

Resolutions

**adopted by the International Committee of the OIE
during its 74th General Session**

21 – 26 May 2006

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RESOLUTION No. I

**Approval of the Annual Report of the Director General on the Activities of the OIE in 2005
and the Report on the Animal Disease Status World-wide in 2005 and the Beginning of 2006**

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 2005 (74 SG/1) and the Report on the Animal Disease Status World-wide in 2005 and the beginning of 2006 (74 SG/2).

(Adopted by the International Committee of the OIE on 24 May 2006)

RESOLUTION No. II

**Approval of the Report of the Director General on the Management, Activities
and Administrative Work of the OIE in 2005**

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 79th Financial Year (1 January – 31 December 2005) (74 SG/3).

(Adopted by the International Committee of the OIE on 26 May 2006)

RESOLUTION No. III

**Approval of the Financial Report for the 79th Financial Year of the OIE
(1 January – 31 December 2005)**

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 79th Financial Year of the OIE (1 January – 31 December 2005) (74 SG/4).

(Adopted by the International Committee of the OIE on 26 May 2006)

RESOLUTION No. IV

Financial Contributions from OIE Member Countries for 2007

RESERVED ON DELEGATES

RESOLUTION No. V

**Budgetary Income and Expenses for the 81st Financial Year of the OIE
(1 January – 31 December 2007)**

RESERVED ON DELEGATES

RESOLUTION No. VI

Setting up a new financial mechanism for the Regional Representations

GIVEN

Resolution No. XVII, adopted by the International Committee on 27 May 2005, authorising the Director General of the OIE to propose, in May 2006, a new mechanism, in order to allow the Central Bureau and the Regional Representations to implement the global and regional activities planned by the 4th Strategic Plan,

The proposal by the Director General contained in document 74 SG/6,

THE COMMITTEE

DECIDES

1. To implement an increase of 20% in the value of the contribution unit for the 2007 Financial Year compared to that of the 2006 Financial Year.
2. To allocate, with effect from the 2007 Financial Year, funds corresponding to half of this increase to the financing of the Regional Representation corresponding to the Regional Commission of which a country is a member, the other half being allocated to the Regular Budget of the OIE, in order to implement the 4th Strategic Plan.
3. To allocate the share of these funds intended for the operation of the Regional Representations only on the basis of the contributions effectively paid by the contributing countries of each Regional Commission.
4. That the regional share of the contributions of countries attached to two or more Regional Commissions shall be deemed to be due to the Regional Representation corresponding to the Regional Commission to which the Member Country first belonged on its accession to the OIE,
5. That the present mechanism shall not invalidate existing or future financial commitments to the OIE made by the host countries of Regional Representations and Sub-Regional Offices as well as from other countries and organisations supporting the OIE.
6. That the percentage of the funds allocated to the Regional Representations under the present mechanism may subsequently be reviewed within the framework of the annual budgetary proposals presented to the International Committee.

(Adopted by the International Committee of the OIE on 26 May 2006)

RESOLUTION No. VII

**Authorisation to transfer part of the surplus of the 79th Financial Year
of the OIE to the 2006 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 (2006) the mandate of Mrs Marie-Pierre Cordier as OIE External Auditor.

(Adopted by the International Committee of the OIE on 26 May 2006)

RESOLUTION No. IX

**Acknowledgements to the Governments and Regional Organisations of Member Countries
that made Voluntary Contributions or Subsidies to the OIE,
or participated in the Organisation of OIE Meetings**

Having noted the voluntary contributions or subsidies received by the OIE in 2005,

THE COMMITTEE

REQUESTS

The Director General to sincerely thank the Governments of:

1. Saudi Arabia, Argentina, Australia, Canada, Cyprus, Djibouti, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, France, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lithuania, New Zealand, Qatar, Russia, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Ukraine, Vietnam, Yemen, and the European Commission for their voluntary contributions or subsidies to the execution of the programmes of the OIE in 2005.
2. Argentina, Bahrain, Bulgaria, Republic of Korea, United Arab Emirates, Ecuador, United States of America, France, Georgia, Indonesia, Japan, Kuwait, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, Myanmar, Niger, Oman, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Russia, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, Uruguay, Vietnam for their participation in the organisation of OIE regional conferences, seminars and workshops that were held during 2005.

(Adopted by the International Committee of the OIE on 26 May 2006)

RESOLUTION No. X

Director General's Work Programme for 2006-2008

CONSIDERING

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

The document 74 SG 23 presenting the Director General's Work Programme for 2006-2008, 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 2006-2008.

REQUESTS

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 26 May 2006)

RESOLUTION No. XI

Work Programme for 2007

CONSIDERING

The examination and approval of the Fourth Strategic Plan by the International Committee during its 73rd General Session in May 2005,

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

THE COMMITTEE, ON THE PROPOSAL OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMISSION

DECIDES

To approve the 2007 Work Programme prepared by the Director General (Annex I of document 74SG/6).

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 or subsidies when possible.

(Adopted by the International Committee of the OIE on 26 May 2006)

RESOLUTION No. XII

Authorising the Director General to undertake a study and, if necessary, to propose, in May 2007 a modification to the number of categories of contributions in order to allow the OIE to implement the activities provided for in the 4th Strategic Plan

GIVEN

The *Basic Texts* of the OIE and in particular Article 11 of the Organic Statutes,

The 4th Strategic Plan adopted by the International Committee on 27 May 2005 and in particular point 117, which states that a modification of the categories of contributions will be proposed to the International Committee for consideration,

That it is in the interest of Member Countries to be offered a different number of contribution categories,

That it is in the interest of the OIE to promote a more evenly balanced distribution in the choice offered to Member Countries regarding the different categories of contribution,

THE COMMITTEE

REQUESTS THE DIRECTOR GENERAL

1. To undertake a detailed study, including an analysis of the practices of other international organisations, with a view to proposing, if necessary, a modification to the number of categories of contributions.
2. To submit the proposed modification of the list of categories of contributions to the International Committee in May 2007.

(Adopted by the International Committee of the OIE on 26 May 2006)

RESOLUTION No. XIII

**Agreement between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)
and the Arab Organization for Agriculture Development (AOAD)**

CONSIDERING

That it is desirable, in the general interest of all concerned, that cooperation be established between the OIE and the Arab Organization for Agriculture Development (AOAD),

The Agreement between the two organisations approved following the deliberations of the Administrative Commission on 19 May 2006 (74 SG/18),

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 International Committee of the OIE on 26 May 2006)

RESOLUTION No. XIV

**Agreement between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)
and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)**

CONSIDERING

That it is desirable, in the general interest of all concerned, that cooperation be established between the OIE and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS),

The Agreement between the two organisations approved following the deliberations of the Administrative Commission on 19 May 2006 (74 SG/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 International Committee of the OIE on 26 May 2006)

RESOLUTION No. XV

**Agreement between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)
and the World Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians (WAVLD)**

CONSIDERING

That it is desirable, in the general interest of all concerned, that cooperation be established between the OIE and the World Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians (WAVLD),

The Agreement between the two organisations approved following the deliberations of the Administrative Commission on 19 May 2006 (74SG/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 International Committee of the OIE on 26 May 2006)

RESOLUTION No. XVI

**Agreement between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)
and the International Committee of Military Medicine (ICMM)**

CONSIDERING

That it is desirable, in the general interest of all concerned, that cooperation be established between the OIE and the International Committee of Military Medicine (ICMM),

The Agreement between the two organisations approved following the deliberations of the Administrative Commission on 19 May 2006 (74 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 International Committee of the OIE on 26 May 2006)

RESOLUTION No. XVII

**Agreement between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)
and the International Egg Commission (IEC)**

CONSIDERING

That it is desirable, in the general interest of all concerned, that cooperation be established between the OIE and the International Egg Commission (IEC),

The agreement between the two organisations approved following the deliberations of the Administrative Commission on 19 May 2006 (74 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 26 May 2006)

RESOLUTION No. XVIII

**Terms of Reference of the Regional Commissions
of the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)**

NOTING

That the five Regional Commissions of the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), namely the OIE Regional Commission for Africa, the OIE Regional Commission for the Americas, the OIE Regional Commission for Asia, the Far East and Oceania, the OIE Regional Commission for Europe and the OIE Regional Commission for the Middle East, were created on the basis of the OIE Organic Rules decided by the International Committee on 24 May 1973,

AWARE

Of the need for a more precise definition of the purpose and mode of operation of the Regional Commissions, namely to take into account the evolution and the extension of the missions of the OIE and the provisions of the Fourth Strategic Plan adopted by the International Committee on 27 May 2005,

GIVEN

The Basic Texts and in particular Chapter III of the General Rules of the OIE relating to Regional Commissions,

The favourable opinion of the Administrative Commission,

THE COMMITTEE

DECIDES THAT

1. The five Regional Commissions of the OIE shall be governed by the Terms of Reference and Internal Rules of the Regional Commissions appended to the present Resolution.
2. The Director General shall be responsible for the implementation of the provisions of the Terms of Reference and Internal Rules of the Regional Commissions appended to the present Resolution.
3. The Member Countries hosting the Regional Conferences shall be invited to respect the corresponding provisions appended to the present Resolution.

(Adopted by the International Committee of the OIE on 26 May 2006)

TERMS OF REFERENCE AND RULES OF THE REGIONAL COMMISSIONS

Terms of Reference and Internal Rules

I. Terms of Reference

The OIE Regional Commissions are bodies of the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) established by decision of the International Committee of the OIE to further the objectives of the OIE in each region of the world.

When Countries accede to the OIE through diplomatic channels they automatically become members of the corresponding OIE Region. The Member Countries of the Region, meeting in Conference, may vote to approve the membership of other countries.

There are five Regional Commissions (Africa; the Americas; Asia, the Far East and Oceania; Europe; and the Middle East). Their terms of reference are:

1. to hold Regional Conferences bringing together the OIE Member Countries of the Region, the OIE Regional Representative(s), the Director General of the OIE, the representatives of international and regional organisations and experts invited to:
 - a. examine within a regional framework issues relating to animal health, animal welfare and animal production food safety;
 - b. produce recommendations to be submitted for approval to the International Committee of the OIE and implemented, after adoption, by the Central Bureau and/or the Regional Representations;
2. to propose adaptations of OIE decisions, programmes, strategies, policies and activities to the conditions and needs of the Regions and, where appropriate, Sub-regions;
3. to contribute to strengthening the capacities of the Veterinary Services of the OIE Member Countries of each Region;
4. to contribute to the harmonisation of sanitary regulations relating to trade in animals and animal products between the Member Countries of each Region;
5. to increase the contribution of livestock to national economies and participate in poverty alleviation through international trade;
6. to give an advisory opinion on the headquarters of the Regional Representation and, where appropriate, that of Sub-regional Representations, and on the work programmes of the Regional Representations and their sub-regional offices;
7. to examine, and where appropriate approve, applications from Member Countries of the Region relating to the creation of new OIE Collaborating Centres. Candidatures presented by Member Countries must first have received the approval of the Specialist Commission concerned and the Administrative Commission. Applications are then transmitted to the President of the relevant Regional Commission by the Director General. The candidatures are then submitted to the the International Committee for approval.

Regional Commissions shall function on the basis of the Internal Rules.

II. Internal Rules

Article 1

OIE Regional Commissions shall be constituted by decision of the International Committee following a proposal by members of the Committee or by the Administrative Commission.

Article 2

OIE Member Countries whose territory is predominantly situated in a given Region delineated by the OIE shall have an automatic right to membership of the corresponding Regional Commission. In certain cases, duly warranted by the presence within a Region of a geographical territory of a country belonging to another Region, an OIE Member Country may be a member of two or more Regional Commissions, subject to its request being accepted by the Regional Commission(s) concerned and then endorsed by the International Committee.

Article 3

Non member countries may participate, with observer status and without the right to vote, in meetings of the Regional Commissions, subject to a joint decision by the Director General and the President of the Regional Commission.

Article 4

In accordance with Article 13 of the General Rules, the Bureau of each Regional Commission shall be composed of a President, two Vice-Presidents and a Secretary General, elected by the International Committee from among the Members on duty of the Committee, on the proposition of Delegates who are Members of the Regional Commission in question.

Article 5

The members of the Bureaux of the Regional Commissions shall be elected, in an individual capacity, by the International Committee for a period of three years. Members shall be eligible for re-election.

In the event of elections to fill vacancies on the Bureaux of Regional Commissions, the Commissions may agree on regional candidatures. The candidates proposed shall be chosen from among the Delegates of the Member Countries of the Regional Commission. The President of each of the Regional Commissions concerned or, in the absence of the President, one of the Vice-Presidents shall then inform the International Committee, during one of the administrative sessions of the General Session, of the proposition of the Commission. The International Committee shall then be invited to vote on the proposition.

Article 6

The Bureaux of the Regional Commissions may, in accordance with the sanitary priorities of their region, invite the Director General to convene Ad hoc Groups to analyse, discuss and develop proposals on their specific expertise. These proposals shall be submitted to the Bureaux of the Regional Commissions before being assessed by the statutory Specialist Commissions (the Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases, the Biological Standards Commission, the Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission and the Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission).

Article 7

The Bureaux of the Regional Commissions shall meet, in accordance with Articles 14 and 15 of the General Rules, at least once a year, convened by the Director General of the OIE in consultation with the President of the Commission concerned and the OIE Regional Representative concerned, to discuss the programmes, strategies, policies, activities and recommendations of the Commission.

The Regional Commissions shall meet during the annual General Session on the basis of an agenda prepared by their respective Bureaux, with the support of the Regional Representative concerned and in accordance with the Director General.

Article 8

Each Regional Commission shall hold, every two years and on each occasion in a different country, with the approval of the International Committee or, in an emergency, with the agreement of the Administrative Commission and the Director General, a Regional Conference to examine animal health, animal welfare and animal food production safety issues within the Region in question and elaborate recommendations and reports, in accordance with Article 16 of the General Rules.

Article 9

Regional Conferences shall be convened by the Director General and organised by the Regional Commissions and the OIE Central Bureau in liaison with the corresponding Regional Representation, after they have ensured that the government of the Host Country is willing to grant all the Delegates, rapporteurs and observers and the members of the OIE secretariat participating in the Conference the immunities they need in order to carry out in total independence the duties that they are required to perform, and to grant all material facilities for holding the Regional Conference. The Host Country shall make the necessary arrangements to ensure that any entry visas and stay permits that may be required by the Delegations of OIE Member Countries are issued in a timely manner.

Article 10

The programme for Regional Conferences shall be approved by the Director General and the President of the Regional Commission in liaison with the corresponding Regional Representation. Invitations to the countries concerned to take part in a Regional Conference shall be sent by the Director General to the Delegates of these countries. Other invitations shall be issued with the agreement of the Director General, the Delegate of the Host Country and the President of the Regional Commission.

Article 11

The OIE Central Bureau and the relevant Regional Representation shall assist the General Rapporteur with the preparation of meeting reports, in particular by providing secretarial staff to coordinate and support the activities of the secretariat provided by the Host Country for the Conference.

Article 12

For Regional Conferences, the OIE Central Bureau and/or its Regional Representation, if the Host Country so requests, shall be responsible for:

- defraying the travelling expenses and per diem allowance of speakers, members of the Bureau of the Regional Commission and members of the Central Bureau and the corresponding Regional Representation;
- defraying the travelling expenses and fees of interpreters (if appropriate);
- printing the preparatory documents for the Conference, subject to their being received at least one month before the Conference;
- an official dinner for the participants.

Article 13

For the Regional Conferences, the Host Country shall, on the basis of a list of requirements provided by the Director General of the OIE, be responsible for:

- reserving hotel accommodation and sending participants practical details about hotels and visas and any other useful information;

- contributing where possible to the cost of hotel accommodation and catering for representatives of Member Countries, by a decision of the Host Country or local authorities;
- rental of the conference hall and additional rooms, including for the secretariat, and installation of a simultaneous translation system;
- printing documents other than those referred to in Article 11;
- secretarial support (personnel and equipment);
- coffee breaks and refreshments during the conference;
- a professional or cultural visit;
- local transport to the conference venue;
- an official dinner for the participants.

Article 14

During Regional Conferences, the Regional Representations shall provide the Regional Commissions and the Host Country with logistic support.

Article 15

Financing of the Conferences of the Regional Commissions, except for items defrayed by the Host Country under the terms of Article 13, shall be covered by the OIE Regular Budget and, if necessary, by the eligible special accounts, including those of the OIE Regional Representations.

Article 16

Representatives of national, regional or international organisations and members of OIE Collaborating Centres and Reference Laboratories, designated by the Director General, may participate in the Conferences of the Regional Commissions and speak on topics within their field of competence. These representatives do not have the right to vote.

Article 17

The date, venue and choice of technical items for the following Conference may be established either during the Regional Conference or at the following General Session of the International Committee, on a proposal by the President of the Regional Commission in question.

Article 18

A draft report of the Regional Conference shall be presented on the last day of the Conference. The comments of participants will be recorded for inclusion in the final report, which will be established and distributed by the OIE Central Bureau.

Article 19

During the General Session of the International Committee, the President, Vice-President or Secretary General of each Regional Commission shall present the activity report of the Commission, and the recommendations and conclusions of the Regional Conferences held since the previous General Session. All these recommendations shall be submitted to the International Committee and, if approved, shall be implemented by the Director General. The vote shall be by a simple majority.

RESOLUTION No. XIX

Modification of the composition of the Laboratories Commission

CONSIDERING

the increasing workload of the OIE Biological Standards Commission, hereafter referred to as the Laboratories Commission, which makes it necessary for this Commission to have two additional experts at its disposal, and at the request of the said Commission,

the need for a geographically balanced representation in the composition of this Commission, insofar as is possible,

GIVEN

the Terms of Reference, Internal Rules and Qualifications of the Members of the OIE Laboratories Commission adopted by the OIE International Committee on 22 May 2003,

THE COMMITTEE

DECIDES THAT

Articles 1 and 2 of the Internal Rules of the OIE Laboratories Commission shall be abrogated and replaced by the articles hereafter:

“Article 1

The OIE Biological Standards Commission shall consist of a Bureau (comprised of a President, a Vice-President and a Secretary General) and two other Members.

Article 2

The International Committee elects the individual Members of the Bureau and then the other two Members respectively, taking into account the need for a geographically balanced representation, and the need for relevant expertise.

The Members of the Commission are elected for a period of three years.

The mandate of the Commission may be renewed by the International Committee.

Positions should be filled as they fall vacant, before the elections referred to in the first paragraph.”

(Adopted by the International Committee of the OIE on 26 May 2006)

RESOLUTION No. XX

Amendments to the *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 August 2005 and March 2006 reports of the OIE Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission (Document 74 SG/12/CS4 A and Appendices III to XIX and XXI of Document 74 SG/12/CS4 B), after consultation with the Delegates of the Member Countries,

THE COMMITTEE

RESOLVES

1. To adopt the updates to the *Aquatic Code* proposed in Appendices III to XIX and XXI of Document 74 SG/12/CS4 B in English, French and Spanish, each text being authentic.
2. To delete Chapters 3.1.3. on Infection with *Mikrocytos roughleyi*, 3.1.6. on Infection with *Marteilia sydneyi* and 3.1.10. on Infection with *Haplosporidium costale* from the *Aquatic Code* as proposed in the August 2005 report of the OIE Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission (body of the report of Document 74 SG/12/CS4 A).
3. To ask the Director General to publish the adopted texts in a revised edition of the *Aquatic Code*.

(Adopted by the International Committee of the OIE on 25 May 2006)

RESOLUTION No. XXI

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 September 2005 report of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission (in brief, the Terrestrial Code Commission) (Document 74 SG/12/CS1 A) and recommendations in the March 2006 report of the Terrestrial Code Commission (Document 74 SG/12/CS1 B), after consultation with the Delegates of the Member Countries,

THE COMMITTEE

RESOLVES

1. To adopt the updates to the *Terrestrial Code* proposed in Appendices X, XI, XVII, XXVII and XXVIII of Document 74 SG/12/CS1 A in English, French and Spanish, each text being authentic.
2. To adopt the updates to the *Terrestrial Code* proposed in Appendices VIII, XIII, XVIII, XXIV, XXV, XXVI and XXX of Document 74 SG/12/CS1 B in English, French and Spanish, each text being authentic.
3. To adopt the updates to the *Terrestrial Code* proposed in Appendices III, IV, V, VII, IX, XIV, XV, XVI, XIX, XX, XXI, XXII and XXIII of Document 74 SG/12/CS1 A as modified by Document 74 SG/12/CS1 B in English, French and Spanish, each text being authentic, with the following further modification:
 - a) In Appendix III (Chapter 1.1.1.), add the words '(under study)' at the end of the second sentence of the definition of the term 'animal handler' so that it reads as follows:

“Their competence should be demonstrated through independent assessment and certification from the Competent Authority or from an independent body accredited by the Competent Authority (under study).”
4. To ask the Director General to publish the adopted texts in a revised edition of the *Terrestrial Code*.

(Adopted by the International Committee of the OIE on 25 May 2006)

RESOLUTION No. XXII

Animal Production Food Safety

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The permanent Working Group on Animal Production Food Safety, established by the Director General in 2002, met for the fifth time in 2006, and drafted a work programme for 2006/2007,
2. The Working Group has developed various texts aimed at minimizing food safety risks associated with hazards in animal production, including a ‘Guide on Good Farming Practices’,
3. The Working Group has produced a guidance paper on the ‘Cooperation between the Codex Alimentarius Commission and the OIE on food safety throughout the food chain’,
4. The Working Group has developed a draft chapter for the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* on “Guidelines for the control of hazards of animal health and public health importance through *ante-* and *post-mortem* meat inspection”,
5. The Working Group has reviewed the work of the *ad hoc* Group on identification and traceability of live animals which produced a draft chapter for the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* on “Animal identification and traceability”,
6. The OIE and the Codex Alimentarius Commission have continued to work together to ensure food safety standards being developed by either party take a whole of food chain approach to addressing food safety, and ensure as much consistency as possible with each others’ work,
7. The work on animal production food safety also benefits from cooperation with FAO and WHO that provide additional expert advice and expertise in food safety, zoonoses and related issues,
8. The Working Group, when examining proposals for revision of model certificates, has identified the need for specialised technical advice in this area.

THE COMMITTEE

RECOMMENDS THAT

1. The Director General continue to rely on the Working Group on Animal Production Food Safety to advise him as well as the relevant OIE Specialist Commissions on OIE activities in the area of animal production food safety,
2. The participation of FAO and WHO experts as members of this Working Group be continued to further strengthen the collaboration between OIE and Codex,

3. The Working Group's 2006/2007 work programme be a guide for the OIE's activities on animal production food safety for the next year, and the Working Group be provided with the necessary resources to address the priorities listed.
 4. The Working Group give special attention to its work on animal identification and traceability, and to drafting texts dealing with food borne zoonoses and animal feeding, complementing relevant Codex Alimentarius texts, for consideration by the Terrestrial Animal Health Code Commission,
 5. An *ad hoc* Group be established to revise the current OIE model certificates, bearing in mind the need for a common approach with the other international standards and requirements, and the use of electronic certification. The development of the certificates addressing animal health and food safety be established to minimise the administrative load before product export,
 6. The OIE develop a new document on the role and functionality of Veterinary Services in food safety, in order to describe the involvement of Veterinary Services in food safety activities which encompass both public and animal health objectives.
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(Adopted by the International Committee of the OIE on 23 May 2006)

RESOLUTION No. XXIV

Animal Welfare

CONSIDERING THAT

1. Animal welfare is a complex, multi-faceted, international and domestic public policy issue, which includes important scientific, ethical, economic and political dimensions.
2. The Director General has established a permanent Working Group on Animal Welfare, which draws up a substantial and detailed annual work programme.
3. A successful Global Conference on Animal Welfare was held in February 2004, which confirmed the OIE's international leadership role in animal welfare.
4. A set of four priority animal welfare guidelines was adopted at the May 2005 General Session and is the subject of ongoing updates.
5. Four guidelines and general principles on aquatic animal welfare have been proposed by the Working Group, endorsed by the Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission and circulated for Member Countries' comments.
6. Scoping and preparatory work is underway in respect of the additional areas of strategic priority, agreed the 2005 General Session, with an *ad hoc* Group already established to address Stray Animal Control.
7. The 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.
8. The active involvement of all OIE Member Countries will be essential to the success of the initiative.

THE COMMITTEE

RECOMMENDS THAT

1. The Director General maintains the Working Group on Animal Welfare to advise him, as well as the Terrestrial and Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commissions, on OIE activities in the field of animal welfare.
2. The Working Group's and OIE Central Bureau's 2005/2006 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 in each Member Country be actively involved in the preparation, review and implementation of animal welfare regulations and legislation, with national animal welfare contact points established on behalf of the OIE Delegate to facilitate communication.

4. All OIE Member Countries play an active role in their Regions with relevant stakeholders including institutions, non-governmental organisations, and the private sector in the development and implementation of OIE guidelines on animal welfare.
 5. The OIE Regional Commissions and Representations also play an active role in promoting this OIE initiative (particularly in relation to animal welfare in education), with active involvement of Working Group regional members.
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(Adopted by the OIE International Committee on 23 May 2006)

RESOLUTION No. XXV

Adoption of the fifth edition of the Manual of Diagnostic Tests for Aquatic Animals

CONSIDERING

1. The *Manual of Diagnostic Tests for Aquatic Animals*, like the *Aquatic Animal Health Code*, is an important contribution to the international harmonisation and promotion of trade in aquatic animals and aquatic animal products,
2. Member Countries are asked for the contributions of their specialists for each new or revised chapter of the *Aquatic Manual* before it is finalised by the Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission,
3. All chapters for the revised edition have been sent to Member Countries and the Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission will address any pending comments,

THE COMMITTEE

RESOLVES

1. To adopt the fifth edition of the *Manual of Diagnostic Tests for Aquatic Animals*.
2. To ask the Director General to publish the fifth edition of the *Aquatic Manual*.

(Adopted by the International Committee of the OIE on 23 May 2006)

RESOLUTION No. XXVI

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 a list of the countries or zones within national territories that fulfil the criteria of one of the FMD free categories described in Chapter 2.2.10. of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (the *Terrestrial Code*),
3. The Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases (the Scientific Commission) has continued to apply the procedure approved by the International Committee, and has supported the recognition of the FMD free status of additional countries and zones within national territories for annual adoption of the list by the International Committee,
4. Recommendations of the Scientific Commission regarding the evaluation of countries as being free from foot and mouth disease have been submitted to Member Countries for comments as outlined in Resolution XVI, which was adopted during the 67th General Session of the International Committee,
5. The Scientific Commission proposed that an updated list of countries and zones previously recognised as free from foot and mouth disease and those newly proposed by the Scientific Commission in consultation with Member Countries be annually adopted by resolution,
6. During the 65th General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolution XII, which stated that the Delegates of Member Countries where countries or zones within their national territories are recognised as FMD free, annually confirm by letter during the month of November that their FMD status and the criteria by which that status was recognised have remained unchanged,
7. During the 65th General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolution XVII delegating to the Scientific 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 2.2.10. of the *Terrestrial Code*,
8. During the 71st General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolution XXI delegating to the Scientific Commission the authority to recognise, without further International Committee consultation, an FMD free zone created following outbreaks within a Member Country or its territory in accordance with the relevant provisions of Chapters 1.3.5. and 2.2.10. of the *Terrestrial Code*.
9. During the 70th General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolution XVIII asking Member Countries applying for evaluation for freedom from FMD to meet part of the costs sustained by the OIE Central Bureau in the evaluation process,

10. 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 the following list of Member Countries recognised as FMD free countries where vaccination is not practised, according to the provisions of Chapter 2.2.10. of the *Terrestrial Code*¹:

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

AND

That the Director General publish the following list of Member Countries recognised as FMD free countries where vaccination is practised, according to the provisions of Chapter 2.2.10. of the *Terrestrial Code*¹:

Taipei China, Paraguay and Uruguay

AND

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

Argentina: zone situated south of the 42° parallel;

¹ 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

* Including the territory of Kosovo administered by the United Nations

- Colombia: zone designated by the Delegate of Colombia in documents addressed to the Director General on 25 November 1995 (Area I - Northwest region of Choco Department) and 3 April 1996;
- Malaysia: zones of Sabah and Sarawak designated by the Delegate of Malaysia in a document addressed to the Director General on 15 December 2003;
- Namibia: zone designated by the Delegate of Namibia in a document addressed to the Director General on 6 February 1997;
- Peru: one zone as designated by the Delegate of Peru in a document addressed to the Director General in December 2004.
- Philippines: Islands of Mindanao, Visayas, Palawan and Masbate;
- South Africa: zone designated by the Delegate of South Africa in a document addressed to the Director General in May 2005;

AND

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

- 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, Santa Catarina, and Rondonia;
- Colombia: zone designated by the Delegate of Colombia in documents addressed to the Director General on January 2003 and two zones designated by the Delegate in documents addressed to the Director General in December 2004.

(Adopted by the International Committee of the OIE on 23 May 2006)

RESOLUTION No. XXVII

Recognition of the Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy Status of Member Countries

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 69th General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolution No. XV, asking Member Countries that wish to be evaluated for conformation with the requirements of the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (the *Terrestrial Code*) for bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) free status to submit a formal application to the Director General of the OIE for consideration by the Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases (Scientific Commission),
2. An *Ad hoc* Group of experts on BSE (OIE *Ad hoc* Group for Evaluation of Country Submissions for Recognition as complying with the *Terrestrial Code* as Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy Free) 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 *Terrestrial Code*,
3. During the 70th General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolution XVIII asking Member Countries applying for this evaluation to meet part of the costs sustained by the OIE Central Bureau in the evaluation process,
4. During the 71st General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolution XXII authorising the Scientific Commission to also evaluate submissions for provisional freedom from BSE in accordance with Article 2.3.13.4. of the *Terrestrial Code*,
5. The *Ad hoc* Group has already examined submissions from several countries and made appropriate recommendations that have been endorsed by the Scientific Commission
6. These recommendations have been submitted to Member Countries for comments as outlined in Resolution No. XVI, which was adopted during the 67th General Session of the International Committee for foot and mouth disease (FMD),
7. During the 72nd General Session, the OIE International Committee adopted Resolution No. XXI asking the Director General to establish a list of countries or zones recognised by the OIE as BSE ‘free’ and ‘provisionally free’ in accordance with Chapter 2.3.13. of the 13th edition of the *Terrestrial Code* (2004). This list should be updated as and when new countries are approved by the International Committee and shall be adopted annually by resolution.
8. During the 72nd General Session, the OIE adopted Resolution No. XXI asking the Director General to inform Delegates of Member Countries whose countries or zones within their national territories are recognised as ‘free’ or ‘provisionally free’ from BSE that they should annually confirm by letter during the month of November whether their status and the criteria by which their status was recognised have remained unchanged. The list of countries or zones is published free of charge by the OIE.
9. During the 73rd General Session, the OIE adopted Resolution No. XXI requesting the Scientific Commission to continue to examine the dossiers of applicant countries in accordance with Chapter 2.3.13. of the 13th edition of the *Terrestrial Code* (2004), until one year after a new BSE chapter (describing three categories of BSE country status) and all its complementary surveillance appendices are adopted by the International Committee.

10. During the 73rd General Session, the OIE adopted Resolution No. XXI confirming that countries which had already submitted dossiers for the evaluation of country status need not pay any additional costs should they have to renew their applications.
11. Information published by the OIE is derived from appropriate 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,

THE COMMITTEE

RESOLVES THAT

1. The Director General publish the following list of Member Countries recognised as free from BSE in accordance with Chapter 2.3.13. of the 13th edition (2004) of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Australia, Argentina, New Zealand and Uruguay.
 2. The Director General publish the following list of Member Countries recognised as 'provisionally free' from BSE in accordance with Chapter 2.3.13. of the 13th edition (2004) of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Chile, Iceland, Paraguay and Singapore.
 3. Countries listed above wishing to submit an application before the end of 2006 for confirmation of their status will be assessed against the *Terrestrial Code* of 2004 and will remain on the list published by the OIE until May 2008.
 4. Any country wishing to submit an application before the end of 2006 for negligible risk or controlled risk status for BSE, will be assessed against the *Terrestrial Code* of 2006.
 5. After December 2006, all applications for BSE status will be assessed against the *Terrestrial Code* current at the time.
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(Adopted by the International Committee of the OIE on 23 May 2006)

RESOLUTION No. XXVIII

**Recognition of Member Countries Free Status from Rinderpest Infection
and Rinderpest Disease**

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 63rd General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolution No. XIV 'Establishment of a list of countries that are free of rinderpest',
2. During the 68th General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolution No. XIII designating a baseline list of Member Countries that were free from rinderpest infection. The countries included in the list certified that they met the requirements specified in Chapter 2.2.12. of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (the *Terrestrial Code*),
3. The OIE has also developed a list of countries that are considered to be free from rinderpest disease in accordance with Chapter 2.2.12. of the *Terrestrial Code*,
4. Recommendations of the Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases (the Scientific Commission) regarding countries that are evaluated as free from rinderpest disease and from rinderpest infection have been submitted to Member Countries for comments as outlined in Resolution No. XVI which was adopted during the 67th General Session of the International Committee,
5. The Scientific Commission has continued to apply the procedure approved by the International committee and has supported the recognition of a list of countries and zones as free from rinderpest disease and rinderpest infection for annual adoption of this list by the International Committee,
6. During the 71st General Session, the Scientific Commission proposed that Member Countries so recognised reconfirm annually whether their rinderpest status as well as the conditions under which such status was granted have remained unchanged and that this annual reconfirmation would be a requirement for maintaining OIE recognition,
7. During the 70th General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolution No. XVIII resolving that most of the costs incurred by the OIE Central Bureau in the evaluation of country applications for obtaining the free status with respect to rinderpest disease or rinderpest infection would be recovered whenever possible from sources other than the applicant countries,
8. Information published by the OIE is derived from appropriate declarations made by the official Veterinary Services of Member Countries. The OIE is not responsible for inaccurate publication of country disease status based on inaccurate information or changes in epidemiological status or other significant events that were not promptly reported to the Central Bureau subsequent to the time of declaration of freedom from disease or infection,

THE COMMITTEE

RESOLVES

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

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

That the Director General publish the following list of Member Countries as being free from rinderpest disease according to the provisions of Chapter 2.2.12. of the *Terrestrial Code*;

Chad	Niger
Cote d'Ivoire	Nigeria
Ghana	Sudan
Lebanon	Tanzania
Mauritania	Uganda

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

Ethiopia: zone designated by the Delegate of Ethiopia in a document addressed to the Director General in July 2004

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

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 such status was recognised have remained unchanged. It is understood that these Delegates will immediately notify the Central Bureau if rinderpest infection or disease occur in their countries or zones within their territories.

(Adopted by the International Committee of the OIE on 23 May 2006)

RESOLUTION No. XXIX

Recognition of the Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia Status of Member Countries

CONSIDERING THAT

1. Appendix 3.8.3. of the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (the *Terrestrial Code*) provides for a pathway for Member Countries to be declared free from contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) by the OIE if an application including supporting data as outlined in Appendix 3.8.3. of the *Terrestrial Code* is submitted to the OIE. The *Terrestrial Code* also provides a procedure for the Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases (the Scientific Commission) to review these applications and report its recommendations to the International Committee,
2. During the 70th General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolution No. XVIII asking Member Countries applying for evaluation for freedom from CBPP to meet part of the costs sustained by the OIE Central Bureau in the evaluation process,
3. During the 71st General Session, the International Committee approved Resolution N° XXIV regarding the recognition of the CBPP status of specific Member Countries,
4. Appendix 3.8.3. contains provisions for countries or zones within their territories that are continuously free from CBPP for at least 10 years and meet the relevant requirements of Appendix 3.8.3. for “freedom from CBPP” in that a) no vaccination has been carried out for at least 10 years, b) throughout that period there has been no clinical or pathological evidence of CBPP infection, c) throughout that period a permanent adequate disease surveillance and reporting system has been and is still in place covering all susceptible domestic livestock, and d) in appropriate circumstances, use of diagnostic procedures capable of differentiating *Mycoplasma mycoides* from other bovine *Mycoplasma* infections in the investigation of respiratory disease has been made, with findings consistent with freedom from *M. mycoides* infection, may be proposed to be declared free from CBPP by the Scientific Commission without the necessity to proceed through the normal intermediate steps detailed in Appendix 3.8.3. of the *Terrestrial Code*,
5. During the 72nd General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolution No. XXIII asked the OIE Director General to establish a list of countries or zones free from CBPP with or without vaccination and include in that list countries already recognised free of CBPP by the OIE.
6. The Scientific Commission continue to apply the procedure approved by the International Committee with respect to the recognition of disease free status and support the recognition of the CBPP free status of additional countries and zones within national territories for annual adoption of the list by the International Committee.
7. An updated list of countries and zones previously recognised as free from CBPP and those newly proposed by the Scientific Commission after consultation of Member Countries will be annually adopted by resolution.

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

THE COMMITTEE

RESOLVES THAT

1. The Director General publish the following list of Member Countries recognised as free from CBPP according to the provisions of Appendix 3.8.3 of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Australia
Botswana
Portugal
Switzerland

2. The Delegates of Member Countries whose countries or zones within their national territories are recognised as free from CBPP reconfirm by letter in November of each year that both their status and the criteria by which such status was recognised have remained unchanged. It is understood that these Delegates will immediately notify the Central Bureau if CBPP occurs in their countries or in zones within their territories.

(Adopted by the International Committee of the OIE on 23 May 2006)

RESOLUTION No. XXX

Study of the Procedure to Expedite the Process for the Recognition of a Foot and Mouth Disease Free Zone during an Outbreak of FMD in a Member Country

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The International Committee has adopted a procedure for establishing a list of Member Countries and zones within their territories recognised as free of FMD according to the provisions of chapter 2.2.10. of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (the *Terrestrial Code*),
2. New Member Countries and zones recognised as FMD free are added to the list annually by resolution at the General Session of the International Committee after a period of consultation with the interested Member Country, the Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases, other Member Countries and the final decision of the International Committee,
3. Recognition of FMD free status is suspended upon declaration by a Member Country of an outbreak in a previously disease free national territory or zone,
4. The list of FMD free countries and zones recognised as FMD free is important to some Member Countries for the purpose of trade in animals and animal products. These countries could sustain huge economic losses through lost trade for a period of time exceeding that required in the *Terrestrial Code* to regain FMD free status following eradication of an outbreak,
5. Chapter 2.2.10. of the *Terrestrial Code* describes criteria by which under certain circumstances a recognised FMD free country or zone that has had an FMD outbreak can regain its disease free status in less than a year,
6. During the 70th General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolution No. XVIII asking Member Countries applying for evaluation for freedom from FMD to meet part of the costs sustained by the OIE Central Bureau in the evaluation process,
7. During the 65th General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolution No. XVII delegating to the Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases 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 2.2.10. of the *Terrestrial Code*,
8. During the 71st General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolution No. XXI delegating to the Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases the authority to recognise, without further International Committee consultation, an FMD free zone created following outbreaks within a Member Country or its territory in accordance with the relevant provisions of chapters 1.3.5. and 2.2.10. of the *Terrestrial Code*,
9. The suspension of the free status of a country or a zone within a country as result of an outbreak of FMD in the country or zone, could have a severe impact on the international trade in animals and animal products for the affected Member Country irrespective of the extent of the outbreak,

10. The provisions contained in chapters 1.3.5. and 2.2.10. and appendix 3.8.7. of the *Terrestrial Code* provide guidelines to Member Countries to effectively identify and separate infected from non-infected zones within a country,
11. The provisions contained in chapters 1.3.5 and 2.2.10 and appendix 3.8.7 of the *Terrestrial Code* allows Member Countries to establish several zones of freedom from FMD either with or without vaccination, within a country,
12. Articles 2.2.10.4 and 2.2.10.5 of Chapter 2.2.10 of the *Terrestrial Code*, do not specifically require that free zones of different or similar FMD status within a country be separated from each other by a buffer zone or geographical or physical borders.
13. Some Member Countries have expressed the need for the continuation or early resumption of trade in animals and animal products in the event of an outbreak of foot and mouth disease and after appropriate measures have been taken to control the disease.

THE COMMITTEE

RESOLVES THAT

1. The Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases reconsider the current provisions of relevant chapters and appendices in the *Terrestrial Code* in view of the need of Member Countries to continue with the trade in animals and animal products in the event of an outbreak of foot and mouth disease within a country or zone and after appropriate measures have been taken in accordance with the provisions of the *Terrestrial Code*.
2. The Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases reconsider the current provisions of relevant chapters and appendices in the *Terrestrial Code* to ensure that where several free zones for foot and mouth disease, with or without vaccination, are present in the same country, sufficient sanitary measures are provided to protect the free status of non-affected zones in the event of an outbreak of FMD in one or more of the free zones.
3. The Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases consider the need for possible changes to the relevant chapters and appendices in the *Terrestrial Code* to expedite the process for the regaining of freedom from disease and resumption of trade following the suspension of the disease free status of a country or zone.
4. The OIE presents its recommendations for consideration by the International Committee during the 75th General Session of the OIE.

(Adopted by the International Committee of the OIE on 23 May 2006)

RESOLUTION No. XXXI

**Adoption of three draft chapters for the
*Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals***

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The *Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals (Terrestrial Manual)*, like the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*, is an important contribution to the international harmonisation and promotion of trade in animals and animal products,
2. The *Terrestrial Manual* is entirely revised approximately every four years. It is the intention of the Biological Standards Commission that, following approval of changes by the International Committee, the Web version of the *Terrestrial Manual* will be updated on an annual basis,
3. Member Countries have been asked for the contributions of their specialists for the proposed three revised chapters of the *Terrestrial Manual* before it is finalised by the Biological Standards Commission,
4. All chapters for the revised edition have been sent to Member Countries and the Biological Standards Commission will address any pending comments,

THE COMMITTEE

RESOLVES

To adopt the three updated chapters of the *Terrestrial Manual*.

(Adopted by the International Committee of the OIE on 25 May 2006)

RESOLUTION No. XXXII

Recognition and implementation of OIE standards for the validation and registration of diagnostic assays by Member Countries

CONSIDERING THAT

Participation in the international and regional trade in animals and animal products offers opportunities for all Member Countries of the OIE,

Compliance with and the maintenance of international sanitary standards for the trade in animals and animal products are major constraints for many Member Countries to successfully participate in the international and regional trade in animals and animal products,

International standards, guidelines and recommendations of the OIE and the SPS Agreement facilitate access to the international trade market for animals and animal products,

New concepts to facilitate trade in animals and animal products following technological developments in veterinary science are continuously developed and upgraded by the OIE,

Standards regarding the quality and evaluation of Veterinary Services have been developed by the OIE in order to guarantee the credibility of export certification procedures established by the national Veterinary Services of OIE Member Countries,

OIE international sanitary standards may be used even by non-exporting OIE Member Countries as relevant guidelines to improve their national animal health status,

Veterinary Services of many importing and exporting countries do not yet have a harmonised system of export certification that complies with international standards,

The OIE acknowledge that within most Member Countries there are national registration authorities who are legally mandated and responsible for the registration of diagnostic assays for infectious animal diseases for use within that country,

During the 71st General Session of the OIE, the International Committee adopted Resolution No. XXIX endorsing the principle of validation and certification of diagnostic assays 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 the diagnostic assay is taken by the OIE International Committee,

The final decision on the validation and certification of a diagnostic assay and adoption thereof by the OIE International Committee in terms of Resolution No. XXIX of the 71st General Session of the OIE, renders the application of such a diagnostic assay to be in conformity with an international standard of the OIE,

THE COMMITTEE

RESOLVES THAT

1. Member Countries of the OIE are encouraged to give recognition to and apply wherever possible, the international standards, guidelines and recommendations developed by the OIE and adopted by the International Committee for the delivery of veterinary services and the international trade in animals and animal products.

 2. Member Countries of the OIE are encouraged to harmonise their standards for the validation and registration of diagnostic assays with the standards, guidelines and recommendations in the OIE *Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals* and where such standards are absent or not yet developed, to apply the standards in the *Manual* and in the OIE test register for the registration of such products within their countries.
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(Adopted by the International Committee of the OIE on 25 May 2006)

RESOLUTION No. XXXIII

List of Antimicrobials of Veterinary Importance

CONSIDERING THAT

Antimicrobial agents are essential drugs for human and animal health and welfare. Antimicrobial resistance is a global public and animal health concern that is influenced by both human and non-human antimicrobial usage. The human, animal and plant sectors have a shared responsibility to prevent or minimise antimicrobial resistance selection pressures on both human and non-human pathogens.

The second joint FAO/OIE/WHO workshop on management options for non-human antimicrobial usage in March 2004 in Oslo and recommended that the concept of “critically important” classes of antimicrobials for human usage should be developed by WHO. A similar list for animal usage should be pursued by the OIE.

The list of Critically Important Antibacterial Agents (CIA) for Human Medicine was established in February 2005, in a working group meeting in Canberra.

The OIE *ad hoc* Group on Antimicrobial Resistance prepared a questionnaire to collect proposals on antimicrobials of veterinary importance. The questionnaire was sent to the 167 OIE Member Countries and to International Organisations having signed a co-operation agreement with OIE in order to establish such a list. A list of antimicrobials of veterinary importance was compiled from the information received from Member Countries and was circulated to OIE Member Countries.

When finalised, the list could complement the OIE Guidelines for the responsible and prudent use of antimicrobial agents in veterinary medicine (OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* Appendix 3.9.3).

The list could be useful for the risk assessment of antimicrobial resistance in accordance with OIE *Terrestrial Code* Appendix 3.9.4. In this context, lists of CIA for humans and for animals are elements that could be taken into account in a risk assessment process.

THE COMMITTEE

RESOLVES

To publish a preliminary list of antimicrobials of veterinary importance based on the list compiled by the OIE *ad hoc* Group from the answers received to the questionnaire sent to OIE Member Countries.

To ask the Director General to reconvene the *ad hoc* Group to further refine the list and consider breaking it down into subcategories according to type of usage.

To use the list further refined within the framework of the work in progress with the WHO, FAO and the Codex Alimentarius Commission on antimicrobial resistance.

To regularly update the list in accordance with new scientific information.

(Adopted by the International Committee of the OIE on 25 May 2006)

RESOLUTION No. XXXIV

Future approaches needed to ensure that veterinary education meets societal demands

CONSIDERING THAT

Developments in all countries of the world with the resultant risks to animal and public health and their impact on trade in animals and animal products demand the involvement of the veterinary profession in all aspects of animal production and well-being,

Emerging and future societal demands dictate that the scope of veterinary training must include considerations of traceability, animal welfare, bio-security, ecosystem health and surveillance for animal diseases, the early detection of, and rapid response to animal disease outbreaks,

This demand needs to be met by training veterinarians and veterinary para-professional personnel in areas essential for the care of terrestrial and aquatic animals,

University and other veterinary training institutions in all countries of the world should strive to meet this challenge,

The quality of Veterinary Services and certification depends on the competence of both veterinary officers and private veterinarians, as they share responsibilities for controlling animal diseases and zoonoses and for ensuring food safety.

THE COMMITTEE

RESOLVES THAT

1. The OIE should promote worldwide the development of veterinary curricula both for initial training and for continuing professional development that include the subjects dictated to the veterinary organisation by the emerging societal demand. Collaboration between universities and between universities, Veterinary Services and other stakeholders, is essential to achieve the above-objectives;
2. Universities and veterinary training institutions should develop their curricula accordingly taking into account among others the basic principles as well as the standards of the OIE;
3. The OIE should develop standards and guidelines for the continuing education of the agents of the Veterinary Services (in accordance with the OIE definition) to assure the quality of Veterinary Services;
4. The National veterinary accreditation bodies worldwide should ensure that in their accreditation procedures knowledge of the OIE standards and guidelines is included;

5. The OIE should promote the implementation of international programmes for official veterinarians in collaboration with other international organisations. To this end the use of OIE Collaborating Centres in veterinary training and recent developments in distance learning are considerable assets. Member Countries should promote public/private sectors, tertiary institutions and donor agency participation in the facilitation and the provision of the necessary fundings for these training programmes.
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(Adopted by the International Committee of the OIE on 25 May 2006)

RESOLUTION No. XXXV

Economic and social justification for investment in animal health and zoonoses

CONSIDERING

The significant negative socio-economic impact of animal diseases at the national, regional and global levels, especially the impact of transboundary diseases,

The recent acceleration in the global spread of certain emerging and re-emerging transboundary animal diseases, and infections, most of which are zoonotic, as a result of globalisation,

The Global Public Good character of public and private policies and activities aimed at preventing and controlling pathogens of animal origin that could become transboundary in nature, or be used for bioterrorism,

The need to take account of the probability and impact of the various threats in order to prioritise sustainable and flexible allocation of national and/or external resources,

The existence of international standards adopted by OIE Member Countries in the areas of disease information, surveillance, and control of animal and zoonotic diseases, as well as in the area of quality and evaluation of Veterinary Services,

The fundamental role that national Veterinary Services must play in preventing and controlling animal diseases, including zoonoses, whilst complying with and implementing OIE standards,

The pressing need to ensure that these standards are implemented in all OIE Member Countries in order to prevent and contain the spread of pathogens of animal origin at the national, regional, and global levels, and to overcome the economic and other limitations to successful implementation of these standards that exist in some countries,

The existence and use, under the auspices of the OIE, of the “Performance, Vision and Strategy” (PVS) instrument, a new tool designed to facilitate the identification of areas of improvement to bring national Veterinary Services into compliance with the OIE quality standards in the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*. This will help to prevent and control animal diseases more effectively and/or to demonstrate to their trading partners that the health certificates that they issue are supported by reliable procedures,

The need to continually improve this instrument, in compliance with OIE procedures, as experience in using it grows,

The decision of the World Bank and the donor community represented at the Beijing Conference in January 2006 to consider the use of the PVS tool under the auspices of the OIE as an extremely useful approach for any Member Country requesting international financial aid to build the capacity of its Veterinary Services and help to bring them into compliance with OIE standards, in order to pinpoint the fields in which priority investment must be made,

The need to conduct appropriate socio-economic and financial analyses to evaluate more accurately the direct and indirect effects of health crises of animal origin, as well as the cost of measures needed to prevent and control such crises via the activities of national Veterinary Services, in order to guide policymakers to invest in animal health policies,

The need to continue the technical, economic and financial analyses aimed at fostering the creation or improvement of national, regional and global insurance and reinsurance mechanisms for reducing the adverse economic effects of health crises on sectors and countries,

The need to support OIE Member Countries in the area of socio-economic and financial analyses relating to animal health policies,

The need to support any OIE Member Country that so requests, in the area of Veterinary Service evaluation, notably in the context of assimilating it into the Global Public Good concept, as well as in the context of the 1991 Doha Declaration aimed at facilitating the access of developing and transition countries to the international market in animals and animal products,

The need for the OIE to have Collaborating Centres to support it in the aforementioned areas, including the training of experts responsible for animal health economical surveys and for supporting the evaluation programmes for Veterinary Services in Member Countries that so desire,

The OIE mandate stemming from the Fourth Strategic Plan to improve animal health in the world, by exerting its influence on governments and the international community to invest effectively in implementing animal health and research policies based on OIE standards,

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

RECOMMENDS THAT

1. The OIE should intensify its actions to help prevent and control animal diseases, including zoonoses, more effectively at the national, regional and global levels, by continually updating appropriate standards and guidelines and using its influence on national policymakers and international development institutions to build the capacity of the Veterinary Services of all its Member Countries;
2. The OIE should continue to support the Member Countries by helping the donor community to guide investment for building the capacity of the Veterinary Services of any Member Country by promoting use of the PVS instrument worldwide;
3. The OIE should use the World Animal Health and Welfare Fund, created by Resolution No. XVII and adopted by the OIE International Committee in May 2004, to make available to its Member Countries economic and financial analysis and methodologies aimed at measuring more accurately the direct and indirect effect of animal diseases and health crises at the national, regional and global levels and for identifying the best means for funding;
4. The OIE should use the World Animal Health and Welfare Fund to support its Member Countries by analysing and promoting a general framework for financing support to a global governance system for animal health. This framework should include the survey of the setting up of a global compensation fund supporting the methods used to control pathogens of animal origin (such as for culling in outbreaks) aimed at encouraging the declaration of outbreaks and facilitating early detection and a rapid response to disease outbreaks;
5. The OIE should use the World Animal Health and Welfare Fund to support its Member Countries to analyse and make the case for insurance and reinsurance systems aimed at reducing the harm suffered by Member Countries and their livestock sectors during health crises;
6. The OIE should call for applications from its Member Countries to establish one or more Collaborating Centre(s) to support it in all the aforementioned areas;

7. The OIE should select and train competent experts, with the support of the Collaborating Centres responsible for training veterinary officials, to support the evaluation and then the promotion of the Veterinary Services of Member Countries that so desire;
 8. The OIE should continue its actions for promoting the quality and evaluation of its Member Countries' Veterinary Services, by regularly updating the standards pertaining thereto, as well as the PVS instrument, whenever necessary calling upon the services of the ad hoc group on the quality of Veterinary Services, which is responsible for reporting to the Specialist Commissions in this field which will make appropriate proposals to the International Committee;
 9. Member Countries are invited to include in their national budget the necessary resources to implement the OIE standards.
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(Adopted by the International Committee of the OIE on 25 May 2006)

RESOLUTION No. XXXVI

**Composition of the Sub Commission
for the South East Asia Foot and Mouth Disease (SEAFMD) Campaign**

CONSIDERING THAT:

The Sub Commission for Foot and Mouth Disease has instituted the OIE South East Asia Foot and Mouth Disease (SEAFMD) control programme in 1997,

The SEAFMD Programme has so far achieved considerable success in the sub-regional harmonisation of control measures against FMD in South East Asia and is now considered as a model applicable to the harmonisation of control measures against other important animal diseases,

The SEAFMD Programme has been extended and has since January 2006 entered Phase III of its implementation,

The management of the SEAFMD Programme has not yet been entrusted to the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) as previously envisaged mainly because of the delay in the setting up of the Animal Health Trust Fund by ASEAN countries,

The Permanent Secretariat of the joint Regional FAO/OIE Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs) for Asia, the Far East and Oceania is located in the OIE Regional Representation in Tokyo, Japan. The GF-TADs Permanent Secretariat will also benefit from financial assistance provided by the Government of Japan and other donors,

The SEAFMD Regional Coordination Unit located in Bangkok (Thailand) will be considered as an OIE Sub regional Representation within Asia, the Far East and Oceania region,

Within the GF-TADs Agreement, OIE and FAO have decided to collaborate closely,

It is imperative to ensure that adequate national and international resources are available to sustain the Programme until the ASEAN Trust Fund is able to meet all expenses involved in its sustainability,

The 12th Meeting of the OIE Sub-Commission for FMD held in Chiang Mai, Thailand, in February/March 2006 has recommended that the OIE International Committee review the composition of the Sub-Commission to also include FAO and key donors,

THE COMMITTEE

RESOLVES THAT

The new composition of the Sub-Commission for FMD in South East Asia be constituted as follows:

- a) President: to be nominated by the OIE Director General
- b) Vice-Presidents: Two Vice-Presidents to be elected among the FMD National Coordinators of Member Countries

c) Members:

- i. Other FMD National Coordinators of Member Countries
 - ii. Representative of the FAO to be nominated by the FAO Director General
 - iii. The OIE Representative for Asia and the Pacific
 - iv. Representative(s) of donors contributing more than USD 150,000 per year to the Programme.
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(Adopted by the International Committee of the OIE on 26 May 2006)