

Resolutions

**Adopted by the International Committee of the OIE
during its 76th General Session**

25 – 30 May 2008

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RESOLUTION No. I

Approval of the Annual Report of the Director General on the Activities of the OIE in 2007 and the Report on the Animal Disease Status World-wide in 2007 and the beginning of 2008

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 2007 (76 SG/1) and the Report on the Animal Disease Status World-wide in 2007 and the beginning of 2008 (76 SG/2).

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

RESOLUTION No. II

**Approval of the Report of the Director General on the Management, Activities
and Administrative Work of the OIE in 2007**

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 81st Financial Year (1 January – 31 December 2007) (76 SG/3).

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

RESOLUTION No. III

**Approval of the Financial Report for the 81st Financial Year of the OIE
(1 January – 31 December 2007)**

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 81st Financial Year of the OIE (1 January – 31 December 2007) (76 SG/4).

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

RESOLUTION No. IV

Acknowledgements to the Governments of Member Countries and Territories and Intergovernmental Organisations that made Voluntary Contributions or Subsidies to the OIE, or contributed in the Organisation of OIE Meetings

Having noted the voluntary contributions or subsidies received by the OIE in 2007 and the meetings organised by the OIE in 2007,

THE COMMITTEE

REQUESTS

The Director General to sincerely thank the Governments of:

1. Argentina, Australia, Canada, People's Republic of China, Cyprus, France, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Lithuania, Mexico, New Zealand, Panama, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Vietnam, and the European Commission, the FAO and the World Bank, for their voluntary contributions or subsidies to support the execution of the programmes of the OIE in 2007.
2. Argentina, Belarus, Botswana, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Djibouti, Eritrea, India, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Mali, Moldavia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Panama, Philippines, Qatar, Russia, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukraine, Uruguay and Vietnam for their contribution in the organisation of OIE Regional Conferences, seminars and workshops that were held during 2007.

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

RESOLUTION No. V

**Authorisation to transfer part of the surplus of the 81st Financial Year
of the OIE to 2008 budget**

RESERVED ON DELEGATES

RESOLUTION No. VIII

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 of her mandate,

THE COMMITTEE

RESOLVES

To renew for a period of one year (2008) the mandate of Mrs Marie-Pierre Cordier as OIE External Auditor.

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

RESOLUTION No. IX

Director General's Work Programme for 2008-2010

CONSIDERING

Resolution No X adopted by the International Committee during the 73rd General Session in May 2005,

The document 76 SG/19 presenting the Director General's Work Programme for 2008-2010, in compliance with the Fourth OIE Strategic Plan adopted by the International Committee on 27 May 2005,

THE COMMITTEE

DECIDES

To approve the Director General's Work Programme for 2008-2010.

REQUEST

The Director General to prepare, according to the orientations of this Work Programme, annual programmes including the corresponding budgets.

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

RESOLUTION No. X

Work Programme for 2009

CONSIDERING

The examination and approval of the Fourth Strategic Plan by the International Committee during its 74th General Session in May 2006,

Resolution No. IX adopted by the International Committee during the 76th General Session in May 2008,

THE COMMITTEE, ON THE PROPOSAL OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMISSION

1. DECIDES

To approve the 2009 Work Programme prepared by the Director General (Annex I of document 76 SG/6).

2. RECOMMENDS THAT

Member Countries and Territories 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 or subsidies when possible.

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

RESOLUTION No. XI

**Mandate given to the Director General for the acquisition
of a property situated at 14 rue de Prony**

CONSIDERING

The International Agreement for the creation of an Office International des Epizooties in Paris, done at Paris, 25 January 1924 and its appendix (Organic Statutes);

The Agreement between the Government of the Republic of France and the OIE concerning the headquarters of the OIE and its privileges and immunities on French territory, signed in Paris on 21 February 1977;

The Organic Rules of the OIE and the General Rules of the OIE, decided by the International Committee on 24 May 1973;

The Fourth Strategic Plan of the OIE (2006-2010) adopted by the International Committee on 27 May 2005;

The increase in the number of staff at the OIE Central Bureau due to the constant growth in the organisation's mandates and activities;

The extensive office space at 14 rue de Prony currently rented by the OIE;

THE COMMITTEE, ON A PROPOSAL BY THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMISSION

DECIDES

To give the Director General a mandate to negotiate at the best possible price and for an amount compatible with the regular resources of the organisation, the acquisition by the OIE of all or part of the property situated at 14 rue de Prony, to seek the agreement of the Administrative Commission before proceeding with this acquisition and to launch a voluntary subscription among Member Countries and Territories and other potential donors to enable the financing of the acquisition to be completed.

RECOMMENDS THAT

OIE Member Countries and Territories and other potential donors help in the acquisition of this property by participating in the voluntary subscription that will be launched by the Director General or by making voluntary contributions or specific subsidies. France, the host country of the headquarter of the organisation, is invited to make a special effort.

REQUESTS

The Director General to report to the International Committee at the 77th General Session on progress made with the acquisition of this property.

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

RESOLUTION No. XII

Modification of the Agreement between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and the World Health Organisation (WHO)

CONSIDERING

The Agreement between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and the World Health Organisation (WHO) adopted on 16 December 2004,

That it is desirable, in the general interest of all concerned, to update the terms of cooperation between the OIE and the WHO on the subject of food safety,

The modification of the Agreement between the two organisations approved following the deliberations of the Administrative Commission on 22 May 2008 (76 SG/20),

THE COMMITTEE

DECIDES

To approve the terms of the modification of the Agreement and its signature by the Director General on behalf of the OIE.

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

RESOLUTION No. XIII

**Agreement between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)
and the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES)**

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 the Exploration of the Sea (ICES),

The Agreement between the OIE and ICES approved following the deliberations of the Administrative Commission on 20 February 2008 and signed by the Director General (76 SG/21),

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 30 May 2008)

RESOLUTION No. XIV

**Agreement between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)
and the International Poultry Council (IPC)**

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 Poultry Council (IPC),

The Agreement between the OIE and IPC approved following the deliberations of the Administrative Commission on 20 February 2008 and signed by the Director General (76 SG/22),

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 30 May 2008)

RESOLUTION No. XV

**Agreement between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)
and the International Air Transport Association (IATA)**

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 Air Transport Association (IATA),

The Agreement between the OIE and IATA approved following the deliberations of the Administrative Commission on 20 February 2008 (76 SG/23),

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 30 May 2008)

RESOLUTION No. XVI

**Agreement between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)
and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)**

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 Inter-American Development Bank (IDB),

The Agreement between the OIE and IDB approved following the deliberations of the Administrative Commission on 20 February 2008 (76 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 30 May 2008)

RESOLUTION No. XVII

**Agreement between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)
and the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU)**

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 West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU),

The Agreement between the OIE and WAEMU approved following the deliberations of the Administrative Commission on 22 Mai 2008 (76 SG/25),

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 30 May 2008)

RESOLUTION No. XVIII

Recognition of the Foot and Mouth Disease Status of Members

CONSIDERING THAT

1. Adoption of subsequent Resolutions¹ since the 62nd General Session of the OIE International Committee has established a procedure for annually updating a list of Member countries and zones, recognised as free from foot and mouth disease (FMD) according to the provisions of the *Terrestrial Code*,
2. The Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases (the Scientific Commission) has continued to apply the procedure approved by the International Committee, and has supported the recognition of the FMD free status of additional countries and zones for annual adoption of the list by the International Committee,
3. During the 65th General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolution XII, which stated that the Delegates of Members where entire countries or zones are recognised as FMD free, annually confirm by letter during the month of November that their FMD status and the criteria by which that status was recognised have remained unchanged,
4. Recommendations of the Scientific Commission regarding the evaluation of countries or zones as being free from FMD have been submitted to Members for comments as outlined in Resolution XVI, which was adopted during the 67th General Session of the International Committee,
5. During the 70th General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolution No. XVIII asking Members applying for this evaluation to meet part of the costs sustained by the OIE Central Bureau in the evaluation process,
6. Information published by the OIE is derived from declarations made by the official Veterinary Services of Members. The OIE is not responsible for inaccurate publication of country or zonal disease free status based on inaccurate information, changes in epidemiological status or other significant events that were not promptly reported to the Central Bureau subsequent to the time of declaration of freedom from FMD.

THE COMMITTEE

RESOLVES THAT

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

¹ 62nd General Session (GS) Resolution No (Res) IX; 63rd GS Res XI and Res XII; 64th GS Res XII, 65th GS Res XVII and 71st GS Res XXI.

Albania	France	Montenegro
Australia	Germany	Netherlands
Austria	Greece	New Caledonia
Belarus	Guatemala	New Zealand
Belgium	Guyana	Nicaragua
Belize	Haiti	Norway
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Honduras	Panama
Brunei	Hungary	Poland
Bulgaria	Iceland	Portugal
Canada	Indonesia	Romania
Chile	Ireland	Serbia ²
Costa Rica	Italy	Singapore
Croatia	Japan	Slovakia
Cuba	Korea (Rep. of)	Slovenia
Cyprus	Latvia	Spain
Czech Rep.	Lithuania	Sweden
Denmark	Luxembourg	Switzerland
Dominican Republic	Madagascar	Ukraine
El Salvador	Malta	United Kingdom
Estonia	Mauritius	United States of America
Finland	Mexico	Vanuatu
Former Yug. Rep. of Macedonia		

2. The Director General publish the following list of Members recognised as FMD free where vaccination is practised, according to the provisions of Chapter 2.2.10. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Chinese Taipei and Uruguay.

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

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

Botswana: the zones 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 and in April 1996 (Area I - Northwest region of Choco Department) and in January 2008 (Archipelago de San Andres and Providencia);

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

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

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

Philippines: Islands of Mindanao, Visayas, Palawan and Masbate;

² Including Kosovo administered by the United Nations

³ For detailed information on the delimitation of zones of Members recognised as FMD free, it is required to address enquiries to the Director General of the OIE

South Africa: zone designated by the Delegate of South Africa in a document addressed to the Director General in May 2005.

4. The Director General publish the following list of Members having FMD free zones where vaccination is practised, according to the provisions of Chapter 2.2.10. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

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

Bolivia: zone of Chiquitania designated by the Delegate of Bolivia in documents addressed to the Director General in January 2003 and a zone situated in the western part of the Department of Oruro in documents addressed to the Director General in September 2005;

Brazil: States of Acre along with two adjacent municipalities of Amazon state, Rio Grande do Sul, Rondonia and the middle southern part of the State Parà, as designated by the Delegate of Brazil in a document addressed to the Director General in March 2004 and February 2007. The States of Bahia, Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, Sergipe, Tocantins, Distrito Federal, Goiás, Mato Grosso, Paraná, São Paulo of Brazil as designated by the Delegate of Brazil in a document addressed to the Director General in May 2008;

Colombia: zone designated by the Delegate of Colombia in documents addressed to the Director General in January 2003, two zones designated by the Delegate in documents addressed to the Director General in December 2004 and a south western zone designated by the Delegate of Colombia in documents addressed to the Director General in January 2007;

Paraguay: zone designated by the Delegate of Paraguay in documents addressed to the Director General in March 2007.

AND

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

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

RESOLUTION No. XIX

Recognition of the Rinderpest Status of Members

CONSIDERING THAT

1. Adoption of subsequent Resolutions¹ since the 63rd General Session of the OIE International Committee has established a procedure for annually updating a list of Member countries and zones, recognised as free from rinderpest according to the provisions of the *Terrestrial Code*,
2. During the 69th General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolution No. XVI which stated that Delegates of Members where entire countries or zones are recognised as rinderpest free, annually reconfirm by letter during the month of November that their rinderpest status and the criteria by which the status was recognized have remained unchanged,
3. During the 70th General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolution No. XVIII asking fees to be paid by Members applying for evaluation for freedom from rinderpest and that these fees would be recovered whenever possible from sources other than the applicant countries,
4. Information published by the OIE is derived from declarations made by the official Veterinary Services of Members. The OIE is not responsible for inaccurate publication of country or zonal disease free status based on inaccurate information, changes in epidemiological status or other significant events that were not promptly reported to the Central Bureau subsequent to the time of declaration of freedom from disease or infection.
5. During the 75th General Session the International Committee adopted the proposed update in the “OIE rinderpest pathway” of the *Terrestrial Code*. In view of the progress in global rinderpest eradication, the provisions of Chapter 2.2.12. of the *Terrestrial Code* 2007 were restricted the sole recognition of rinderpest free status representing a country-wide infection free status. Therefore new applications of Members for zones free from rinderpest or rinderpest disease free status are no longer applicable.

THE COMMITTEE

RESOLVES THAT

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

¹ 63rd General Session (GS) Resolution No (Res) XIV; 67th GS Res XVI, 68th GS Res XIII, and 70th GS Res XVI

Afghanistan	Czech Rep.	Korea (Rep. of)	Romania
Albania	Denmark	Latvia	Rwanda
Algeria	Ecuador	Lebanon	Senegal
Andorra	Egypt	Lesotho	Serbia ²
Angola	El Salvador	Lithuania	Singapore
Argentina	Equatorial Guinea	Luxembourg	Slovakia
Australia	Eritrea	Madagascar	Slovenia
Austria	Estonia	Malawi	South Africa
Barbados	Ethiopia	Malaysia	Spain
Belarus	Finland	Mali	Sudan
Belgium	Former Yug. Rep. of Macedonia	Malta	Swaziland
Benin	France	Mauritania	Sweden
Bhutan	Gabon	Mauritius	Switzerland
Bolivia	Germany	Mexico	Tajikistan
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Ghana	Moldavia	Tanzania
Botswana	Greece	Mongolia	Thailand
Brazil	Guatemala	Morocco	Togo
Bulgaria	Guinea	Mozambique	Trinidad and Tobago
Burkina Faso	Guinea Bissau	Myanmar	Tunisia
Burundi	Guyana	Namibia	Turkey
Canada	Haiti	Nepal	Uganda
Chile	Honduras	Netherlands	Ukraine
China	Hungary	New Caledonia	United Kingdom
Chinese Taipei	Iceland	New Zealand	United States of America
Colombia	India	Norway	Uruguay
Congo	Indonesia	Pakistan	Uzbekistan
Congo (Dem. Rep. of the)	Iran	Panama	Vanuatu
Côte d'Ivoire	Ireland	Paraguay	Venezuela
Costa Rica	Italy	Peru	Vietnam
Croatia	Jamaica	Philippines	Zambia
Cuba	Japan	Poland	Zimbabwe
Cyprus	Jordan	Portugal	

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

Cameroon, Chad and Niger.

3. The Director General publish until May 2009 the following Member having a zone designated by the Delegate as free from rinderpest disease according to the provisions of Chapter 2.2.12. of the *Terrestrial Code* 2006 ³:

Kenya: zone designated by the Delegate of Kenya in a document addressed to the Director General in August 2005.

AND

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

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

² Excluding Kosovo administered by the United Nations

³ For detailed information on the delimitation of Kenya's zone recognised as free from rinderpest disease, it is required to address enquiries to the Director General of the OIE

RESOLUTION No. XX

Recognition of the Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia Status of Members

CONSIDERING THAT

1. Adoption of subsequent Resolutions¹ since the 71st General Session of the OIE International Committee has established a procedure for annually updating a list of Member countries and zones, recognised as free from 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 Members applying for this evaluation 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 that implemented the establishment of a list of countries or zones free from CBPP and included in that list Members already recognised free of CBPP by the OIE,
4. During the 72nd General Session the International Committee adopted Resolution No. XXIII which stated that the Delegates of Members where countries or zones 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,
5. Information published by the OIE is derived from declarations made by the official Veterinary Services of Members. The OIE is not responsible for inaccurate publication of country or zonal disease free status based on inaccurate information, changes in epidemiological status or other significant events that were not promptly reported to the Central Bureau subsequent to the time of declaration of freedom from CBPP,

THE COMMITTEE

RESOLVES THAT

1. The Director General publish the following list of Members 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 Members will immediately notify the Central Bureau if CBPP occurs in their countries.

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

¹ 71st General Session (GS) Resolution (Res) XXIV, 72nd GS res XXIV, 73rd GS Res XVI and 74th GS Res XXIX

RESOLUTION No. XXI

Recognition of the Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy Status of Members

CONSIDERING THAT

1. Adoption of subsequent Resolutions¹ since the 67th General Session of the OIE International Committee has established a procedure for annually updating a list of Members, categorised by their BSE risk according to the provisions of the *Terrestrial Code*,
2. During the 70th General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolution No. XVIII asking Members applying for a BSE risk evaluation to meet part of the costs sustained by the OIE Central Bureau in the evaluation process,
3. During the 72nd General Session, the OIE adopted Resolution No. XXI requesting the Director General to inform Delegates of Members whose country or zones are recognised with regard to their BSE risk status should annually confirm during the month of November whether their risk status and the criteria by which their status was recognised have remained unchanged,
4. Information published by the OIE is derived from declarations made by the official Veterinary Services of Members. The OIE is not responsible for inaccurate publication of a Member disease status based on inaccurate information, changes in epidemiological status or other significant events that were not promptly reported to the Central Bureau, subsequent to the time of declaration of the BSE risk status.

THE COMMITTEE

RESOLVES THAT

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

Argentina	New Zealand	Singapore
Australia	Norway	Sweden
Finland	Paraguay	Uruguay
Iceland		

¹ 67th General Session (GS) Resolution No (Res) XVI and Res XI; 69th GS Res XV, and 71st GS Res XXII, 72nd GS Res XXIV and Res XXI.

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

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

AND

3. The Delegates of these Members will immediately notify the Central Bureau if BSE occurs in their countries or their territories.
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(Adopted by the International Committee of the OIE on 27 May 2008)

RESOLUTION No. XXII

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

CONSIDERING THAT

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

9. During the 75th General Session the International Committee approved the addition of Article 2.2.10.7 to the *Terrestrial Code* allowing a Member to establish a FMD *containment zone* for the purpose of minimising the impact of an outbreak of foot and mouth disease on an entire free country or zone,
10. Information published by the OIE is derived from declarations made by the OIE Delegate of Members and that the OIE is not responsible for inaccurate publication of country disease status based on inaccurate information or changes in epidemiological status or other significant events that were not promptly reported to the Central Bureau subsequent to the time of initial declaration.

THE COMMITTEE

RECOMMENDS

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

8. That a Member maintains its recognised disease status provided that the Member has been continuously compliant with the relevant provisions of the *Terrestrial Code* and that the Delegate submit during the month of November of each year, a letter to the Director General of the OIE which includes the relevant information as prescribed in the *Terrestrial Code* for that disease, for confirming the maintenance of the recognized disease status.
 9. That Members having an officially recognized disease status and who fail to comply with the conditions for maintenance of this status as prescribed in the *Terrestrial Code*, will be deleted from the list of officially recognized countries or zones presented yearly to the International Committee for adoption.
 10. That a Member who has been deleted from the list due to failure to confirm the maintenance of its disease status should apply again for recognition of the lost disease status by re-submitting documented evidence to the Director General for evaluation by the Scientific Commission.
 11. That OIE Delegates are encouraged to document and clarify aspects of veterinary services and the animal health situation in non-contiguous territories covered by the same Veterinary Authority when submitting applications for official recognition of disease status.
 12. That financial participation of Members to the cost of official recognition procedures would be fixed in a specific Resolution.
 13. This Resolution XXII replaces the Resolution XV of the 62nd General Session, the Resolutions XII and XVII of the 65th General Session, Resolution XVI of the 67th General Session, Resolution XV of the 69th General Session, Resolution XXI of the 71st General Session and Resolutions XXIII and XXIV of the 72nd General Session.
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(Adopted by the International Committee of the OIE on 28 May 2008)

RESOLUTION No. XXIII

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

CONSIDERING THAT

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

THE COMMITTEE

RESOLVES THAT

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

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

RESOLUTION No. XXIV

Animal Welfare

CONSIDERING

1. Animal welfare is a complex, multi-faceted, international and domestic public policy issue, with important scientific, ethical, economic and political dimensions.
2. The Director General has established a permanent Working Group on Animal Welfare, which draws up and implements a detailed annual work programme.
3. A successful Global Conference on Animal Welfare was held in February 2004, which confirmed the OIE's global leadership role in animal welfare.
4. A set of five animal welfare guidelines were adopted at the May 2005 General Session and are regularly updated.
5. Publication of "Animal Welfare: Global Issues, Trends and Challenges", in October 2005, in the OIE Scientific and Technical Review Series further reinforced the OIE's international leadership role in animal welfare.
6. Draft aquatic animal welfare guidelines have been developed and will be the subject of further discussion between the Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission and the Animal Welfare Working Group.
7. Draft Guidelines on Dog Population Control have been developed and will be the subject of further discussion between the Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission and the Animal Welfare Working Group.
8. Work is well underway in respect of the four additional areas of strategic priority, agreed as the 2005 General Session, with first meetings of the ad hoc Group on Laboratory Animal Welfare and the ad hoc Group on Production Animal Welfare having taken place.
9. The active involvement of all OIE members will be essential to the successful international implementation of the OIE animal welfare mandate.

THE COMMITTEE

RECOMMENDS THAT

1. The Director General maintains the Working Group on Animal Welfare to advise him and the Terrestrial and Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commissions on OIE activities in the field of animal welfare.
2. The Working Group and Central Bureau 2008/2009 work programmes be the basis for the OIE's activities on animal welfare for the next 12 months and the OIE Central Bureau and Working Group be provided with the necessary resources to address the priorities listed.

3. Veterinary Services on each member be actively involved in the preparation, review and implementation of animal welfare legislation and that Delegates take steps to nominate their national animal welfare contact point to facilitate communication.
 4. OIE members play an active role in their regions with institutions, non governmental organisations, the private sector and with other international organisations in promoting the OIE international animal welfare mandate.
 5. OIE Regional Commissions play an active role in promoting the OIE work programme (particularly in relation to implementation of guidelines and animal welfare in education), with active involvement of Working Group regional members.
 6. The OIE Central Bureau and Working Group continue to give high priority to effective and regular communication and transparent consultation in implementing the animal welfare work programme.
 7. The Working Group continues to monitor international developments in the area of wildlife animal welfare.
 8. Members are encouraged to participate actively on the Second OIE Global Conference on Animal Welfare to be held in Cairo from 19 - 22 October 2008.
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(Adopted by the International Committee of the OIE on 27 May 2008)

RESOLUTION No. XXV

Animal Production Food Safety

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The permanent Working Group on Animal Production Food Safety, established by the Director General in 2002, held its seventh meeting in November 2007 and drafted a work programme for 2008.
2. The Working Group has developed a document on *The role of the Veterinary Services in food safety*, the purpose of which is to provide guidance to OIE Members in regard to the role and responsibilities of Veterinary Services in food safety, to assist them in meeting food safety objectives laid down in national legislation and the requirements of importing countries.
3. The Working Group has developed various texts aimed at minimizing food safety risks associated with hazards in animal production, including a *Guide to Good Farming Practices*. A draft of the Guide, prepared by an *ad hoc* Group, was reviewed by the Working Group and will be finalised and published in cooperation with FAO.
4. The Working Group reviewed a revised draft document *Guidelines for the Control of Hazards of Animal Health and Public Health Importance in Animal Feed*, in light of comments from OIE Members and the Terrestrial Code Commission. The Working Group also made recommendations on the development of OIE guidelines relating to feed for aquatic animals.
5. The Working Group discussed the report of an *ad hoc* Group on OIE Model Veterinary Certificates, in light of the comments of OIE Members and the Terrestrial Code Commission, and made a number of recommendations on the further development of this document.
6. The Working Group reviewed the draft *Guidelines on the Detection, Control and Prevention of Salmonella enteritidis and S. typhimurium in Poultry Producing Eggs for Human Consumption* produced by an *ad hoc* Group in light of OIE Member comments on this draft. The Working Group also reviewed the terms of reference for the *ad hoc* Group that will be convened to develop recommendations on the detection, prevention and control of salmonella in broiler chickens.
7. The OIE and the Codex Alimentarius Commission continued to work together to ensure that standards relevant to animal production food safety developed by either party are consistent and take a ‘whole food chain’ approach to food safety,
8. The work on animal production food safety benefits from cooperation with FAO and WHO, which provide additional expert advice and expertise in regard to food safety, zoonotic diseases and related issues.

THE COMMITTEE

RECOMMENDS THAT

1. The Director General retain the Working Group on Animal Production Food Safety to advise him and the relevant Specialist Commissions on issues relevant to animal production food safety.
 2. The participation of FAO and WHO high level experts as members of this Working Group be continued to further strengthen the collaboration between OIE and Codex.
 3. The 2008 work programme prepared by the Working Group guide the OIE's activities on animal production food safety during the next 12 months, and the Working Group be provided with resources needed to address the identified priorities.
 4. Of the priorities listed in the work programme, the Working Group give special attention to its work on the development of texts on animal identification and traceability; animal feed, including feed for aquatic animals; and salmonellosis in poultry; for consideration by the International Committee.
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(Adopted by the International Committee of the OIE on 27 May 2008)

RESOLUTION No. XXVI

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

CONSIDERING THAT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE COMMITTEE

RECOMMENDS THAT

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

3. To enhance cooperation and transparency, the actions taken by countries must be recognised in subsequent publications and other benefits arising from the use of biological material or data that they have submitted to OIE Reference Laboratories.
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(Adopted by the International Committee of the OIE on 29 May 2008)

RESOLUTION No. XXVII

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 Members and for test manufacturers,
4. OIE Members 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 an OIE 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 Members,
7. To render the process transparent, all results of the test validation procedure carried out 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 adds the following to the register of test kits certified by the OIE as validated as fit for purpose:

Name of the diagnostic kit	Name of the Manufacturer	Fitness for purpose
BioChek Avian Influenza Antibody test kit	BioChek UK Ltd	Fit for serological diagnosis of type A avian influenza in chickens (specific to IgG in serum) and for the following purposes: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To demonstrate historical freedom from infection in a defined population (country/zone/compartments/herd);2. To demonstrate re-establishment of freedom after outbreaks in a defined population (country/zone/compartments/herd);

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. To confirm diagnosis of suspect or clinical cases; 4. To estimate prevalence of infection to facilitate risk analysis in non-vaccinated populations (surveys/herd health schemes/disease control); 5. To determine immune status in individual animals or populations (post-vaccination).
IQ 2000™ WSSV Detection and Prevention System	Genereach Biotechnology Corporation	<p>Fit for the diagnosis of white spot disease in crustaceans and for the following purposes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To certify freedom from infection (<10 virions/sample) in individual animals or products for trade/movement purposes; 2. To confirm diagnosis of suspect or clinical cases (confirmation of a diagnosis by histopathology or clinical signs); 3. To estimate prevalence of infection to facilitate risk analysis (surveys/herd health schemes/disease control).
Prionics®-Check WESTERN	Prionics®	<p>Fit for the post-mortem diagnosis of bovine spongiform encephalopathy in cattle and for the following purposes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To confirm diagnosis of suspect or clinical cases (includes confirmation of a positive screening test); 2. To estimate prevalence of infection to facilitate risk analysis (surveys/herd health schemes/disease control, e.g. surveys, implementation of disease control measures) and to assist in the demonstration of the efficiency of control policies; 3. To confirm a non-negative test result obtained during active surveillance with a different type of test.

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

RESOLUTION No. XXVIII

Food security and animal health

CONSIDERING

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

THE COMMITTEE

EMPHASISES

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

RECOMMENDS THAT THE OIE

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

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

RESOLUTION N° XXIX

Amendments to the OIE *Aquatic Animal Health Code*

CONSIDERING

1. The present content of the OIE *Aquatic Animal Health Code* (the *Aquatic Code*), which is the result of modifications made by the OIE International Committee during previous OIE General Sessions,
2. The necessity to update the *Aquatic Code* in accordance with the recommendations in the March 2008 report of the OIE Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission (Appendices III to XVI of Document 76 SG/12/CS4 B), after consultation with the Delegates of the Members,

THE COMMITTEE

RESOLVES

1. To adopt the updates to the *Aquatic Code* proposed in Appendices III to XVI of Document 76 SG/12/CS4 B in English, French and Spanish, each text being authentic.
 2. To ask the Director General to publish the adopted texts in a revised edition of the *Aquatic Code*.
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(Adopted by the International Committee of the OIE on 29 May 2008)

RESOLUTION N° XXX

Amendments to the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*

CONSIDERING

1. The present content of the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (in brief, the *Terrestrial Code*), which is the result of modifications made by the OIE International Committee during previous General Sessions,
2. The necessity to update the *Terrestrial Code* in accordance with recommendations in the March 2008 report of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission (in brief, the Terrestrial Code Commission) (Document 76 SG/12/CS1 B), after consultation with the Delegates of the Members,

THE COMMITTEE RESOLVES

1. To adopt the updates to the *Terrestrial Code* proposed in Annexes V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, XI, XII, XIII, XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX, XX (Appendix 3.8.8. only), XXIII, XXVI, XXIX and XXX of Document 76 SG/12/CS1 B in English, French and Spanish, each text being authentic.
2. To adopt the updates to the *Terrestrial Code* proposed in Annexes III, IV, X, XIV, XV, XX (Chapter 2.6.7 only), XXI, XXII, XXIV, XXV, XXVII and XXVIII of Document 76 SG/12/CS1 B in English, French and Spanish, each text being authentic, with the following modifications:

2.1. In Annex III (Chapter 1.1.1.)

- a) in the first sentence of the definition of buffer zone, go back to the existing text of 2007 edition of the OIE *Terrestrial Code*.
- b) replace the definition of animal welfare with “means how an animal is coping with the conditions in which it lives. An animal is in a good state of welfare if (as indicated by scientific evidence) it is healthy, comfortable, well nourished, safe, able to express innate behaviour, and if it is not suffering from unpleasant states such as pain, fear, and distress. Good animal welfare requires disease prevention and veterinary treatment, appropriate shelter, management, nutrition, humane handling and humane slaughter/killing. Animal welfare refers to the state of the animal; the treatment that an animal receives is covered by other terms such as animal care, animal husbandry, and humane treatment”.

2.2. In Annex IV (Section 4)

In Appendix X.X.X, “General” section:

add “on paper” before the words “in capitals”.

In Article 1.2.2.4:

in Point 2, insert “may be in a different format but” after “Electronic certificates” and insert the word “paper” after the word “conventional”.

2.3. In Annex X (Chapter 2.2.10.)

In Article 2.2.10.2.:

in the first paragraph, go back to the existing text of 2007 edition of the OIE *Terrestrial Code*.

In Article 2.2.10.3.:

in the first paragraph, go back to the existing text of 2007 edition of the OIE *Terrestrial Code*.

In Articles 2.2.10.2., 2.2.10.3., 2.2.10.4. and 2.2.10.5.:

Replace the word “should” with “can” before “be separated”.

In Article 2.2.10.7.:

after Point 5. add a new point “6. *containment zone* should be large enough to contain the disease and comprise both a restricted/protection zone and a larger surveillance zone.”

2.4. In Annex XIV (Chapters 2.3.3.)

In Article 2.3.3.2.bis:

add “under study” after the Article number.

2.5. In Annex XV (Chapter 2.3.13.)

In Article 2.3.13.15.:

in point 2. a), add “and vertebral columns” after the word “skulls”.

In Article 3.8.5.1.:

In last paragraph delete text between square brackets “[]”.

2.6. In Annex XX (Chapter 2.6.7. and Appendix 3.8.8.)

go back to the existing text of Chapter 2.6.7 of 2007 edition of the OIE *Terrestrial Code*.

2.7. In Annex XXI (Chapter 2.7.12., Appendix 3.6.5. and Appendix 3.8.9.)

In Article 2.7.12.17.:

In point 3., delete the word “between” only in the English version.

2.8. In Annex XXII (Chapter 2.7.13. and Appendix 3.8.X.)

In Article 2.7.13.1.:

- a) in the first paragraph, add “For the purposes of international trade,” before “Newcastle disease (ND)” and replace the word “birds” with “poultry”.
- b) delete last paragraph of Point 1.
- c) in Point 3 insert “according to Article 2.1.1.3. of the *Terrestrial Code*.” after “other than poultry”

2.9. In Annex XXIV (Animal welfare Appendices)

In Article 3.7.1.1., replace existing text with the amended definition of animal welfare.

2.10. In Annex XXV (Chapter 2.9.X.)

In the title, delete “infestation of honey bees” only in the English version.

2.11. In Annex XXVII (Appendix 3.3.5.)

In the title, delete “by the international embryo transfer society”.

2.12. In Annex XXVIII

- a) add a title “Purpose” before the first paragraph.
- b) delete Definitions in 2nd to 6th paragraph and Bibliography at the end of Annex.
- c) change “paper” to “chapter” where appropriate.
- d) format texts as appropriate, including article numbers.

3. To ask the Director General to take action to divide the *Terrestrial Code* into two volumes with appropriate formatting and publish the adopted texts in a revised edition of the *Terrestrial Code*.

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

RESOLUTION No. XXXI

Participation of Small Farmers in Animal Health Programmes

CONSIDERING THAT

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

THE COMMITTEE

RECOMMENDS THAT

1. OIE Members actively encourage small farmer organisation and representation in national and international animal health decision-making and policy setting processes in order to contribute to more effective Veterinary Services and animal health programmes.

2. OIE Members undertake to ensure that small farmer organisations are given the opportunity to contribute their comments and submissions on proposed or revised OIE standards.
 3. The principle of equivalence be applied whenever possible in developing and evaluating animal health programmes to enhance the involvement, market access and level of services provided to small farmers.
 4. Passive and active disease surveillance should be applied using conventional and participatory approaches to enhance small farmer inclusion and the sensitivity and representativeness of animal health information systems.
 5. The OIE review international standards, definitions and guidelines to identify opportunities to encourage small farmer participation, under the supervision of Veterinary Services and enhance equity and efficiency in animal health programmes and trade.
 6. The PVS evaluation of countries should provide the basis for promoting further investment and capacity building to permit an increased role of the small farmers in animal health programme.
 7. The OIE and its Members be encouraged to fully consider the critical engagement of small farmers in the development of OIE activities and its annual work plan.
 8. The OIE Members encourage the training of technicians, community animal health workers and livestock owners, and their organisations involved in animal health promotion in order to engage in animal health surveillance and disease control.
 9. The OIE and its Members support and increase animal health data collection concerning all stakeholders in order to disaggregate data by farm size for better strategic planning and policy formulation.
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(Adopted by the International Committee of the OIE on 29 May 2008)

RESOLUTION No. XXXII

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

CONSIDERING

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

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

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

NOTING

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

THE COMMITTEE

DECIDES

1. To reaffirm the standards published by the OIE in the field of animal health including zoonoses, as the global official sanitary guarantees for preventing the risks associated with international trade in animals and animal products, while avoiding unjustified sanitary barriers to trade, and promoting the prevention and control of animal diseases worldwide.
2. To reaffirm the standards published by the OIE in the field of animal welfare as the global reference standard for OIE Members.
3. To ask the Director General to work with relevant public and private international organisations with the objective that concerns of Members are taken into consideration and that private standards, where used, are consistent with and do not conflict with those of the OIE.
4. To ask the Director General to support Members in taking whatever steps are available to them to ensure that private animal health and animal welfare standards, where used, are consistent with and do not conflict with those of the OIE.
5. To ask the Director General to continue with the relevant activities to further strengthen the OIE's work in standard setting for animal health, including zoonotic diseases, and animal welfare and to continue to implement and reinforce capacity building programmes to assist Members in implementing OIE standards. Capacity building includes communication for Veterinary Services in order to convince consumers on the efficiency of OIE standards to protect health and animal welfare.

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