50 000

TOTAL 3 934 000

2. To allocate expenses among the working programmes, as follows:

1. International Committee and Administrative Commission 454 000
2. Directorate General and Administration 942 000
3. Information 650 000
4. Publications 530 000
5. Commissions, Working Groups and Conferences 1 228 000
6. Miscellaneous missions and meetings 80 000

Sub-total 1 to 6 3 884 000

7. Allocation to the Works and Equipment Account 50 000

TOTAL 3 934 000

(Adopted by the OIE International Committee on 31 May 2002)

RESOLUTION No. V

Financial Contributions from OIE Member Countries for 2003

In accordance with Article 11 of the Internal Statutes and Article 14 of the Organic Rules, and
Considering the need to meet the budgetary expenses of the OIE for 2003,

THE COMMITTEE

RESOLVES

That overall contributions from Member Countries of the Office International des Epizooties be established for the 2003 Financial Year as follows (in EUR):

Countries in the 1st category	105 250
Countries in the 2nd category	84 250
Countries in the 3rd category	63 150
Countries in the 4th category	42 100
Countries in the 5th category	21 050
Countries in the 6th category	12 630

(Adopted by the OIE International Committee on 31 May 2002)

RESOLUTION No. VI

Renewal of the Appointment of the External Auditor

In accordance with Article 12.1. of the Financial Regulations concerning the appointment of the External Auditor and the renewal thereof,

THE COMMITTEE

RESOLVES

To renew for a period of one year (2002) the appointment of the Honourable Mr J. Berthe as OIE External Auditor.

(Adopted by the OIE International Committee on 31 May 2002)

RESOLUTION No. VII

**Acknowledgement of the Governments of Member Countries
that made Voluntary Contributions to the OIE**

Having noted the voluntary contributions received by the OIE in 2001,

THE COMMITTEE

INVITES

The Director General to sincerely thank the Governments of Argentina, Australia, Canada, Egypt, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Spain, and the United States of America for their voluntary contributions to the execution of the programmes of the OIE.

(Adopted by the OIE International Committee on 31 May 2002)

RESOLUTION No. VIII

Work Programme for 2003

CONSIDERING

During its 68th General Session in May 2000, the International Committee examined and approved the OIE Third Strategic Plan,

During its 68th General Session in May 2000, the International Committee examined and approved a Work Programme for implementing the recommendations of the Third OIE Strategic Plan for the period 2001 to 2005,

During its 69th General Session in May 2001, the International Committee adopted Resolution No. IX on the Work Programme for the Period 2001 to 2005.

THE COMMITTEE, ON THE PROPOSAL OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMISSION

1. DECIDES

To approve the Work Programmes for 2003 prepared by the Director General.

2. RECOMMENDS THAT

Member Countries provide the necessary support to allow the Work Programme to be carried out, in the form of payment of both regular contributions and voluntary contributions and subsidies.

(Adopted by the OIE International Committee on 31 May 2002)

RESOLUTION No. IX

**Agreement between the Office International des Epizooties
and the Organisation for African Unity/Inter-African Bureau of Animal Resources**

CONSIDERING

That it is desirable, in the general interest of all concerned, that cooperation be established between the Office International des Epizooties and the Organisation for African Unity/Inter-African Bureau of Animal Resources (OAU/IBAR),

The Agreement between the two organisations approved following the deliberations of the Administrative Commission and signed by the Director General (70SG/19),

THE COMMITTEE

DECIDES

To approve the terms of this document and its signature by the Director General on behalf of the OIE.

(Adopted by the OIE International Committee on 31 May 2002)

RESOLUTION No. X

**Agreement between the Office International des Epizooties
and the World Veterinary Association**

CONSIDERING

That it is desirable, in the general interest of all concerned, that cooperation be established between the Office International des Epizooties and the World Veterinary Association,

The Agreement between the two organisations approved following the deliberations of the Administrative Commission and signed by the Director General (70 SG/20),

THE COMMITTEE

DECIDES

To approve the terms of this document and its signature by the Director General on behalf of the OIE.

(Adopted by the OIE International Committee on 31 May 2002)

RESOLUTION No. XI

**Agreement between the Office International des Epizooties
and CAB International**

CONSIDERING

That it is desirable, in the general interest of all concerned, that cooperation be established between the Office International des Epizooties and CAB International,

The Agreement between the two organisations approved following the deliberations of the Administrative Commission and signed by the Director General (70 SG/21),

THE COMMITTEE

DECIDES

To approve the terms of this document and its signature by the Director General on behalf of the OIE.

(Adopted by the OIE International Committee on 31 May 2002)

RESOLUTION No. XII

**Agreement between the Office International des Epizooties
and IFAH (International Federation for Animal Health)**

CONSIDERING

That it is desirable, in the general interest of all concerned, that cooperation be established between the Office International des Epizooties and IFAH (International Federation for Animal Health),

The Agreement between the two organisations approved following the deliberations of the Administrative Commission and signed by the Director General (70SG/22),

THE COMMITTEE

DECIDES

To approve the terms of this document and its signature by the Director General on behalf of the OIE.

(Adopted by the OIE International Committee on 31 May 2002)

RESOLUTION No. XIII

Amendments to the *International Animal Health Code*

CONSIDERING

The present form of the *International Animal Health Code* (the *Code*), which is the result of modifications made by the International Committee during previous General Sessions,

The necessity to update the *Code* in accordance with the recommendations in the January 2002 report of the International Animal Health Code Commission (Appendices III to VII, IX to XI, and XIII to XIX of Document 70 SG/12/CS1), after consultation with the Delegates of the Member Countries,

THE COMMITTEE

1. Decides to adopt the updates to the *Code* proposed in Appendices III to VII, IX to XI, and XIII to XVII of Document 70 SG/12/CS1 in English, French and Spanish, each text being authentic, with the following modifications:
 - 1.1 In Appendix III (General definitions), delete the word 'carcasses' from the definition of greaves
 - 1.2 In Appendix VII (General principles for recognising a country or zone free from a given disease/infection)
 - a) replace the words 'animal pathogen' with 'pathogenic agent' in the definitions of 'infection' and 'eradication'
 - b) delete the definition of 'measures to prevent disease/infection introduction'
 - 1.3 In Appendix IX (foot and mouth disease)
 - a) move the sentence 'For the purposes of this Chapter, ruminants include animals of the family of Camelidae' from Article 2.1.1.8 to Article 2.1.1.1
 - b) deleted the words 'free living or domestic' from the paragraphs defining the occurrence of FMD infection in Article 2.1.1.1
 - c) add the word 'existing' to the opening sentence in Article 2.1.1.2 so that it reads as follows: To qualify for inclusion in the existing list of FMD free countries where vaccination is not practised, a country should...'
 - 1.4 In Appendix XI (classical swine fever)
 - a) replace the two occurrences of the words 'should be' with 'are' and 'is' respectively in paragraph 2. b) in Article 2.1.13.4
 - b) add the words 'domestic or' in paragraphs 1. a) of Articles 2.1.13.17 and 2.1.13.17 bis

1.5 In Appendix XIII (rabies)

- a) replace the words 'to an antibody test as described in the Manual with a positive result' with the words 'a neutralising antibody titration test, and that their serum contained at least 0.5 IU/ml' in paragraph 4) of Article 2.2.5.5 so that it reads as follows: 'were subjected not less than 3 months and not more than 24 months prior to shipment to a neutralising antibody titration test, and that their serum contained at least 0.5 IU/ml'
- b) add the words '(including a microchip)' after the words 'by a permanent mark' in paragraph 3) of Article 2.2.5.5

1.6 In Appendix XIV (bovine spongiform encephalopathy)

- a) replace the word 'animal' with 'ruminant carcasses (including fallen stock)' in paragraph 1. f) of Article 2.3.13.2
- b) delete the words 'derived from ruminants' in paragraphs 2) a) ii and 2) b) ii of Article 2.3.13.3 and paragraphs 2) a) ii and 2) b) ii of Article 2.3.13.4
- c) replace the word 'feedstuffs' with 'commodities' and add the words 'minimal, moderate or' in the first paragraph of Article 2.3.13.18 so that it reads as follows: Ruminant-derived meat-and-bone meal or greaves, or any commodities containing such products, which originate from countries with a minimal, moderate or high BSE risk should not be traded between countries.
- d) delete the second paragraph of Article 2.3.13.18

1.7 In Appendix XVI (scrapie)

- a) replace the word 'animal' with 'ruminant' and add the words 'carcasses (including fallen stock)' in paragraph 1. f) of Article 2.4.8.2
- b) replace the words '12 months' with '18 months' in paragraph 4 of Article 2.4.8.3 and paragraph 2) g) of Article 2.4.8.4
- c) add a new sub-paragraph containing the words 'have been kept since birth in establishments in which no case of scrapie had been confirmed during their residency' in paragraph 2) of Article 2.4.8.9

1.8 Appendix XVII (bovine semen)

- a) add the words 'If the artificial insemination centre is to be considered as IBR-IPV free,' in paragraph 1. d) of Article 3.2.1.5 so that it reads as follows: 'Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis-infectious pustular vulvovaginitis (IBR-IPV). If the artificial insemination centre is to be considered as IBR-IPV free, the animals should either:'
- b) replace the words 'IBR-IPV' with 'If the artificial insemination centre is to be considered as IBR-IPV free,' in the chapeau of paragraph 2. f) of Article 3.2.1.5
- c) add a new paragraph (3 bis) containing the words 'Testing of frozen semen for IBR-IPV in insemination centres not considered as IBR-IPV free. Each aliquot of frozen semen must be tested as per Article 2.3.5.7' in Article 3.2.1.5

- d) replace the words 'IBR-IPV' with 'If the artificial insemination centre is to be considered as IBR-IPV free,' in the chapeau of paragraph 4 f) of Article 3.2.1.5.
2. Asks the Director General to notify the adoption of these texts by publishing the present Resolution in the OIE *Bulletin*.
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(Adopted by the OIE International Committee on 30 May 2002)

RESOLUTION No. XIV

Animal Welfare Mandate of the OIE

CONSIDERING THAT

At the 68th General Session in May 2000 the International Committee examined and approved the OIE Third Strategic Plan,

At the 69th General Session in May 2001 the International Committee adopted the Director-General's Work Programme to implement the recommendations of the Third Strategic Plan for the period 2001–2005. The Work Programme indicated that new areas identified in the Third Strategic Plan would be given special attention,

An OIE Ad hoc Group on Animal Welfare met from 2 to 4 April 2002 and drafted recommendations for the consideration of the International Committee concerning the scope of OIE involvement in the area of animal welfare, priorities for the OIE and a modus operandi,

This Ad hoc Group noted the OIE's 75-year history of achievement as the international reference organisation for animal health with an established infrastructure and international recognition. Recognising the essential link between animal health and animal welfare, the Ad hoc Group believed that the OIE was well placed to provide international leadership on animal welfare,

THE COMMITTEE

RECOMMENDS THAT

1. As animal welfare is a complex, multi-faceted public policy issue that includes important scientific, ethical, economic and political dimensions, the OIE develop a detailed vision and strategy to incorporate, balance and take account of these dimensions.
2. The OIE then develop policies and guiding principles to provide a sound foundation from which to elaborate specific recommendations and standards.
3. The OIE establish a Working Group on Animal Welfare to coordinate and manage animal welfare activities in accordance with the tasks listed below, and the Working Group advise on specific tasks to be carried out by Ad hoc Groups.
4. In consultation with the OIE, the Working Group develop a detailed operational plan for the initial 12 months, addressing the priority issues identified.
5. The Working Group and its Ad hoc Groups consult with non-governmental organisations (NGOs) having a broad international representation and make use of all available expertise and resources, including those from academia, the research community, industry and other relevant stakeholders.

6. The scope of OIE involvement in animal welfare issues be grouped into the following:
 - animals used in agriculture and aquaculture for production, breeding and/or working purposes,
 - companion animals including 'exotic' (wild-caught and 'non-traditional') species,
 - animals used for research, testing and/or teaching purposes,
 - free-living wildlife, including the issues of their slaughter and trapping,
 - animals used for sport, recreation and entertainment, including in circuses and zoos,and that, for each group, in addition to essential animal health considerations, the topics of housing, management, transportation and killing (including humane slaughter, euthanasia and killing for disease control) be addressed.
7. The OIE give priority to animal welfare issues regarding animals used in agriculture and aquaculture and, regarding the other groups identified, the OIE establish relative priorities to be dealt with as resources permit.
8. Within the agriculture and aquaculture group, the OIE firstly address transportation, humane slaughter, and killing for disease control, and, later, housing and management. The OIE also consider the animal welfare aspects as issues arise in the areas of genetic modification and cloning, genetic selection for production and fashion, and veterinary practices.
9. When addressing zoonoses, the OIE give priority to addressing the animal welfare aspects of animal population reduction and control policies (including stray dogs and cats).
10. The OIE incorporate within its communication strategy key animal welfare stakeholders, including industry and NGOs.
11. The OIE incorporate animal welfare considerations within its major functions and assume the following specific roles and functions:
 - development of standards and guidelines leading to good animal welfare practice,
 - provision of expert advice on specific animal welfare issues to OIE stakeholder groups, including Member Countries, other international organisations and industry/consumers,
 - maintenance of international databases on animal welfare information, including different national legislations and policies, internationally recognised animal welfare experts, and relevant examples of good animal welfare practice,
 - identification of the essential elements of an effective national infrastructure for animal welfare, including legislation/legal tools and the development of a self-assessment check list,

- preparation and circulation of educational material to enhance awareness among OIE stakeholders,
 - promotion of the inclusion of animal welfare in undergraduate and post-graduate veterinary curricula,
 - identification of animal welfare research needs and encouragement of collaboration among centres of research.
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(Adopted by the International Committee of the OIE on 29 May 2002)

RESOLUTION No. XV

Food Safety Mandate of the OIE

CONSIDERING THAT

At the 68th General Session in May 2000 the International Committee examined and approved the OIE Third Strategic Plan,

At the 69th General Session in May 2001 the International Committee adopted the Director-General's Work Programme to implement the recommendations of the Third Strategic Plan for the period 2001–2005. The Work Programme indicated that new areas identified in the Third Strategic Plan would be given special attention,

The large majority of OIE Member countries favour co-ordination and integration of the food safety activities of the OIE and the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC), and their cooperation in capacity building activities. Many Member countries are strengthening both institutional structures and regulatory frameworks, and incorporating 'shared responsibility' for food safety that leads to a much greater co-ordination within national authorities,

An OIE Ad hoc Group on Food Safety met from 18 to 19 April 2002 and drafted recommendations for the consideration of the International Committee concerning the scope of OIE involvement, priorities for the OIE and a modus operandi, and on ways the OIE could work more effectively with the CAC,

The Ad hoc Group believed that a clear definition of the OIE's role in food safety, and the coordination and integration of the food safety activities of the OIE and the CAC would enhance the scope and scientific quality of international standards, guidelines and related texts, facilitate risk-based approaches, and genuinely address the 'production-to-consumption' exposure pathway for food-borne hazards,

THE COMMITTEE

RECOMMENDS THAT

1. The OIE's goal regarding animal production food safety be to reduce food-borne risks to human health due to hazards (a biological, chemical or physical agent in, or a condition of, food with the potential to cause an adverse health effect) arising from animals, in collaboration with appropriate international agencies.
2. The OIE establish and/or strengthen both formal and informal relationships with relevant international agencies, particularly FAO and WHO and their subsidiary bodies (including CAC) and relevant expert groups, regarding animal production food safety.
3. The OIE's strategy to achieve this goal include:
 - developing appropriate infrastructure (including a permanent Working Group on Food Safety) and providing resources,
 - establishing criteria for work priorities,

- ensuring pre-slaughter animal production food safety considerations are appropriately addressed in OIE activities,
 - reviewing, developing and/or contributing to international food safety standards and guidelines incorporating good animal production practice (including veterinary aspects) as it relates to food safety and taking into account a risk-based 'production-to-consumption' approach,
 - coordinating activities on horizontal issues (such as equivalence and risk analysis) with relevant international agencies and ensuring consistency in approaches and outcomes,
 - providing technical assistance and capacity building to developing countries, in collaboration with relevant international agencies,
 - harmonising, as appropriate, animal and relevant public health diagnostic and analytical methods,
 - ensuring transparency and appropriate consultation,
 - exploring and establishing to the extent possible the shared use of animal and public health information systems for food safety hazards, particularly by making use of data from ante- and post-mortem inspection at abattoirs.
4. The Director-General of the OIE establish a permanent Working Group on Food Safety to coordinate and advise on OIE pre-slaughter animal production food safety activities, with multidisciplinary membership and balanced regional representation, and with special consideration given to the needs of developing countries.
5. The terms of reference for the Working Group include:
- consideration of all food-borne hazards arising from animals before slaughter,
 - a primary focus on food safety measures applicable at the farm level,
 - consideration of food safety measures applicable elsewhere, for example during animal transport and harvesting of wild animals for food,
 - work criteria and priorities that take into account global food safety priorities and current work programmes of relevant international organisations, especially the CAC,
 - the taking into account of the food safety standards developed and under development by relevant international organisations, especially the CAC,
 - support for the work of the OIE Specialist Commissions on pre-slaughter animal production food safety,
 - advising the Director-General of the OIE on the implementation of the OIE strategy regarding:
 - establishing Ad hoc Groups to address specific tasks,
 - linking at the working level with the CAC, FAO and WHO,
 - ensuring pre-slaughter animal production food safety is integrated in Specialist Commissions' and Ad hoc Groups' activities,

- providing technical input into the review of OIE disease notification criteria,
 - enhancing communications, information sharing and consultation.
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(Adopted by the International Committee of the OIE on 30 May 2002)

RESOLUTION No. XVI

Recognition of Member Countries Free from Rinderpest Infection and Rinderpest Disease

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 63rd General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolution XIV 'Establishment of a list of countries that are free of rinderpest',
2. During the 68th General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolution XIII designating a baseline list of Member Countries that were free from rinderpest infection. The countries included in the list certified that they meet the requirements specified in Chapter 2.1.4. of the *International Animal Health Code* (the *Code*),
3. The FMD and Other Epizootics Commission proposed that an updated list of countries and zones previously recognised as free from rinderpest infection and those newly proposed to the Commission in consultation with Member Countries be annually adopted by resolution,
4. The Commission also proposed that the OIE develop a list of countries that are considered to be free from rinderpest disease in accordance with Chapter 2.1.4. of the *Code*,
5. The Commission proposed that Member Countries so recognised reconfirm annually that their rinderpest status remains unchanged and that this annual reconfirmation would be a requirement to maintaining OIE recognition,
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 freedom,

THE COMMITTEE

RESOLVES THAT

1. The Director General publish in the *Bulletin* the following list of Member Countries recognised as free from rinderpest infection, according to the provisions of Chapter 2.1.4. of the *Code*:

Albania	Denmark	Latvia	Portugal
Algeria	Ecuador	Lesotho	Romania
Andorra	El Salvador	Lithuania	Singapore
Angola	Estonia	Luxembourg	Slovakia
Argentina	Finland	Malaysia	Slovenia
Australia	Former Yug. Rep. of Macedonia	Malta	South Africa
Austria	France	Mauritius	Spain
Barbados	Germany	Mexico	Swaziland
Belgium	Greece	Moldavia	Sweden
Bolivia	Guatemala	Morocco	Switzerland
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Guyana	Namibia	Taipei China
Botswana	Honduras	Nepal	Trinidad and Tobago
Brazil	Hungary	Netherlands	Tunisia
Bulgaria	Iceland	New Caledonia	Ukraine
Canada	Indonesia	New Zealand	United Kingdom
Chile	Ireland	Norway	United States of America
Colombia	Italy	Panama	Uruguay
Costa Rica	Jamaica	Paraguay	Vanuatu
Croatia	Japan	Peru	Venezuela
Cuba	Korea (Rep. of)	Philippines	Vietnam
Cyprus	Laos	Poland	Zimbabwe
Czech Rep.			

AND

That the Director General publish in the *Bulletin* the following Member Countries or zones as being free from rinderpest disease according to the provisions of Chapter 2.1.4 of the *Code*:

Bhutan, India¹, Myanmar, Thailand;

AND

That the Delegates of Member Countries whose countries or zones within their national territories are recognised as rinderpest infection or rinderpest disease free, annually reconfirm by letter in November of each year that both their status and the criteria by which their status was recognised remain unchanged. It is understood that they will immediately notify the Central Bureau if rinderpest infection or disease should occur in these countries or zones.

(Adopted by the International Committee of the OIE on 28 May 2002)

¹ Zones designated by the Delegate of India in documents addressed to the Director General on 11 July 2001

RESOLUTION No. XVII

Recognition of the Foot and Mouth Disease Status of Member Countries

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 63rd General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolutions XI and XII, 'Establishment of a list of foot and mouth disease (FMD) free countries where vaccination is not practised', and 'Procedure for the recognition of the foot and mouth disease status of Member Countries', respectively,
2. During the 64th General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolution XII, which asks that the Director General publish in the *Bulletin* a list of the countries or zones within national territories that fulfil the criteria of one of the FMD free categories described in Chapter 2.1.1. of the *International Animal Health Code* (the *Code*),
3. The Foot and Mouth Disease and Other Epizootics 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,
4. 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 each November both their status and that the criteria by which their status was recognised remain unchanged,
5. During the 65th General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolution XVII delegating to the Foot and Mouth Disease and Other Epizootics Commission the authority to recognise, without further International Committee consultation, that a Member Country or zone within its territory has regained its previously recognised FMD free status following outbreaks that are eradicated in accordance with the relevant provisions of Chapter 2.1.1. of the *Code*,
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 freedom,

THE COMMITTEE

RESOLVES

That the Director General publish in the *Bulletin* the following list of Member Countries recognised as FMD free countries where vaccination is not practised, according to the provisions of Chapter 2.1.1 of the *Code*²:

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

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

AND

That the Director General publish in the *Bulletin* the following Member Countries as having an FMD free zone where vaccination is not practised, according to the provisions of Chapter 2.1.1. of the *Code*:

Argentina: zone situated south of the 42° parallel South;

Colombia: Northwest region of Choco Department;

* Korea (Rep. of): Island of Cheju; the FMD free status of the remainder of the country is suspended;

Namibia: zone designated by the Delegate of Namibia in a document addressed to the Director General on 6 February 1997;

Philippines: Mindanao, Visayas, Palawan and Masbate;

AND

That the Director General publish in the *Bulletin* the following Member Countries as having FMD free zones where vaccination is practised, according to the provisions of Chapter 2.1.1. of the *Code*

Brazil: States of Bahia, Espírito Santo, Goiás, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, Paraná, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Sergipe, Tocantins and the Federal District;

Colombia: zone designated by the Delegate of Colombia in documents addressed to the Director General on 7 December 2000;

AND

That the Director General publish in the *Bulletin* the following Member Country as being an FMD free country where vaccination is practised, according to the provisions of Chapter 2.1.1. of the *Code*

Paraguay.

(Adopted by the International Committee of the OIE on 28 May 2002)

RESOLUTION No. XVIII

Payment to the OIE of the Cost of Evaluating Member Country Compliance with Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy, Foot and Mouth Disease, Rinderpest and Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia Chapters of the *International Animal Health Code*

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The OIE Third Strategic Plan for the period 2001–2005 stated that a procedure for reimbursing the OIE the cost of evaluating Member Country freedom from foot and mouth disease (FMD), rinderpest and contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) be developed, and that an Ad hoc Group of experts on bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) would be set up to evaluate applications for freedom from this disease,
2. During the 69th General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolution XV asking Delegates of Member Countries who wish to be evaluated for conformation with the requirements of the *International Animal Health Code* (the *Code*), for BSE free status, to submit a formal request to the Director General of the OIE for consideration by the FMD and Other Epizootics Commission. The participation in the OIE procedure will be voluntary and any costs, such as examination of documentation by and convening meetings of designated experts, and country missions, that may be required by these experts will be entirely defrayed by participating countries. However, the OIE Director General is authorised to negotiate a reduced cost for the least developed countries,
3. An Ad hoc Group of experts on BSE has been set up by the OIE and the Group has developed guidelines to facilitate the submission of data by Member Countries in accordance with the requirements in the current edition of the *Code*,
4. Ad hoc Groups are also planned to evaluate requests from Member Countries for designation by the OIE as free from FMD, Rinderpest and CBPP,
5. The Ad hoc Groups would meet several times each year and there is inadequate funding in the OIE budget to support the cost of these groups,
6. The expenses, including travel of experts, per diem allowances, additional labour of the personnel of the OIE Central Bureau, and other miscellaneous costs amount to nine thousand Euros per application for BSE and seven thousand Euros per application for FMD, Rinderpest and CBPP, respectively,

THE COMMITTEE

RESOLVES THAT

1. Recovery of most of the costs for Rinderpest evaluation can probably be obtained from other sources.
2. The OIE Director General informs all Delegates wishing to have their countries evaluated for BSE, FMD and CBPP status, of the procedures to be followed and the costs involved.

3. Member Countries applying for this evaluation will submit with their application nine thousand Euros for BSE and seven thousand Euros each for FMD and CBPP. Least developed countries need to submit only half the amounts mentioned. This payment will cover the complete cost of one application for evaluation.
 4. The money submitted will not be refunded, even in the case of an application not being approved.
 5. Payments mentioned in article 2 will be required only when a country applies for recognition for the first time after adoption of the Resolution. For subsequent applications only half of the initial sum will be charged.
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(Adopted by the OIE International Committee on 31 May 2002)

RESOLUTION No. XIX

Amendments to the *International Aquatic Animal Health Code*

CONSIDERING

The present form of the *International Aquatic Animal Health Code* (the *Code*), which is the result of its adoption and modifications made to it by the agreement of the International Committee during previous General Sessions,

The necessity to update the *Code* in accordance with the proposed revisions contained in Appendices VI to IX of the report of the 17–20 September 2001 meeting (Document 70 SG/12/CS4 A) and Appendices III to XIII of the 14–17 January 2002 meeting (Document 70 SG/12/CS4 B) of the Fish Diseases Commission, after consultation by the Delegates of Member Countries,

THE COMMITTEE

DECIDES

1. To adopt the updates to the *Code* proposed in Appendices VI to IX of Document 70 SG/12/CS4 A and Appendices III to XIII of Document 70 SG/12/CS4 B in English, French and Spanish, each text being authentic.
2. To modify the *Code* chapters accordingly.

(Adopted by the International Committee of the OIE on 29 May 2002)

RESOLUTION No. XX

Proposed Change to the Mandate for OIE Reference Laboratories

CONSIDERING THAT

OIE Reference Laboratories have as their principal mandate to function as centres of expertise and standardisation for a designated disease(s) or topics; to store and distribute biological reference products and any other reagents used in the diagnosis and control of the designated disease(s) or topics; to develop new procedures for diagnosis and control of the designated disease(s) or topics; to gather, process, analyse and disseminate epizootiological data relevant to their speciality; to place expert consultants at the disposal of the Office International des Epizooties,

The Mandate and Internal Rules for OIE Reference Laboratories apply equally to laboratories designated for OIE Lists A and B diseases of mammals, birds and bees as they do to laboratories designated for Diseases Notifiable to the OIE or Other Significant Diseases of aquatic or terrestrial animals,

The proposed revision of the OIE Mandate and Internal Rules for Reference Laboratories was sent to Member Countries in Appendix VIII of the report of the 29 January ! 1 February 2002 meeting of the Standards Commission (Document 70 SG/12/CS2 B),

THE COMMITTEE

RESOLVES

To adopt the proposed revisions to the Mandate and Internal Rules for OIE Reference Laboratories to clarify that the Mandate covers laboratories designated for diseases of aquatic animals (in which case applications are reviewed by the Fish Diseases Commission) as appended to the report of the 29 January ! 1 February 2002 meeting of the OIE Standards Commission. The other change to the Mandate that is shown in Appendix VIII of the report of the Standards Commission, regarding the ability of Reference Laboratories to charge for their services, is not submitted to the International Committee for approval.

(Adopted by the International Committee of the OIE on 30 May 2002)

RESOLUTION No. XXI

**The Role of OIE Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres
in Capacity Building for Developing Countries**

CONSIDERING THAT

The OIE is playing an increasingly important role in ensuring sanitary safety in international trade in animals and animal products, as recognised by the World Trade Organisation,

Trade in livestock and livestock products is an important means of economic development for developing countries,

During the 69th General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolution XIX authorising the Standards Commission to draw up a list of priority research needs in the field of animal diseases and zoonoses,

The Standards Commission has recognised that diseases such as foot and mouth disease, African swine fever, Rift Valley fever and Newcastle disease were serious impediments to trade,

Together with FAO and three CGIAR (Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research) institutes, the OIE and the World Bank have developed a research proposal on 'Reducing Poverty by Removing Market Barriers caused by Animal Diseases', as part of the reform process of the CGIAR and the establishment of Challenge Programs for research,

The CGIAR Challenge Program stakeholders' meeting held at the OIE Central Bureau from 26 to 28 March 2002 identified a list of important diseases,

During the 69th General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolution X concerning an Agreement on Cooperation between the OIE and the World Bank,

THE COMMITTEE

RESOLVES THAT

1. The research priority shall be as recommended by the OIE Standards Commission and the CGIAR Challenge Program stakeholders' meeting and agreed by the OIE Director General and would concentrate on foot and mouth disease, peste des petits ruminants, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, Newcastle disease, haemorrhagic septicaemia, African swine fever and Rift valley fever.
2. The OIE Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres shall be encouraged to enter into partnerships as advanced research institutes with developing countries.

3. The OIE Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres shall be encouraged to make every effort to share scientific knowledge and skills with laboratories in developing countries and provide relevant training in the development and implementation of rapid, robust and inexpensive diagnostic tests so that disease control programmes can be improved.
 4. The OIE Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres shall be encouraged to assist developing countries in designing and producing improved and inexpensive vaccines, and, where possible, those that do not require a cold chain.
 5. The OIE Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres shall be encouraged to provide training to developing countries in the development of basic surveillance structures and programmes that will allow them to create and maintain disease free zones.
 6. The OIE Director General should pursue negotiations with donors to secure funding for priority research projects relevant to the aims of the OIE with regard to scientific capacity building in developing countries.
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(Adopted by the International Committee of the OIE on 30 May 2002)

RESOLUTION No. XXII

The Role of Veterinarians in the Prevention and Management of Food-Borne Diseases, in particular at the Level of Livestock Producers

CONSIDERING THAT

There is a need to broaden the historical view that veterinarians (and the OIE) should only be concerned with zoonoses that cause disease in animals

In implementing a risk-based 'production-to-consumption' approach to food safety when developing standards and guidelines, it is necessary to focus on human health outcomes and the control of risks, rather than be limited to the control of hazards at the level of livestock production

The large majority of OIE Member Countries favour co-ordination and integration of the food safety activities of the OIE and Codex (and its parent bodies, namely: the FAO and WHO). Many Member Countries are strengthening both institutional structures and regulatory frameworks and incorporating 'shared responsibility' for food safety that leads to much greater co-ordination within national authorities and operation across legislative boundaries

It is clear that veterinarians involved in making risk-based decisions will increasingly have to work within multidisciplinary teams. Consumer expectations in terms of food safety and acceptability are demanding high levels of transparency and communication in all aspects of contemporary management of food-borne risks. Input from a wide range of interested parties in the development of standards and guidelines is expected

Many countries stated that OIE and Codex should work together in capacity building and harmonisation of all aspects of risk analysis, and provide joint technical training on food safety to developing countries

Many national programmes applied at the level of livestock production have limitations in terms of the information available to assist risk managers in making decisions on animal production food safety

The OIE has established extensive information systems for animal health reporting from Member Countries. These systems provide the potential for development of targeted monitoring programmes for biological hazards of food safety importance at the level of livestock production

There is a need for a Working Group to co-ordinate and manage OIE animal production food safety activities

THE COMMITTEE

RECOMMENDS THAT

1. *Veterinary Administrations* of Member Countries and the OIE:
 - a) provide a focus on animal production food safety and have a goal of 'reducing food borne risks to human health by preventing, eliminating or controlling hazards arising from animals prior to primary processing of animals and animal products'

- b) establish and/or strengthen, if necessary, relationships with other relevant national authorities so as to provide a significantly increased contribution to animal production food safety
 - c) in elaborating standards and guidelines associated with animal production food safety, ensure consultation and transparency needs are met and multidisciplinary teams are used to ensure the necessary expertise is sought.
2. All involvement of *Veterinary Administrations* and the OIE, in the establishment of food safety standards, guidelines and related texts applied before primary processing of animals and animal products, should take into account a generic framework for managing risks, and hazard exposure modelling throughout the food chain.
 3. The OIE and Codex (and its parent bodies, namely: the FAO and WHO) jointly increase their efforts to build and/or enhance food safety, particularly in developing countries, and facilitate their exports of food, in accordance with WTO provisions.
 4. The OIE explore and establish to the extent possible the shared use of animal and public health information systems for food safety hazards.
 5. The OIE establish a permanent multidisciplinary Working Group to act as a steering committee to co-ordinate, prioritise and advise on OIE animal production food safety activities.

RESOLUTION No. XXIII

Risk Analysis – a Decision Support Tool for the Control and Prevention of Animal Diseases

CONSIDERING THAT

The Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS) of the World Trade Organization (WTO) designates the OIE as the international organisation responsible for drafting standards and guidelines on risk analysis in animal health and zoonoses

Most countries consider risk analysis to be a very useful tool in decision-making, but still require training in risk analysis methodologies

The OIE has designated a Collaborating Centre for animal disease surveillance systems and risk analysis, as well as other Collaborating Centres for the surveillance, diagnosis, control and epidemiology of animal diseases

Member Countries have indicated that the OIE should help to make risk analyses carried out by other Member Countries available as examples of the application of the process

Until now, risk analysis has been used primarily for import/export decisions; however, it is also a powerful tool for decision-making in disease surveillance and control programmes

Valid risk analyses require consideration of all steps of the process

THE COMMITTEE

RECOMMENDS THAT

1. The OIE enhance its role in providing technical assistance to Member Countries by continuing the development of international standards and guidelines on risk analysis and by facilitating the external peer review of risk analyses by suggesting experts to Member Countries seeking reviewers.
2. The OIE Collaborating Centres develop training material and continue to provide training in risk analysis methodologies and foster communication and co-operation between regional risk analysis working groups, such as the Working Group created by the OIE Regional Commission for the Americas.
3. The OIE encourage Member Countries to increase transparency and improve risk communication by sharing risk analyses with other Member Countries to demonstrate approaches and methods in the application of the risk analysis process.
4. The OIE develop and promote applications of the risk analysis process to enhance disease surveillance, control and eradication programmes.
5. The OIE encourage Member Countries to ensure the validity of their import risk analyses by addressing all steps of the process, thus ensuring that they can withstand international scrutiny.

(Adopted by the International Committee of the OIE on 30 May 2002)