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180 countries engaged in promoting animal health and welfare worldwide

82nd OIE General Session

The World Assembly of National Delegates of the OIE met for the 82nd time in May 2014 to consider and adopt the new intergovernmental standards and guidelines that contribute daily to improving animal health and welfare around the world. The World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), which this year celebrates its 90th anniversary, is ever more focused on the future and ready to face the global challenges ahead, in close collaboration with its extensive network of national policy-makers, leading scientists and partners.



Since 1924, the OIE has been constantly striving to improve animal

health and welfare. Increasingly, over the years, developments in disease surveillance, prevention and control and the many food safety challenges to be met have highlighted the need for strong cooperation between the animal health, public health and environment sectors.

As testimony to the powerful tripartite collaboration forged over the past decade under the 'One Health' concept, Dr Margaret Chan and Mr José Graziano da Silva, Directors General of the World Health Organization (WHO) and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), joined the opening ceremony of the 82nd OIE General Session. Around 900 participants were in attendance, including OIE Goodwill Ambassador, Her Royal Highness Princess Haya Al Hussein, together with over 50 high-level politicians and institutional actors, including more than 30 Ministers of OIE Member Countries.

Following a week of intensive work, the World Assembly of OIE National Delegates adopted 40 resolutions.

There has been a string of recent successes in terms of animal health and welfare worldwide. The eradication of rinderpest (2011) is a perfect example of a long-term endeavour by the OIE, its partners and all its Member Countries to develop global strategies to prevent and control animal diseases worldwide. In May 2014, a further step was taken to consolidate this historic success. The World Assembly of OIE Delegates adopted a resolution establishing a legal framework, developed jointly by FAO and the OIE, for the designation of facilities to hold remaining stocks of rinderpest vaccine or virus as from 2015, under very specific conditions. This followed an undertaking by OIE Member Countries in 2011 to notify of and then destroy all existing stocks of the rinderpest virus or to store them in a small number of secure facilities.

This success is a message of hope in the fight against the major diseases still raging today,

including rabies, foot and mouth disease (FMD) and peste des petits ruminants (PPR). The successful strategy used to eradicate rinderpest will remain a model for sustained long-term cooperation and for global, regional and national coordination.

The ongoing development of global programmes to eradicate PPR is based on this model. PPR is a devastating disease, not only for the health of small ruminants but also for the economic viability of many poor family farms. To curb the spread of this disease, now present in much of Africa, the Middle East and Asia, the OIE has made it a high priority of its current and future work. This year, the Assembly adopted a

a factor of development, poverty alleviation and sustainable land management. Effective control of infectious diseases in pastoral areas is essential not only to reducing animal health risks, safeguarding the livestock population and monitoring communities living in harsh conditions, but also to providing access for animals and animal products to foreign markets and reassuring potential investors.

While the OIE is working on these programmes over the long term, it also has to provide its Member Countries with a forum to discuss the latest animal health threats requiring immediate measures. This year the General Session provided Member Countries with an opportunity not only to examine the overall animal health situation in

The PPR eradication strategy is a joint FAO/OIE initiative scheduled for its official launch at a global conference in March 2015

resolution on a global PPR control and eradication strategy. The strategy is a joint FAO/OIE initiative under the GF-TADs Programme, scheduled for its official launch at a global conference being held in March 2015.

For the very first time, 48 countries were also granted official PPR freedom at this year's OIE General Session. This procedure for OIE official recognition of Member Country freedom from certain priority diseases was introduced 15 years ago and is of crucial importance to global disease control and safe international trade in animals and animal products. The procedure also applies to bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), FMD, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP), African horse sickness and classical swine fever, as well as to the endorsement of national official control programmes for FMD, CBPP and PPR.

This year the OIE has also reaffirmed its commitment to supporting pastoral systems as

the world but also to discuss the recent outbreaks of Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV), BSE in Brazil, avian influenza H7N9 and H5N8 in Asia, rabies in Chinese Taipei and African swine fever in Eastern Europe. As a result of a consultation on porcine epidemic diarrhoea (PED) outbreaks in some countries of the Americas and Asia, it was decided to establish an OIE *ad hoc* group of international experts to monitor the evolution of PED worldwide and to analyse control methods and risks for international trade in pigs and pork products. Thanks to this group's work, a PED technical disease card is now available online.

The 2014 General Session also provided an opportunity to continue work on the OIE's priority areas. This has led to stronger OIE standards on antimicrobial resistance and animal welfare in production systems. The OIE is also working to develop standards on the welfare of dairy cattle and working animals.

1 GF-TADs: FAO/OIE Global Framework for the progressive control of Transboundary Animal Diseases



A brand new OIE standard has also been adopted to facilitate the safe international movement of sport horses, based on the concept of a specially supervised elite, high-health-status subpopulation. The standard is the first phase in a work plan established by the OIE jointly with the International Federation for Equestrian Sports (FEI) and International Federation of Horseracing Authorities (IFHA), together with their national offices.

The signing of six new cooperation agreements with regional and international public and private institutions augurs well for the future and should serve as an example for the development of this type of collaboration. Indeed, meeting tomorrow's animal health challenges will require the coordinated

allows the OIE to fulfil its ongoing commitment to help build the capacity of its Members' key decision-makers in the areas of animal health and welfare. In addition, programmes to enhance solidarity among countries are being developed all the time. Laboratory twinning projects were introduced in 2006, with the aim of promoting exchanges of expertise and experience between countries with an OIE reference centre and candidate laboratories in developing countries. To date, 20 twinning projects have been completed and 36 are ongoing. Building on this successful experience, in 2013 the OIE started to develop twinning projects between veterinary education establishments and veterinary statutory bodies.

The Global Health Security Agenda, proposed to the world by the United States of America, cites the OIE PVS Pathway for improving the performance of Veterinary Services as one of the main tools for achieving a world that is healthy and secure for all, free from the threat of infectious diseases of humans and animals

mobilisation of stakeholders worldwide.

Another cornerstone of the system to ensure the effectiveness of OIE actions is the excellence of its high-level scientific network. This network of excellence has been built gradually over the years to attain its present extensive and unprecedented scale. In May 2014, the Assembly accredited a further nine Reference Laboratories and six Collaborating Centres, bringing the number of OIE reference centres to 296 spread across five continents. More than ever, this scientific expertise and its widest possible transfer form the basis for good global, regional and national governance of veterinary public health and for protecting both animal and human populations. This expertise supports all OIE Member Countries, which have increased to 180 this year, following the adoption of new Members Liberia and South Sudan.

This network of countries, expertise and stakeholders is today a guarantee of excellence and

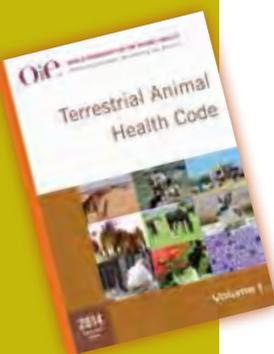
The OIE's achievements over the past 90 years have made it a leading global organisation for animal health. The Global Health Security Agenda, proposed to the world by the United States of America, cites the OIE PVS Pathway for improving the performance of Veterinary Services as one of the main tools for achieving a world that is healthy and secure for all, free from the threat of infectious diseases of humans and animals.

By protecting animals we preserve our future. Rendezvous in Paris in May 2015.



Bernard Vallat
Director General

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25-30 MAY MAI MAYO 2014
PARIS



The OIE held its 82nd General Session from 25 to 30 May 2014. Around 900 participants representing OIE Member Countries and intergovernmental, regional and national organisations attended the meeting, which marked the 90th Anniversary of the Organisation.

In this special year, the World Assembly of OIE Delegates had the honour of welcoming both the Director General of the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Director General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

The World Assembly approved the application of two new countries who wished to join, Liberia and South Sudan, raising the number of OIE Member Countries to 180.

The full list of OIE Member Countries is given on page 120.

During the week-long event, the Assembly examined the worldwide animal health situation, giving special attention to the latest episodes of importance in animal health: porcine epidemic diarrhoea (PED) occurring in some countries of America and Asia, the Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV), bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) in Brazil, avian influenza H7N9 and H5N8 in Asia, rabies in Chinese Taipei and African swine fever (ASF) in Eastern Europe (which was the subject of one of the Technical Items of the General Session).

The Director General of the OIE provided information about the establishment of *ad hoc* groups on both PED and MERS CoV, to produce technical notes and provide risk management advice to be considered by the Scientific Commission on Animal Diseases in September 2014 (see p. 29).

STANDARD-SETTING ACTIVITIES OF THE OIE

The OIE adopted several updated texts in its normative publications, including 28 new or revised chapters in the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* and 14 new or revised chapters in the *Aquatic Animal Health Code*.

1. *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*

The revision of three chapters of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* on antimicrobial resistance, especially a chapter on risk assessment for antimicrobial resistance arising from the use of antimicrobial agents in animals (Chapter 6.10.).



A new standard designed to facilitate and harmonise international transport conditions for a 'high health high performance status' horse subpopulation of competition horses. After the adoption of this standard, detailed biosecurity guidelines will be developed. This new standard is the result of a successful collaboration between the OIE, the Fédération Équestre Internationale and the International Federation of Horseracing Authorities, and also illustrates the OIE's continued trend of developing public-private partnerships.

The three chapters involving *Brucella* spp. were merged into a single chapter, combining the three pathogens *Brucella abortus*, *B. melitensis* and *B. suis*, in order to harmonise their control measures.

The chapter on infection with African horse sickness virus (Chapter 12.1.) was revised with regard to its compatibility with applications for official disease status recognition.

In response to requests from OIE Member Countries, the chapter on contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) was revised to include a procedure for the OIE's endorsement for national control programmes for CBPP.

2. Aquatic Animal Health Code

A new chapter was adopted on infection with salmonid alphavirus.

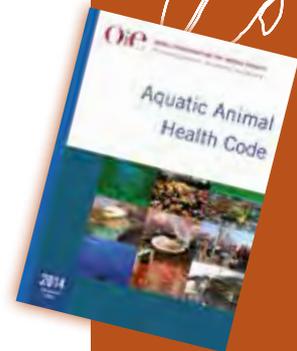
A new chapter was approved to provide guidance on the criteria for determining the susceptibility of aquatic animals to specific pathogenic agents, given that approximately 500 different aquatic animal species are farmed globally, with several new species being brought into aquaculture every year.

RINDERPEST POST-ERADICATION PHASE

The World Assembly adopted a legal framework for the approval of rinderpest-virus-holding facilities, which was jointly developed and proposed by FAO and OIE.

Following the declaration of the global eradication of rinderpest in 2011, OIE Member Countries have committed themselves to destroying or safely storing, in a minimum number of OIE-FAO-approved holding facilities, all remaining stocks of rinderpest virus and vaccine.

From November 2013, Member Countries began reporting to the OIE on the stocks of rinderpest virus and vaccine held in institutes in their countries. To date (May 2014), this has been a success; 164 out of 178 Member Countries (92%) have fulfilled their commitment and reported their stocks to the OIE. This is the first time that official data on stocks of rinderpest virus and vaccine have been collected at the global level.



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PARIS

OFFICIAL OIE RECOGNITION OF DISEASE STATUS AND CONTROL PROGRAMMES OF MEMBER COUNTRIES

OIE Member Countries can request OIE assessment and recognition of their status for the following diseases¹:

- African horse sickness (AHS)
- bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE)
- classical swine fever (CSF)²
- contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP)
- foot and mouth disease (FMD)
- peste des petits ruminants (PPR).

In total, 88 national applications were presented to the World Assembly for adoption.

Members may also, if they wish, apply for official OIE endorsement of their national control programme for the following diseases:

- contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP)
- foot and mouth disease (FMD)
- peste des petits ruminants (PPR).

During the General Session:

- Eleven countries were recognised as having a 'negligible risk' status with regard to BSE. The status of all countries that already had an officially recognised status remains unchanged;

- The Republic of Korea was recognised as being free from FMD with vaccination. New zones were recognised as being officially free from the disease: in Argentina (without vaccination) and in Brazil and Bolivia (with vaccination). The OIE endorsed the national control programme for FMD submitted by Ecuador.

- Fourteen countries were recognised as being free from AHS.
- Argentina, Canada and Singapore were officially listed as 'CBPP-free'.
- For the first time, this year, 48 countries were recognised as being 'PPR-free'.

The full list of countries and their recognised disease status for AHS, BSE, CBPP, FMD and PPR is given on pages 55 to 62.

¹ According to the decision taken by the World Assembly at the 79th General Session (2011), Member Countries are now exempted from annual reconfirmation for rinderpest free status

² According to Resolution No. 30 adopted by the World Assembly at the 81st General Session (2013), applications for the recognition of CSF status will start to be evaluated during the annual cycle from May 2014 to May 2015

CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITIES

OIE scientific network

This year, the Delegates accredited nine new Reference Laboratories and six new Collaborating Centres, bringing the number of official centres of scientific excellence within the OIE worldwide network to 296, in 44 countries spread over the five regions.

The list of new OIE Reference Centres is given on pages 106 to 111.

In line with the OIE's continuous engagement in supporting the capacity-building of the veterinary scientific community and bringing it into compliance with the quality standards adopted by the World Assembly, laboratory twinning projects have been established since this programme first began in 2006. This initiative encourages the exchange of competencies and experience between countries that host OIE Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres and developing countries. To date, 19 twinning projects have been completed; 30 projects are under way and three candidate laboratories have already been designated as OIE Reference Centres. Two more of the laboratories trained under these twinning programmes were approved as new OIE Reference Centres in May 2014.

In parallel, since 2013 the OIE has been supporting twinning projects among Veterinary Education Establishments and Veterinary Statutory Bodies. Around 20 projects for Veterinary Education Establishments and Veterinary Statutory Bodies are currently under way or are planned to start soon.

PVS Pathway

The OIE continues its global initiative to support Member Countries who wish to comply with its quality standards for national Veterinary Services and Aquatic Animal Health Services (AAHS) by following the PVS Pathway.

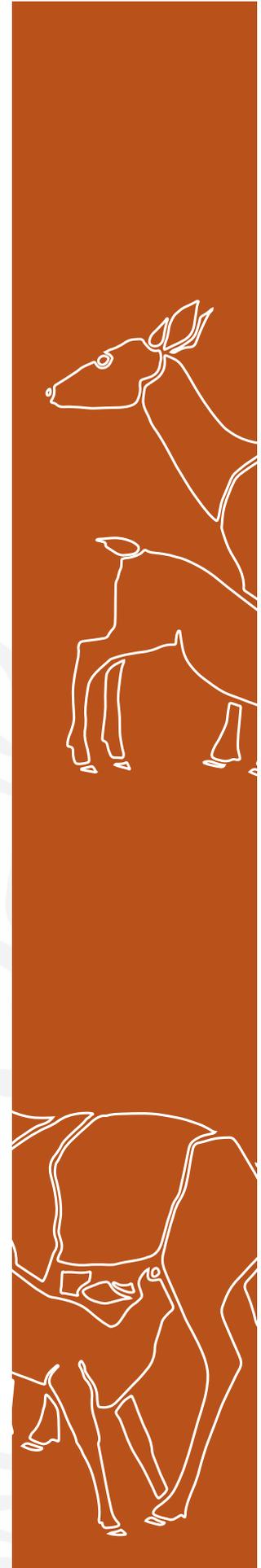
The state of play of OIE Members' engagement with the PVS Pathway can be found on pages 82–83.

Technical Items of the 82nd General Session:

www.oie.int/en/publications-and-documentation/compendium-of-technical-items/

Final Report of the 82nd General Session:

www.oie.int/en/about-us/final-reports-of-the-general-session-of-the-oie-international-committee/



Rinderpest: progress made since the eradication of the disease

Now that this infection has been eradicated from the animal kingdom, the only way a rinderpest outbreak could occur is if it were accidentally released from a laboratory, or if someone decided to use it maliciously. To prevent this from happening, OIE Member Countries committed themselves (through the unanimous adoption of a Resolution) to destroying remaining stocks of rinderpest material or ensuring that they are safely stored (otherwise known as sequestration) in a minimum number of approved high-containment facilities. However, rinderpest material remains stored in an unacceptably high number of laboratories worldwide, and the higher the number of laboratories holding this material, the greater the risk of an accident or malicious release.

Rinderpest is only the second infectious disease, after smallpox, to have been eradicated. In the post-eradication phase, many of the approaches taken by the OIE and FAO for rinderpest will mirror those taken by the World Health Organization (WHO) for smallpox. However, the OIE and FAO aim to build upon WHO's experience to improve the process for rinderpest.

Key actions that the OIE is taking, together with FAO, include:

- establishing an OIE–FAO Rinderpest Joint Advisory Committee to provide independent technical advice and guidance to support post-rinderpest-eradication activities
- convincing countries to comply with their international commitment to either destroy or sequester their remaining stocks of rinderpest material
- approving a minimum number of facilities for sequestration
- regulating all research involving the manipulation of material containing the rinderpest virus.

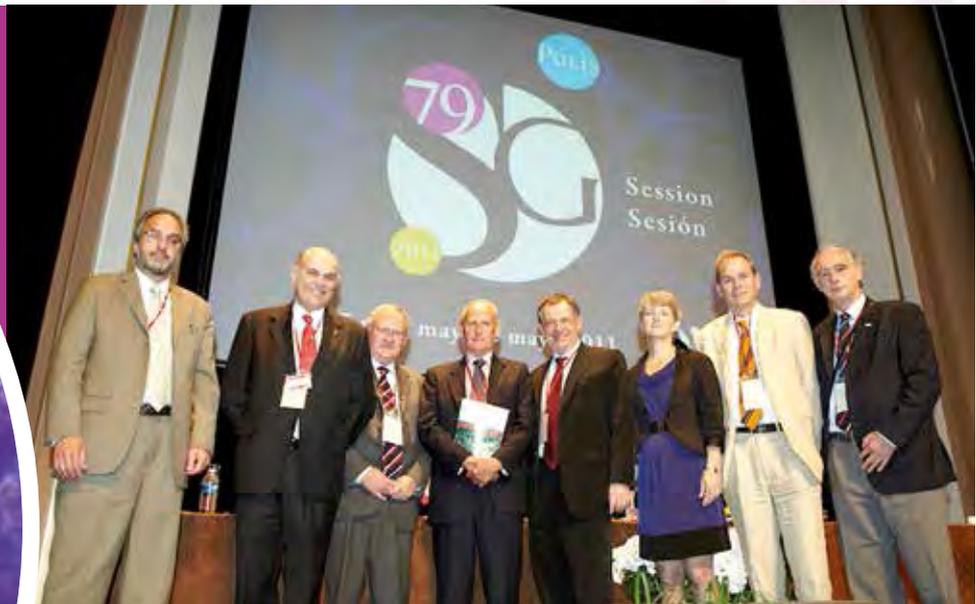
The Rinderpest Joint Advisory Committee is a multidisciplinary group of seven international experts, which meets twice a year and provides guidance and technical advice to support the OIE and FAO in decision-making. Its primary responsibility is to review applications for research which involves the use or manipulation of rinderpest virus and to review applications for approved rinderpest-holding facilities.

Advocating the sequestration and destruction of rinderpest material is a continuing and long-term objective. The OIE and FAO have undertaken to persuade countries that the negligible benefits of keeping the virus are far outweighed by the responsibility of holding it and by the disastrous consequences for the international community if the virus should escape from a facility. To this end, the OIE and FAO have produced a promotional video and leaflet, entitled: *Ten reasons for not maintaining or storing rinderpest virus*.

The OIE and FAO are also making steady progress in approving a minimum number of rinderpest-holding facilities. Procedures have been established for reviewing applications and approving such facilities. They include establishing a clear mandate for rinderpest-holding facilities, which was adopted at the 82nd OIE General Session in May 2014.



¹ See *Bulletin*, no. 2011–4, pp. 26–28



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After decades of concerted effort and investment by the international community, rinderpest was finally declared to have been eradicated from animals all over the world at the OIE General Session on 25 May 2011. The event was celebrated as a milestone for the veterinary profession.

So far, the OIE and FAO have received applications from five facilities in four OIE Member Countries.

These applications have been reviewed by the OIE–FAO Rinderpest Joint Advisory Committee and recommended for further evaluation through site inspection by an expert team. The OIE and FAO are currently organising the logistics of the on-site inspections. The final decision on the adoption of rinderpest-holding facilities will be made by the OIE World Assembly of Delegates at the General Session. The decision on whether to put forward a facility for adoption will be based on an assessment by the Rinderpest Joint Advisory Committee, the expert site inspection team, and the Directors General of the OIE and FAO.

Until the OIE and FAO have approved such facilities, the OIE has advised its Member Countries that, if they do not wish to destroy rinderpest material, they should ship it to one of the existing OIE Reference Laboratories for Rinderpest under controlled and supervised procedures.

The OIE is also monitoring the progress of the destruction and sequestration of rinderpest material. All OIE Member Countries are bound (following the adoption of a new *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* chapter on rinderpest) to report annually on the stocks of rinderpest material being held in their countries. Countries must report annually, even if they have reported not holding rinderpest material in previous years. The reason for this is that, with the best of intentions, countries may not know that they are



holding rinderpest material – it may be stored in a private or academic institute or poorly labelled. Stocks of rinderpest virus may turn up unexpectedly years later. This risk was highlighted recently when smallpox virus was unexpectedly discovered at the National Institutes of Health (NIH) facility in Maryland, USA, 34 years after global eradication of the disease.

To help Member Countries fulfil their reporting obligations, the OIE has developed a secure electronic rinderpest reporting system (ERRS). This was launched in 2014 and the response to the first annual survey has been excellent, with 94% of 178 OIE Member Countries responding. The results show that 28 institutes in 23 countries still hold rinderpest material. The OIE survey reveals that a smaller number of institutes now hold such material when compared to a previous non-official survey conducted in 2011 – one reason for this is that some countries have already destroyed their rinderpest material. There is a strong possibility that rinderpest material remains stored in more than 28 institutes because some countries did not respond to the survey and others may not be aware that it is held in their territory.

It is very important that all countries remain vigilant, continue to look for virus stocks, and continue to make annual reports to the OIE. The OIE hopes to improve the ERRS procedure for 2015 to make the reporting process easier for Member Countries.

Two research projects, involving the manipulation of the rinderpest virus, have also been approved by the OIE and FAO. These projects aim to facilitate the further destruction of remaining stocks of rinderpest virus. The first, which is under way at the Pirbright Institute (United Kingdom), is assessing whether peste des petits ruminants (PPR) vaccine can also offer protection against rinderpest. If the study is

successful, it would mean that PPR vaccines could be kept for preparedness in case of a reoccurrence of rinderpest. This would allow all stocks of rinderpest vaccine (which contain attenuated rinderpest virus) to be destroyed, thereby lessening redundancy in maintaining vaccines for a disease which has now been eradicated, while also reducing the risk from holding stocks of attenuated virus. The second project aims to sequence all remaining isolates of rinderpest virus before destruction. This would allow important academic and historical data to be kept while the risky material itself was destroyed. If, for some unforeseen reason, there was a need to use rinderpest virus in the future, the virus could be resynthesized from genetic sequence data. This project would also ease the process of destruction because it would provide reassurance to those who have concerns about the permanent loss of historical and technical data if all rinderpest material is destroyed.



Ten reasons for not maintaining or storing rinderpest virus:

www.youtube.com/watch?v=XLIpwsIPY2Y&list=UUYWwT1w9Yv2qpKChz9Hoomg
www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Media_Center/docs/pdf/Ten_reasons_leaflet_bandejaune.pdf

90 years of... solidarity



Developing international solidarity to achieve better control of animal diseases worldwide

International solidarity is one of the OIE's historic missions. In the globalised world of today, where 75% of emerging diseases are zoonotic, the only way to deal effectively with health threats is to have well-organised networks of public- and private-sector veterinarians at the national level, supported by well-trained professionals and a network of solid expertise. In this context, the OIE supports its Member Countries and helps them to strengthen and better structure their national animal health systems, through their Veterinary Services, their diagnostic laboratories and the quality of their veterinary education.

The OIE encourages solidarity between Member Countries and supports those countries most in need. To this end, the Organisation has devised and continues to develop a range of programmes aimed at consolidating national animal health systems by providing customised assistance.

The World Fund, a key instrument in the OIE's solidarity programmes

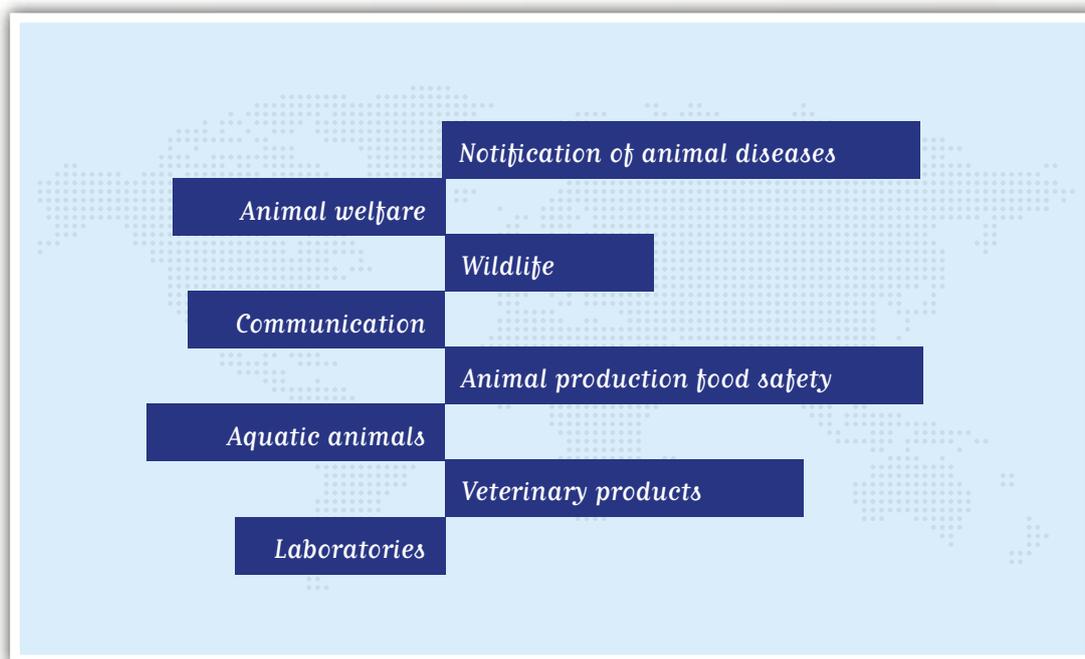
The OIE World Animal Health and Welfare Fund was created in 2004 and receives voluntary contributions from donors (Member Countries, international organisations, private foundations). The funds raised by the World Fund supplement the OIE's regular budget and help to finance various activities aimed at improving animal health and welfare around the world. These voluntary contributions from private or public bodies, institutions and individual donors finance:

- capacity-building activities and global, regional and national coordination mechanisms (regular training for Delegates and National Focal Points, global conferences)
- the implementation, at the request of Member Countries or non-member countries, of the PVS Pathway for evaluating the performance of Veterinary Services
- scientific capacity-building in the field of animal health, through twinning projects
- the design of tools to help Members deal with urgent animal disease prevention and control situations (vaccine banks, communication programmes, etc.).



A powerful global network: basis for customised strengthening

The OIE's 13 Regional and Sub-Regional Representations and 296 Reference Centres distributed among the five continents form a powerful, effective network always ready to offer technical support when a Member Country encounters a problem. This network also makes it possible to offer regular, specific training for Delegates, and the National Focal Points whom they have designated for each of the OIE's eight priority topics.



National Focal Points are nominated for eight key topics. Regional training workshops for Focal Points are held every two years on average, for each of these topics and in each of the five OIE regions.

The OIE is strengthening its continuing collaboration with its international network of expertise and its Member Countries, particularly in regard to the development of standards and global strategies for the control and eradication of animal diseases. Every year, several global and regional conferences are organised with the aim of issuing specific recommendations on various topics, two recent examples being antimicrobial resistance and rabies control.

This networking and information-sharing, coupled with the training provided by the OIE, gives each Member Country the means to participate more actively in the process of developing standards issued by the OIE and to ensure that they are correctly implemented at the national level.

The eradication of rinderpest: a success founded on collaboration and the sharing and exchange of expertise on a global scale

The exchanging of expertise between countries is essential and has demonstrated its effectiveness. The global eradication of rinderpest in 2011 is one of the most striking successes in the history of the OIE. This historic animal health achievement marked the culmination of decades of concerted efforts at the international level to eradicate this disease. Rinderpest, once the scourge of cattle across Asia, Europe and Africa, is only the second disease, after smallpox in humans, to have been eradicated thanks to the efforts of humankind.



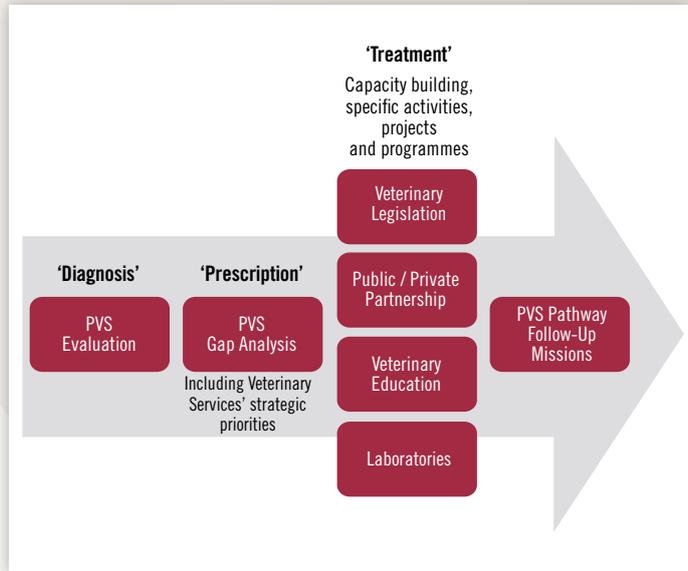
Evaluating and improving the performance of national Veterinary Services

The OIE offers to intervene in a preventive manner, at the request of the authorities concerned, by helping countries to ensure that they have effective and responsive Veterinary Services.

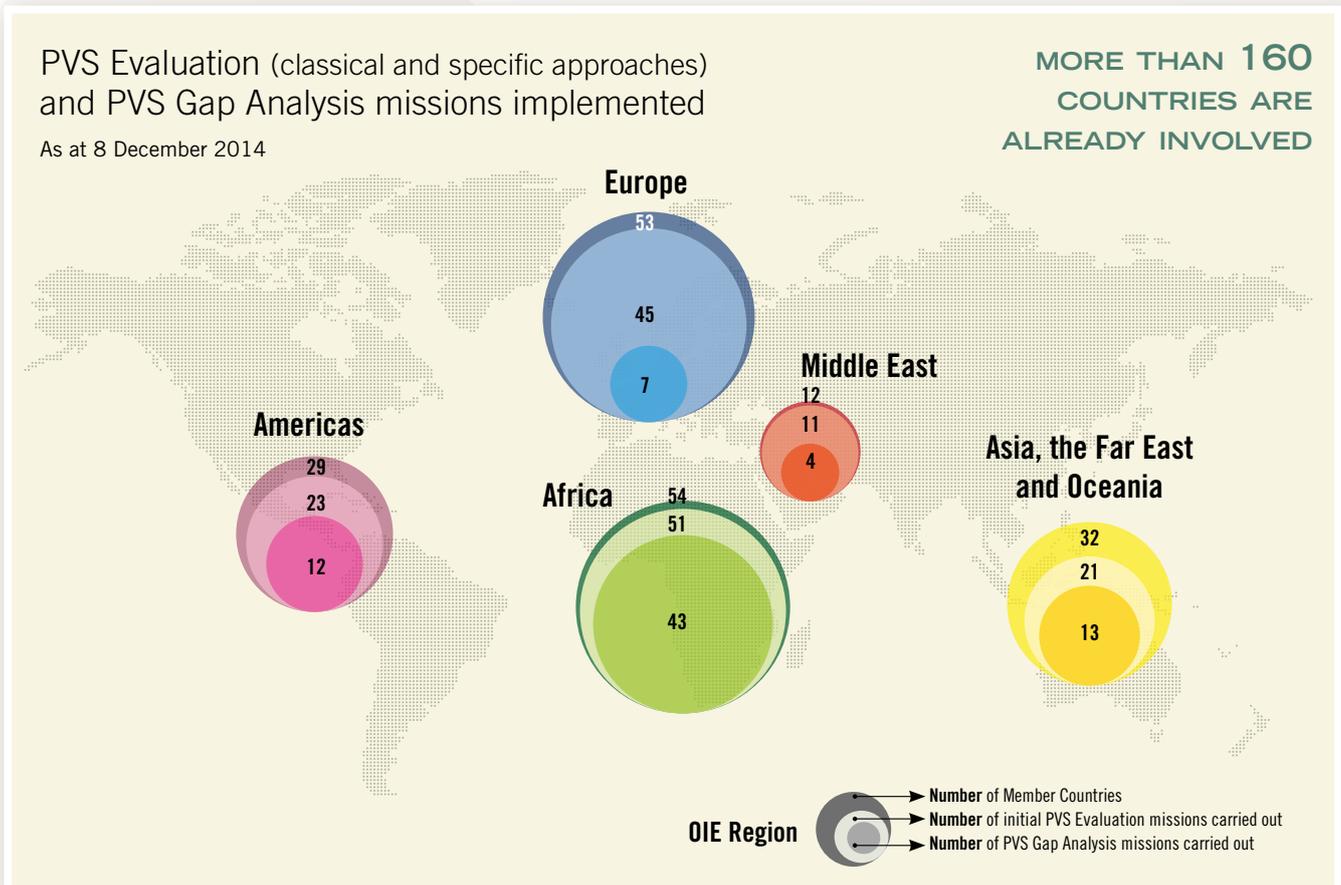
Initiated in 2006, the PVS Pathway for evaluating Veterinary Services is a global programme for the sustainable improvement of national Veterinary Services. It is an important tool for improving animal and public health worldwide.

The PVS Pathway identifies in each evaluated country, taking into account the country's own priorities, the most important actions and investments needed to improve the compliance of national animal health systems with the intergovernmental standards of quality of governance of Veterinary Services adopted and issued by the OIE.

This programme has several components, as shown in the diagram below:



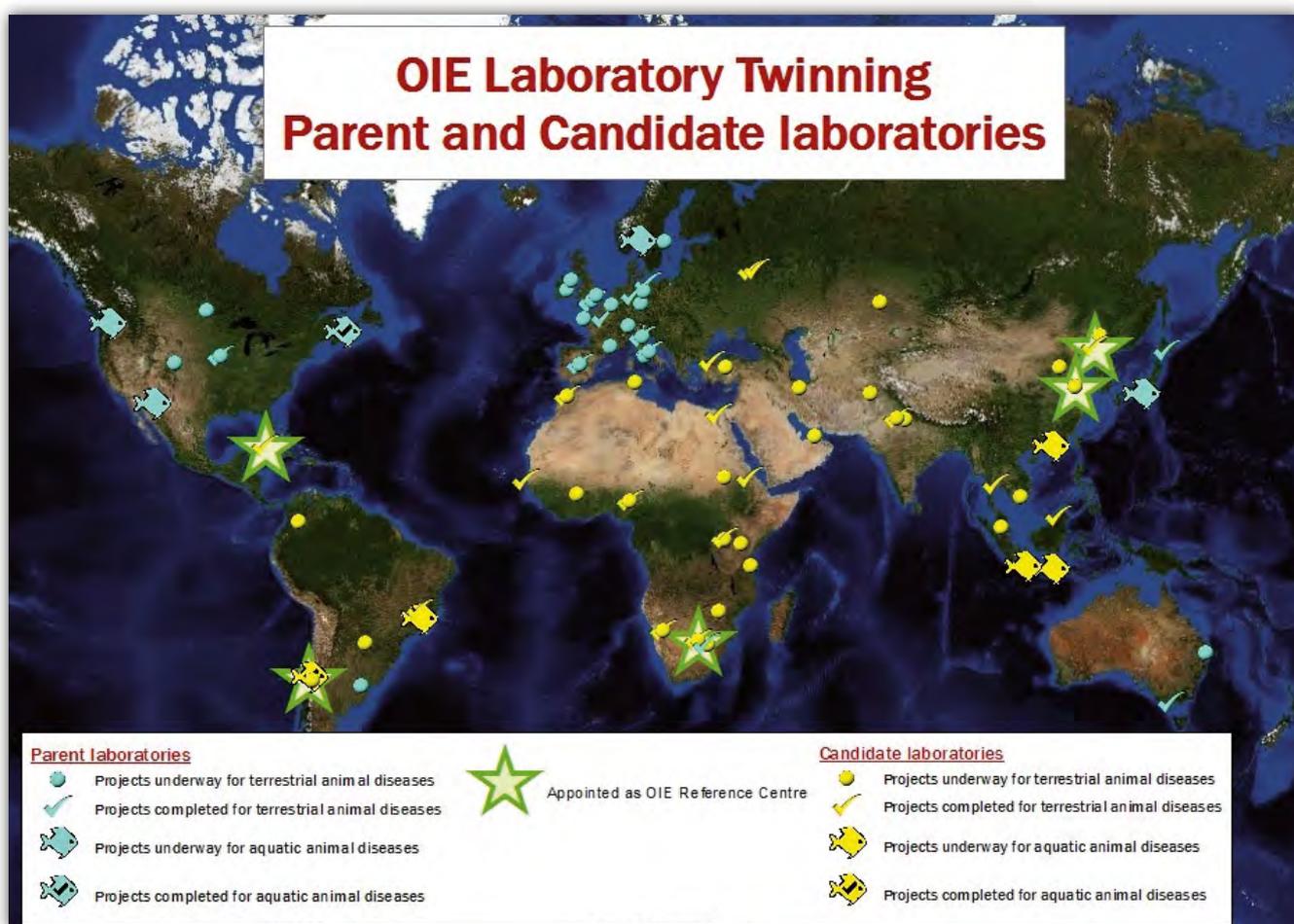
More than 160 countries on all five continents have already requested PVS evaluation missions.



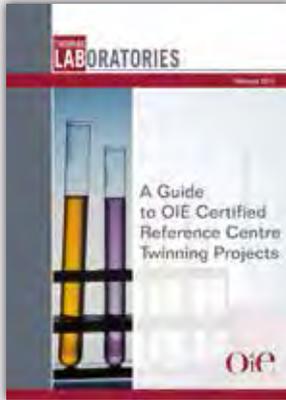
Promoting experience-sharing and the exchange of competencies

For almost ten years, the OIE has been setting up twinning programmes for the exchange of scientific expertise. By helping to improve the capacity and competencies of institutions in developing and in-transition countries, twinning projects help countries to improve the surveillance and control of animal diseases in their territory and also to participate in international scientific discussions on an equal footing.

The laboratory twinning programme launched in 2006 is widely recognised as one of the OIE's flagship programmes. Its success has led to the same approach being applied to other sectors. In addition to laboratories, there are now twinning programmes for veterinary education establishments and Veterinary Statutory Bodies.

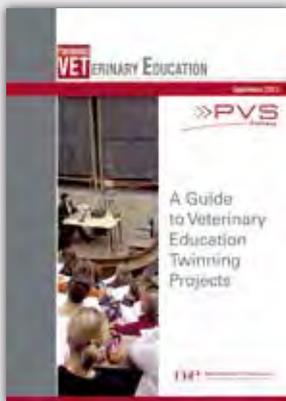


Various twinning programmes exist between:



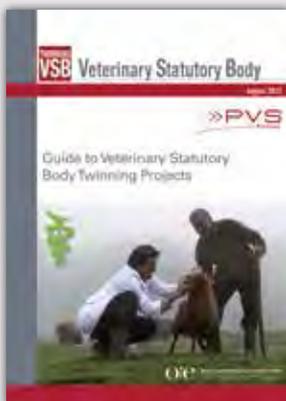
Laboratories (since 2006)

- To facilitate access to scientific expertise for developing and in-transition countries.
- To promote a more geographically balanced distribution of OIE Reference Centres.
- To strengthen the excellence of the veterinary scientific community.



Veterinary education establishments (since 2012)

- To create and strengthen the exchange of knowledge, ideas and experience between two veterinary education establishments.
- To enable developing and in-transition countries to acquire modern educational methods and a curriculum based on accepted international standards.



Veterinary Statutory Bodies (since 2013)

- To ensure the good governance and quality of Veterinary Services worldwide, in compliance with OIE international standards.
- To develop and assist partnerships between the public- and private-sector components of Veterinary Services.



Specific support actions

The OIE contributes to the success of control and eradication programmes for a number of diseases at national and regional levels. This involves various targeted actions, such as setting up international studies to prioritise the actions that national or regional authorities should take to combat specific diseases and helping countries to put effective disease control programmes into place.

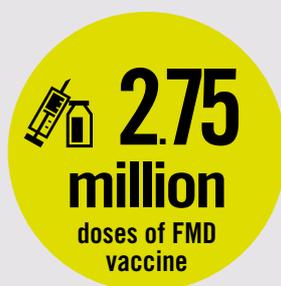
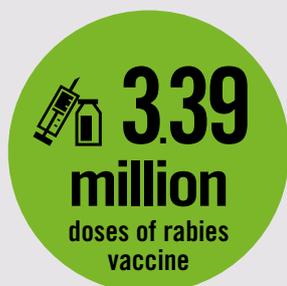
The creation of vaccine banks is another good example. This is an important development to counter the spread of transboundary animal diseases globally and to encourage

the implementation of national vaccination campaigns. The approach adopted enables vaccines that meet OIE quality standards to be rapidly delivered to infected countries, thereby supporting vaccination campaigns in eligible countries. Vaccine doses have already been delivered to dozens of countries.

All these programmes undertaken by the OIE, which are funded by its Regular Budget supplemented by resources from the OIE's World Fund, help to strengthen animal health and public health systems at national, regional and global levels.

Number of doses delivered

* State of play as of 15 December 2014



1- Includes the direct purchase of 2 million doses of PPR vaccine by Togo.

Keywords relating to OIE solidarity:
support, development, exchange, expertise

OIE 90th Anniversary Quiz!

1. As of December 2014, how many doses of rabies vaccine had been delivered to assist regional rabies vaccination campaigns?

- a. Nearly 3.5 million
- b. 8 million
- c. Fewer than 3 million.

2. How many National Focal Points does the Delegate of an OIE Member Country nominate?

- a. 4
- b. 6
- c. 8.

3. In what year did twinning between laboratories start?

- a. 1998
- b. 2006
- c. 2008.

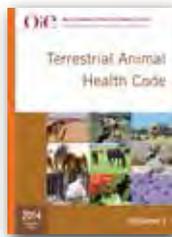
4. Up to December 2014, in how many of the OIE's 180 Member Countries had PVS missions been carried out?

- a. Fewer than 100
- b. More than 160
- c. Between 100 and 160.

Answers: 1-a; 2-c; 3-b; 4-b

90 years of...
STANDARDS

*To improve animal health and welfare,
as well as veterinary public health worldwide*



1968

1st edition of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*

1st edition of the *Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals*

1989

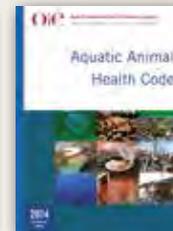


1995

1st edition of the *Manual of Diagnostic Tests for Aquatic Animals*

1st edition of the *Aquatic Animal Health Code*

OIE standards: reference texts recognised by WTO



2001

The OIE's mandate is expanded to include **animal welfare**

The OIE becomes the *World Organisation for Animal Health*

2003



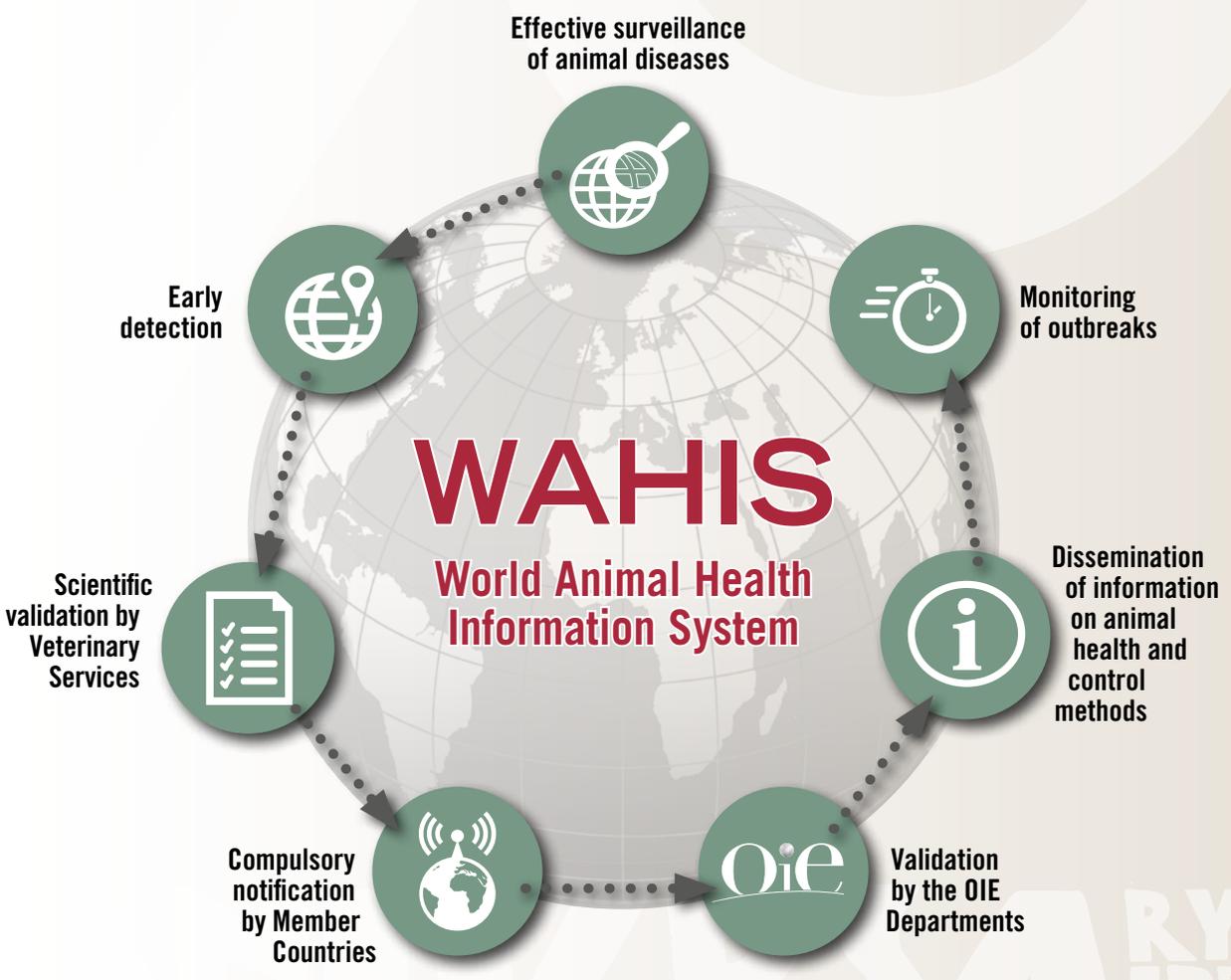
90 years of...
EXPERTISE

To collect, analyse and disseminate global scientific veterinary information



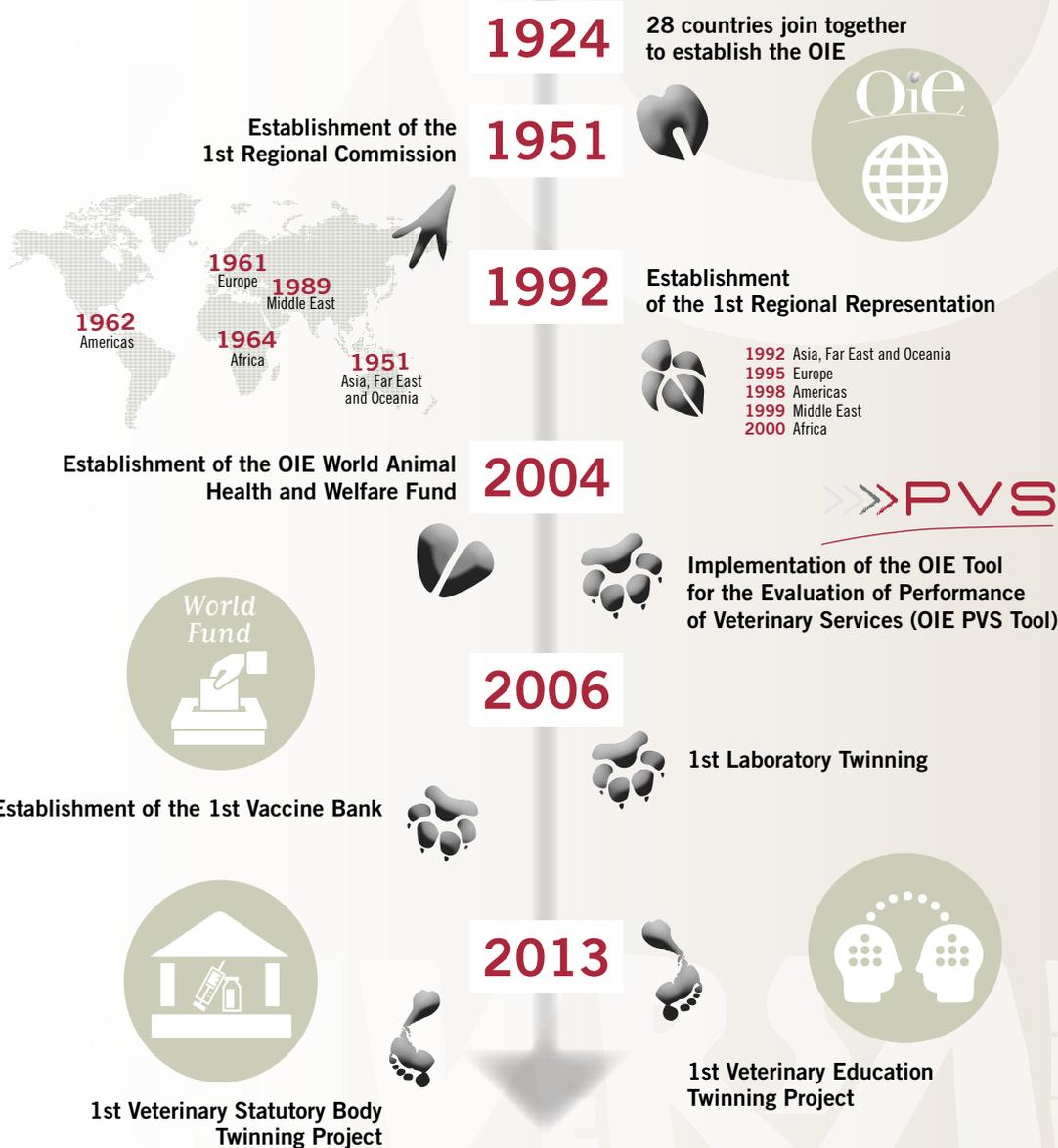
90 years de...
TRANSPARENCY

To share, in real time, scientific information of quality on the global animal disease situation worldwide

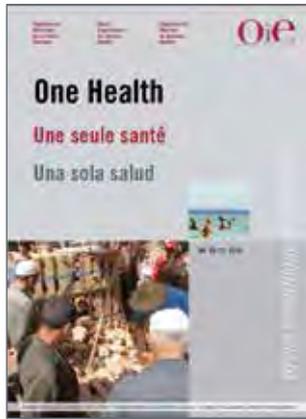


90 years of...
SOLIDARITY

To develop international solidarity in order to better control animal diseases in the world



new OIE publications



Trilingual publication
August 2014
29.7 x 21 cm
310 pages
ISBN 978-92-9044-930-0
Price: EUR 65

One Health *Scientific and Technical Review*, Vol. 33 (2)

Coordinator and editor: William B. Karesh

In recent years, the concept of 'One Health' has gained wide acceptance in the scientific community as well as the attention of the development community, policy-makers and politicians. International bodies such as the OIE, the United Nations agencies, and the World Bank have adopted a 'One Health' approach in their collaborative efforts to control avian and zoonotic influenza with pandemic potential and other diseases of animal origin on both a local and global scale. More people are acknowledging the links among wildlife, domestic animals, ecosystems and human health, and the resulting need to address threats across many sectors, as well as the importance of these relationships in global issues such as climate change and food security and safety.

In this special issue of the *Scientific and Technical Review*, governmental representatives, organisational heads and experts on these issues from around the world provide insights and experiences that lead readers through the progression of 'One Health' from concept to perspectives to practice.



Trilingual publication
December 2014
29.7 x 21 cm
Approx. 380 pages
ISBN 978-92-9044-931-7
Price: EUR 65

Scientific and Technical Review, Vol. 33 (3) (plurithematic issue)

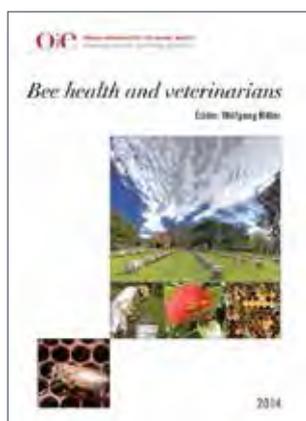
Volume 33 (3) of the *Scientific and Technical Review* contains 28 articles submitted by experts from across the world.

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

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

Every year, the OIE publishes three issues of the *Scientific and Technical Review*. In 2014, the first issue addressed the following topic: 'Animal welfare: focusing on the future' [Vol. 33 (1)].





In English
2014

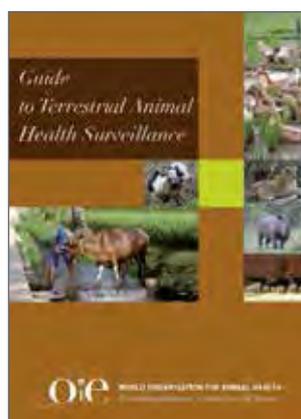
29.7 x 21 cm
316 pages
ISBN 978-92-9044-923-2
Price: EUR 50

Bee health and veterinarians

Coordinator and editor: Wolfgang Ritter

Maintaining bee health is a central responsibility in beekeeping, for both professional and amateur beekeepers, because only healthy bees are able to pollinate successfully and achieve a good honey harvest. Bee losses have become an increasingly serious problem throughout the world. The reasons for the losses are manifold and range from environmental influences to pathogenic agents. Bee health has also been affected by harmful practices in worldwide trade. New parasites and pathogens have been spreading more quickly than ever before. Only if all the parties involved work together to tackle the problem will bee health be improved in the future. Government veterinarians must be knowledgeable about bees and bee diseases as they are responsible for dealing with notifiable bee diseases/pests and international trade controls. However, private veterinary practitioners must also be informed about the relationship between the physiology of bees and the pathology of honey-bee diseases, as they are responsible for prescribing and delivering the appropriate medicines required by beekeepers.

This publication provides a concise but comprehensive overview of this complex set of problems.



In English
2014

29.7 x 21 cm
108 pages
ISBN 978-92-9044-842-6
Price: EUR 50

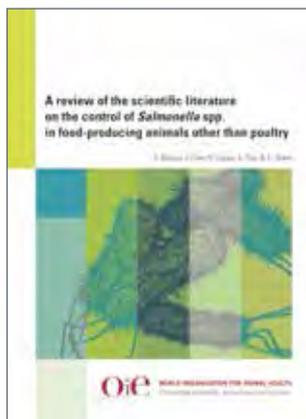
Guide to Terrestrial Animal Health Surveillance

The purpose of surveillance is to provide early warning of disease events and give timely and relevant information to policy makers to enable them to mount a rapid response to reduce the spread and mitigate the impact of disease.

This practical handbook about surveillance is intended to be used mainly by Veterinary Services or other Competent Authorities, their staff and experts as a tool for strengthening the design, implementation and evaluation of surveillance systems for diseases of relevance for terrestrial animals in their country.

The book reflects the contribution of experts in surveillance methodology from across the world. Recognising the dynamic nature of animal health and taking into consideration the differences between OIE Member Countries and the diversity of their animal husbandry systems, this guide presents a flexible framework for integrating surveillance approaches that meet both national and international needs and that should remain relevant as surveillance evolves to embrace new challenges and opportunities.

Veterinary Services complying with OIE standards on quality are a cornerstone for effective passive and active surveillance activities, as well as efficient public-private partnerships between official and private veterinarians and animal owners, rangers and hunters.



In English

2015

29.7 x 21 cm

92 pages

ISBN 978-92-9044-982-9

Price: EUR 50

A review of the scientific literature on the control of *Salmonella* spp. in food-producing animals other than poultry

S. Belluco, V. Cibin, R. Davies, A. Ricci & A. Wales

Salmonella species are prominent and enduring pathogens worldwide, which represent a challenge for both animal and human health.

This organism has many attributes that can confound simple approaches to its control on farms. These include a varied repertoire in antigenic structure and expression and in the extent and various manifestations of infection (serovars). Variation is also seen in the degree of adaptation by serovars to particular host species, and these differences can greatly affect the approaches, and success, of control regimes for livestock.

The varied pathways implicated in the faecal-oral route of *Salmonella* infection in humans include the consumption and handling of contaminated food and water, direct animal contact and interpersonal spread. The attribution of sources for cases of salmonellosis is a developing field, with important implications for the focus of resources for prevention and control.

This review provides an extensive summary of the prevalence, epidemiology and control of *Salmonella* in non-avian livestock, as well as a review of attribution studies relating it to human disease.

news from headquarters

Staff movements

New position

World Animal Health Information and Analysis Department

Dr Paula Cáceres

Head of Department



Dr Paula Cáceres graduated with a Master's degree in Veterinary Preventive Medicine and Epidemiology from the University of Chile and arrived at the OIE in 2010 after more than 11 years of

experience in Chile in the fields of animal health, veterinary epidemiology, foreign trade in livestock products, food safety, animal traceability, project evaluation and statistics. After three years working as a veterinary epidemiologist in the Animal Health Information Department, Dr Cáceres took over as Deputy Head of this department on 1 October 2013. On 1 June 2014, she was appointed Head of the Animal Health Information Department, which has been renamed as World Animal Health Information and Analysis Department. We are extremely pleased to welcome her to this new role and wish her every success in it.



Arrivals

World Animal Health Information and Analysis Department

Dr Neo J. Mapitse

Deputy Head



Dr Neo Mapitse has moved to Head Office, leaving his former position at the OIE Sub-Regional Representation for Southern Africa, based in Botswana, on 13 September 2014.

Dr Mapitse first joined the OIE as a Deputy Sub-Regional Representative in August 2010. In January 2012, he was appointed the Sub-Regional Representative for Southern Africa, replacing Dr Bonaventure Mtei. Dr Mapitse was responsible for developing capacity-building programmes for Veterinary Services in southern Africa which could respond to the unique challenges facing the sub-region. His philosophy is that working closely together enables the OIE and its partners in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) to customise capacity-building programmes to the specific needs of the Member Countries involved, while also offering continuity. The positive impact of this approach can be seen today in the excellent working relationships that Dr Mapitse has built up between the OIE, its partner organisations and the Member Countries in the sub-region.

Dr Mapitse now joins the World Animal Health Information and Analysis Department as Deputy Head, taking up his position on 15 September 2014. In addition to his veterinary degree, he holds a Master's of Science in Wild Animal Health from the University of London and has considerable experience as a Wildlife and Disease Notification Focal Point – an enviable background for his new role in the World Animal Health Information and Analysis Department.

World Animal Health Information and Analysis Department

Dr Patrícia Pozzetti

Chargée de Mission



Dr Patrícia Pozzetti joined the World Animal Health Information and Analysis Department as Chargée de Mission on 2 September 2014. She has been seconded to the OIE by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply of Brazil.

Dr Pozzetti holds a PhD in Animal Health – Epidemiology applied to zoonoses from the University of São Paulo, Brazil. Dr Pozzetti began working for the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture in 2002 and was responsible for the Animal Health Department of the Ministry's Office in São Paulo for the last eight years.



Scientific and Technical Department

Dr Mariano Ramos

Chargé de Mission

Dr Mariano Ramos joined the Scientific and Technical Department as Chargé de Mission on 1 September 2014, on assignment from the Servicio Nacional de Sanidad y Calidad Agroalimentaria (SENASA) of Argentina. While on placement with us, he will contribute in a broad range of the activities undertaken, not only by the Scientific and Technical Department but also by the International Trade and World Animal Health Information and Analysis Departments, to support the work of the Specialist Commissions, Working Groups and associated ad hoc Groups. Dr Ramos's duties will draw upon his extensive experience in animal disease control and emergency simulation exercises for disease preparedness. In the short term, he will be assisting in the organisation of the OIE Global Conference on Biological Threat Reduction to be held in June 2015 in Paris, as well as providing support to the OIE's monitoring of and response to newly emerging diseases.



Ms Maria Isabel Resnick

Trilingual Assistant to the Deputy Director General (Administration, Management, Human Resources and Regional Activities)

After working for several years at the World Bank (Washington, D.C., United States of America), Ms Maria Resnick joined the OIE on 21 September 2014 as Trilingual Assistant to the Deputy Director General for Administration, Management, Human Resources and Regional Activities. Her tasks will include assisting the Deputy Director General with preparations for meetings of the Council, being responsible for institutional relations with the OIE Member Countries and Representations, monitoring agreements with international organisations and preparing invitations and administrative documents for the OIE annual General Session. Ms Resnick will also provide assistance to the Human Resources Unit.

We are very pleased to welcome her to the OIE.

Regional Activities Department

Dr Sylvie Pupulin

Chargée de Mission

Dr Sylvie Pupulin has been seconded to the OIE by the French Ministry of Agriculture, after 13 years spent working for the French Veterinary Services.

Dr Pupulin joins the Regional Activities Department at OIE Headquarters in Paris as a Chargée de Mission. Her responsibilities will primarily involve activities associated with the PVS Pathway, the OIE's global programme to strengthen national Veterinary Services. These will include helping to organise OIE assessments of the performance of Veterinary Services (PVS Evaluations), PVS Gap Analyses, veterinary legislation missions and follow-up missions; taking part in the analysis of PVS Pathway mission reports and contributing to OIE Veterinary Legislation Support Programme activities.



Regional Activities Department

Ms Dominika Strzyz

Trilingual Secretary

Polish-born Ms Dominika Strzyz joined the OIE Regional Activities Department as a trilingual secretary on 8 September 2014. She will be assisting the team of the Regional Activities Department coordinating the implementation of the PVS Pathway, the OIE's global programme to sustainably improve national Veterinary Services and their compliance with OIE standards.

Dominika has a Master's degree in Political Science and Administration and another degree in translation, from joint programmes from the University of Granada (Spain), University Paris 8 (France), the Université Libre de Bruxelles (Brussels, Belgium) and the University of Pozna (Poland). Before joining the OIE, Ms Strzyz worked as a journalist and coordinator for various European projects.

Departure

Regional Activities Department

Dr Maud Carron

Chargée de Mission



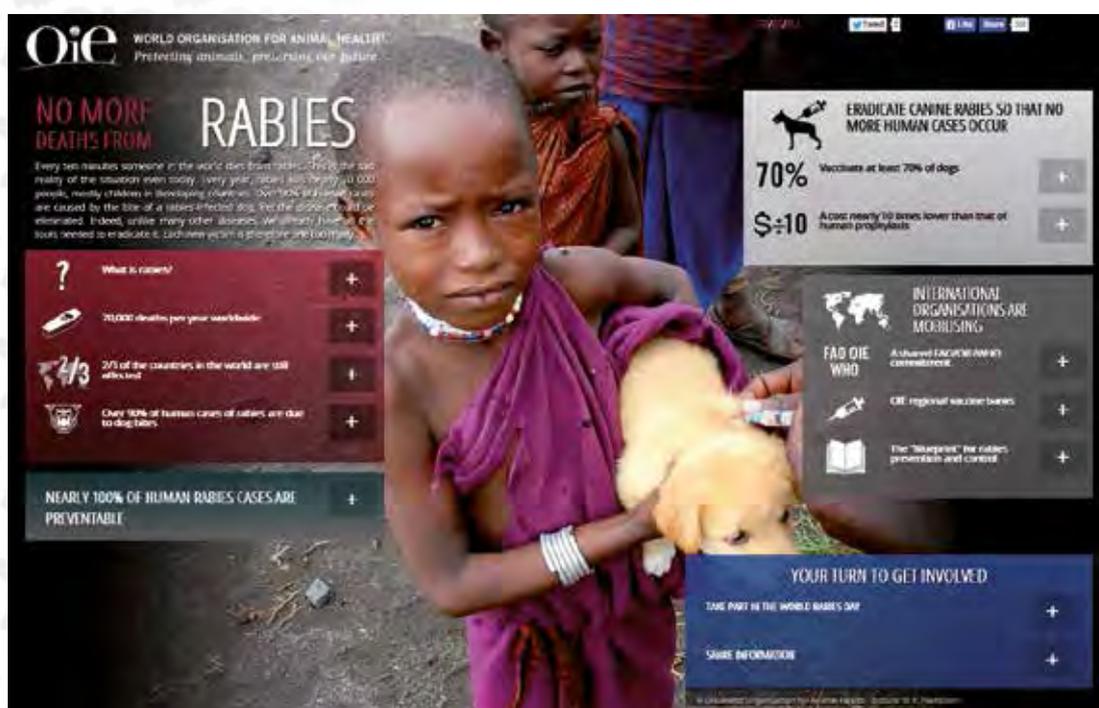
Dr Maud Carron joined the OIE Regional Activities Department in July 2013 as Chargée de Mission. In the main, she dealt with activities related to the OIE Global Programme for the Strengthening of Veterinary Services, i.e. the PVS Pathway. Her responsibilities included assisting in the organisation of OIE PVS evaluations, PVS Gap Analyses, veterinary legislation and follow-up missions; helping to analyse PVS Pathway mission reports; contributing to the activities of the OIE Veterinary Legislation Support Programme and many other related responsibilities. Dr Carron left the Department in September 2014 to take up a PhD programme and pursue new career goals. Her contribution has been much appreciated and we wish her every success with her studies and her new professional challenges.



Activities of the Communication Unit

Rabies is everyone's concern: let's not wait any longer to take action

On the occasion of World Rabies Day 2014, held this year – as every year – on 28 September, the OIE invited the international community to join the fight against one of the deadliest diseases in the world.



One person dies of rabies every ten minutes somewhere in the world. That is the tragic statistic that is still seen today. Each year, rabies kills close to 70,000 people, mainly children in developing countries. However, it can be eliminated. More than 95% of human cases of rabies are caused by dog bites from infected animals and, unlike many other diseases, we have all the tools needed to eradicate it. That is why, in this day and age, every new death is a victim too many.

To raise awareness among the international community of the devastation caused by rabies and on the solutions that exist to fight the disease, the OIE has launched a new communications campaign. For the first time, the OIE has published an interactive set of graphics on rabies to enable us to know the disease better, to understand it better and to fight it better. These infographics

have been published on the OIE website, as well as those of some of its partner organisations, and on the OIE social networks, to mobilise a wider public in the global struggle against this disease.

Discover the rabies infographics:
www.oie.int/infographic/rabies/index.html





Activities of the Communication Unit

At the same time, the OIE has unveiled its new web portal on rabies. This platform brings together a wide range of information on rabies and on the actions organised against it on a worldwide scale. One page is dedicated to the communication tools of the OIE, adapted to various audiences; in particular, information sheets, popular tools, videos and information stands.

Enter the OIE rabies portal:
www.oie.int/en/animal-health-in-the-world/rabies-portal/



28 September is World Rabies Day. Every year, the international community unites to promote the fight against rabies during this day of action and awareness. On this day, in particular, the OIE pledges its support to the non-governmental organisation, the Global Alliance for Rabies Control (GARC), and its activities.

Global Alliance for Rabies Control (GARC):
<http://rabiesalliance.org>



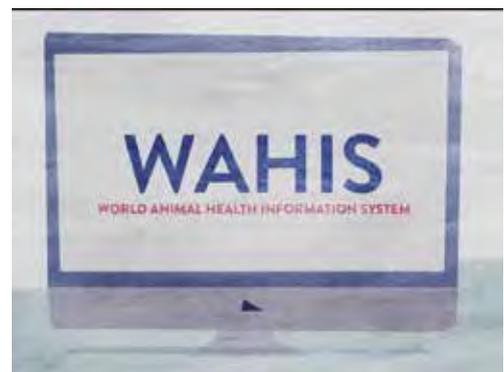
To better understand WAHIS, the World Animal Health Information System

The OIE is releasing a new video to present its World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS).

In this current age of globalisation, early detection of animal diseases at their source is crucial so that they can quickly be controlled, protecting both human and animal populations.

WAHIS plays a central role in the process of collecting and disseminating animal health information from around the world. Its Web interface makes the available data on animal diseases, including zoonoses, freely accessible, arranged by country, region, month or year. WAHIS also provides other types of information, such as animal population figures and the human and material resources of national Veterinary Services and laboratories.

This video is available on the OIE website and has also been made available on digital media in various regions of the world, in English, French, Spanish and Russian.



WAHIS: Protecting animals, preserving our future:
www.oie.int/en/for-the-media/multimedia/video-oie/
www.youtube.com/watch?v=M5PuNtcBh14





Activities of the Communication Unit

Interactive map goes online on the OIE's 90th Anniversary website

The OIE's network of animal health partners and expertise is one of the largest in the world. To help Internet users, animal health professionals and the general public to locate and find detailed information about each of the many network members, the OIE has created an interactive map on its 90th Anniversary website

(www.90.oie.int). This tool provides details of the OIE's 13 regional offices on all five continents, its 180 Member Countries, and its 296 Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres. This map is in addition to the animal disease maps already available in the WAHIS system.

Interactive map:
www.90.oie.int/en/Cartography/



Search filters and lists:

- HQ and Representations
- Members Countries
- Reference Centres

HQ AND REPRESENTATIONS	MEMBERS COUNTRIES [0/179]	REFERENCE CENTRES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HEADQUARTERS REGIONS [0/5] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Afrique Amériques Asie et Pacifique Europe Moyen-Orient REGIONAL REPRESENTATIONS [0/6] SUB-REGIONAL REPRESENTATIONS [0/7] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Afghanistan Albania Algeria Andorra Angola Argentina Armenia Australia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> COLLABORATING CENTRES [0/55] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agence Nationale du Médicament Vétérinaire Animal Behaviour and Welfare Research Centre Animal Welfare Science and Bioethics Centre Animal Welfare Science Centre Australian Animal Health Laboratory Australian Animal Health Laboratory REFERENCE LABORATORIES [0/262]

Select the appropriate category, then scroll down to select the Representations, Member Countries or Reference Centres you wish to see on the map.



Activities of the Scientific and Technical Department

Summaries of the OIE Specialist Commission,
Working Group and *Ad hoc* Group meetings

July to September 2014

Specialist Commissions

Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases (‘Scientific Commission’)

OIE Headquarters, Paris, 15–19 September 2014

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

1. Endorsement of the reports of the following *Ad hoc* Groups:
 - Bovine Tuberculosis
 - African Swine Fever
 - International Horse Movement for Equestrian Sport and two related sub-groups
 - Porcine Epidemic Diarrhoea
 - Setting up of a Global Database on the Use of Antimicrobial Agents in Animals
 - Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus (MERS-CoV) Infection in Animals.
2. Review of some chapters of the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*:
 - a proposal for the harmonisation of the chapters on African horse sickness, bluetongue and epizootic haemorrhagic disease
 - Chapter 8.7. on infection with foot and mouth disease (FMD) virus
 - Chapter 12.10. on glanders for final revision (previously circulated to Member Countries for comment).
3. Liaison with the Biological Standards Commission on issues raised during the February Commission meeting related to diagnostic strategies and their proposed inclusion in the *Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals*.
4. Consideration of the maintenance or withdrawal of endorsement of specific Member Countries’ official control programmes for FMD after virus incursion in those countries.
5. Review of the forms for the annual official status reconfirmation of specified diseases and discussion on requests for the maintenance of disease status.
6. Review of the outcome of the OIE expert missions conducted since February 2014 and discussion on expert missions scheduled for the balance of 2014 and 2015.

The Scientific Commission was updated on disease-specific issues, such as the procedure for designating holding facilities for material containing rinderpest virus and the state of play of the Global Control Strategy for FMD and peste des petits ruminants.

In addition, the Scientific Commission and the Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission held a joint meeting, chaired by the Director General/Deputy Director General, in which several important items of mutual concern were discussed. These included the finalisation of the amended chapter on FMD; the progress of the implementation of Chapter 4.16. for the high health performance horse subpopulation for international sport competitions; atypical BSE; and the commitment of the OIE to revising the current criteria for listing diseases.

Biological Standards Commission (‘Laboratories Commission’)

OIE Headquarters, Paris, 11–12 September 2014

The Commission met under the chairmanship of its President, Prof. Vincenzo Caporale, and addressed, among others, the following issues:

1. OIE Reference Centres

The Commission accepted one request for designation as an OIE Reference Laboratory. Should the request be endorsed by the OIE Council, it will be proposed for adoption by the Assembly through a formal Resolution at the General Session in May 2015.

In view of the growing number of OIE Reference Laboratory applications and designations, the importance of assessing and monitoring the performance of these laboratories was stressed. It was proposed that all future applicants should already be a National Reference Laboratory for the disease in question, before submitting an application for OIE Reference Laboratory status. Also, given that quality management systems are essential, the Commission agreed that all OIE Reference Laboratories must be accredited to ISO 17025 or its equivalent. This requirement would apply to all new applicants; existing OIE Reference Laboratories that are not yet accredited would be given a three-year deadline to achieve this standard. Laboratories would be asked in their annual report to upload a copy of their accreditation certificate.





Activities of the Scientific and Technical Department

As of August 2014, 19 twinning projects have been completed, 32 are under way and 15 are approved and are due to start when funds become available. Nine Candidate Laboratories have applied to become OIE Reference Laboratories for diseases of terrestrial animals and five of these have been approved (see pp. 109–111).

2. *Ad hoc* Groups

The Commission endorsed the report of the meeting of the *Ad hoc* Group on Biosafety and Diseases of Camelids, held from 1 to 3 April 2014.

In the area of high-throughput sequencing, bioinformatics and computational genomics (HTS-BCG), the Commission endorsed a pilot project for the creation of an OIE platform for the collection and management of genomic sequences in animal health. Once approved by the OIE, the project will be presented at the Third Global Conference of the OIE Reference Centres (Seoul, Republic of Korea, 14–16 October 2014), as it is intended to make use of the competence and expertise of the Reference Centres' network to develop policies and practices for the management and use of sequence information. After the conference, the *Ad hoc* Group on HTS-BCG could then meet to begin work on some of the main components of the project. The provisional date for the meeting is November 2014.

3. Standardisation programme: future directions

During the Third Global Conference of the OIE Reference Centres, a presentation was given on the results of a survey to determine the biological resources and standard reference reagents held in OIE Reference Centres that can be shared among OIE Member Countries. This was followed by a presentation on the challenges faced by the Reference Laboratories as they fulfil their mandate to produce and supply international reference material. The Commission will set its future priorities based on the outcome of discussions from the conference.

4. *Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals*

The Commission reviewed and approved the proposals of the Enlarged Bureau Group. Twelve chapters were approved for circulation to Member Countries for the first round of comments and discussion and an eventual proposal for adoption by the Assembly in May 2015.

5. The Joint OIE/FAO Network of Expertise on Animal Influenza (OFFLU)

OFFLU held an Executive Committee meeting in April 2014 to review and coordinate the progress of on-going technical activities. The Committee suggested holding a strategy meeting to discuss and decide what OFFLU should do over the next five years. At the February 2014 WHO vaccine composition meeting, the OFFLU Network contributed H5 and H9 sequences to help WHO with pandemic preparedness. In March 2014, the experts of the OFFLU Swine Influenza Virus Group gathered at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, USA, for their fourth annual technical meeting, to exchange research findings and data on the global influenza situation in swine. In April 2014, OFFLU, in collaboration with STAR-IDAZ¹, developed a strategic agenda for animal influenza research. Sixty key experts from the field of influenza were invited to this consultation at the OIE Headquarters in Paris, where they provided inputs and identified the research priorities for their sectors. The OFFLU annual newsletter for 2013, compiling the achievements for the year, was prepared and circulated widely.

Ad hoc Groups

Setting up of a Global Database on the Use of Antimicrobial Agents in Animals

OIE Headquarters, Paris, 6–8 July 2014

The Group met for the second time and reviewed the template and instructions, developed at its first meeting, for OIE Member Countries to report to the OIE on their use of antimicrobial agents in animals. These documents will be presented and evaluated at the forthcoming seminars for the OIE National Focal Points for Veterinary Products, to be held in the second semester of 2014. After approval by the Scientific Commission, the final versions will be sent for comments to all OIE Member Countries.

¹ STAR-IDAZ: Global Strategic Alliances for the Coordination of Research on the Major Infectious Diseases of Animals and Zoonoses





Activities of the Scientific and Technical Department

The Group discussed the most appropriate report format and decided to review different potential formats at the next meeting.

The Group also discussed potential denominators that could be used to relate data on the quantities of antimicrobial agents used in animals to populations of food-producing animals. The Group concluded that, for the initial piloting phase of the database with Member Countries, denominators were not immediately needed. However, for the second phase (in the medium to long term), denominators would be needed.

Finally, the Group stressed the importance of encouraging OIE Member Countries to participate, even if initial data are of lesser quality, and to develop national systems to collect these data.

MERS-CoV Infection in Animals

OIE Headquarters, Paris, 15–17 July 2014

The *Ad hoc* Group on MERS-CoV Infection in Animals was convened for the first time at the request of the presidents of the Biological Standards Commission and the Scientific Commission for Animal Disease. The main objective of the Group was to scientifically evaluate current knowledge about MERS-CoV and to develop an expert opinion on aspects related to MERS-CoV infection in animals. The meeting brought together six recognised international experts on MERS-CoV, and included additionally the World Health Organization (WHO), the Chairman of the OIE *Ad hoc* Group on Diseases of Camelids, the President of the OIE Wildlife Working Group, experts from Saudi Arabia, a representative from the Scientific Commission for Animal Disease (Scientific Commission) and from the Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission (Code Commission).

The Group agreed that, although MERS-CoV infection in animals did not meet the criteria for an OIE-listed disease, as described in Chapter 1.2. of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*, it should be reported to the OIE as an emerging disease. Serological positive results should be investigated and virological positive results (including those testing positive by polymerase chain reaction) should be reported

to the OIE. To reduce the risk of infection transmission between animals and humans, the Group agreed that the general public health recommendations of WHO should be implemented when animals were confirmed as being virologically positive for MERS-CoV. There was not enough evidence to make specific recommendations about possible animal health management measures; however, this should be kept under review as further evidence comes to light.

The Group also developed guidance on epidemiological studies in camels and on surveillance in camels and other species. The Group highlighted the importance of conducting further research aimed at better understanding the behaviour of MERS-CoV infections in animals, and at identifying measures to reduce the risks to public and animal health.

International Horse Movement for Equestrian Sport

Experts' Sub-group Meeting of the *Ad hoc* Group

OIE Headquarters, Paris, 23–25 July 2014

An expert subgroup met to further develop and finalise documents on the implementation and management of the 'high health, high performance' (HHP) horse subpopulation and to improve the draft model of the HHP Health Certificate, which had been developed during earlier meetings in January and April 2014, respectively.

The group considered comments received by Member Countries before and during the General Session that adopted the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* Chapter 4.16., outlining the general principles of the HHP concept. In response to this, HHP management guidelines were developed and the HHP Health Certificate completely revised. A definition for the 'HHP horse' and the 'high health subpopulation' were also developed and integrated into Chapter 4.16. for presentation to the Scientific Commission and the Code Commission for consideration at their meetings, both held in September 2014.



Activities of the International Trade Department

Summaries of the OIE Specialist Commission,
Working Group and *Ad hoc* Group meetings

July to September 2014

Specialist Commissions

Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission

OIE Headquarters, Paris, 9–18 September 2014

The Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission ('Code Commission') reviewed Member Country comments on the texts circulated after the last Commission meeting in February 2014, together with the amendments made by the OIE Delegates at the 82nd General Session in May 2014. The Commission also reviewed several revised or new draft chapters received from the Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases and *Ad hoc* Groups. It also endorsed the reports of OIE *Ad hoc* Groups on 'Disaster risk reduction and management in relation to animal health and welfare and veterinary public health', 'Welfare of working equids', 'Salmonella in pigs', and the OIE Animal Welfare Working Group.

The Commission circulated the following revised chapters for Member Country comments:

- the User's Guide;
- the Glossary
- Evaluation of Veterinary Services
- Veterinary legislation
- Collection and processing of bovine, small ruminant and porcine semen
- Collection and processing of in vivo derived embryos from livestock and equids
- High health status horse subpopulation
- General obligations related to certification
- Certification procedures
- Prevention, detection and control of *Salmonella* in poultry
 - Introduction to the recommendations for animal welfare
 - Animal welfare and broiler chicken production systems
 - Infection with *Brucella abortus*, *B. melitensis* and *B. suis*

- Foot and mouth disease
- Procedures for self-declaration and for official recognition by the OIE
- Infection with Rift Valley fever virus
- Infection with avian influenza viruses, and
- Glanders.

The Commission also decided to circulate the following revised or new draft chapters for Member Country comments:

- Animal welfare and dairy cattle production systems
- Animal welfare of working equids
- Infection with *Taenia solium*; and
- Prevention and control of Salmonella in pig herds.

Member Countries are strongly encouraged to review the report of the Commission, together with the report of the Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases and associated *Ad hoc* Group reports, to become well acquainted with the reasoning behind the proposed amendments. The Commission will take Member Country comments into consideration at its meeting in February 2015.

Ad hoc Groups

Salmonella in Pigs

OIE Headquarters, Paris, 27–29 August 2014

The *Ad hoc* Group was convened to draft a new Chapter 6.X. on the 'Prevention and control of *Salmonella* in pig herds' for the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*. The aim of the chapter is to contribute to the reduction of food-borne illness in humans by controlling and, where possible, reducing the prevalence of *Salmonella* infection in pigs. The *Ad hoc* Group recognised the diversity of pig production systems, the variability of the prevalence of *Salmonella* in pigs and the differing approaches of various countries to the public health control of *Salmonella*. Therefore, in developing these recommendations, the





Activities of the International Trade Department

Group tried not to be prescriptive but rather to produce a chapter that is relevant to all Member Countries. The report of the Group was circulated to Member Countries for their information in the September 2014 meeting report of the Code Commission.

Disinfection of Aquaculture Establishments

*OIE Headquarters, Paris,
24–26 September 2014*

The *Ad hoc* Group on Disinfection of aquaculture establishments was convened to develop a new draft chapter (or chapters) to provide guidance on the disinfection of aquaculture establishments, water, fish eggs and transport vehicles, for inclusion in the *Aquatic Code*. The Group developed the framework for a new draft chapter on disinfecting aquaculture establishments and will continue to work on this chapter. The expert members also produced a separate document providing recommendations for the surface disinfection of salmonid eggs. The report of the *Ad hoc* Group was provided to the October 2014 meeting of the Aquatic Animals Commission.

regional activities

Staff movements

Africa

Arrival

OIE Sub-Regional Representation for Southern Africa



Dr Moetapele Letshwenyo

Dr Moetapele Letshwenyo joined the OIE as the Sub-Regional Representative for Southern Africa on 1 October 2014.

Dr Letshwenyo studied at the University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom, where he graduated with a Bachelor's degree in Veterinary Medicine and Surgery (BVMS), and as a member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons (MRCVS), in 1991. Thereafter he joined the Veterinary Services of Botswana as a field veterinarian, responsible for the coordination and implementation of disease control and prevention programmes. He subsequently gained a Master's degree in Preventative Veterinary Medicine at the University of California, Davis, in the United States, in 1995. Dr Letshwenyo also has a Master's degree in Business Administration, awarded by the University of Botswana in 2002.

Dr Letshwenyo was then asked to establish and head the Veterinary Epidemiology and Economics Section in the Ministry of Agriculture of Botswana, which was also responsible for import/export control. In addition, he became an OIE Focal Point on animal health matters. He designed epidemiological surveillance studies against major livestock diseases, such as foot and mouth disease (FMD) and contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, and was responsible for compiling and presenting dossiers for the evaluation of FMD-free zones, without vaccination, in Botswana, by the OIE. In 2008, he became the Director of the Veterinary Services of Botswana and his country's Delegate to the OIE. In 2009 he was promoted to the position of Deputy Permanent Secretary, responsible for livestock issues.

From 2008 to 2012 Dr Letshwenyo was a member of the OIE *ad hoc* Groups on Animal Commodity Trade and on FMD Evaluations of Member States.

In view of his significant contributions to disease control in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) sub-region, he was awarded a Meritorious Award by the OIE in 2013 (see *Bulletin*, no. 2013–4, p. 85).

Departure



OIE Sub-Regional
Representation
for North Africa

Dr Vincent Brioudes

Dr Vincent Brioudes joined the Tunis office in May 2009,

when the OIE Sub-Regional Representation for North Africa was first established.

After qualifying as a veterinarian at the French National Veterinary School in Nantes in 1999, specialising in animal production and aquaculture, he held various positions in the French Ministries of Agriculture and Foreign Affairs, both at the national level and in countries such as the Dominican Republic and Chad.

At the OIE Sub-Regional Representation for North Africa, Dr Brioudes' tasks included giving technical support and advice to OIE Member Countries in the sub region, notably in the institutional field (the PVS Pathway, capacity-building), and setting up and monitoring networks such as the Mediterranean Animal Health Network (REMESA) and the Mediterranean Network of Establishments for Veterinary Education (REEV-Med). During his five years in Tunis, he helped to raise the visibility of the Sub-Regional Representation's activities. He also participated in the follow-up of animal health dossiers, especially those relating to the preparation of disease control programmes (foot and mouth disease, peste des petits ruminants).

He returned to France, where, on 1 September 2014, he took up his new post as Head of Continuing Education at ENSV Lyon, the OIE Collaborating Centre for Training of Official Veterinarians. Happily, in this capacity, he will be maintaining his links with the OIE, and we wish him every success in his new position.

Departure



OIE Regional
Representation
for Asia and
the Pacific

Dr Tomoko Ishibashi

After nearly five years of service at the Regional Representation for Asia and the Pacific, Dr Tomoko Ishibashi left the OIE on 30 September 2014 to return to Japan's Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

Since rejoining the OIE in January 2010, Dr Ishibashi had been the Deputy Representative, supporting the current Regional Representative, Dr Hirofumi Kugita, and his predecessor, Dr Itsuo Shimohira, in the management of the Representation. During the short period between their tenures, in early 2013, she also served as Acting Regional Representative.

Relying on her previous work experience at OIE Headquarters, Dr Ishibashi contributed a great deal towards the harmonisation of activities in the Asia-Pacific region with those of HQ and other regions. In addition to organising various regional meetings and workshops, including successive Focal Point seminars, she often represented the OIE at external meetings held in her region, not only those of the Codex Alimentarius, the WHO and FAO, but also at sub-regional and national events, where she informed participants about the work of the OIE. Another arena into which Tomoko put considerable effort was the Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) programme, to contribute towards the improvement of Veterinary Services in the region. Thanks to these activities, she visited almost all regional Member Countries, getting to know both the countries and their people. According to Tomoko, this is a treasure she can take away with her.

We wish Dr Ishibashi a most successful continued career and hope that we can work with her again in the near future.

Arrival



OIE Regional Representation for the Middle East

Dr Xavier Pacholek

On 1 August 2014, Dr Xavier Pacholek joined the OIE Regional Representation for the Middle East as a technical assistant.

Chief Inspector of Veterinary Public Health of the French Ministry of Agriculture, Dr Xavier Pacholek had been working, since 2009, as Counsellor for Agricultural and Veterinary Affairs in the Middle East at the French Embassy in Lebanon, after serving as Regional Veterinary Attaché for Poland and the Baltic States at the French Embassy in Poland, from 2005 to 2009. In these positions, he was principally responsible for bilateral dialogue with the local veterinary authorities on the exchange of disease control information, veterinary technical cooperation and the lifting of sanitary constraints to international trade.

Between 2004 and 2005, Xavier Pacholek was Technical Advisor (Animal Production) to the Secretary General of the Ministry of Agriculture of Madagascar. From 2000 to 2004, he was appointed Deputy Head of the Animal Health Department of the French Ministry of Agriculture, responsible for the development of health regulations, the preparation of animal disease control programmes and contingency plans, and managing animal health crises (e.g. the outbreak of foot and mouth disease in 2001). Previously, he had led, from 1996 to 1999, a project for the institutional and technical strengthening of the camel sector in Niger and, from 1992 to 1993, a CIRAD¹ research and development project on camel husbandry in Sudan.

Xavier Pacholek is a graduate of the National Veterinary School of Alfort, France (1989), and specialised in animal diseases in hot climates (in CIRAD's Department of Livestock and Veterinary Medicine, 1989) and internal medicine of farm animals (at the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine of Montreal, Canada, 1992).

¹ CIRAD: Centre for International Cooperation in Agricultural Research for Development, France

Meetings

GF-TADs and HPED Steering Committees

Bangkok, Thailand, 15–17 July 2014

The Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs) is a joint FAO and OIE initiative, started in 2004, which aims to coordinate the activities of both organisations to achieve common objectives in the most efficient way possible. GF-TADs is a coordinating mechanism developed to empower regional members to control transboundary animal diseases (TADs), by building capacity and establishing

control programmes for specific TADs, based on regional priorities.

Since 2010, the Steering Committee Meeting of the Regional Programme on Highly Pathogenic and Emerging and re-emerging Diseases (HPED), funded by the European Union (EU), has been held back-to-back with the GF-TADs meeting to ensure close collaboration and support for the HPED programme. Accordingly, the Fifth HPED Steering Committee Meeting was

held on 15 July 2014, the day before the Eighth GF-TADs Meeting (16-17 July 2014).

5th Steering Committee Meeting of the EU-HPED programme

The Fifth Meeting of the HPED Steering Committee was attended by 52 participants, who came from the OIE, FAO and WHO and from regional organisations – namely, ASEAN¹ and SAARC², as members of the Steering

¹ ASEAN: Association of Southeast Asian Nations

² SAARC: South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation

Committee. Representatives from SPC³ and various donors were also there, and some countries in the region sent observers.

As the HPED programme concludes in December 2014, after a one-year, no-cost extension, the main objectives of this last meeting of the Steering Committee were to take stock of the programme's accomplishments and to reflect on the steps to be taken to sustain its impact.

During the opening session, the representatives of the EU and the three international organisations acknowledged the importance of the HPED programme, which coordinates activities across countries and sectors, in line with the 'One Health' approach. Priorities include disease control and its benefits for human health and food security, strengthening ASEAN and SAARC, and the tripartite coordination of the OIE, FAO and WHO at the regional level.

The FAO, OIE and WHO gave presentations on the progress made in implementing their respective projects: regional vaccine banks, the PVS Pathway, capacity-building activities and raising awareness for the OIE; the establishment of the ASEAN and SAARC Regional Support Units; the development of epidemiology and laboratory networks and providing support for the establishment of the ASEAN Coordination Centre for Animal Health and Zoonosis (ACCAHZ). All three organisations underlined the value of their tripartite collaboration at the regional level.

The participants also reviewed the experience gained during the



The 5th Meeting of the HPED Steering Committee. Bangkok, 15 July 2014

programme, to identify key achievements, main lessons learned and important success factors. The Regional Vaccine Bank set up by the OIE and the positive impact of the PVS Pathway, as well as the coordination of regional networks, were mentioned as substantial accomplishments. Among the lessons learned, the added value of a tripartite collaboration was acknowledged, along with the need to increase the involvement of all stakeholders and to gain strong political support. Collaboration and sharing information, the stability of the partnership among the participating organisations and leverage with other programmes were identified as main factors in the programme's success.

Also discussed was 'the way forward', to sustain activities beyond 2014 and assess the impact of the programme over time.

In the closing remarks, the EU acknowledged the successful

implementation of the programme and the tripartite organisations reiterated their commitment to collaboration and advocacy in order to maintain the impetus of the programme and continue its activities.

8th FAO/OIE Regional Steering Committee Meeting on GF-TADs for Asia and the Pacific

The FAO/OIE Regional Steering Committee Meeting on GF-TADs for Asia and the Pacific has been an annual one since 2005. The principal objectives of the annual meeting include updating and sharing information about GF-TADs activities at the global, regional and sub regional levels; coordinating the disease control activities of ASEAN, SAARC, and the SPC, as well as SEACFMD⁴ and APHCA⁵, in cooperation with donor agencies; discussing emerging trends in animal disease and the situation in each sub-region; and reviewing the Five-Year Action Plan and other related issues.

³ SPC: Secretariat of the Pacific Community

⁴ SEACFMD: South-East Asia and China Foot and Mouth Disease Campaign

⁵ APHCA: Animal Production and Health Commission for Asia



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The 8th Meeting of the FAO/OIE Regional Steering Committee on GF-TADs for Asia and the Pacific. Bangkok, 16–17 July 2014

Those attending the Eighth Meeting of the Committee were given the first update of the Action Plan and debated the emerging trends for peste des petits ruminants (PPR), African swine fever (ASF) and avian influenza H7N9.

Some 60 representatives took part, including those from the OIE, FAO and WHO; regional organisations including ASEAN, SAARC, SPC, SEACFMD and APHCA; and donors, such as Australia, the EU, NIAH⁶, USDA-APHIS⁷, USAID⁸, IFAH⁹ and JICA¹⁰. Some countries of the region sent observers. Among the invited speakers were Dr Joseph Domenech, to talk about PPR, and Dr Daniel Beltran-Alcrudo, who discussed ASF.

The opening session was attended by Dr Wimolporn Thitisak (from the Department of Livestock Development, Thailand); Mr Hiroyuki Konuma (FAO); Dr Brian Evans (OIE) and Dr Gyanendra Gongal (WHO). Opening remarks were delivered by Dr Zhang Zhongqiu (the People's Republic of China), the Chair of the Regional Steering Committee of GF-TADs for Asia and the Pacific.

The meeting received an update on GF-TADs' progress at the regional level and worldwide. Extensive discussion took place on GF-TADs labelling and a review of priority diseases, and it was recommended that further consultation with the Global Secretariat take place. ASEAN, SAARC, SPC, SEACFMD and APHCA briefed the meeting on their key initiatives and continuing developments.

Two discussion sessions were held. The first, a group discussion on 'Perspective, On-going and New Activities for TADs Control', asked each group to raise three important implementation issues. Common issues that arose included resources and coordination. The second discussion dealt with emerging animal disease trends in the area, in particular PPR, ASF and avian influenza H7N9. Dr Domenech and Dr Beltran-Alcrudo, two of the invited speakers, updated the meeting on PPR and ASF, and were followed by a plenary round-table discussion. Donors took the opportunity

to discuss their perspectives, as well as new and continuing activities.

Representatives from FAO, OIE, WHO and the Chair of the Regional Steering Committee for GF-TADs delivered the closing remarks, recapping the importance of GF-TADs and the One Health approach. The conclusions and recommendations of this meeting will provide a valuable reference and future guidelines for GF-TADs activities in the Asia-Pacific region. It was recommended that regional GF-TADs meetings for Asia and the Pacific be held every two years from now on, with sub-regional meetings in the interim.

6 NIAH: National Institute of Animal Health, Thailand

7 USDA-APHIS: United States Department of Agriculture-Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

8 USAID: United States Agency for International Development

9 IFAH: International Federation for Animal Health

10 JICA: Japan International Cooperation Agency





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Regional training on rabies diagnosis for non ASEAN member States

Tokyo and Yokohama, Japan, 5–8 August 2014

Nine laboratory scientists working on rabies diagnosis, from Bangladesh, Bhutan, Chinese Taipei, India, the Republic of Korea, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, plus 15 observers, were brought together for a four-day training course on rabies diagnosis, held in Tokyo and Yokohama, from 5 to 8 August 2014.

The training was organised by the OIE Regional Representation for Asia and the Pacific, in collaboration with the Animal Quarantine Service of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) of Japan, with the additional support of the OIE Rabies Reference Laboratory of the Republic of Korea.

Dr Hirofumi Kugita, OIE Regional Representative for Asia and the Pacific, officially opened the programme, followed by Dr Toshiro Kawashima, Animal Health Director of MAFF and Delegate of Japan to the OIE. The course consisted of a combination of lectures, working-group sessions and practical laboratory work, aimed at providing the participants with:

- a clear understanding of the OIE standards on rabies
- the technical skills required for rabies diagnostic tests
- a better understanding of the rabies situation and the control programmes of participating countries, and
- an opportunity to enhance laboratory networking and information exchange.

The first activity was a survey, conducted by circulating a questionnaire among the ten countries attending the meeting, to examine the present status of these aspects of the disease:

- rabies prevention and control (vaccination and legislation)
- diagnosis and surveillance
- reporting and information-sharing, and
- rabies control in wildlife.

The survey findings provided the background for the training sessions and discussion topics.

Two working-group sessions were held on the first and the fourth day. Each group was asked to discuss laboratory diagnostic procedures, vaccination policy, vaccine authorisation, rabies control programmes and current practices in their own country, to identify constraints and possible solutions. The attendees also discussed common issues of regional importance, such as procedures for receiving samples, the availability of trained personnel, and information-sharing. Possible proposals to address these issues included laboratory networking and cross-border collaboration.

On the second and third days, at MAFF's Animal Quarantine Service laboratory in Yokohama, participants were trained in the fluorescence antibody test (FAT), fluorescent antibody virus neutralisation (FAVN) and reverse-transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR). It was an excellent opportunity to observe the standard methods of carrying out the OIE-prescribed tests for rabies diagnosis. Brain sample collection and dispatch were also discussed and demonstrated, using models. Both participants and trainers were able to share their experiences on issues related to rabies diagnosis and waste disposal.

As the programme concluded, participants discussed possible ways of identifying gaps and topics of interest. On the last day, participants thanked MAFF and the Animal Quarantine Services for hosting this very valuable exercise.

Rabies diagnosis workshop for ASEAN Member States

Changchun, People's Republic of China, 18–22 August 2014

The OIE Sub-Regional Representation for South-East Asia, in collaboration with the Veterinary Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture of the People's Republic of China, organised a regional Rabies Diagnosis Workshop for ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) Member States, held in the OIE Reference Laboratory for Rabies in Changchun Veterinary Research Institute (CVRI), from 18 to 22 August 2014. Attended by representatives from each of the ten ASEAN Member States (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam), the workshop was opened by Dr Wanming Guo, Deputy Director General of the Veterinary Bureau. The Deputy Director of the Division of Science, Technology & International Cooperation, Dr Song Junxia, speaking on behalf of the Bureau, emphasised the importance attached to rabies by the Chinese government and the initiatives being taken to address this major zoonosis. The participants were also welcomed by the Director of the CVRI, Dr Zhiping Xia, and an OIE rabies expert, Dr Changchun Tu, Head of the OIE Reference Laboratory for Rabies

and leading technical coordinator of the meeting.

This hands-on workshop, designed to concentrate on rabies diagnostic tests as outlined in the OIE international standards for rabies diagnosis, provided practical laboratory sessions on sample preparation and processing for the fluorescent antibody test (FAT), the cell culture and mouse inoculation test, RT-PCR and one step, real-time PCR for rabies diagnosis. The theory behind the practice was also well covered. Participants were trained in rabies antibody detection, using enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), the fluorescent antibody viral neutralisation test (FAVN), and immunochromatographic testing. Sample collection using the straw method was also introduced.

The post-workshop evaluations and discussions addressed the next step, i.e. how the knowledge and skills learned during these workshops could effectively be put to use in the participants' home countries. Opinions were also sought on how to improve rabies diagnosis in the region. Several suggestions were put forward by the participants, including:

- a) continuous networking to provide up-to-date information on the diagnosis and status of rabies in each Member Country
- b) a joint rabies virus surveillance programme in wild animals, e.g. bats, within the South-East Asian region
- c) laboratory-based research in the region to enable advocacy on this issue to policy-makers



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d) the development of a rabies website where Member Countries could contact one another and share information

e) sharing information on rabies diagnostic techniques and their results

f) translation of the training manual into each country's language for use in local training

g) the harmonisation of test techniques between the OIE Reference Laboratory and rabies laboratories in the ASEAN Member States

h) the initiation of genome mapping of the rabies virus in South-East Asia and China, and

i) inter-regional visits for assessment and recommendations.

As an offshoot of this training course, a collaborative regional research study on the molecular epidemiology of the rabies virus in South-East Asia and China is planned for ASEAN Member States, to be led by the CVRI and coordinated by the OIE Sub-Regional Representation for South-East Asia.



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OIE regional workshop on enhancing national surveillance systems for influenza A viruses

Tokyo, Japan, 26–28 August 2014



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Some 54 participants, including 25 representatives from 20 invited countries and territories (referred to as 'members', below), and experts from the OIE Reference Centres, FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, and WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific, gathered in Tokyo to identify important issues and share their experiences of implementing national surveillance programmes for influenza A viruses. A further aim was to strengthen the regional network of key players and important sectors for control and preparedness when facing an influenza outbreak.

A three-day workshop programme included four sessions:

- updates on highly pathogenic avian influenza control measures
- epidemiological aspects and surveillance metrics
- legal and social aspects of surveillance programmes
- regional collaboration and data-sharing.

Before the workshop, members were asked to fill out a questionnaire on influenza A surveillance of wildlife in the Asia–Pacific Region, to provide information on their national control strategies. The results showed that all the invited members in the region have a national strategy for controlling influenza A viruses, but that the level of implementation varies widely. These programmes are mainly carried out in poultry and wild birds, and while laboratory capacity has been enhanced, a reduction in donor funding is

hampering continuous surveillance and diagnostic activities. Vaccination is practised in Bangladesh, China, Indonesia, Hong Kong and Vietnam, as part of the national control strategy.

Risk-based surveillance is one of the four pillars required to achieve the basic threshold level of disease prevention and control (the others include an early warning system, a disease-reporting system and other animal health and behavioural observations). The workshop reiterated that national surveillance systems should:

- a) be simple and flexible
- b) have clear objectives and precise case definitions
- c) be well designed according to epidemiological principles
- d) encourage early detection and disease reporting
- e) lead to informed decision-making.

Keeping in mind that the surveillance of vaccinated populations is more complex than that of non-vaccinated populations, participants were informed about appropriate sample types, processing methods and testing procedures, depending on the intended targets and desired aims, in the presence or absence of vaccination. The importance of collaboration and communication when collecting information on either a national or international disease situation to achieve early detection and a rapid response to influenza outbreaks was also highlighted. The workshop

reminded participants that stamping out is the best and ultimate measure to control highly pathogenic avian influenza and that vaccination should be used in addition to, and not instead of, stamping out.

During the workshop, participants were divided into three groups; namely, policy-makers, epidemiology professionals and laboratory professionals, based on their affiliations and expertise, for small-group discussions. Based on their own country's experience in implementing a national surveillance programme, including post-vaccination monitoring, participants identified the potential strengths of such programmes (surveillance in live bird markets is cost effective, diagnostic capacity is already in place and surveillance guidelines are available) and weaknesses (changes in the epidemiology of circulating viruses, negative consequences of market closures, changes in poultry-market systems, poor reporting, a lack of sustainability of sampling/diagnosis, no proper exit strategy in countries which use vaccination, reductions in available funding, etc.), as well as possible solutions (the intensification of surveillance with clear objectives; the promotion of semi-commercial farms for higher bio-security; updating control strategies and vaccination plans, based on epidemiological findings; the provision of better Veterinary Services and proper incentives; applying the 'zoning' approach, etc.).

The participants were presented with detailed information on the scientific networks on avian influenza,



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including the OIE Reference Centres and OFFLU, as well as an update on OIE regional virus banks. Participants proposed that the OIE/Japan Trust Fund (JTF) project should facilitate meetings for policy-makers on the surveillance and control of influenza A viruses, and strengthen diagnostic capacity for national laboratories, perhaps by enabling national laboratories to participate in the OFFLU ring trial for global proficiency testing for avian influenza viruses.

This workshop was organised under the 'OIE/JTF Project for controlling zoonoses in Asia under the One Health Concept'. Three students from veterinary schools in Japan also attended the workshop under the Japanese Government's internship programme. Thirty-five students from veterinary schools in Chinese Taipei, Japan and the Republic of Korea also attended the first day of the workshop as a part of an International Veterinary Students' Association (IVSA) event.

17th SEACFMD National Coordinators' Meeting

Chiang Rai, Thailand, 27–29 August 2014

The 17th National Coordinators' Meeting for the South-East Asia and China Foot and Mouth Disease Campaign (SEACFMD) was held in Chiang Rai from 27 to 29 August 2014. Its purpose was to discuss the FMD situation and efforts to prevent and control the disease in the region, as well as to follow up on the progress of recommendations from previous SEACFMD meetings and to identify priority action for SEACFMD Member Countries over the coming year. The meeting also discussed the revision of the SEACFMD 2020 Roadmap¹ to incorporate the lessons learned over the past few years and began to draft a new framework defining the programme strategy for the 2016–2020 period.



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1 SEACFMD 2020 Roadmap: www.seafmd-rcu.oie.int/documents/SEAFMD_2020_WEB_Version.pdf

The meeting hosted 51 participants from 11 SEACFMD Member Countries, the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), FAO, the European Union Livestock Project in Cambodia, Massey University (New Zealand) and Murdoch University (Australia). It was opened by Dr Gardner Murray, President of the OIE Sub-Commission for SEACFMD, and Dr Wimolporn Thitisak, Deputy Director General of Thailand's Department of Livestock Development. Dr Murray gave an overview of the major items to be discussed at the three-day meeting and noted the launch of new models of disease control for FMD and rabies. Dr Wimolporn emphasised the economic importance of the livestock trade and livestock-derived products to Thailand. He also noted that his country exported USD 3 billion worth of livestock and livestock products in 2013 and expects this figure to grow to USD 4 billion this year. The presence of FMD in Thailand, however, has prevented it from exporting more.

SEACFMD Member Countries in which FMD is endemic presented the current status of the disease in their territories, as well as their activities to prevent and control it. FMD-free countries shared information on their contingency plans, established to prevent the incursion of the disease.

Senior Regional Programme Manager for DFAT, Mr Royce Escolar, reiterated the importance of FMD control in the region and Australia's continuing support of the SEACFMD campaign. Dr Dirk Van Aken presented a new European Union-funded programme in Cambodia, entitled 'Promotion of inclusive and sustainable growth in the



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agricultural sector: fisheries and livestock', and expressed his hope that it would provide grounds for future collaboration with the OIE Sub-Regional Representation for South-East Asia. Dr Mansub Shin, from FAO's Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, presented an update on FAO FMD control initiatives in the region. Dr Chantanee Buranathai from the OIE Regional Representation for Asia and the Pacific summarised the activities of the OIE/Japan Trust Fund project on FMD control in Asia in 2014.

During the meeting, a workshop took place to review recommendations from previous meetings of the National Coordinators and the OIE Sub-Commission. Participants identified completed tasks, and issues that still need to be addressed. A further workshop was organised to evaluate the status of SEACFMD Member Countries in relation to the OIE standards on FMD.

Key recommendations arising from the meeting included reinforcing the need for ongoing vaccination, livestock movement control, and the submission of more high-quality samples to the OIE Reference Laboratories in Pakchong, Thailand, and Lanzhou, the People's Republic of China. In addition, the coordinators

agreed on the scope and terms of reference of the Livestock Movement Project in Upper Mekong countries, and agreed to take the notion of risk to the Senior Officials' Meeting from ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry (SOM-AMAF) in September 2014. It was also agreed that more outbreak investigations and reports are needed to better understand the dynamics of FMD. Indeed, Member Countries will continue to improve the application of OIE standards to FMD control while the countries that are on the pathway to FMD freedom will follow OIE application requirements.

It was also decided that the SEACFMD Sub-Commission would review the status of Members' progress along the 'Progressive Control Pathway' at the next meeting in March 2015, together with an evaluation of the draft summary for the third edition of the 2020 SEACFMD Roadmap, to be based on the framework approved during the meeting. Finally, the SEACFMD 2014–2015 action plan was approved.

Expanded 3rd Coordination Committee meeting of National Contact Persons of the OIE/JTF Project on Foot and Mouth Disease Control in Asia

Lanzhou, Gansu Province, People's Republic of China, 24–25 September 2014

The OIE Regional Representation for Asia and the Pacific co-hosted, with the OIE Reference Laboratory for Foot and Mouth Disease and the Lanzhou Veterinary Research Institute (LVRI), the Expanded Third Coordination Committee Meeting of National Contact Persons of the OIE/Japan Trust Fund (JTF) Project on Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) Control in Asia.

The Coordination Committee Meeting is an annual meeting for the OIE/JTF Project on FMD Control in Asia (see *Bulletin*, no. 2014-1, pp. 39–41). This year's meeting was also expanded to include the annual National Contact Persons' (NCP) Meeting.

The objectives of the Third Coordination Committee Meeting were to:

a) discuss the FMD Roadmap for East Asia, and the South-East Asia and China Foot and Mouth Disease Campaign (SEACFMD) cooperation programme

b) exchange scientific information

c) share information on national FMD strategies and their implementation

d) acknowledge and discuss the progress reports of the OIE/JTF Project on FMD Control in Asia

e) consider newly proposed activities

f) coordinate project activities with other partners.

The meeting was attended by the Chief Veterinary Officers, NCPs and the Heads of FMD Laboratories from the P.R. China, Chinese Taipei, Hong Kong SAR, Japan, the Democratic

People's Republic of Korea and Mongolia. Representatives from Laos, Myanmar and Bhutan were also invited to report on the FMD status in their countries and on the OIE/JTF Project's progress. Besides OIE staff from the Regional Representation for Asia and the Pacific and the Sub-Regional Representation for South-East Asia, the meeting was also joined by FAO representatives from their office in China.



Front row (from left to right): Dr Akemi Kamakawa, Japan; Dr Khin Sandar Lwin, Myanmar; Dr Junxia Song, P.R. China; Dr Zhongqiu Zhang, Delegate of P.R. China to the OIE; Dr Hirofumi Kugita, OIE Regional Representative for Asia and the Pacific; Dr Hong Yin, Director General of the LVRI; Dr Agnes Poirier, OIE Sub-Regional Representation for South-East Asia; Dr Lushi Liu, OIE Regional Representation for Asia and the Pacific.

Middle row (l-r): Ms Huichen Guo, LVRI; Dr Pui Ying Tse, Hong Kong SAR; Dr Michelle Yeung Lee, Hong Kong SAR; Dr Basan Batsukh, Mongolia; Dr Bounkhouang Khambounheuang, Delegate of Laos to the OIE; Dr Kinzang Dukpa, Bhutan; Dr Chantane Buranathai, OIE Regional Representation for Asia and the Pacific; Dr Onolbaartar Byambaa, Mongolia; Dr Kenichi Sakamoto, Japan.

Back row (l-r): Dr Jijun He, LVRI; Dr Guochen Chen, P.R. China; Dr Thomas Sit, Hong Kong SAR; Dr Qiang Zhang, LVRI; Dr John Edwards, FAO China; Dr Ming Chung Deng, Chinese Taipei; Dr Bat Amgalan Khiirev, Mongolia; Dr Wenyuan Yang, Chinese Taipei; Dr Karanvir Kukreja, OIE Sub-Regional Representation for South-East Asia; Dr Toru Kanno, Japan.



Cameras out for a visit to the control room at the OIE Reference Laboratory for FMD



In front of the imposing Lanzhou Veterinary Research Institute

During the meeting, FMD economic analysis studies in South-East Asian countries were presented as examples to the project members, with the aim of encouraging them to develop similar studies in East Asia. Proposed

modifications of the FMD Roadmap for East Asia, based on updated information from the NCPs, were adopted by the participants.

In addition to the presentations and discussion sessions, a visit to

the Lanzhou LVRI and FMD vaccine production plant was organised on 25 September, to improve participants' understanding of the capacities of the OIE Reference Laboratory for the diagnosis of FMD, as well as to raise their awareness of possible technical assistance and future collaboration with the LVRI.

The Expanded Third Coordination Committee Meeting of National Contact Persons of the OIE/JTF Project on FMD Control in Asia was generally agreed to have been a success. All the participants expressed their appreciation towards Dr Hong Yin, Director General of the LVRI, and his staff for their hearty hospitality.

Europe

26th Conference of the OIE Regional Commission for Europe

Bern, Switzerland, 22–26 September 2014

Bern in Switzerland was the location for the 26th Conference of the OIE Regional Commission for Europe, from 22 to 26 September 2014. It was attended by 98 participants, comprising OIE Delegates and/or nominees of 36 Member Countries and senior officers from ten regional and international organisations.

The opening ceremony was chaired by Dr Ago Pärtel, President of the OIE Regional Commission for Europe, accompanied by Mr Alain Berset, Federal Councillor, Head of the Swiss Federal Department of Home Affairs;

Prof. Dr Nikola Belev, OIE Regional Representative for Eastern Europe and Honorary President of the OIE Regional Commission for Europe; Dr Karin Schwabenbauer, Delegate of Germany and President of the OIE; Dr Bernard Vallat, Director General of the OIE; and Dr Hans Wyss, Delegate of Switzerland to the OIE. Also present were Dr Monique Eloit, OIE Deputy Director General; Dr Gary Vroegindewey from the University of Maryland, United States of America, presenting Technical Item I; and Dr Harpreet Kochhar, Chief

Veterinary Officer of Canada, speaking to Technical Item II.

The agenda covered, among other items, a presentation on the OIE initiative to facilitate the movement of international competition horses; the OIE approach to 'One Health'; an update on the OIE Regional Platform on animal welfare for Europe; a presentation on issues of interest, new proposals and the challenges facing the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission; a report on the animal health situation of Member Countries in the region during the first semester of 2014; and



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an update on the development of the OIE Sixth Strategic Plan.

Dr Lucio Carbajo, Delegate of Spain and Vice-President of the OIE Regional Commission for Europe, described the results of a survey aimed at identifying new challenges for and reinvigorating the dynamism of the Regional Commission and its Members.

The presentation of the two Technical Items of interest for the region led to the adoption of two recommendations that will be submitted to the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE for approval in May 2015. Once these have been endorsed by the World Assembly, they should provide an important guideline for the 53 Member Countries of the OIE Regional Commission for Europe.

Technical Item I, based on the answers of Member Countries to a questionnaire prepared by the speaker, in collaboration with OIE Headquarters, dealt with **'Animal health in the light of natural disasters and bioterrorism'**. It led to a recommendation suggesting that, among other things, the OIE support the development of training sessions on animal health and welfare and veterinary public health during natural and human-made disasters, including regional workshops, online training and table-top exercises, using existing tools such as the Livestock Emergency Guidelines Standards (LEGS).

Technical Item II, on **'Porcine epidemic diarrhoea: current global situation and possible threat for Europe'**, examined the current porcine epidemic diarrhoea (PED) situation as this disease emerges/re-emerges in swine populations. It provided an update on the disease situation in Canada and the worldwide status of the disease and highlighted the success of Canada's efforts to contain its spread. A recommendation was adopted by all Delegates, suggesting that the OIE encourage, through its network of Reference Centres, further scientific research on the routes of transmission for PED, such as feed, aerosols and contacts, and on the development of an effective vaccine; and that the OIE continue to provide guidance on PED and other emerging diseases to its Members as new scientific evidence becomes available.

Middle East / North Africa

Facilitation of international competition horse movement

Dubai, United Arab Emirates, 29 September – 1 October 2014

This regional conference brought together key stakeholders concerned with the transboundary movement of competition horses; namely, government authorities, national equestrian federations and national horse-racing authorities. One hundred and seven people from 17 countries in the Middle



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From left to right: Dr Susanne Münstermann, OIE Project Officer; Dr Monique Eloit, OIE Deputy Director General; Dr Ghazi Yehia, OIE Regional Representative for the Middle East; Mr John C. McEwen, 1st Vice-President of the FEI; Dr Rashid Ahmed bin Fahed, Minister of Environment and Water of the United Arab Emirates; Sheikh Khalid Bin Khalifa, Chair of FEI Group VII

East and North Africa (MENA) and nine representatives from six observer countries attended the three-day meeting.

This conference was organised by the OIE in close collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and Water of the United Arab Emirates (UAE), the Emirates Racing Authority (ERA), the International Federation of Horseracing Authorities (IFHA) and the Fédération Équestre Internationale (FEI). The Meydan Group generously provided accommodation and a venue in its hotel, next to the Meydan Racecourse and overlooking the Dubai Racing Club's quarantine stations and stables – an ideal setting, considering the topic of the conference.

The meeting was officially opened by HE Dr Rashid Ahmed bin Fahed, Minister of Environment and Water of the UAE.

The programme was a combination of lectures and working-group sessions, as well as an analysis of a questionnaire which had been sent

to participating countries before the event. This showed that the regulations governing the international movement of horses between the countries of the region, and to and from the Middle East and North Africa, are, to a large extent, in alignment with the provisions of the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* and that the regulations are not as diverse as has been observed in other OIE regions. This result was encouraging when presenting the 'high health, high performance' horse (HHP) concept and explaining how the concept could be implemented in the MENA region.

The main focus was on group discussions, as well as topical presentations on selected issues, such as:

- a) the risk of resurgence of African horse sickness in the MENA region
- b) the role and importance of diagnostic laboratories for international horse movement, and
- c) the challenges of international horse movement as perceived by horse transporters.



Dr Rashid Ahmed bin Fahed, Minister of Environment and Water of the United Arab Emirates

To facilitate these discussions and supply more background information to the participants, presentations were given on the organisation of FEI and IFHA and the equine industry they support. Examples of national regulations for international horse movement from this region were

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provided by government representatives of the UAE, Egypt and Turkey.

The three stakeholder groups met separately for two sessions to discuss specific topics and their opinions on the feasibility of the HHP concept in the region, while, in a third session, half of the government representatives joined the equestrian federations while the other half met with the national racing authorities to discuss how to improve collaboration between the private and public sectors, with a view to implementing the HHP concept in a *public-private partnership*.

All participants, but particularly the government representatives, recognised the need to further harmonise health certification, based on scientific grounds, to introduce temporary importation certificates and to consider the HHP concept as a useful tool. There was a general appreciation of the need for government officials to improve their knowledge on equine health and of the clear leadership role that the OIE is able to play in this regard.

A number of recommendations were agreed upon and these should be helpful to all those continuing to work on the implementation of the HHP concept at the regional and country level.

Recommendations from the conference,
results of the analysis of the questionnaires
and outputs of the working groups:
[www.rr-middleeast.oie.int/viewpage.
asp?ID=791](http://www.rr-middleeast.oie.int/viewpage.asp?ID=791)

Appointment of permanent Delegates



1 July 2014

Tanzania

Dr Abdu A. Hayghaimo

Director, Veterinary Services, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development



15 September 2014

Libya

Dr Bahij Ammar

Chairman of the Board of Directors, National Centre for Animal Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Animal & Marine Wealth



15 September 2014

Nepal

Dr Keshav Prasad Premy

Director General, Department of Livestock Services, Ministry of Agricultural Development

22 September 2014

Panama

Dr Bredio Velasco Denvers

Director Nacional, Dirección de Salud Animal, Ministerio de Desarrollo Agropecuario



24 September 2014

Tunisia

Dr Malek Zrelli

Directeur général, Direction générale des Services vétérinaires, Ministère de l'agriculture



29 September 2014

Chad

Dr Mahamat Guindé

Directeur des Services vétérinaires, Ministère de l'élevage et de l'hydraulique



15 October 2014

Maldives

Dr Aminath Shafia

Director General, Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture

16 October 2014

Former Yug. Rep. of Macedonia

Dr Zoran Popovski

Director, Food and Veterinary Agency, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Economy

18 October 2014

Bangladesh

Dr Alamgir Safiul Alam

Chief Veterinary Officer, Director Extension, Department of Livestock Services, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock



22 October 2014

Kazakhstan

Dr Samat Tyulegenov

Deputy Director, RSE 'National Reference Centre for Veterinary', Ministry of Agriculture



5 November 2014

Mauritania

Dr Mohamed Ould Baba Ould Gueya

Directeur des Services vétérinaires, Ministère de l'élevage



5 November 2014

Romania

Dr Maximilian Dragan

General Director, National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority, Ministry of Agriculture and Food

12 November 2014

Republic of Korea

Dr Oh Soon-Min

Director, Chief Veterinary Officer, General Animal Health Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs



Agreement between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and the International Veterinary Students' Association (IVSA)

CONSIDERING THAT

The OIE has published Recommendations on the Competencies of graduating veterinarians ('Day 1 graduates') to assure National Veterinary Services of quality ('Day 1 competencies') and OIE Guidelines on Veterinary Education Core Curriculum.

IVSA is the largest veterinary student association in the world, representing around 30,000 students in more than 40 countries on all continents.

Raising the overall standard of veterinary education and supporting measures to improve the standard of animal welfare worldwide are among the core objectives of IVSA's work.

The OIE and IVSA (hereinafter referred to as 'the parties') have agreed to collaborate on issues of common interest, namely:

- To develop dialogue and identify areas of common interest between the veterinary profession and veterinary students;
- To develop cooperation between the OIE and the IVSA Standing Committee on One Health;
- To increase standards relating to veterinary education worldwide;

New cooperation agreements



- To improve animal health and welfare;
- To facilitate the exchange of knowledge and ideas between veterinary students and the veterinary profession, including the updating of veterinary education and the accreditation of the Veterinary Education Establishments;

THE UNDERSIGNED COMMIT THEIR RESPECTIVE ORGANISATIONS TO THE PURSUIT OF THESE OBJECTIVES THROUGH THE FOLLOWING ACTIONS:

1. The OIE will invite IVSA to participate as an observer in consultations and international conferences that are organised to address areas of common interest;
2. IVSA will invite the OIE to participate in similar meetings and conferences concerning areas of common interest;
3. If necessary and whenever required by circumstances, IVSA and the OIE will exchange their point of view on all issues of common interest. The aforementioned parties will sign this agreement in two copies; one copy will be retained by the OIE and the other by IVSA.

The present agreement will enter into force upon signature by both parties.

Paris, 27 May 2014

Pim Polak	Frédéric Lohr	Bernard Vallat
President,	Past President,	Director General,
IVSA	IVSA	OIE



Agreement between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and the Association for Assessment and Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care International (AAALAC International)

CONSIDERING THAT:

Chapter 7.8. of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* of the OIE develops the importance of high ethical principles evidenced by the application of harm–benefit analysis, the 3Rs and humane endpoints in animal research activities;

The OIE provisions in Chapter 7.8. emphasise the importance of the oversight of animal research activities by impartial Competent Authorities and of caring management and conduct of research animal activities by well-trained and competent personnel;

The OIE provisions in Chapter 7.8. delineate the operational elements that promote optimal welfare and humane animal use in scientific enquiry and education;

AAALAC International has long embraced the above provisions as essential hallmarks for success in its singular, long-standing and impactful accreditation programme to advance research animal welfare on a worldwide scale;

The OIE and AAALAC International (hereinafter referred to as 'the parties') have agreed to collaborate on the following issues of common interest:

- promoting the health and welfare of animals used in research, testing and education;
- promoting global harmonisation of the standards governing the care and use of animals in research, testing and education;

- promoting the implementation of the OIE standards relevant to animals used in research, testing and education (i.e. Chapter 7.8. of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*) and assessing the effectiveness of the implementation of the OIE standards in diverse national and research environments;
- promoting and strengthening the training and competency of veterinarians and animal care personnel associated with institutions that use animals for research, testing and education.

THE UNDERSIGNED COMMIT THEIR RESPECTIVE ORGANISATIONS TO THE PURSUIT OF THESE OBJECTIVES THROUGH THE FOLLOWING ACTIONS:

1. The parties will collaborate on education and outreach efforts (e.g. conferences, publications) that promote the health and welfare of animals used in research, testing and education.
2. The parties will collaborate on the implementation of the OIE standards for the care and use of animals in research, testing and education.
3. As appropriate, the parties will hold meetings and exchange views on issues of common interest.
4. As requested, the parties will propose experts to participate in AAALAC or OIE working groups or committees on subjects of mutual interest.
5. The parties will engage in the reciprocal exchange of publications and other information sources on subjects of mutual interest.

Paris, 13 June 2014

Christian E. Newcomer

Executive Director,
AAALAC International

Bernard Vallat

Director General,
OIE



Agreement between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and the International Society for Animal Hygiene (ISAH)

CONSIDERING THAT, as a global organisation in charge of animal health, the main objectives of the OIE, within its mandate, are to:

- inform governments of the occurrence and evolution of animal diseases in the world and of ways to control these diseases;
- coordinate international studies on the monitoring and control of animal diseases;
- harmonise regulations governing trade in animals and animal-derived products by developing international health standards that are recognised by the World Trade Organization and are applicable in all Member Countries;
- and promote international solidarity in the field of animal health,

AND CONSIDERING THAT the OIE has become, at the request of its Member Countries, the leading international organisation for animal welfare,

CONSIDERING THAT ISAH is an association of veterinarians and scientists working in the field of animal health and welfare, animal husbandry, the safety of food of animal origin, and environmental protection in relation to sustainable animal production,

THE OIE AND ISAH HAVE AGREED TO COLLABORATE ON ISSUES OF COMMON INTEREST, NAMELY:

- to develop dialogue and identify areas of common interest;
- to contribute to improving relationships between veterinarians and scientists regarding animal health and welfare, and animal production food safety;
- to facilitate the exchange of knowledge and ideas;



THE UNDERSIGNED COMMIT THEIR RESPECTIVE ORGANISATIONS TO THE PURSUIT OF THESE OBJECTIVES THROUGH THE FOLLOWING ACTIONS:

1. The OIE will invite ISAH to participate as an observer in consultations and international conferences that are organised to address areas of common interest.
2. ISAH will invite the OIE to participate in similar meetings and conferences concerning areas of common interest.
3. If necessary and whenever required by circumstances, ISAH and the OIE will exchange their point of view on all issues of common interest.

The aforementioned parties will sign this agreement in two copies; one copy will be retained by the OIE and the other by ISAH.

The present agreement will enter into force upon signature by both parties.

Paris, 27 June 2014

Jörg Hartung
President,
ISAH

Bernard Vallat
Director General,
OIE



Agreement between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and the Global Alliance for Rabies control (GARC)

WITH A VIEW TO ENCOURAGING COLLABORATION between the two signatories of the agreement on the following issues of common interest, to:

- coordinate on the global human canine-mediated rabies elimination and rabies control in dog populations as a matter of priority;
- where appropriate, actively encourage the development of regional rabies control and elimination strategies, including dog vaccination campaigns and the demographic control of dog populations, in line with OIE standards;
- promote national rabies surveillance systems, including transparency/notification, and rabies control or elimination strategies in line with OIE standards and the 'Blueprint for Rabies Prevention and Control' (the 'Rabies Blueprint');
- advocate for more involvement of national and local authorities in rabies control; in particular, Veterinary Services;
- coordinate their respective communication strategies on rabies;
- facilitate access to respective networks for communication outreach;
- promote World Rabies Day activities through their respective networks, including communication strategies related to World Rabies Day;
- provide advisory support to canine rabies control projects;
- advocate for support from donors to specific joint programmes – relevant supporting documents will be developed jointly.

WHEREAS,

- the Directors General of WHO, OIE and FAO agreed to a tripartite approach on 'One Health', with rabies control as a priority;
- the OIE has adopted and published international standards, guidelines and recommendations, notably on 'infection with rabies virus', and on 'stray dog population control' in the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*, and on

'rabies' (including the quality of vaccines) in the OIE *Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals*, which are regularly reviewed and updated by the World Assembly of National Delegates to the OIE;

- a first exchange of letters between the OIE and GARC was formalised on 10 August 2011;
- the OIE has published the recommendations of the Global Conference on Rabies Control held in September 2011 in Incheon–Seoul (Republic of Korea) with the participation of GARC;
- GARC has developed the 'Rabies Blueprint';
- World Rabies Day is an initiative launched and coordinated by GARC;
- the OIE is managing regional rabies vaccine banks for rabies prevention;
- an Agreement was signed between the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture of the Republic of the Philippines, the Sub-Regional Representation for South-East Asia of the OIE and the Asia office of GARC on 22 February 2013 in Manila, the Philippines;

1. THE OIE AND GARC WILL:

- **inform and invite each other** to rabies-related events or conferences where matters of mutual interest may arise and make the reports of these meetings available to the other party;
- **hold annual meetings** for mutual updates;
- **consult** each other on the appropriate focal point (depending on the activities and level of engagement);
- **promote** rabies control and intersectoral collaboration as components of the baseline veterinary education curriculum and refine relevant aspects;
- **designate** a representative preferably of the OIE Headquarters to the 'Partners for Rabies Prevention' meetings;
- **exchange** information on relevant applied research;
- **exchange** a free copy of each document and publication on subjects of mutual interest;
- **exchange** their respective catalogues of available publications to enable both organisations to request publications on activities and topics related to their work.

2. BOTH ORGANISATIONS will benefit from the concessionary rates applied to their affiliated members or organisations for further orders of publications and possible registration fees.

3. THE OIE will remain involved in promoting and updating the 'Rabies Blueprint', including aspects of wildlife rabies control.

4. DEPENDENT UPON AVAILABLE RESOURCES GARC WILL:

- **promote** the use of and compliance with OIE international standards, guidelines and recommendations on rabies, on dog population control, on transparency/notification, on diagnostic methods and on the quality of vaccines;
- **reinforce** sustainability of animal rabies control strategies in the field;
- **facilitate** countries' responsibilities concerning surveillance systems and consequently notification of outbreaks and implementation of rabies control at the animal source;
- **provide** mid- and long-term capacity building in rabies prevention and awareness campaigns;
- **promote** the creation of vaccine banks under OIE guidance and facilitate the preparation of country requests and access of national Veterinary Services to the OIE rabies vaccine banks, possibly in collaboration with relevant non-governmental organisations (NGOs);
- **as appropriate, provide** technical support in the implementation of mass vaccination campaigns of dogs and other relevant interventions in close collaboration with national and local authorities, notably Veterinary Services;
- **participate** in the relevant Tripartite activities linked to rabies control objectives.

Paris, 1 September 2014

Louis Nel

Executive Director
GARC

Bernard Vallat

Director General
OIE





Photos pp. 53 to 80 © OIE/Daniel Mordzinski



Selected resolutions adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE during its 82nd General Session, 25–30 May 2014

RESOLUTION NO.

12

Accession of the Republic of Liberia to the OIE

In accordance with the Article 6 of the International Agreement,

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

In accordance with the General Rules, particularly the article 1 stating that the Assembly is the highest authority of the OIE and that its wishes shall be expressed by Resolutions, as well as the article 50 stating that, except as elsewhere provided in the Organic Rules or in these General Rules, decisions shall be based on a simple majority,

In accordance with the Resolution No. 11 of 31 May 2013 establishing a procedure for examination of applications for accession to the OIE,

Recalling that this procedure is only applicable to membership applications received after 31 May 2013,

Considering the decision of the Council at its meeting held 2 October 2013, which was expressed unanimously in favor of accession of the Republic of Liberia to the OIE

THE ASSEMBLY RESOLVES

To accept the application for accession of the Republic of Liberia that becomes Member of the OIE.

RESOLUTION NO.

13

Accession of the Republic of South Sudan to the OIE

In accordance with the Article 6 of the International Agreement,

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

In accordance with the General Rules, particularly the article 1 stating that the Assembly is the highest authority of the OIE and that its wishes shall be expressed by Resolutions, as well as the article 50 stating that, except as elsewhere provided in the Organic Rules or in these General Rules, decisions shall be based on a simple majority,





In accordance with the Resolution No. 11 of 31 May 2013 establishing a procedure for examination of applications for accession to the OIE,

Recalling that this procedure is only applicable to membership applications received after 31 May 2013,

Considering the decision of the Council at its meeting held 2 October 2013, which was expressed unanimously in favor of accession of the Republic of South Sudan to the OIE

THE ASSEMBLY RESOLVES

To accept the application for accession of the Republic of South Sudan that becomes Member of the OIE.

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

- 2.2.2. Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis
- 2.3.5. Infection with infectious salmon anaemia virus
- 2.3.X. Infection with salmonid alphavirus
- 2.4.9. Infection with ostreid herpesvirus 1 microvariants



Adoption of new or revised chapters for the *Manual of Diagnostic Tests for Aquatic Animals*

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The *Manual of Diagnostic Tests for Aquatic Animals (Aquatic Manual)*, like the *Aquatic Animal Health Code*, is an important contribution to the international harmonisation of sanitary standards related to aquatic animals and aquatic animal products,

2. Member Countries are asked for the comments of their specialists for each new or revised chapter of the *Aquatic Manual* before it is finalised by the Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission,

THE ASSEMBLY RESOLVES

1. To adopt the new or revised chapters for the seventh edition of the *Aquatic Manual* proposed in Annexes 17, 19, and 20 of Document 82 SG/12/CS4 B, each text being authentic.

2. To adopt the revised chapter for the seventh edition of the *Aquatic Manual* proposed in Annex 18 (Chapter 2.4.9. Infection with ostreid herpesvirus 1 microvariants) of Document 82 SG/12/CS4 B, the text being authentic, with the following modifications:

- 2.1. In Section 2.3.3. Geographical Distribution: replace the word 'occur' with 'be detected'.
- 2.2. In Section 7.2. Definition of a confirmed case: delete the words 'of the microsatellite locus upstream of the ORF4 (Segarra *et al.*, 2010)'.

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





RESOLUTION No.

15

Recognition of the foot and mouth disease status of Member Countries

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 62nd General Session, the OIE World Assembly of Delegates (Assembly) established a procedure for annually updating a List of Member Countries and zones recognised as free from foot and mouth disease (FMD) according to the provisions of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code)*,

2. During the 81st General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 30, which specified and updated the procedure for Member Countries to follow to achieve official recognition and maintenance of status for certain animal diseases,

3. During the 80th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 26, which specified and updated the financial implications for Member Countries applying for evaluation of official recognition or re-instatement of disease status to meet part of the costs defrayed by the OIE in the evaluation process,

4. Information published by the OIE is derived from declarations made by the OIE Delegates of Member Countries. The OIE is not responsible for publication and maintenance of Member Countries' or zonal disease free status based on inaccurate information or untimely reporting to the OIE Headquarters of changes in epidemiological status or other significant events subsequent to the time of declaration of freedom from FMD,

THE ASSEMBLY RESOLVES THAT

1. The Director General publish the following **List of Member Countries recognised as FMD free where vaccination is not practised**, according to the provisions of Chapter 8.6. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Albania	Cyprus
Australia	Czech Republic
Austria	Denmark
Belarus	Dominican Republic
Belgium	El Salvador
Belize	Estonia
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Finland
Brunei	Former Yug. Rep. of Macedonia
Bulgaria	France
Canada	Germany
Chile	Greece
Costa Rica	Guatemala
Croatia	Guyana
Cuba	Haiti

Honduras	Norway
Hungary	Panama
Iceland	Poland
Indonesia	Portugal
Ireland	Romania
Italy	San Marino
Japan	Serbia*
Latvia	Singapore
Lesotho	Slovakia
Lithuania	Slovenia
Luxembourg	Spain
Madagascar	Swaziland
Malta	Sweden
Mauritius	Switzerland
Mexico	Ukraine
Montenegro	United Kingdom
Netherlands	United States of America
New Caledonia	Vanuatu
New Zealand	
Nicaragua	

* Excluding Kosovo administered by the United Nations

2. The Director General publish the following **List of Member Countries recognised as FMD free where vaccination is practised**, according to the provisions of Chapter 8.6. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Korea (Rep. of)
Uruguay.



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PARIS

3. The Director General publish the following **List of Member Countries having FMD free zones where vaccination is not practised¹**, according to the provisions of Chapter 8.6. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Argentina: one zone designated by the Delegate of Argentina in a document addressed to the Director General in January 2007; the summer pasture zone in the Province of San Juan as designated by the Delegate of Argentina in a document addressed to the Director General in April 2011; Patagonia Norte A as designated by the Delegate of Argentina in a document addressed to the Director General in October 2013;

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

Botswana: one zone designated by the Delegate of Botswana in documents addressed to the Director General in January 2009 and November 2009;

Brazil: State of Santa Catarina designated by the Delegate of Brazil in a document addressed to the Director General in February 2007;

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

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

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

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

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

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

South Africa: one zone designated by the Delegate of South Africa in documents addressed to the Director General in May 2005 and January 2014.

4. The Director General publish the following **List of Member Countries having FMD free zones where vaccination is practised¹**, according to the provisions of Chapter 8.6. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Argentina: two separate zones designated by the Delegate of Argentina in documents addressed to the Director General in March 2007 and October 2013, and in August 2010 and February 2014;

Bolivia: one zone consisting of four merged zones covering the regions of Amazonas, Chaco, Chiquitania, Valles and part of Altiplano as designated by the Delegate of Bolivia in documents addressed to the Director General in January 2003 and March 2007, in August 2010, in August 2012 and in October 2013 and February 2014;

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





Brazil: four separate zones designated by the Delegate of Brazil in documents addressed to the Director General as follows:

a) one zone covering the territory of State of Rio Grande do Sul (documentation of September 1997);

b) one zone consisting of State of Rondônia (documentation of December 2002), State of Acre along with two adjacent municipalities of State of Amazonas (documentation of March 2004) and an extension of this zone into the territory of State of Amazonas (documentation of December 2010);

c) one zone consisting of three merged zones: one zone covering the middle southern part of State of Pará (documentation of February 2007), States of Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, Sergipe, Distrito Federal, Goiás, Mato Grosso, Paraná, São Paulo, parts of State of Bahia, parts of State of Tocantins (documentation of May 2008), and the zone in State of Mato Grosso do Sul (documentation of July 2008); one zone located in States of Bahia and Tocantins (documentation of December 2010); and one zone covering States of Alagoas, Ceará, Maranhão, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Piauí, Rio Grande do Norte, and the northern region of State of Pará (documentation of October 2013);

d) one zone in State of Mato Grosso do Sul (documentation of August 2010);

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

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

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

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

AND

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

RESOLUTION NO.

16

Endorsement of official control programmes for foot and mouth disease of Member Countries

CONSIDERING THAT

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

2. During the 81st General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 30, which specified and updated the procedure for Member Countries to follow to achieve endorsement of their official control programme for FMD,



3. During the 80th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 26, which specified and updated the financial implications for Member Countries applying for endorsement of their official control programme for FMD to meet part of the costs defrayed by the OIE in the evaluation process,

4. Information published by the OIE is derived from declarations made by the OIE Delegates of Member Countries. The OIE is not responsible for publication and maintenance of Member Countries with an endorsed official control programme for FMD based on inaccurate information or non-reporting to the OIE Headquarters of significant changes in the implementation of relevant measures in the Member Country subsequent to the time of endorsement of the official control programme for FMD,

THE ASSEMBLY RESOLVES THAT

The Director General publish the following **List of Member Countries with endorsed official control programme for FMD**, according to the provisions of Chapter 8.6. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Algeria
Bolivia
Ecuador
Morocco
Tunisia.



Recognition of the contagious bovine pleuropneumonia status of Member Countries

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 71st General Session, the OIE World Assembly of Delegates (Assembly) established a procedure for annually updating a List of Member Countries and zones, recognised as free from contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) according to the provisions of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code)*,

2. During the 81st General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 30, which specified and updated the procedure for Member Countries to follow to achieve official recognition and maintenance of status for certain diseases,

3. During the 80th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 26, which specified and updated the financial implications for Member Countries applying for evaluation of official recognition or re-instatement of disease

status to meet part of the costs defrayed by the OIE in the evaluation process,

4. Information published by the OIE is derived from declarations made by the OIE Delegates of Member Countries. The OIE is not responsible for publication and maintenance of Member Countries' or zonal disease free status based on inaccurate information or untimely reporting to the OIE Headquarters of changes in epidemiological status or other significant events subsequent to the time of declaration of freedom from CBPP,

THE ASSEMBLY RESOLVES THAT

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

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

AND

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





RESOLUTION NO.

18

Recognition of the bovine spongiform encephalopathy risk status of Member Countries

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 67th General Session, the OIE World Assembly of Delegates (Assembly) established a procedure for annually updating a List of Member Countries and zones, categorised by their bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) risk according to the provisions of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code)*,

2. During the 81st General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 30, which specified and updated the procedure for Member Countries to follow to achieve official recognition and maintenance of status of certain diseases,

3. During the 80th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 26, which specified and updated the financial implications for Member Countries applying for evaluation of official recognition or re-instatement of BSE risk status to meet part of the costs defrayed by the OIE in the evaluation process,

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

THE ASSEMBLY RESOLVES THAT

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

Argentina	Latvia
Australia	Luxembourg
Austria	Malta
Belgium	Netherlands
Brazil	New Zealand
Bulgaria	Norway
Chile	Panama
Colombia	Paraguay
Croatia	Peru
Denmark	Portugal
Estonia	Romania
Finland	Singapore
Hungary	Slovakia
Iceland	Slovenia
India	Sweden
Israel	United States
Italy	of America
Japan	Uruguay
Korea (Rep. of)	

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

Canada	Liechtenstein
Chinese Taipei	Lithuania
Costa Rica	Mexico
Cyprus	Nicaragua
Czech Republic	Poland
France	Spain
Germany	Switzerland
Greece	United Kingdom
Ireland	



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

China (People's Rep. of): a zone designated by the Delegate of China in a document addressed to the Director General in November 2013, consisting of the People's Republic of China with the exclusion of Hong Kong and Macau.

AND

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



Recognition of the African horse sickness status of Member Countries

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 80th General Session, the OIE World Assembly of Delegates (Assembly) adopted Resolution No. 19, which amended the chapter of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code)* on African horse sickness (AHS). These standards provide a pathway for Member Countries or zones to be recognised by the OIE as free from AHS,

2. During the 81st General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 30, which specified and updated the procedure for Member Countries to follow to achieve official recognition and maintenance of status for certain animal diseases, including AHS,

3. During the 80th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 26, which specified and updated the financial implications for Member Countries applying for evaluation of official recognition or re-instatement of disease status to meet part of the costs defrayed by the OIE in the evaluation process,

4. Information published by the OIE is derived from declarations made by the OIE Delegates of Member Countries. The OIE is not responsible for publication and maintenance of Member Countries' or zonal disease free status based on inaccurate information or untimely reporting to the OIE Headquarters of changes in epidemiological status or other significant subsequent to the time of declaration of freedom from AHS,

THE ASSEMBLY RESOLVES THAT

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

Algeria	China (People's Rep. of)
Andorra	Chinese Taipei
Argentina	Colombia
Australia	Croatia
Austria	Cyprus
Azerbaijan	Czech Rep.
Belgium	Denmark
Bolivia	Ecuador
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Estonia
Brazil	Finland
Bulgaria	Former Yug. Rep. of Macedonia
Canada	France
Chile	



Germany	Paraguay
Greece	Peru
Hungary	Poland
Iceland	Portugal
India	Qatar
Ireland	Romania
Italy	Singapore
Japan	Slovakia
Korea (Rep.of)	Slovenia
Kuwait	Spain
Kyrgyzstan	Sweden
Latvia	Switzerland
Liechtenstein	Thailand
Lithuania	Tunisia
Luxembourg	Turkey
Malaysia	United Arab Emirates
Malta	United Kingdom
Mexico	United States of
Myanmar	America
Netherlands	Uruguay
New Caledonia	Tunisie
New Zealand	Turquie
Norway	Uruguay
Oman	

AND

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



Recognition of the peste des petits ruminants status of Member Countries

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 81st General Session, the OIE World Assembly of Delegates (Assembly) adopted Resolution No. 29, which amended the chapter of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code)* on peste des petits ruminants (PPR). These standards provide a pathway for Member Countries or zones to be recognised by the OIE as free from PPR,

2. During the 81st General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 30, which specified and updated the procedure for Member Countries to follow to achieve official recognition and maintenance of status for certain animal diseases, including PPR,

3. During the 80th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 26 which specified and updated the financial implications for Member Countries applying for evaluation of official recognition or re-instatement of disease status to meet part of the costs defrayed by the OIE in the evaluation process,

4. During the 81st General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 31 which specified the financial implications for Member Countries applying for official recognition or re-instatement of PPR status,

5. Information published by the OIE is derived from declarations made by the OIE Delegates of Member Countries. The OIE is not responsible for publication and maintenance of Member Countries' or zonal disease free status based on inaccurate information or untimely reporting to the OIE Headquarters of changes in epidemiological status or other significant events subsequent to the time of declaration of freedom from PPR,



THE ASSEMBLY RESOLVES THAT

1. The Director General publish the following **List of Member Countries recognised as PPR free** according to the provisions of Chapter 14.8. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Argentina	Liechtenstein
Australia	Lithuania
Austria	Luxembourg
Belgium	Malta
Bolivia	Mauritius
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Myanmar
Brazil	Netherlands
Canada	New Caledonia
Chile	New Zealand
Chinese Taipei	Norway
Colombia	Paraguay
Cyprus	Poland
Denmark	Portugal
Ecuador	Romania
Estonia	Singapore
Finland	Slovakia
France	Slovenia
Germany	South Africa
Greece	Spain
Hungary	Sweden
Iceland	Switzerland
Ireland	Thailand
Italy	United Kingdom
Korea (Rep. of)	United States of America

AND

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



First addendum to Resolution No. 30 of 30 May 2013 'Procedures for Member Countries for the official recognition and maintenance of disease status of certain animal diseases or risk status of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) and for the endorsement of a national official control programme'

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 81st General Session, the OIE World Assembly of Delegates (Assembly), adopted Resolution No. 30 updating the procedures that Member Countries should follow to achieve recognition and maintenance of official status of certain animal diseases, or endorsement of an official control programme,

2. During the 82nd General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 31 establishing the endorsement by the OIE of an official control programme for contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP), in accordance to the relevant provisions of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code)*,

3. Information published by the OIE is derived from declarations made by the OIE Delegates of Member Countries. The OIE is not responsible for publication of the endorsement of Member Countries' official control programme based on inaccurate information or non-reporting to the OIE Headquarters of significant events subsequent to the time of initial declaration,

THE ASSEMBLY DECIDES

1. That the OIE Member Countries wishing to be officially listed for the endorsement of their official control programme for CBPP have to provide documented evidence that they comply with the disease specific provisions of the *Terrestrial Code* for the endorsement of official control programme for CBPP as well as the specific guidelines contained in the specific questionnaire and the general provisions for *Veterinary Services* as outlined in Chapters 1.1., 1.6., 3.1. and 3.2. of the *Terrestrial Code*.

2. That the Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases (Scientific Commission), following the evaluation of documented evidence provided by a Member Country





for the endorsement of its official control programme for CBPP, may request, in consultation with the Director General of the OIE, a mission of experts to the applicant Member Country to verify compliance by that Member Country with the provisions of the *Terrestrial Code* for the control of CBPP.

3. That the Scientific Commission, following the endorsement of an official control programme for CBPP, may request, in consultation with the Director General of the OIE, a mission of experts to the Member Country to verify continuous compliance by that Member Country with the provisions of the *Terrestrial Code* for the control of CBPP.

4. That the endorsement by the Assembly, of an official control programme for CBPP following the recommendation made by the Scientific Commission, is contingent upon a 60-day consultative period by all Member Countries' Delegates.

5. That a Member Country can maintain the OIE endorsement of its official control programme for CBPP, provided that the Delegate submits, during the month of November of each year, a letter to the Director General of the OIE providing the relevant information as prescribed in the *Terrestrial Code* and that the Scientific Commission is satisfied that the requirements of the *Terrestrial Code* continue to be met.

6. That when a Member Country having an endorsed official control programme for CBPP has failed to comply with the conditions for maintenance of this endorsement as prescribed in the *Terrestrial Code*, it is deleted from the List of Member Countries having an endorsed official control programme for CBPP presented yearly to the Assembly for adoption.

7. That a Member Country, having been deleted from the List mentioned in the previous paragraph and wishing to be listed again, should apply again for endorsement of its official control programme by re-submitting documented evidence to the Director General for evaluation by the Scientific Commission.

8. That financial participation of Member Countries to the cost of the procedures for the endorsement of official control programme for CBPP is determined by a specific Resolution.

9. This Resolution No. 21 complements Resolution No. 30 adopted at the 81st General Session, which remains in force.

RESOLUTION NO.

23

Procedure for the designation of facilities holding rinderpest virus containing material to maintain global freedom from rinderpest

ACKNOWLEDGING the declaration of global freedom from rinderpest in May 2011 and the commitment made by Member Countries to maintaining this status,

CONSIDERING OIE Resolution No.18 (2011) requesting the Director General of the OIE to approve facilities in which rinderpest virus-containing material can be held, and to conduct regular site visits to those facilities to verify whether their biosafety/biosecurity conditions are adequate,



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REITERATING the importance of reducing the number of existing rinderpest virus stocks through the destruction of virus in a safe manner and/or the transfer of virus stocks to internationally recognised reference institutions,

THE ASSEMBLY

1. **Reaffirms** its commitment to reducing, around the world, the number of institutions holding rinderpest virus-containing material under approved conditions and according to relevant guidelines.

2. **Urges** the Member Countries to:

- Approve the Mandate (presented below) for facilities in which rinderpest virus containing material can be held (hereinafter 'Rinderpest Holding Facilities') to ensure that they support efforts to maintain global freedom from rinderpest,
- Agree to approve a required minimum number of Rinderpest Holding Facilities. With approval of each facility being based on information provided by the FAO-OIE rinderpest joint advisory committee's review of the application, a site inspection (where appropriate), and advice from both the Director General, the Council of the OIE and the FAO Governing body,

- Ensure that remaining stocks of rinderpest virus containing material are transferred safely to one of the Rinderpest Holding Facilities if they are not destroyed.

3. **Requests** the Director General:

- Put in place, jointly with FAO, a system to monitor and evaluate approved Rinderpest Holding Facilities and, when not compliant with the Mandate, to temporally or permanently remove their approved status according to the seriousness of the non-compliance,
- Put in place, jointly with FAO, a mechanism for tracking stocks of rinderpest virus containing material within and between approved Rinderpest Holding Facilities.

Mandate for a facility holding rinderpest virus containing material

The facilities in which rinderpest virus (RPV)-containing material² can be held (hereinafter 'Rinderpest Holding Facilities') should have a mandate which justifies their function and ensures safe storage of this material.

The Rinderpest Holding Facility has a separate mandate and approval mechanism from an OIE Reference Laboratory for rinderpest and an FAO Reference Centre for morbillivirus.

Although the decision to designate a Rinderpest Holding Facility lies with the OIE World Assembly of Delegates, the OIE Delegate must support the application and be fully aware of the Mandate.

The following text describes the Mandates of the two categories of Rinderpest Holding Facility:

A) Rinderpest Holding Facility for storing rinderpest virus containing material, excluding vaccine stocks

B) Rinderpest Vaccine Holding Facility for storing only manufactured vaccines, vaccine stocks and material solely for their production.

² Rinderpest virus-containing material means field and laboratory strains of rinderpest virus; vaccine strains of rinderpest virus including valid and expired vaccine stocks; tissues, sera and other clinical material from infected or suspect animals; and diagnostic material containing or encoding live virus. Recombinant morbilliviruses (segmented or non-segmented) containing unique rinderpest virus nucleic acid or amino acid sequences are considered to be rinderpest virus. Full length genomic material including virus RNA and cDNA copies of virus RNA is considered to be *rinderpest virus-containing material*. Sub-genomic fragments of morbillivirus nucleic acid that are not capable of being incorporated in a replicating morbillivirus or morbillivirus-like virus are not considered as *rinderpest virus-containing material*.



A) Rinderpest virus holding facilities for storing rinderpest virus containing material, excluding vaccine stocks:

1. To safely hold rinderpest virus (hereinafter 'RPV') containing material at an appropriate level of bio-containment and ensure appropriate measures are taken to prevent its accidental or deliberate release.
2. To accept RPV-containing material from FAO and OIE Member Countries for safe storage and/or for destruction.
3. To notify FAO and the OIE before receiving RPV-containing material from other institutes for FAO to assist in shipping if needed and to ensure chain of custody.
4. To provide RPV-containing material to other institutes for the research or vaccine manufacture that has been approved by FAO and the OIE.
5. To retain an up-to-date inventory of RPV-containing material and sequence data (including recording entry and exit of this material into and out of the facility), and to share this information with FAO and the OIE through the designated rinderpest database.
6. To send an annual report to the OIE and FAO

7. To maintain a system of quality assurance, biosafety and biosecurity.

8. To provide technical advice or training to personnel from other FAO and OIE Member Countries on the destruction, safe shipment of RPV-containing material, and/or decontamination of facilities.

9. To participate in scientific meetings in its capacity as FAO-OIE Rinderpest Holding Facility and using that title.

10. To establish and maintain a network with other Rinderpest Holding Facilities.

11. To seek approval from FAO and the OIE before manipulating RPV-containing materials for the purposes of research or any other purposes, including in private sector institutions, or before shipping RPV-containing materials to other institutes.

12. When FAO and the OIE carry out an audit or site inspection the rinderpest holding facility shall fully cooperate and provide all the relevant reports and information.

B) Rinderpest Vaccine Holding Facility for storing only manufactured vaccines, vaccine stocks and material solely for their production:

1. To retain an up-to-date inventory of vaccine stocks including current and expired vaccines and any materials solely for vaccine production and to share such information with FAO and the OIE through the designated rinderpest database.
2. To validate or destroy stocks of expired vaccines.
3. To regularly test the quality of the vaccines in accordance with the OIE guidelines.
4. To maintain and follow procedures approved by FAO and the OIE for managing vaccine stocks (storing packaged and manufactured vaccine).
5. To contribute, when requested by FAO and the OIE, to the global rinderpest vaccine bank and preparedness strategy, including through the emergency manufacture and preparation of vaccines in accordance with OIE standards.
6. To accept vaccine virus seeds or stocks from FAO and OIE Member Countries for safe storage and/or for destruction.
7. To notify FAO and the OIE before receiving RPV-containing material from other institutes for FAO to assist in shipping if needed and to ensure the chain of custody.



8. To provide vaccine virus seeds or vaccines to other institutes (public or private sector) for the research or vaccine manufacture that has been approved by FAO and the OIE.

9. To send an annual report to the OIE and FAO.

10. To maintain a system of quality assurance, biosafety and biosecurity.

11. When FAO and the OIE carry out an audit or site inspection the rinderpest holding facility shall fully cooperate and provide all the relevant reports and information.



RESOLUTION NO.

24

Global control and eradication of peste des petits ruminants

CONSIDERING

1. The importance of peste des petits ruminants (PPR) as recognised by various international conferences including the OIE World Assembly of Delegates (hereafter the Assembly) in 2011, 2012 and 2013, the conferences of the OIE Regional Commissions for Africa (Lomé, Togo, February 2013) and the Middle East (Amman, Jordan, September 2013), the meetings of the OIE Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases (hereafter the Scientific Commission) (September 2011) and regional meetings organised by the OIE and its major partners such as FAO and

IAEA in Southern Africa (Dar es Salam, Tanzania, June 2013), Northern Africa (Tunis, Tunisia, November 2013) or the Middle East (Amman, Jordan, March 2013),

2. That the distribution of PPR has expanded throughout the past ten years and it is now present over a large part of Africa and in the Middle East and Asia. It threatens the food security and livelihood of smallholders by affecting the development of small ruminant production as a result of the high mortality and morbidity. Since PPR is a major devastating disease of small ruminants it has been selected as one of the top priority diseases to be addressed, particularly in the Middle East, Asia and Africa,

3. The existence of strong arguments that support an effective global PPR control and eradication strategy such as the occurrence of only one serotype, the availability of very effective lifelong immunity vaccines and diagnostic tools as well as several epidemiological favourable factors such as the marginal role played by wildlife with the absence of long term virus carriage,





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4. The success of the eradication of rinderpest was built on long term continuous efforts including global and regional coordination which could serve as a model for the PPR eradication programmes,

5. That Governments and donors have increased their attention and political support for global progressive control and eradication of major transboundary diseases including PPR,

6. The well-known important difficulties to access to all areas and small holders as well as the need to address the public good dimension and the cost recovery issues of PPR control activities,

7. The recommendation given in 2011 to the OIE and FAO by the GF-TADs Global Steering Committee (Rome, June 2009 and Paris, October 2010) to establish a GF-TADs Working Group on PPR and to develop a global control strategy,

8. The on-going work by the GF-TADs PPR Working Group including the preparation of a global PPR control and eradication strategy, the organisation of several regional meetings on PPR control and the positive results of several projects for PPR control in various countries and regions,

9. The critical need for effective national Veterinary Services to define and implement national prevention and control programmes against PPR,

10. The identifiable knowledge gaps in several critical areas including the behaviour of sheep and goats small holders with vaccination campaigns, the cost of the public and private components of PPR control activities, the precise role of wild animals, the policies for the use of combined vaccines against PPR and other major diseases of small ruminants and the need to support relevant research programmes,

11. The adoption by the Assembly in May 2013 of new articles of the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* allowing Member Countries to request to the Assembly a country or zone official status recognition of freedom from PPR or to propose for endorsement national PPR control plans,

12. The reports of meetings of the Scientific Commission (September 2011, September 2013) requesting the development of a global control strategy and the launching of an OIE-FAO initiative on PPR prevention and control,

13. The proposition of the Scientific Commission (September 2013) that a Resolution on the PPR global control strategy be presented to the Assembly for adoption,

THE ASSEMBLY RECOMMENDS THAT

1. A global initiative to control PPR be launched using the GF-TADs mechanism and building on the necessity to develop and improve national as well as regional and global partnership coordination.

2. Studies be carried out in order to provide economic and social justification to decision makers for recognising the control and eradication of PPR as a global public good and for establishing economic justification for controlling PPR globally.

3. The Global Control Strategy be finalised by the GF-TADs mechanism with the support and in consultation with relevant country representatives, research organisations, private sector and donors agencies.

4. An important objective of the Global PPR Control Strategy be to contribute to poverty alleviation and improve the livelihoods of small holders in developing countries and protect and further develop the global and regional trade in animals



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and animal products. The PPR strategy will also include mechanisms of protection of PPR free countries. Consequently reducing PPR at source in PPR-endemic countries is a shared interest with the world community and should be considered a global public good.

5. The control of PPR is not seen as a 'stand-alone activity' but that it has to progress with effective Veterinary Services. Compliance of Veterinary Services with OIE standards on quality will in turn create appropriate conditions to combine PPR control with the control and prevention of other priority diseases in a cost-effective manner.

6. Accompanying tools such as a Monitoring and Evaluation tool including a Post-Vaccination Monitoring tool and a Global Research and Expertise Network be developed using the GF-TADs mechanism.

7. The PPR control global strategy be developed in compliance with OIE relevant standards and guidelines including the compliance with OIE standards of quality of Veterinary Services supported, if requested, by the use of the PVS Pathway as well as with the compliance with OIE standards of the Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals (*Terrestrial Manual*) for vaccines and diagnostic reagents.

8. The countries make the best use of the possibilities offered by the OIE official endorsement of national official control programmes and OIE official recognition of PPR disease free status

of country or zones in order to convince national governments and donors to support national control investments, the development of trade activities as well as the prevention of disease reintroduction in free countries.

9. The establishment of PPR vaccine banks in strategic locations and in support of regional PPR control programmes be considered with vaccines compliant with the OIE standards of the *Terrestrial Manual*.

10. The OIE, in addition to its collaboration with FAO in this area, further enhance the capabilities of diagnostic laboratories for the rapid detection of PPR through initiatives such as the OIE laboratory twinning and PVS Laboratory programmes.

11. The OIE, in collaboration with FAO and other relevant sources of expertise, support the establishment or strengthening of epidemiological and laboratory networks at national, regional and global levels to increase transparency and timely disease reporting to OIE to protect PPR free countries and zones and to enable better monitoring of the progress of PPR control programmes in endemic areas.

12. The OIE and FAO through the GF-TADs coordinating mechanism, provide policy and technical support to their Members Countries for the elaboration and implementation of PPR control programmes, taking into account regional specificities.

13. Research programmes be developed in the field of socioeconomics and delivery systems, vaccines, diagnostic tools and epidemiology.

14. An International Conference be organised on PPR control and eradication to present the global strategy developed in the framework of GF-TADs and garner support from the international community.





RESOLUTION No.

25

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 thirteenth meeting in October 2013 and drafted a work programme for 2014,

2. The OIE and the Codex Alimentarius Commission continued to work together to ensure that standards relevant to animal production food safety developed by both organisations are consistent and take a 'whole food chain' approach to food safety,

3. The work on animal production food safety benefits from cooperation between the OIE and the FAO and WHO, which provide additional expert advice and expertise in regard to food safety, zoonotic diseases and related issues,

4. The Director General has asked National Delegates to nominate national focal points for animal production food safety according to proposed terms of reference,

5. During the FAO/OIE/WHO Tripartite meeting held in February 2012, FAO and WHO asked the OIE to encourage its Member Countries to designate INFOSAN Focal Points from their official Veterinary Services,

6. The OIE continues to organise seminars for national focal points in all five OIE regions, with the objective of providing information and contributing to capacity building of veterinary services,

7. The OIE Council, during its February 2014 meeting, made some amendments to the Terms of Reference and *Modus Operandi* of the Animal Production Food Safety Working Group.

THE ASSEMBLY 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 high level FAO and WHO experts as members of this Working Group be maintained, and appropriate activities undertaken with the objective of further strengthening the collaboration between OIE and Codex.

3. The 2014 work programme prepared by the Working Group guide the OIE's activities in the field of animal production food safety in the next 12 months, with provision of the resources needed to address the identified priorities.

4. The Terms of Reference and *Modus Operandi* of the Animal Production Food Safety Working Group be revised as shown below.

5. The Director General continue to work with Codex to implement measures to promote collaboration, in particular the adoption of systematic procedures for cross referencing between OIE and Codex standards, the enhancement of processes to identify joint priorities of mutual interest, and to strengthen collaboration at the national and regional level.

6. The Director General continue dialogue with the Global Food Safety Initiative (GFSI), GLOBALG.A.P., the International Standardization Organization (ISO) and the Safe Supply of Affordable Food Everywhere initiative (SSAFE) and other relevant organisations from the private sector to ensure their awareness of and compliance with OIE science-based animal production food safety standards.



7. National OIE Delegates collaborate with their public health counterparts and that OIE Delegates designate the national OIE Focal Point for animal production food safety to be the same person as the INFOSAN Focal Point or, if is not possible, to nominate an officer from Veterinary Services as both the INFOSAN Emergency Contact Point and OIE Focal Point.

8. The Director General continue to organise seminars for the national animal production food safety focal points designated by Delegates.

Terms of reference for, and *modus operandi* of the OIE Animal Production Food Safety Working Group

Terms of reference

The scope for the Animal Production Food Safety Working Group includes:

1. Consideration of all foodborne hazards arising from animals before slaughter;
2. Giving a primary focus on risk based food safety measures applicable at the farm level;
3. Consideration of food safety measures applicable elsewhere, for example during animal transport and harvesting of wild animals for food;
4. Work criteria and priorities that take into account global food safety priorities and current work programmes of relevant international organisations, especially the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC), FAO and WHO;

5. Ensuring harmonisation of the food safety standards developed and under development by the OIE and relevant international organisations, especially the CAC;

6. Improving coordination between competent authorities, such as Veterinary Services and Public Health Services, with animal health and food safety responsibilities at the national and regional levels, including participation by other interested parties, as appropriate;

7. Describing the role of Veterinary Services in food safety operations.

Modus operandi

Within the above terms of reference, the Working Group's role is to:

1. Provide advice to the OIE Director General on policy and strategic issues relating to the OIE's work on animal production food safety, which has the

goal of 'the development of standards on animal production food safety covering pre-slaughter issues and those prior to the first transformation of animal products, with a primary focus on food safety measures applicable at the farm level. This work will also include hazards such as pathogens that do not normally cause disease in animals'.

The priorities are:

- a) Identifying and addressing gaps, contradictions, areas where harmonisation is necessary and duplications in the work of the OIE and other intergovernmental organisations involved in food safety standards (in particular CAC);
- b) Promoting stronger public - private sector collaboration by providing opportunities for participation for international non-governmental organisations involved in food production, transformation





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and food safety that have cooperation agreements with the OIE;

c) Strengthening the relationship to other relevant scientific and normative intergovernmental organisations working in the area of food safety (in particular CAC, FAO and WHO), through enhanced information exchange.

2. Support the work of the OIE Specialist Commissions on pre-slaughter animal production food safety;

3. Provide the following to the Director General and relevant Specialist Commissions:

- a) annual work programme;
- b) policy advice;
- c) discussion papers;
- d) reports.

Animal welfare

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The mandate of the OIE includes the improvement of terrestrial and aquatic animal health and welfare worldwide, health being a key component of animal welfare,

2. Animal welfare is a complex, multi-faceted, international and domestic public policy issue, with important scientific, ethical, economic, cultural, political and trade policy dimensions,

3. The Director General has established a permanent Animal Welfare Working Group, which draws up and implements a detailed annual work programme;

4. Successful Global Conferences on Animal Welfare were held in 2004, 2008 and 2012, confirming the OIE's international leadership role in animal welfare,

5. Animal welfare standards have been adopted at the 2005, and subsequent General Assemblies and are regularly updated,

6. More work is underway on the development of animal welfare standards concerning animal welfare in livestock production systems, with animal welfare and dairy cattle production systems already under development,

7. Two new OIE *ad hoc* Groups on animal welfare were selected, one on the welfare of working equids and another on disaster risk reduction and management in relation to animal health and welfare,

8. Animal welfare is included in the OIE Tool for the Evaluation of Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS Tool) and in the OIE Veterinary Legislation initiative,

9. The Director General has asked Delegates to nominate national focal points for animal welfare according to proposed terms of reference and the OIE regularly organises seminars for national focal points to provide information and contribute to capacity building of veterinary services,

10. Regional animal welfare strategies in the Americas and Asia Pacific and the European platform and their associated implementation plans, can make an important contribution to the OIE mandate of improving animal health and welfare worldwide,

11. The OIE has introduced the Improved Animal Welfare Programme, to directly support selected OIE Member Countries seeking assistance to implement OIE international animal welfare standards for transport and slaughter.



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THE ASSEMBLY RECOMMENDS THAT

1. The Working Group and OIE Headquarters 2014 work programmes continue to be the basis for the OIE's activities on animal welfare and that the necessary resources be provided to address the agreed priorities.

2. Delegates take steps to ensure that their national animal welfare focal points be nominated, if this has not already been done, and that focal points participate in regional training programmes organised by the OIE.

3. Within the framework of an agreed strategy and implementation plan, OIE Members play an active role in their regions with institutions, non-governmental organisations, the private sector and other international organisations in promoting the OIE international animal welfare mandate.

4. Veterinary Services of each Member continue to take steps to implement the OIE animal welfare standards, including, where appropriate, strengthening of the regulatory framework for animal welfare.

5. OIE Regional Commissions and Regional Representations continue to support the OIE animal welfare mandate through the development and implementation of Regional Animal Welfare Strategies, with the assistance of OIE Animal Welfare Working Group members from their respective regions.

6. OIE Animal Welfare Collaborating Centres be encouraged to identify 'twinning' opportunities in accordance with OIE policy and that further applications to be recognised as OIE Animal Welfare Collaborating Centres be assessed according to the criteria agreed by the OIE Council.

7. The Director General continue to take steps to promote the inclusion of animal welfare in veterinary teaching curricula and in continuing education programmes.

8. The Director General continue to take the necessary steps to ensure that the final text of the proposed Universal Declaration on Animal Welfare (UDAW) explicitly recognises, and confirms, the OIE's international leadership role in setting animal welfare standards and the need to implement OIE adopted standards worldwide.

9. The Director General to encourage Member Countries and donors to continue support for the Improved Animal Welfare Programme to improve implementation of OIE animal welfare standards in Member Countries seeking such assistance.

10. The Director General continue dialogue with the Global Food Safety Initiative (GFSI), GLOBALG.A.P. and the International Standardization Organization (ISO) and other relevant organisations from the private sector to ensure their awareness of and compliance with OIE science-based animal welfare standards.

11. The Director General to encourage Member Countries to implement the adopted Regional Animal Welfare Strategies and seek for the creation of regional platforms to improve animal welfare and implementation of the OIE animal welfare chapters at the regional level.

12. The Director General continue to organise seminars for the national animal welfare focal points designated by Delegates.





RESOLUTION NO.

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Adoption of the new or revised texts for the *Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals*

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The *Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals (Terrestrial Manual)*, like the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*, is an important contribution to the international harmonisation of sanitary standards related to terrestrial animals and animal products,

2. Member Countries were asked for the comments of their specialists for each new or revised chapter of the *Terrestrial Manual* before it was finalised by the Biological Standards Commission,

THE ASSEMBLY RESOLVES

1. To adopt the following final chapters for the *Terrestrial Manual*:

- 1.1.3a. Standard for managing biorisk in the veterinary laboratory and animal facilities
- 2.1.3. Bluetongue
- 2.1.4. Crimean–Congo haemorrhagic fever
- 2.1.6. Epizootic haemorrhagic disease

- 2.1.8. Leishmaniosis
- 2.1.9. Leptospirosis
- 2.1.11. Paratuberculosis (Johne's disease)
- 2.1.14. Rift Valley fever
- 2.2.2. American foulbrood of honey bees
- 2.3.3. Avian infectious laryngotracheitis
- 2.3.4. Avian influenza
- 2.3.6. Avian tuberculosis
- 2.4.2. Bovine babesiosis
- 2.4.9. Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia
- 2.4.16. Theileriosis
- 2.5.8. Equine piroplasmiasis
- 2.6.1. Myxomatosis
- 2.7.6. Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia
- 2.7.10. Ovine pulmonary adenomatosis (adenocarcinoma)
- 2.8.3. Classical swine fever (hog cholera)
- 2.9.1. Bunyaviral diseases of animals (excluding Rift Valley fever and Crimean–Congo haemorrhagic fever)
- 2.9.2. Camelpox
- 2.9.5. Cysticercosis
- 2.9.7. *Listeria monocytogenes*

And to adopt the following final Guidelines for the web version of the *Terrestrial Manual*:

Guideline 3.5. Managing biorisk: examples of aligning risk management strategies with assessed biorisks

Validation Guidelines:

- Guideline 3.6.1. Development and optimisation of antibody detection assays
 - Guideline 3.6.2. Development and optimisation of antigen detection assays
 - Guideline 3.6.3. Development and optimisation of nucleic acid detection assays
 - Guideline 3.6.4. Measurement uncertainty
 - Guideline 3.6.5. Statistical approaches to validation
 - Guideline 3.6.6. Selection and use of reference samples and panels
 - Guideline 3.6.7. Principles and methods for the validation of diagnostic tests for infectious diseases applicable to wildlife
- 2. To request the Director General to publish the adopted texts in the online version of the *Terrestrial Manual*.**



RESOLUTION NO. 29



Register of diagnostic kits validated and certified by the OIE

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 71st General Session of the OIE in May 2003, the International Committee adopted Resolution No. XXIX endorsing the principle of validation and certification of diagnostic assays (test methods) for infectious animal diseases by the OIE and giving a mandate to the Director General of the OIE to set up the specific standard procedures to be used before the final decision on the validation and certification of a diagnostic assay is taken by the OIE International Committee,

2. The Resolution has established that 'fitness for purpose' should be used as a criterion for validation,

3. The aim of the procedure for diagnostic kits is to produce a register of recognised assays for OIE Member Countries and for diagnostic kit manufacturers,

4. OIE Member Countries need assays that are known to be validated according to OIE criteria in order to improve the quality of assays, to ensure that the test can be used to correctly establish animal disease status and to enhance confidence in assays,

5. The OIE register of recognised assays provides greater transparency and clarity of the validation process, and a means for recognising those manufacturers that produce validated and certified tests in kit format,

6. According to the OIE Standard Operating Procedure, registration of the diagnostic kits included in the OIE Register has to be renewed every five years,

7. During the 74th General Session of the OIE, the International Committee adopted Resolution No. XXXII on

the importance of recognising and implementing OIE standards for the validation and registration of diagnostic assays by Member Countries,

THE ASSEMBLY DECIDES THAT

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

Name of the diagnostic kit	Name of the Manufacturer	Fitness for purpose
Newcastle Disease Virus antibody detection ELISA	BioChek UK Ltd	Fit to detect Newcastle disease virus specific IgG antibodies in chicken sera and for the following purposes: 1. To demonstrate historical freedom from infection in a defined population (country/ zone/compartment/flock); 2. To determine immune status in individual animals or populations (post-vaccination); 3. To monitor infection or disease in unvaccinated populations; 4. To estimate prevalence of infection to facilitate risk analysis in non-vaccinated populations (surveys/ flock health schemes/ disease control).





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

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



Amendments to the Aquatic Animal Health Code

CONSIDERING

1. The current content of the OIE *Aquatic Animal Health Code* (the *Aquatic Code*), which is the result of modifications made by the World Assembly of Delegates during previous OIE General Sessions,
2. The necessity to update the *Aquatic Code* in accordance with the recommendations in the February 2014 report of the OIE Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission (Annexes 3 to 16 of Document 82 SG/12/CS4 B), after consultation with the World Assembly of Delegates,

THE ASSEMBLY RESOLVES

1. To adopt the updates to the *Aquatic Code* proposed in Annexes 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 16 of Document 82 SG/12/CS4 B in English, French and Spanish, each text being authentic.

Name of the diagnostic kit	Name of the Manufacturer	Fitness for purpose
TeSeE™ Western Blot	Bio-Rad	<p>Fit for the post-mortem detection of transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSEs) in cattle (bovine spongiform encephalopathy, BSE), in ovines and caprines (BSE and scrapie), and in cervids (chronic wasting disease, CWD), and for the following purposes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To confirm TSE suspected positive samples detected at the screening laboratories in countries with active/passive surveillance programmes. Any sample with a negative result according to the TeSeE™ Western Blot assay interpretation criteria, following a positive rapid test result, should be tested with one of the other OIE certified confirmatory methods, Immunohistochemistry (IHC) or SAF-Immunoblot; 2. To confirm the prevalence of infection with one of the TSE associated diseases (BSE, scrapie, CWD) in the context of an epidemiological survey in a low prevalence country; 3. To estimate prevalence of infection to facilitate risk analysis (e.g. surveys, implementation of disease control measures) and to assist the demonstration of the efficiency of eradication policies.





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2. To adopt the updates to the *Aquatic Code* proposed in Annex 7, 9, 10 and 15 of Document 82 SG/12/CS4 B in English, French and Spanish, each text being authentic, with the following modifications:

2.1. In Annexes 7, 9 and 10 (Chapters 2.1., 5.1. and 5.2.) revert to the 2013 version of the *Aquatic Code*.

2.2. In Annex 15 (Chapter 10.X.) Article 10.X.13 point 1b) delete the following words '(ovarian fluid and milt)'.

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

RESOLUTION NO.

31

Amendments to the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The present content of the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (the *Terrestrial Code*), which is the result of modifications made by the OIE World Assembly during previous General Sessions;

2. The necessity to update the *Terrestrial Code* in accordance with recommendations in the February 2014 report of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission (the *Terrestrial Code* Commission) (Document 82SG/12/CS1B), after consultation with the Delegates of the Members;

THE ASSEMBLY RESOLVES

1. To adopt the updates to the *Terrestrial Code* proposed in Annexes VI, VII, VIII, IX, XI, XII, XVII, XVIII, XIX, XX, XXI, XXIII, XXIV, XXVII, XXVIII, XXIX, XXX, XXXI, XXXII and XXXIII of Document 82 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 IV, X, XIII, XIV, XV, XVI, XXII, XXV and XXVI of Document 82 SG/12/CS1 B in English, French and Spanish, each text being authentic, with the following modifications:

2.1. In Annex IV (User's Guide)

a) In point 2 of Section A, add 'internal' before 'reporting'

b) Delete point 4 of Section A

c) In point 4 of Section C, replace the first sentence with the following:

'Animal health measures related to international trade should be based on OIE standards'.

2.2. In Annex X (Chapter 4.7.)

a) In point 3 b) of Article 4.7.14., add '(not a listed disease)' after 'Swine vesicular disease'.

b) In point 4 b) of Article 4.7.14., add '(not a listed disease)' after 'Vesicular stomatitis (cattle, pigs)'.





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2.3. In Annex XIII (Chapter 6.6.)

a) In the English version only, in the 4th paragraph of Article 6.6.1., delete 'the' before 'all animal sectors'.

2.4. In Annex XIV (Chapter 6.9.)

a) In point 3 b) of Article 6.9.4., replace 'discourage the advertising of' with 'not advertise'.

2.5. In Annex XV (Chapter 6.10.)

a) Replace the 1st paragraph of point 1 of Article 6.10.1. with the following text:

'Antimicrobial resistance is a naturally occurring phenomenon influenced by many factors. However, the main driving force for the selection of antimicrobial resistance is the use of antimicrobial agents in any environment, including human, animal and other usages [under study]'.

b) Replace 'may lead' in the 2nd paragraph of point 1 of Article 6.10.1. with 'has lead'.

2.6. In Annex XVI (Chapter 7.10.)

a) Replace 'These recommendations cover' in the introductory paragraph of Article 7.10.2 with 'This chapter covers'.

b) In Article 7.10.3., move the last sentence of the 1st paragraph to follow the 1st sentence, so that the paragraph reads:

'The welfare of broilers should be assessed using outcome-based measurables. Consideration should also be given to the resources provided and the design of the system. The following outcome-based measurables, specifically animal-based measurables, can be useful indicators of animal welfare. The use of these indicators and the appropriate thresholds should be adapted to the different situations where broilers are managed, also taking into account the strain of bird concerned.'

c) Delete the last sentence of point 8 b) of Article 7.10.3.

2.7. In Annex XXII (Chapter 8.12.)

a) In Article 8.12.1., reinstate and amend the sentence after point 6 c) as follows:

'For the purpose of this chapter, ruminants include dromedary camels'.

b) In point 2 a) of Article 8.12.3., add 'for a minimum of ten years' after 'in the country or zone'.

c) Delete the sentence after point 2 b) of Article 8.12.3.

2.8. In Annex XXV (Chapter 10.4.)

a) In the English version only, in Articles 10.4.6. and 10.4.7., add 'attached' after 'should be' in the last paragraph.

b) In Article 10.4.21., modify point 2 as follows:

'2) these commodities have been processed to ensure the destruction of avian influenza virus using:

a) moist heat treatment for 30 minutes at 56°C; or

b) any equivalent treatment which has been demonstrated to inactivate avian influenza virus;'

2.9. In Annex XXVI (Chapter 10.9.)

a) In Article 10.9.16., modify point 2 as follows:

'2) these commodities have been processed to ensure the destruction of NDV using:

a) moist heat treatment for 30 minutes at 56°C; or

b) any equivalent treatment which has been demonstrated to inactivate NDV;'

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



RESOLUTION NO.

32

Criteria and factors for rational prioritisation of animal diseases that should be covered by public health policies

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The strengthening of Veterinary Services (VS) is crucial to guarantee both animal and public health along with a healthy eco-system that is conducive to sustainable livestock development,
2. A number of countries and regional organisations have committed to an animal disease prioritisation approach to boost the effectiveness of VS actions,
3. The choice of priority diseases that should be covered by public policies must be based on scientifically proven criteria that take into account public health issues including food safety, food security, economic, societal and environmental concerns,
4. The prioritisation of animal diseases should assist in reaching national consensus on the priority policies of VS by key economic stakeholders, small livestock holders, communities and other partners as well as political decision-makers,

5. The prioritisation of animal diseases should enhance public policy adaptability to changing epidemiological contexts and evolution of scientific knowledge, while ensuring the sustainability of these policies for better effectiveness,

6. The animal disease prioritisation criteria should strengthen the safety of international trade in line with the SPS Agreement without creating unjustified trade barriers,

7. A country's choice of priority diseases serves to strengthen international cooperation and the implementation of international programmes to combat transboundary diseases,

8. The choice of priority diseases must be supported by suitable resources to implement animal health policies to address these diseases. This choice should continue to strengthen the VS critical competencies such as active or passive surveillance, veterinary laboratory capability, animal identification and traceability, as well as the development of preparedness and contingency plans,

9. The OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* and the OIE *Aquatic Animal Health Code* are the recognised international scientific animal health reference that should guide the prioritisation of animal diseases,

THE ASSEMBLY RECOMMENDS THAT

1. The OIE terrestrial and aquatic animal health standards, including those pertaining to zoonoses, are a basic tool for the prioritisation of animal diseases based on scientific evidence. In parallel they ensure the safety of international trade of animals and animal products, while avoiding unjustified barriers.

2. The OIE provide scientific data on the main animal diseases to the Member Countries to facilitate the choice of priority diseases based on scientific evidence.

3. The OIE consider Member Countries' experiences in formulating guidelines for animal disease prioritisation as an animal health risk management tool, taking into account a balanced consideration of public health, economic, societal and environmental issues.





4. The OIE facilitate the involvement of essential partners to the VS in this animal disease prioritisation process, such as other competent authorities (e.g. human health authorities), political and financial decision-makers, farmers including small livestock holders, communities and other stakeholders and interested parties.

5. The OIE prepare animal disease prioritisation guidelines and recommendations to support regional and national efforts to control priority animal diseases.

6. The OIE also develop guidelines for aquatic animal disease prioritisation, taking into account their specific characteristics.

7. The OIE continue to promote the PVS Pathway tools to strengthen VS compliance with OIE international standards, in concert with the prioritisation of animal diseases.



African swine fever: new challenges and measures to prevent its spread

CONSIDERING THAT

1. African swine fever is a transboundary disease endemic in some African countries which was introduced into parts of Europe in 2007, with recent further spread,

2. African swine fever is a disease of global significance that poses a current threat for porcine health and international trade,

3. OIE Member Countries are obliged to notify outbreaks of the disease to the OIE,

4. The current absence of any effective vaccine or treatment seriously limits control of the disease,

5. Past experience in a number of countries demonstrates that the disease

can be eradicated through collaboration and joint efforts by the different sectors involved applying strict biosecurity and elimination of sick and carrier animals and their contaminated products,

6. Early detection of the African swine fever virus is essential to enable rapid response and limit serious consequences,

7. Wild Suidae (including wild boars and feral pigs) can play an important and potentially complex role in the epidemiology and spread of African swine fever,

8. There is an urgent need to raise the awareness of hunters, others related to game and wildlife management, through their national and international organisations,

9. Effective Veterinary Services are fundamental to any African swine fever control strategy, including in promoting crucial biosecurity measures,

10. The OIE Reference Laboratories for African swine fever lead and coordinate international research and diagnostic activities, together with twinning with candidate laboratories,

11. there is extensive knowledge of the disease, which, when combined with the data gathered from various risk analyses and the appropriate diagnostic techniques available, constitutes major assets for controlling African swine fever,



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THE ASSEMBLY RECOMMENDS THAT

1. The OIE Member Countries respect their obligations of reporting African swine fever outbreaks including findings in wildlife to OIE in a timely and transparent manner using the WAHIS system.

2. The OIE Member Countries base their early detection and rapid response strategies on the results of a comprehensive risk assessment.

3. The OIE Member Countries engage in controlling African swine fever through the application of biosecurity measures, development of contingency plans and by control programmes in endemic zones and the creation of disease-free zones.

4. The OIE Member Countries base their requirements for safe trade of live animals and commodities on the relevant science-based international standards adopted by the OIE.

5. The OIE Member Countries establish and enhance official cooperation, including through agreements, between Veterinary Services and national bodies and international organisations responsible for hunting and wildlife management in all activities aimed at, surveillance, prevention, early detection, control and eradication of African swine fever and other important diseases.

6. Member Countries with the scientific support of the OIE promote awareness programmes for veterinarians and organise awareness and training programmes for hunters and farmers in the field of early detection of key infectious diseases, carcass inspection and viscera disposal when relevant.

7. The OIE cooperate with international organisations for hunting and wildlife management to raise awareness on African swine fever and other relevant diseases for hunters and other persons related with game and wildlife management and to establish models of agreements with Veterinary Services.

8. The International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation (CIC) continue its efforts to establish a training centre on wildlife diseases for hunters to be managed by CIC with scientific support from the OIE.

9. The OIE continue to support Member Countries to follow the OIE PVS pathway including the OIE Veterinary Legislation Support Programme enhancing their efforts of detecting, controlling and eradicating African swine fever.

10. The OIE Reference Laboratories continue research into the epidemiology of African swine fever in different scenarios; the development of non-invasive sampling methods for wild Suidae; the distribution and epidemiological role of ticks of the *Ornithodoros* genus in newly infected zones; the role of wild Suidae and feral pigs in high and low density populations; and the development of vaccines to combat African swine fever.



ELECTIONS

OF THE OIE 82ND GENERAL SESSION

PARIS, FRANCE, 30 MAY 2014



OIE Council

Following the termination of office of Dr Jaouad Berrada (Morocco), and on a proposal of the Regional Commission for Africa, Dr Botlhe Michael Modisane (South Africa) was elected by the World Assembly of Delegates for the vacant position of Vice-President of the Council and Dr Nicholas Kauta (Uganda) was elected by the World Assembly for the vacant position of a member of the Council.



Vice-President of the Council:
Dr Michael Modisane
(South Africa)

Member of the Council:
Dr Nicholas Kauta
(Uganda)

Regional Commission for the Americas

The World Assembly unanimously adopted the proposal of the Regional Commission for the Americas to fill the vacant position of Secretary General of the Commission.



Secretary General:
Dr Martine Dubuc (Canada)

Regional Commission for Europe

The World Assembly unanimously adopted the proposal of the Regional Commission for Europe to fill the vacant position of Secretary General of the Commission.



Secretary General:
Dr Budimir Plavšić (Serbia)

strengthening of Veterinary Services

OIE PVS Pathway for efficient Veterinary Services

PVS Evaluation missions

State of Play – as at 9 December 2014

OIE Region	OIE Members	Requests received	Missions completed	Reports available for distribution to donors and partners
Africa	54	53	51	41
Americas	29	25	23	18
Asia and the Pacific	32	24	21	11
Europe	53	18	16	12
Middle East	12	13	11	5
Total	180	133	122	87

PVS Evaluation mission requests

• Africa (53)

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

• Americas (25)

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

• Asia-Pacific (24)

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

• Europe (18)

Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Georgia, Iceland, Israel, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Former Yug. Rep. of Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

• Middle East (13)

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

In red: completed missions

Legislation missions

State of Play – as at 9 December 2014

OIE Region	OIE Members	Requests received	Missions completed
Africa	54	39	22
Americas	29	7	6
Asia and the Pacific	32	5	5
Europe	53	5	2
Middle East	12	4	4
Total	180	60	39

Legislation mission requests

• Africa (39)

Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African (Rep.), Chad, Comoros, Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

• Americas (7)

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

• Asia/Pacific (5)

Bhutan, Cambodia, Laos, Mongolia, Vietnam.

• Europe (5)

Armenia, Georgia, Israel, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan.

• Middle East (4)

Afghanistan, Kuwait, Lebanon, United Arab Emirates.

In red: completed missions

PVS Gap Analysis missions

State of Play – as at 9 December 2014

OIE Region	OIE Members	Requests received	Missions completed	Reports available for distribution to donors and partners
Africa	54	46	43	25
Americas	29	15	12	10
Asia and the Pacific	32	18	13	7
Europe	53	8	7	2
Middle East	12	8	4	0
Total	180	95	79	44

PVS Gap Analysis mission requests

• Africa (46)

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

• Americas (15)

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

• Asia-Pacific (18)

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

• Europe (8)

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

• Middle East (8)

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

In red: completed missions

OIE Regional Workshops for focal points and Information Seminars for new Delegates



Americas

Regional Seminar for OIE National Focal Points on Veterinary Products

Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, 25–27 August 2014

The third cycle of Training Seminars for OIE National Focal Points on Veterinary Products of the Americas was held from 25 to 27 August 2014 in the city of Ottawa, Canada. This meeting was attended by OIE National Focal Points from



Dr Martine Dubuc, Delegate of Canada to the OIE

22 OIE Member Countries from the region, as well as OIE Delegates from Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago.

Dr Martine Dubuc, Delegate of Canada to the OIE, and Dr Harpreet S. Kochhar, Chief Veterinary Officer of Canada, welcomed participants, speakers and OIE staff from Paris Headquarters, as well as from the Regional and Sub-Regional Representations of the Americas.



Dr Harpreet Kochhar, Chief Veterinary Officer of Canada

Speakers from a wide range of countries and organisations, including staff from the OIE Scientific and Technical Department and experts from the OIE Collaborating Centres, gave an update on various issues

related to veterinary products.

Another presentation was given by Dr Awa Aidara Kane, Leader of the Advisory Group on Integrated Surveillance of Antimicrobial Resistance (AGISAR) of the World Health Organization.

The third training cycle for National Focal Points for Veterinary Products took place under the framework of the global training plan, aimed at providing participants with



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knowledge about their responsibilities as OIE Focal Points and also their role in the development of the OIE standards. In this cycle, special emphasis was given to antimicrobial resistance, diagnostic test kits and antiparasitic drugs, all of which were addressed by the participants in smaller break-out groups.

The OIE's work on data collection concerning the use of antimicrobials in animals, undertaken as part of the effort to address antimicrobial resistance, received its first review from the future users of the global system: their feedback will allow the OIE to develop a more user-friendly, fit-for-purpose system. The much-appreciated contribution of the Canadian Food Inspection Agency, in all phases of this well-organised event, was key to its success.



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Asia – Pacific

Regional Seminar for OIE National Focal Points for Animal Production Food Safety

Hanoi, Vietnam, 24–26 June 2014

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The OIE Sub-Regional Representation for South-East Asia organised the Third Regional Seminar for OIE National Focal Points for Animal Production Food Safety in Hanoi, Vietnam, from 24 to 26 June 2014. Previous seminars were held in Singapore in October 2010 (*Bulletin*, no. 2011–1, p. 37) and in Tokyo in November 2012 (*Bulletin*, no. 2013–1, pp. 29–30).

In all, 42 participants came to the seminar, including 5 OIE staff, 4 resource personnel, and 33 representatives from 27 OIE Member Countries in the region, 22 of whom were their country's

designated National Focal Point for Animal Production Food Safety.

In her welcoming speech, Dr Gillian Mylrea, Deputy Head of the OIE International Trade Department, traced the history of the OIE's activities in the field of animal production food safety and its capacity-building programme for OIE Delegates and their National Focal Points.

Dr Dong Pham Van Dong, Director General of the Department of Animal Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and Delegate of Vietnam to the OIE, welcomed the participants, affirming Vietnam's commitment to

contributing towards OIE activities as he officially opened the seminar.

The programme consisted of plenary presentations and group-work sessions, which fostered interaction among the participants and their facilitators.

The first day began with a general presentation on the OIE, including the standard-setting procedures, the terms of reference for OIE National Focal Points for Animal Production Food Safety, and an update on OIE standard-setting activities in this area, as well as a rundown on international and regional coordination between the OIE and Codex Alimentarius, WHO



Group session on food safety risk assessment

and the International Food Safety Authorities Network (INFOSAN).

Prof. Katsuki Sugiura and Dr Tze Hoong Chua gave a joint presentation on the role of the expanded OIE Collaborating Centre for Food Safety, which was approved during the 82nd OIE General Session in May 2014 (see p. 106).

Half a day was then devoted to food safety risk assessment, including a plenary session and group exercise on four topics:

- a) pathogens causing diarrhoea
- b) pathogens causing non-diarrhoeal zoonosis
- c) antimicrobial resistance
- d) chemical hazards.

The groups were requested to report back on the hazards, the animal products and food, the logic of illness and the value chain, risk estimation, sensitivity analysis, and control options.

The second day was given over to the OIE PVS Pathway, starting with an overview and a regional analysis of the PVS Evaluation and Gap Analysis missions conducted in South-East Asia, with a focus on food safety. This was followed by a session on food safety legislation, with a special presentation on Vietnam's food safety laws and a briefing on the OIE standards on veterinary legislation and the Veterinary Legislation Support Programme. A working-group session was held, in which participants were asked to work on an outbreak scenario (diarrhoeal disease cases due to *Salmonella*, and related to the importation of contaminated poultry feed) and to identify the actions to be taken in conjunction with their legal basis.

The third day looked at brucellosis in pigs and ruminants, and ended with a working-group session aimed at sharing

participants' experiences on implementing their responsibilities as Focal Points.

On the whole, participants seemed very satisfied with the seminar. In particular, they appreciated the programme format, including its breakout sessions which enabled everyone to share their various experiences and to raise awareness about the situation in their own country.

As the seminar ended, many participants expressed their intention to set up a coordination mechanism with other departments, as well as with the private sector, to keep animal production food safety issues 'on the table'.

Regional Workshop for OIE National Focal Points for Wildlife

Obihiro, Hokkaido, Japan, 1–4 July 2014



© OIE RR-AP/Hin Thidar Myint

The OIE Regional Workshop, 'Training of OIE National Focal Points for Wildlife in the Region of Asia and the Pacific', was held from 1 to 4 July 2014 in Hokkaido (Japan), at the Obihiro University of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine (OUAVM), the OIE Collaborating Centre for Surveillance and Control of Animal Protozoan Diseases, with a solid attendance of 55 participants, including 27 nominated country representatives, 21 of whom were OIE National Focal Points for Wildlife.

After the opening remarks by Dr Hirofumi Kugita, OIE Regional Representative for Asia and the Pacific, Prof. Hideyuki Nagasawa, OUAVM's President, welcomed participants, noting the increasing attention being paid to wildlife from both human and domestic animal health viewpoints, especially in Hokkaido, where wildlife habitats overlap those of humans and domesticated animals. Comments made by various participants during the seminar confirmed that many Members in the region share this problem.

Dr Elisabeth Erlacher-Vindel, Deputy Head of the OIE Scientific and Technical Department, spoke about the OIE, highlighting the role and responsibilities of National Focal Points for Wildlife, the history of their training and their expected tasks. She also outlined future projects and

emphasised the importance of the contribution of Wildlife Focal Points to the OIE's work.

One day was dedicated to wildlife health risk assessment, based on the teaching of and a work-book developed by Dr Frederick A. (Ted) Leighton, and composed of lectures and group discussions. Groups of five or six participants debated given topics and completed an exercise on the planned movement of American buffalo to an imaginary island.

Another day was dedicated to the notification of wildlife diseases using the WAHIS and *WAHIS-Wild* systems. There were presentations on the functionalities of *WAHIS-Wild* as well as practical exercises. This meant that every participant could work through each section, i.e. the section on OIE-listed diseases, and the section on non OIE-listed diseases, using a dedicated training platform. The relatively long allocation of time to these exercises seemed effective, and allowed participants to receive individualised advice from Dr Marija Popovic and Dr Lina Awada, from the OIE World Animal Health Information and Analysis Department. The responsibilities of National Focal Points for Wildlife were clarified regarding both disease notification and collaboration with National Focal Points for Animal Disease Notification to the

OIE. The *WAHIS-Wild* Interface, a new website dedicated to non OIE-listed wildlife diseases, was also introduced.

In addition, there were three stand-alone presentations:

a) Prof. Ikuo Igarashi, from the National Research Centre for Protozoan Disease of the OUAVM, talked about the OUAVM's work as an OIE Collaborating Centre, and discussed protozoan diseases in wildlife, such as malaria and babesiosis, from the viewpoint of zoonotic concerns;

b) Dr Boripat Siriaroonrat, from the Bureau of Conservation, Research and Education, Thailand, talked about the need for capacity-building and for more reporting of wildlife morbidity and mortality, encouraging participants to pay attention to the Asian Society of Zoo and Wildlife Medicine (ASZWM); and

c) Dr Dolores Gavier-Widén, from the National Veterinary Institute of Uppsala, Sweden, presented the recently adopted OIE guideline on *Principles and methods for the validation of diagnostic tests for infectious diseases applicable to wildlife*¹, referring to the concept of provisional recognition. She noted the importance of implementing such tests and encouraged the wide sharing of results to increase information about test performance.

A short film on diseases of large game animals, made in collaboration with the French Agency for Hunting and Wildlife (*Office national de la chasse et de la faune sauvage* – ONCFS), was shown and attracted much interest².

Day three centred around a field trip, first to a deer farm where captured wild deer are fattened before slaughter. The increase of wild deer has been a serious problem for the local agri-forest industry, as well as for traffic safety, and the use of these wild deer for food is becoming popular in Hokkaido, alongside the development of voluntary guidelines to ensure food safety.

Participants also visited the Wildlife Conservation Centre at Kushiro-shitsugen National Park. There, Dr Keisuke Saito, a private veterinarian who runs the Institute for Raptor Biomedicine attached to the Centre, spoke about medical conservation activities for wild



Field trip to a deer farm



Dr Keisuke Saito gives a presentation on conservation veterinary activities for wild raptors in Hokkaido

raptors, including the discovery of lead poisoning from bullets. His comments about avian influenza in swans, an infection for which commercial test kits have given inconclusive diagnoses, reinforced the importance of test validation for wildlife.

Throughout the three days, the interest shown by participants was very high and the success of the seminar was undoubtedly also due to the dedicated and very helpful support of the OUAVM personnel.

Over all, the seminar was a great opportunity for OIE staff to meet the National Focal Points for Wildlife and to discuss the importance of wildlife surveillance and control programmes in the countries of the region, each with their own diverse set of circumstances.

1 Guideline 3.6.7. in the *Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals* (2014)

2 Available at www.oie.int/en/for-the-media/multimedia/video-oie/

meetings and visits

Names and positions of OIE permanent staff who participated in meetings or visits from July to September 2014

OIE Headquarters

General Directorate

Bernard Vallat	Director General
Alex Thiermann	Adviser to the Director General and President of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission
Catherine Bertrand-Ferrandis	Head of the Communication Unit
Marina Domingo Monsonis	Chargée de mission
Yael Farhi	Chargée de mission
Monique Eloit	Deputy Director General (Administration, Management, Human Resources and Regional Activities)
Alain Dehove	Coordinator of the World Animal Health and Welfare Fund
Julie Macé	Project Officer (World Fund)
Emily Tagliaro	Project Officer (World Fund)
Victoria Wong	Project Officer (World Fund)
Alix Weng	Head of the Budget and Financial Unit
Jean-Pierre Croiziers	Head of the Human Resources Unit
Gilles Seigneurin	Head of the Accounts Unit
Brian Evans	Deputy Director General (Animal Health, Veterinary Public Health and International Standards)

Administration, Logistics and Publications Department

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

World Animal Health Information and Analysis Department

Paula Cáceres Soto	Head of Department
Neo Mapiitse	Deputy Head of Department (from 15 September 2014)
Marija Popovic	Chargée de mission
Hu Suk Lee	Veterinary Epidemiologist
Lina Awada	Veterinary Epidemiologist
Patricia Silvia Pozzetti	Chargée de mission
Aziza Yassin Mustafa	Chargée de mission

International Trade Department

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

Scientific and Technical Department

Brian Evans	Head of Department
Elisabeth Erlacher-Vindel	Deputy Head of Department
Joseph Domenech	Adviser
Susanne Münstermann	Project Officer
Kiok Hong	Chargé de mission
François Diaz	Chargé de mission
Keith Hamilton	Officer in charge of the Reduction of Biological Threats
Laure Weber-Vintzel	Officer in charge of the Recognition of Countries' Animal Disease Status
Jennifer Lasley	Project Coordinator
Mariano Pablo Ramos	Chargé de mission
Gounalan Pavade	OFFLU Technical Assistant
Dietrich Rassow	Veterinarian Adviser
Min Kyung Park	Chargée de mission
Dawid Visser	Biosecurity Officer
Barbara Freischem	Chargée de mission
Simona Forcella	Chargée de mission
Gregorio José Torres Peñalver	Chargé de mission

Regional Activities Department

François Caya	Head of Department
Mara Elma González Ortiz	Deputy Head of Department
Nathaly Monsalve	Conference Coordinator/Trilingual Secretary
Sylvie Pupulin	Chargée de mission
Marie Edan	Chargée de mission
Valentyna Sharandak	Chargée de mission
David Sherman	Chargé de mission
Martial Petitclerc	Chargé de mission

OIE Regional and Sub-Regional Representations

Africa

Yacouba Samaké	Regional Representative for Africa (Bamako, Mali)
Daniel Bourzat	Adviser to the Regional Representative for Africa (Bamako, Mali)
Abdramane Sanogo	Accountant (Bamako, Mali)
Aïssata Bagayoko	Secretary (Bamako, Mali)
Alou Sangaré	Administrative Assistant (Bamako, Mali)
Neo Mapiitse	Sub-Regional Representative for Southern Africa (Gaborone, Botswana) (until 14 September 2014)
Mpho Mantsho	Administrative and Financial Assistant (Gaborone, Botswana)
Nomsa Thekiso	Secretary (Gaborone, Botswana)
Rachid Bouguedour	Sub-Regional Representative for North Africa (Tunis, Tunisia)
Vincent Brioudes	Programme Officer (Tunis, Tunisia) (until 31 August 2014)
Alessandro Ripani	Programme Officer (Tunis, Tunisia)
Ines Guitouni	Administrative and Financial Assistant (Tunis, Tunisia)
Walter Masiga	Sub-Regional Representative for Eastern Africa and the Horn of Africa (Nairobi, Kenya)
Patrick Bastiaensen	Programme Officer (Nairobi, Kenya)
Grace Omwega	Administrative and Financial Assistant (Nairobi, Kenya)
Loise Ndungu	Secretary (Nairobi, Kenya)

Americas

Luis Osvaldo Barcos	Regional Representative for the Americas (Buenos Aires, Argentina)
Martín Minassian	Technical Assistant (Buenos Aires, Argentina)
Alina Gutiérrez Camacho	Secretary (Buenos Aires, Argentina)
Leandro Barcos	Administrative Assistant (Buenos Aires, Argentina)
Montserrat Arroyo Kuribreña	Sub-Regional Representative for Central America (Panama City, Panama)
Lexy Castro de Ceballos	Secretary (Panama City, Panama)

Asia and the Pacific

Hirofumi Kugita	Regional Representative for Asia and the Pacific (Tokyo, Japan)
Tomoko Ishibashi	Deputy Regional Representative for Asia and the Pacific (Tokyo, Japan)
Chantane Buranathai	Regional Project Coordinator (Tokyo, Japan)
Tikiri Wijayathilaka	Regional Project Coordinator (Tokyo, Japan)
Hnin Thidar Myint	Regional Project Coordinator (Tokyo, Japan)

Yooni Oh	Regional Veterinary Officer (Tokyo, Japan)
Lushi Liu	Secondment Officer (Tokyo, Japan)
Takako Hasegawa	Administrative Officer (Tokyo, Japan)
Chiharu Izumi	Administrative Officer (Tokyo, Japan)
Kanako Koike	Accounting Officer (Tokyo, Japan)
Ronello Abila	Sub-Regional Representative for South-East Asia (Bangkok, Thailand)
Agnès Poirier	Programme Coordinator (HPED) (Bangkok, Thailand)
Jaruwan Kampa	Programme Coordinator (IDENTIFY) (Bangkok, Thailand)
Mary Joy Gordoncillo	Science and One Health Coordinator (Bangkok, Thailand)
Cecilia Dy	'M&E' Coordinator and Communication Officer (Bangkok, Thailand)
Karan Kukreja	Project Officer (Bangkok, Thailand)
Barbara Tornimbene	Project Officer–Epidemiologist (Bangkok, Thailand)
Melada Ruengiumroonnath	Financial Officer (Bangkok, Thailand)
Preechaya Srithep	Administrative Officer (Bangkok, Thailand)
Onsiri Benjavejbhaisan	Administrative Officer (Bangkok, Thailand)

Europe

Nikola T. Belev	Regional Representative for Eastern Europe (Sofia, Bulgaria)
Aleksandra Miteva	Technical Assistant (Sofia, Bulgaria)
Rina Kostova	Secretary (Sofia, Bulgaria)
Kazimieras Lukauskas	Regional Representative in Moscow (Russia)
Ekaterina Panina	Technical and Administrative Assistant (Moscow, Russia)
Askar Kozhayev	Technical Assistant (Astana, Kazakhstan)
Nadège Leboucq	Sub-Regional Representative in Brussels (Belgium)
Stéphane de La Rocque	Chargé de mission – Veterinary Public Health (Brussels, Belgium)
Stanislav Ralchev	Technical Assistant (Brussels, Belgium)

Middle East

Ghazi Yehia	Regional Representative for the Middle East (Beirut, Lebanon)
Mustapha Mestom	Consultant (Beirut, Lebanon)
Xavier Pacholek	Technical Assistant (Beirut, Lebanon)
Ali El Romeh	Technical Assistant (Beirut, Lebanon)
Rita Rizk	Trilingual Secretary (Beirut, Lebanon)
Mahmoud Ghaddaf	Assistant (Beirut, Lebanon)
Khodr Rejeili	Assistant (Beirut, Lebanon)
Tony Atallah	Assistant (Beirut, Lebanon)

Names and positions of experts who represented the OIE in meetings or visits from July to September 2014

Sharie Michelle Aviso	Project Officer, Northern Laos FMD Project
Etienne Bonbon	Vice-President of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission
Susan Corning	OIE Consultant
Sarah Kahn	OIE Consultant
Hiroshi Kida	OIE Expert, OIE Reference Laboratory for Highly and Low Pathogenic Avian Influenza (poultry) (Sapporo, Japan)
Gardner Murray	OIE Special Adviser
Paul-Pierre Pastoret	Scientific Adviser
Takehiko Saito	OIE Expert, OIE Reference Laboratory for Swine Influenza (Tsukuba, Japan)
Herbert Schneider	OIE Consultant
Karin Schwabenbauer	President of the World Assembly of OIE Delegates and Delegate of Germany to the OIE
Emerio Serrano Ramírez	OIE Consultant
David Swayne	OIE Expert, OIE Collaborating Centre for Research on Emerging Avian Diseases (Athens, United States)
Cristóbal Zepeda	OIE Expert, OIE Collaborating Centre for Animal Disease Surveillance Systems, Risk Analysis and Epidemiological Modelling (Fort Collins, United States)

List of abbreviations

AAVS Asian Association of Veterinary Schools	CIRAD French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development	EU European Union
AGISAR Advisory Group on Integrated Surveillance of Antimicrobial Resistance	CMC-AH Crisis Management Centre-Animal Health	EXTRAPOLATE Ex-ante Tool for Ranking Policy Alternatives
ALive Partnership for Livestock Development, Poverty Alleviation and Sustainable Growth in Africa	CVOs Chief Veterinary Officers	FAO Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
ASEAN Association of South-East Asian Nations	Defra UK Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	FARM MERCOSUR Federation of Rural Associations
ASF African swine fever	DOS US Department of State	FDA US Food and Drug Administration
AU-DREA African Union-Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture	EAREN Eastern Africa Regional Epidemiology Network	FEI International Equestrian Federation
AU-IBAR African Union-Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources	EARLN Eastern Africa Regional Laboratory Network	FESASS European Federation for Animal Health and Sanitary Security
AVMA American Veterinary Medical Association	ECOWAS Economic Community of West African States	FMD Foot and mouth disease
CAMEVET Americas Committee for Veterinary Medicines	ECTAD FAO Emergency Centre for Transboundary Animal Diseases	FUNCCT Canary Foundation for the Control of Tropical Diseases

List of abbreviations (contd)

GALVMed Global Alliance for Livestock Veterinary Medicines	LSIPT Livestock Sector Investment and Policy Toolkit	SPS Sanitary and phytosanitary measures
GARC Global Alliance for Rabies Control	M&E Monitoring & Evaluation	STANDZ Stop Transboundary Animal Diseases and Zoonoses
GFN Global Foodborne Infections Network	MERCOSUR Southern Common Market	UK United Kingdom
GF-TADs FAO/OIE Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases	MERS-CoV Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus	UN United Nations
HPAI Highly pathogenic avian influenza	OFFLU Joint OIE/FAO worldwide scientific network for the control of animal influenzas	US United States
HPED European Union-funded cooperation programme on highly pathogenic and emerging and re-emerging diseases in Asia	OIE World Organisation for Animal Health	USA United States of America
IAEA International Atomic Energy Agency	PANVAC Pan-African Veterinary Vaccine Centre	USAID United States Agency for International Development
ICPALD IGAD Centre for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development	PPR Peste des petits ruminants	VETGOV 'Reinforcing Veterinary Governance in Africa' (EU-funded project implemented by AU-IBAR in partnership with OIE and FAO)
IDENTIFY Laboratory Capacity Building and Networking Project	RAHN Regional Animal Health Network	VSPA 'Vaccine Standards and Pilot Approach to PPR Control in Africa' (OIE programme supported by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation)
IGAD Intergovernmental Authority on Development	RISKSUR Risk-based Animal Health Surveillance Systems (European Union-funded project)	WCO World Customs Organization
ILRI International Livestock Research Institute	RVF Rift Valley fever	WHO World Health Organization
JTF Japan Trust Fund	SCAR Standing Committee on Agricultural Research	WSAVA World Small Animal Veterinary Association
KEMRI Kenya Medical Research Institute	SEACFMD South-East Asia and China Foot and Mouth Disease Campaign	WTO World Trade Organization
LiDeSA Livestock Development Strategy for Africa	SENASAG National Service of Animal and Plant Health and Food Safety (Bolivia)	

meetings and visits

July 2014

Title of the event	Place	Date	Participants
National workshop on management (care and treatment) of human rabies	Naypyidaw, Myanmar	27 June – 1 July	Dr M.J. Gordoncillo
Training seminar on welfare of pigs in transport and slaughter, organised for the Bureau of Animal Industry and the National Meat Inspection Service of the Department of Agriculture in the Philippines	Dapitan City and Angeles City, the Philippines	28 June – 4 July	Dr R. Kolesar
Discussion and drafting of the M&E framework for the Northern Laos FMD Project	Bangkok, Thailand	30 June – 1 July	Dr R. Abila, Ms C. Dy, Dr K. Kukreja & Dr S.M. Aviso
Meeting on multi-sectoral collaboration to respond to changes in rabies epidemiology at border areas	Chiang Rai, Thailand	1–2 July	Dr K. Kukreja
Regional Seminar (Europe) for OIE National Focal Points for Communication	Tallinn, Estonia	1–3 July	Dr M. Eloit, Dr C. Bertrand-Ferrandis, Dr Y. Farhi, Ms R. Kostova, Dr E. Panina & Dr N. Leboucq
OIE Regional Training Workshop (Asia-Pacific) for OIE National Focal Points for Wildlife (3rd cycle)	Obihiro, Japan	1–4 July	Dr M. Popovic, Dr L. Awada, Dr E. Erlacher-Vindel, Dr H. Kugita, Dr T. Ishibashi, Dr H. Thidar Myint, Dr Y. Oh & Dr A. Poirier
Informal meeting on <i>ad hoc</i> consultations – Informal meeting on SPS-related private standards – Informal meeting on issues arising from the fourth review of the operation and implementation of the SPS Agreement	Geneva, Switzerland	8 July	Dr D. Belton
Consultative meeting on MERS-CoV outbreak alert in Kenya	Nairobi, Kenya	8 July	Dr P. Bastiaensen
9th FAO/OIE Regional Steering Committee Meeting of the GF-TADs for Africa	Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso	8–9 July	Dr J. Domenech, Dr F. Caya, Dr Y. Samaké, Dr D. Bourzat, Dr N. Mapitse, Dr R. Bouguedour & Dr W. Masiga
60th WTO SPS Committee Meeting	Geneva, Switzerland	9–10 July	Dr D. Belton
National Rabies Stakeholders' Forum in the Philippines and side-meeting with the Bureau of Animal Industry and GARC Philippines regarding the STANDZ Rabies Project	Manila, the Philippines	9–10 July	Dr M.J. Gordoncillo
At the invitation of the Italian Presidency of the Council of the European Union, high-level meeting and dinner entitled: 'The Animal Health Law's international dimension, relations with OIE's standards and the competitiveness of the European livestock sector', organised by FESASS and the Italian Presidency of the Council of the European Union	Brussels, Belgium	10 July	Dr K. Schwabenbauer, Dr B. Vallat, Dr A. Ripani, Dr N. Leboucq & Dr S. de La Rocque

meetings and visits

July 2014 (contd)

Title of the event	Place	Date	Participants
Brainstorming on the 'safe and secure biomaterials' initiative at Chatham House	London, United Kingdom	10 July	Dr K. Hamilton
13th AAVS Annual Meeting and 'One Health' Forum Korea 2014	Seoul, Rep. of Korea	10–11 July	Dr T. Ishibashi
Seminar on the OIE Regional Animal Welfare Strategy for the Americas, organised by the OIE Collaborating Centre on Animal Welfare and Livestock Production Systems (Uruguay-Chile-Mexico)	Montevideo, Uruguay	10–11 July	Dr L.O. Barcos
At the invitation of the Italian Presidency of the Council of the European Union, CVOs' high-level meeting of the EU Member States, organised by FESASS and the Italian Presidency of the Council of the European Union	Brussels, Belgium	11 July	Dr B. Vallat, Dr A. Ripani, Dr N. Leboucq & Dr S. de La Rocque
Visit to Defra	London, United Kingdom	11 July	Dr K. Hamilton
Launching of the Regional Coordination Committee for the Control of PPR and Other Small Ruminant Diseases and the PPR Regional Technical Experts' Committee, organised by ICPALD	Mombasa, Kenya	14–15 July	Dr W. Masiga
37th Session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission	Geneva, Switzerland	14–18 July	Dr G. Mylrea
Meeting of the CVOs of the European Union	Brussels, Belgium	15 July	Dr B. Vallat, Dr A. Ripani & Dr N. Leboucq
5th Steering Committee Meeting of the EU-HPED programme	Bangkok, Thailand	15 July	Ms E. Tagliaro, Dr B. Evans, Dr J. Domenech, Dr M.E. González Ortiz, Dr H. Kugita, Dr C. Buranathai, Dr Y. Oh, Dr R. Abila, Dr A. Poirier & Dr G. Murray
Follow-up meeting with the WCO on the recommendations by the WCO Permanent Technical Committee	Brussels, Belgium	15 July	Dr S. Münstermann & Dr N. Leboucq
Regional Meeting of the Asia-Pacific Technical Advisory Group on the Asia-Pacific Strategy for Emerging Diseases	Manila, the Philippines	15–17 July	Dr H. Thidar Myint & Dr M.J. Gordoncillo
Technical meeting to develop the post-vaccination monitoring guidelines for PPR	CIRAD Headquarters, Montpellier, France	16 July	Dr S. Münstermann & Dr G.J. Torres Peñalver
8th FAO/OIE Regional Steering Committee Meeting of the GF-TADs for Asia and the Pacific	Bangkok, Thailand	16–17 July	Ms E. Tagliaro, Dr B. Evans, Dr J. Domenech, Dr M.E. González Ortiz, Dr H. Kugita, Dr C. Buranathai, Dr Y. Oh, Dr R. Abila, Dr A. Poirier, Dr J. Kampa, Dr K. Kukreja, Dr B. Tornimbene & Dr G. Murray

meetings and visits

July 2014 (contd)

Title of the event	Place	Date	Participants
3rd Thailand-Japan Joint Conference on Animal Health	Bangkok, Thailand	16–18 July	Dr C. Buranathai
Workshop on Aquatic Animal Health for South Africa and Sub-Regional Meeting of Experts on Fisheries, organised by Rhodes University and FAO	Port Elizabeth, South Africa	16–18 July	Dr N. Mapitse
Official Opening of the Coordinating Unit for One Health and Workshop on Thai One Health Network	Pathumthani, Thailand	17 July	Dr J. Kampa
FARM Steering Committee Meeting – 33rd Exhibition of the Rural Association of Paraguay and the Paraguayan Industrial Union – Meeting with the President of the Republic of Paraguay and several government members	Asunción, Paraguay	17–20 July	Dr B. Vallat & Dr L.O. Barcos
Regional meeting on Rift Valley Fever in West Africa	Dakar, Senegal	22–24 July	Dr Y. Samaké
151st AVMA Annual Convention	Denver, United States	25–29 July	Ms T. Benicasa
Visit to Venezuela to assist in the preparation of the OIE questionnaire for the FMD Official Programme and to coordinate a bilateral meeting between Venezuela and Colombia	Maracay, Venezuela	25 July – 2 August	Dr L.O. Barcos & Dr E. Serrano Ramírez
Meeting with FAO and co-editors for the publication of a book on rinderpest	Rome, Italy	29–30 July	Dr D. Chaisemartin & Prof. P.-P. Pastoret
Meeting-consultation on FMD and rabies STANDZ projects and seminar to inform and to engage veterinary students, the veterinary faculty and veterinary practitioners of Myanmar with the OIE international standards and guidelines	Naypyidaw, Myanmar	29–30 July	Dr R. Abila & Dr M.J. Gordoncillo
48th Congress of the International Society for Applied Ethology	Vitoria-Gasteiz, Spain	29 July – 2 August	Dr L.H. Stuardo Escobar
Training course on laboratory detection of zoonotic pathogens	Chonburi, Thailand	30 July – 1 August	Dr J. Kampa
AU-IBAR Validation Workshop for the Standard Methods and Procedures (SMPs) for brucellosis, FMD, PPR and RVF	Nairobi, Kenya	31 July – 1 August	Dr W. Masiga



meetings and visits

August 2014

Title of the event	Place	Date	Participants
6th Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention Meeting of Experts 2014 and Global Partnership Coordination Meeting against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction	Geneva, Switzerland	4–6 August	Dr K. Hamilton & Dr D. Visser
Monitoring mission on the use of rabies vaccines donated to Indonesia from the OIE Regional Vaccine Bank for Asia, under the EU-HPED programme	Jakarta, Indonesia	5–6 and 8 August	Dr A. Poirier & Ms C. Dy
12th Meeting of the Malaysia-Thailand-Myanmar Tri-State Commission for FMD Control	Hat Yai, Thailand	5–7 August	Dr R. Abila, Dr K. Kukreja, Dr B. Tornimbene & Ms P. Srithep
14th ASEAN HPAI Task Force Meeting: 'Strategic Review of the ASEAN's Position for Emerging Influenza'	Hanoi, Vietnam	5–7 August	Dr J. Kampa
Regional training session on rabies	Tokyo and Yokohama, Japan	5–8 August	Dr H. Kugita, Dr T. Ishibashi, Dr C. Buranathai, Dr T. Wijayathilaka, Dr H. Thidar Myint, Dr Y. Oh, Dr L. Liu & Dr M.J. Gordoncillo
63rd Annual Congress of the International Veterinary Students' Association (IVSA)	Yogyakarta, Indonesia	6–7 August	Dr T. Ishibashi
Rabies vaccination campaign	Nias Island, Indonesia	7 August	Dr A. Poirier & Ms C. Dy
VETGOV Regional consultative multidisciplinary stakeholders' workshop aimed at establishing a regional livestock policy hub for ECOWAS	Lome, Togo	7–8 August	Dr W. Masiga
Technical Experts' Committee Consultative Meeting on the development of a regional framework for the progressive control of PPR and other small ruminant diseases in the IGAD region	Mombasa, Kenya	11–12 August	Dr P. Bastiaensen
Trainers' training course on disease outbreak investigation and management	Quezon City, the Philippines	12–15 August	Dr R. Abila & Dr B. Tornimbene
Regional rabies diagnosis workshop	Changchun, P.R. China	18–20 August	Dr M.J. Gordoncillo
Strategic planning workshop for Veterinary Research Institute	Ipoh, Malaysia	18–22 August	Dr A. Poirier & Dr J. Kampa
WHO/AGISAR/GFN Workshop on Integrated Surveillance of Foodborne Diseases and Antimicrobial Resistance	KEMRI Headquarters, Nairobi, Kenya	18–22 August	Dr P. Bastiaensen
Official opening of the National Agricultural Trade Fair	Gaborone, Botswana	20 August	Dr N. Mapitse

meetings and visits

August 2014 (contd)

Title of the event	Place	Date	Participants
4th China-Mongolia-Russia Transboundary Animal Diseases Prevention and Control Along the Borders Seminar	Ergun, Inner Mongolia, P.R. China	20–21 August	Dr C. Buranathai
Global infectious diseases meeting: 'Building global commitment to multisectoral approaches to manage emerging zoonotic diseases in support of the Global Health Security Agenda within the framework of public health'	Jakarta, Indonesia	20–22 August	Dr K. Hamilton & Dr R. Abila
UN Security Council Resolution 1540 Meeting	New Delhi, India	22–24 August	Dr K. Hamilton
Regional Seminar for OIE National Focal Points for Veterinary Products (3rd cycle)	Ottawa, Canada	25–27 August	Dr E. Erlacher-Vindel, Dr F. Diaz, Dr B. Freischem, Dr L.O. Barcos, Dr M. Minassian & Dr M. Arroyo Kuribreña
Laboratory visits – Follow-up meeting for three twinning projects and further OIE collaboration at the National Research Centre on Equines (NRCE), Hisar – Meeting to discuss the pending proposal for a rabies laboratory twinning between the Central Military Veterinary Laboratory (CMVL), Meerut, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), USA	Hisar and Meerut, India	25–27 August	Dr K. Hamilton
OIE Regional Workshop on Enhancing Influenza A Viruses National Surveillance Systems, in the framework of the OIE/JTF Project for Controlling Zoonoses in Asia under the 'One Health' Concept	Tokyo, Japan	26–28 August	Dr G. Pavade, Dr H. Kugita, Dr T. Ishibashi, Dr C. Buranathai, Dr T. Wijayathilaka, Dr H. Thidar Myint, Dr Y. Oh, Dr L. Liu, Ms T. Hasegawa, Ms C. Izumi, Ms K. Koike, Prof. H. Kida, Dr T. Saito, Dr D. Swayne & Dr C. Zepeda
17th SEACFMD National Coordinators' Meeting	Chiang Rai, Thailand	27–29 August	Dr C. Buranathai, Dr R. Abila, Dr A. Poirier, Ms C. Dy, Dr K. Kukreja, Dr B. Tornimbene, Ms M. Ruengjumroonath, Dr G. Murray & Dr S.M. Aviso
20th CAMEVET Seminar on Harmonization of Registration and Control of Veterinary Medicines and FDA Seminar on Veterinary Drugs	Ottawa, Canada	27–30 August	Dr B. Freischem, Dr L.O. Barcos, Dr M. Minassian & Dr M. Arroyo Kuribreña

meetings and visits

September 2014

Title of the event	Place	Date	Participants
Launching of the STANDZ Rabies Project in the Philippines – Project Implementation Workshop – Regional Rabies Summit	Albay, the Philippines	1–2 September	Dr T. Wijayathilaka, Dr R. Abila, Dr M.J. Gordoncillo & Ms C. Dy
Improved Animal Welfare Programme Stakeholders' Workshop	Muscat, Oman	1–4 September	Dr T. Grudnik
WTO dispute settlement panel meeting	Geneva, Switzerland	2 September	Dr M. Okita, Dr L. Weber-Vintzel & Dr S. Kahn
5th FAO/OIE/WHO Tripartite Focal Points Meeting on Antimicrobial Resistance	Geneva, Switzerland	2–3 September	Dr E. Erlacher-Vindel
Regional Animal Health Laboratory Technical Advisory Group Meeting and 2nd ASEAN Laboratory Directors' Forum	Vientiane, Laos	2–4 September	Dr J. Kampa
5th annual coordination meeting of the EAREN and EARLN networks, combined with the RAHN meeting for Eastern Africa (CVOs' meeting), organised by FAO-ECTAD Eastern Africa	Arusha, Tanzania	2–4 September	Dr W. Masiga
11th Latin-American Congress on Bee-Keeping	Puerto Iguazú, Argentina	3 September	Dr M. Minassian
FEI World Equestrian Games 2014	Caen, France	6 September	Dr M. Eloit
Monitoring mission on the use of rabies vaccines donated to Vietnam from the OIE Regional Vaccine Bank for Asia, under the EU-HPED programme	Hanoi, Phu Tho and Thai Nguyen, Vietnam	7–13 September	Dr A. Poirier & Ms C. Dy
CMC-AH Meeting	FAO Headquarters, Rome, Italy	8–9 September	Dr J. Domenech
Meeting of the Editorial Board of the Gateway to Animal Welfare	FAO Headquarters, Rome, Italy	8–9 September	Dr L.H. Stuardo Escobar
1st Annual Meeting of the Center of Excellence for Zoonotic and Animal Disease Defense (ZADD), a Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Science and Technology (S&T) Center of Excellence	Nashville, United States	8–10 September	Dr K. Hamilton
SPS Regional Workshop for Central and Eastern Europe, Central Asia and the Caucasus	Vienna, Austria	8–11 September	Dr D. Rassow
1st Training Session of the Improved Animal Welfare Programme in Iran	Tehran, Iran	8–11 September	Dr R. Kolesar & Dr T. Grudnik

meetings and visits

September 2014 (contd)

Title of the event	Place	Date	Participants
13th Pan-American Dairy Congress	Querétaro, Mexico	8–11 September	Dr M. Arroyo Kuribreña
National Induction Workshop for Botswana Veterinary Council Board and Committee Members	Gaborone, Botswana	9 September	Dr N. Mapitse
GF-TADs Management Committee Meeting	OIE Headquarters, Paris, France	10 September	Dr M. Eloit, Dr D. Chaisemartin & Dr F. Caya
Meeting at the OIE Sub-Regional Representation for North Africa on the FMD situation in Maghreb	Tunis, Tunisia	10–11 September	Dr J. Domenech, Dr R. Bouguedour & Dr A. Ripani
Scientific Symposium of the Institut Pasteur International Network: 'Paving the way for research on Global Health and One Health'	Paris, France	10–12 September	Dr A. Dehove
Policy Seminar for Planning for the Establishment of a Wildlife Health Research Centre in the Republic of Korea	Seoul, Rep. of Korea	12 September	Dr T. Ishibashi
Meeting about the National Bee Health Programme, organised by the Ministry of Agricultural Development	Penonomé, Panama	15 September	Dr M. Arroyo Kuribreña
2nd Joint FAO/WHO Expert Meeting on Risk-Based Examples for Control of <i>Trichinella</i> spp. and <i>Taenia saginata/Cysticercus bovis</i>	Rome, Italy	15–17 September	Dr G. Mylrea
AU-DREA/AU-IBAR Write Shop to refine the Issues Paper (IP) and to formulate the outline/core components of the LiDeSA	Nairobi, Kenya	15–18 September	Dr W. Masiga
Colloquium on 'Wildlife Diseases, Public Health and Biodiversity', organised by the Saint-Hubert Club of France	OIE Headquarters, Paris, France	16 September	Dr B. Vallat, Dr B. Evans, Ms T. Benicasa & Dr E. Bonbon
PANVAC Technical Workshop	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	16–17 September	Dr J. Domenech, Dr Y. Samaké & Dr D. Bourzat
Forum on Veterinary Education, organised by SENASAG	Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia	16–17 September	Dr L.O. Barcos
7th International Conference on Antimicrobial Agents in Veterinary Medicine (AAVM): 'One Health Approach to Antimicrobial Use: Securing the Future – Antibiotic Stewardship'	Berlin, Germany	16–18 September	Dr B. Freischem



meetings and visits

September 2014 (contd)

Title of the event	Place	Date	Participants
International workshop on disease emergency response capacity strengthening, organised by FAO	Panama City, Panama	16–18 September	Dr M. Arroyo Kuribreña
39th WSAVA Congress	Cape Town, South Africa	16–19 September	Dr P. Bastiaensen & Dr H. Schneider
Final meeting of the pilot project for PPR control (VSPA project), PANVAC component	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	17–18 September	Dr J. Domenech, Dr Y. Samaké & Dr D. Bourzat
Sub-regional workshop for GCP/SNE/001/FRA Project: 'Towards a Maghrebi RVF surveillance and control strategy', organised by the OIE Sub-Regional Representation for North Africa and the FAO Sub-Regional Office for North Africa	Rabat, Morocco	17–19 September	Dr R. Bouguedour & Dr A. Ripani
State of Sustainability Initiatives (SSI) Indicator Workshop on the 2015 SSI Fisheries and Aquaculture Review	Rome, Italy	19 September	Dr G. Mylrea
Workshop on rabies management within the 10th International Scientific and Practical Conference: 'Baltic Forum Veterinary Medicine and Food Security'	St. Petersburg, Russia	19–20 September	Prof. K. Lukauskas
Launch meeting of the ASF Regional Standing Group	Bern, Switzerland	22 September	Dr M. Eloit, Prof. Dr N.T. Belev, Dr N. Leboucq & Dr E. Bonbon
Open-ended Working Group on the 2nd International Conference on Nutrition, to be held in Rome, Italy, from 19 to 21 November 2014	WHO Headquarters, Geneva, Switzerland	22–23 September	Dr S. Corning
6th International Coordinating Group of the WHO/Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation-funded project on the elimination of human and animal rabies	Durban, South Africa	22–24 September	Dr P. Bastiaensen
National workshop on animal welfare, organised by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food	Guatemala City, Guatemala	23 September	Dr M. Arroyo Kuribreña
Meeting of the SCAR Collaborative Working Group on Animal Health and Welfare Research	Paris, France	23–24 September	Dr B. Freischem
Swine Enteric Coronavirus Diseases International Meeting	Chicago, United States	23–25 September	Dr L.O. Barcos

meetings and visits

September 2014 (contd)

Title of the event	Place	Date	Participants
26th Conference of the OIE Regional Commission for Europe	Bern, Switzerland	23–26 September	Dr K. Schwabenbauer, Dr B. Vallat, Dr M. Eloit, Dr P. Cáceres Soto, Dr S. Münstermann, Dr F. Caya, Ms N. Monsalve, Prof. Dr N.T. Belev, Dr A. Miteva, Ms R. Kostova, Prof. K. Lukauskas, Dr E. Panina, Dr A. Kozhayev, Dr N. Leboucq, Dr S. de La Rocque, Dr S. Ralchev & Dr E. Bonbon
1st Training Session of the Improved Animal Welfare Programme in the Republic of Korea	Incheon, Rep. of Korea	23–26 September	Dr M.E.J. Villareal & Dr Y. Oh
Workshop on: 'Ending the animal's life in a merciful way' (Halal slaughter)	Cairo, Egypt	24 September	Dr L.H. Stuardo Escobar
Training course on the diagnosis of transboundary animal diseases: practical approaches for introducing new assays for routine use in veterinary diagnostics laboratories, organised by IAEA	Seibersdorf, Austria	24 September	Dr L. Awada & Dr F. Diaz
Meeting of the Livestock Sub-Group of Mali technical and financial partners	Bamako, Mali	24 September	Dr D. Bourzat
Expanded 3rd Coordination Committee Meeting of National Contact Persons for the OIE/JTF Project on FMD Control in Asia	Lanzhou, P.R. China	24–25 September	Dr H. Kugita, Dr C. Buranathai, Dr L. Liu, Dr A. Poirier & Dr K. Kukreja
GALVMed board meeting	Rome, Italy	24–26 September	Dr K. Hamilton
Bilateral meetings with several US government agencies (FDA, USAID, DOS)	Washington, DC, United States	25 September	Dr B. Vallat & Dr A. Dehove
International Ministerial Meeting at the White House, during the 4th meeting of the Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA)	Washington, DC, United States	26 September	Dr B. Vallat & Dr A. Dehove
World Rabies Day Celebration and Scientific Symposium	Peradeniya, Sri Lanka	26 September	Dr T. Wijayathilaka
1st International Seminar 'Campus Africa 2014', organised by FUNC CET	Tenerife, Canary Islands, Spain	26–27 September	Dr A. Ripani



meetings and visits

September 2014 (contd)

Title of the event	Place	Date	Participants
World Rabies Day Celebration: vaccination programme	Peradeniya, Sri Lanka	28 September	Dr T. Wijayathilaka
World Rabies Day Celebration: 'Together Against Rabies'	Bangkok, Thailand	28 September	Dr R. Abila, Dr A. Poirier, Dr M.J. Gordoncillo & Ms C. Dy
2nd WCO Working Group Meeting on the WTO Agreement on Trade Facilitation	Brussels, Belgium	29–30 September	Dr D. Belton & Dr N. Leboucq
Regional Conference for the Middle East and North Africa on the Facilitation of International Competition Horse Movement	Dubai, United Arab Emirates	29 September – 1 October	Dr M. Eloit, Dr C. Bertrand-Ferrandis, Dr S. Münstermann, Dr R. Bouguedour, Dr G. Yehia, Dr X. Pacholek, Dr A. El Romeh & Ms R. Rizk
24th Session of the FAO Committee on Agriculture (including PPR, Antimicrobial Resistance and the Agenda for Sustainable Livestock Development)	FAO Headquarters, Rome, Italy	29 September – 2 October	Dr B. Evans & Dr J. Domenech
Joint AU-IBAR/FAO-ECTAD/VETGOV training seminar on livestock policy decision-making tools – EXTRAPOLATE (FAO) and LSIPT (ALive, FAO, AU-IBAR, CIRAD, World Bank)	Naivasha, Kenya	29 September – 3 October	Dr W. Masiga
Workshop on Best Practices in Animal Health Surveillance, organised by the RISKSUR Consortium	The Hague, the Netherlands	30 September	Dr G.J. Torres Peñalver
ILRI consultative workshop to review the RVF outputs of the Healthy Future Project and their implications for RVF decision-making and action	Naivasha, Kenya	30 September – 1 October	Dr P. Bastiaensen



the OIE and its partners

epidemiology & animal disease control programmes

Global distribution of African swine fever

African swine fever (ASF) is considered endemic in sub-Saharan Africa. Outside Africa, outbreaks of this disease have been reported in the Americas (with the most recent occurrences in Brazil, in January 1981, and Haiti, in 1984)¹. In Europe, ASF has been endemic in the island of Sardinia, Italy, since 1982². The disease was first introduced into Georgia in 2007 and rapidly spread to Armenia, Azerbaijan and the southern part of Russia in domestic pigs and wild boar. ASF was then introduced into Ukraine in 2012.

A total of eight OIE Member Countries in Europe (Belarus, Estonia, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Russia and Ukraine) reported the presence of ASF between 1 January 2013 and 9 December 2014. During this period, Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland notified the first occurrence of ASF in their countries, while Russia and Ukraine notified the spread of the disease to new zones. Belarus reported ASF only in domestic pigs; Estonia observed it in wild boar, and it was reported in both domestic pigs and wild boar by Italy, Latvia, Lithuania,

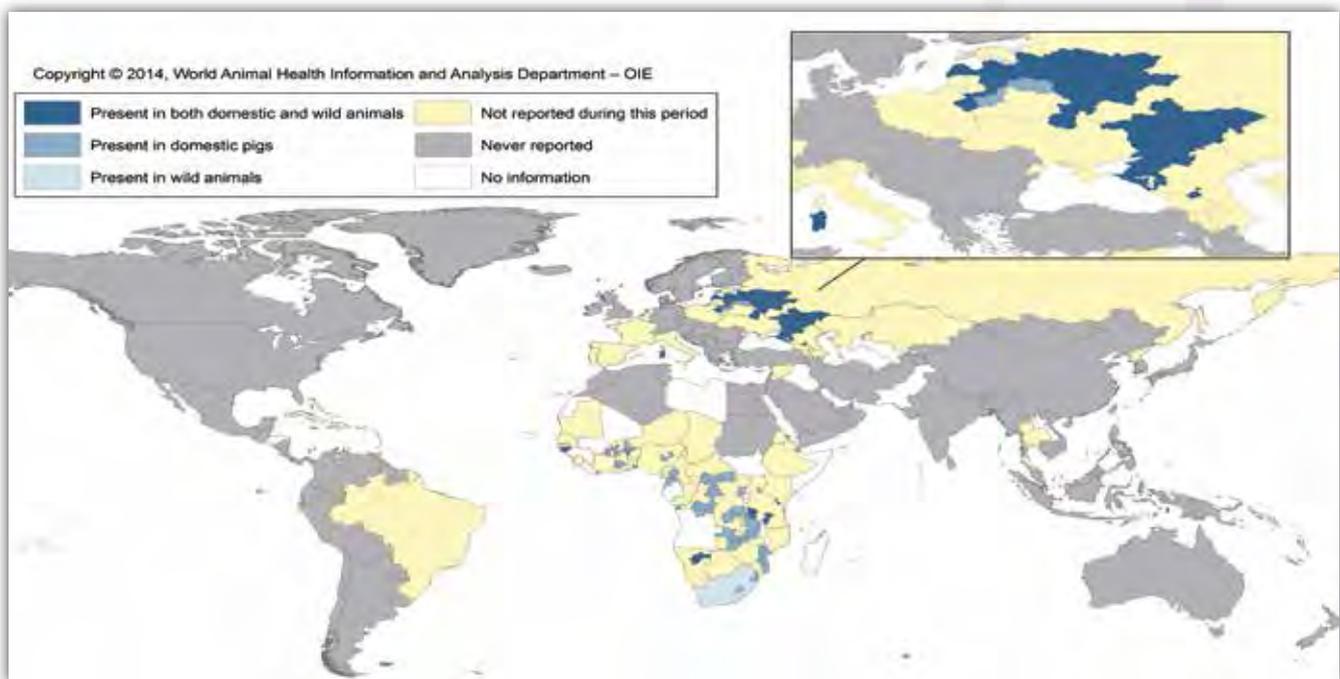


Fig. 1
Global distribution of African swine fever from 1 January 2013 to 9 December 2014

1 www.oie.int/wahis_2/public/wahid.php/Countryinformation/Reporting

2 Costard S., Wieland B., de Glanville W., Jori F., Rowlands R., Vosloo W., Roger F., Pfeiffer D.U. & Dixon L.K. (2009). – African swine fever: how can global spread be prevented? *Philos Trans. Roy. Soc. Lond. B*, **10** (1530), 2683–2696. www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2865084

Poland, Russia and Ukraine (Fig. 1). As of 9 December 2014, events in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Russia and Ukraine were still ongoing.

In Africa, 16 Member Countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, the Dem. Rep. of Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda and Zambia) have reported the disease during this period. Cote d'Ivoire notified a reoccurrence whereas Benin, Chad and Zambia reported the disease in specific zones. Moreover, ASF has been notified, through their six-monthly reports, by Burkina Faso, Cameroon, the Dem. Rep. of Congo, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania, Togo and Uganda. Eleven African Member Countries reported ASF only in domestic pigs whereas four African Member Countries reported ASF in both domestic and wild pigs, and South Africa reported it only in wild suidae (Fig. 1). As of 9 December 2014, events in Chad and Cote d'Ivoire were still continuing.

As noted above, ASF is considered to be endemic in some countries in Africa, and the Eastern European situation poses a constant threat to the rest of Europe. Between 1 January 2013 and 9 December 2014, a total of 47,788 cases and 298,702 animal losses (through death, destroyed and slaughtered animals) were reported to the OIE from around the world.

OIE Member Countries are under an obligation to notify an exceptional epidemiological event within 24 hours of confirmation and follow-up reports should be submitted on a weekly basis. When the disease is endemic, and no new strain or sudden increase in morbidity or mortality is involved, the OIE encourages Member Countries to provide quantitative information by administrative division and month through their six-monthly reports. It is crucial to collect and share this information with other Member Countries to prevent the further spread of the disease and facilitate trade.

General disease information sheet about African swine fever:

www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Media_Center/docs/pdf/Disease_cards/ASF-en.pdf

OIE–CIC Joint International Meeting on African Swine Fever and other animal health issues at the wildlife–livestock–human interface

Paris, France, 30 June–1 July 2014

More than 100 representatives from organisations involved in hunting and wildlife management in Central and Eastern European countries, as well as professionals from these countries' national Veterinary Services, including OIE National Focal Points for Wildlife, came together for the first time at a forum convened by the OIE in collaboration with the International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation (CIC).

Hunters undoubtedly play an important role in the early detection of wildlife diseases; one which should clearly be recognised in the establishment of efficient systems for detecting animal pathogens in wildlife. Since Central and Eastern European countries face an alarming threat from African swine fever (ASF), potentially affecting not only porcine health but also

biodiversity and wild-boar management over large parts of Europe, there was an urgent need to discuss mutual collaboration in trying to detect, control and eradicate diseases at the wildlife–livestock–human interface.

This initiative to strengthen cooperation between veterinarians, on the one hand, and hunters and wildlife managers, on the other, came jointly from the OIE and CIC, an international umbrella organisation for governments and national hunting bodies, with whom the OIE signed an official cooperation agreement in May 2011.

After reviewing the ASF situation in Central and Eastern Europe, both hunters and veterinarians concluded that general disease awareness at all times and strict compliance with biosecurity measures during the

handling of carcasses, viscera and samples were the two most important elements to reduce the spread of the virus. However, opinions were divided on the possible option of a strategy involving the complete depopulation of wild boar populations, and it was recommended that a comprehensive risk assessment be carried out. The consequences of such a drastic measure, both intended and unintended, need to be fully realised. Scientists from the OIE Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres confirmed that the most important factor in the spread of ASF was human behaviour. Good biosecurity is likely to eliminate any role that wild pigs may have in the transmission of ASF to domestic pigs.

The meeting provided numerous examples of best practices for effective collaboration, such as the elimination of rabies in foxes and classical swine fever in wild boar in many European countries. Such success stories become possible whenever veterinarians and hunters work together, not against each other. It is therefore important for Veterinary Services to communicate clearly about the measures that need to be taken, over what period they need to be taken, and the benefits that will ultimately be achieved. If hunters and other stakeholders see that their contribution towards the success of an important campaign, e.g. freedom from sylvatic rabies, is publicly recognised and acknowledged, this can only help to motivate their participation.

Several speakers highlighted the fact that hunting practices and wildlife management systems, as well as climatic conditions and priority diseases, differ considerably from country to country. Members of the OIE Working Group on Wildlife pointed out that any system for wildlife disease surveillance, including those which involve the active participation of hunters, must be adapted to local conditions.

Based on these findings, the meeting recommended that Veterinary Services and hunters should seek agreement on:

- national or regional surveillance programmes, including a description of the role of the hunter and his or her obligation to report disease and submit samples;
- clear communication methods between authorities and the hunting community; and
- training sessions for hunters which would eventually lead to the establishment of valuable networks.

It was also agreed that OIE Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres should continue their research into:

- the dynamics of wildlife populations and disease;
- the development of sampling methods which avoid the killing of wild pigs;
- the role of wild pigs in disease transmission in high- and low-density domestic pig populations;
- the role of ticks in the transmission of infectious agents to both wildlife and humans, and
- the development of a potential vaccine and anti-viral drugs to combat ASF.

In spite of the success of this meeting, it should be noted that attendance on the part of the various hunting and wildlife organisations was not as strong as had been expected. Thus, there remains a strong onus on national Veterinary Services to continue to be as inclusive as possible in their activities and communication, in order to raise the participation of game and wildlife management bodies in areas where there is a demonstrated common interest.

Last, but not least, the outcome of this meeting provides a practical example of the ‘One Health’ concept which links all wildlife, domestic animals, ecosystems and human health.

Presentations:

www.oie.int/eng/OIE-CICASF_2014/presentations.html

Recommendations:

www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Conferences_Events/docs/pdf/recommendations/OIE_CICASF_2014/OIE-CIC_Recommendations.pdf

activities of Reference Laboratories & Collaborating Centres

Newly designated OIE Reference Centres and their areas of expertise

OIE Collaborating Centres

Biological Threat Reduction

Institute for Infectious Animal Diseases (IIAD)

1500 Research Parkway, Suite 130B, College Station,
Texas 77843-2129, USA

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Website: <http://iiad.tamu.edu/risk101/>



As an OIE Collaborating Centre with the specialty of biological threat reduction, the Institute for Infectious Animal Diseases, a member of the Texas A&M University System, carries out research to develop decision-support technologies, workforce-development and capacity-building programmes, and diagnostic tools. These are all designed to strengthen early detection, rapid response and quick recovery in the event of an animal disease outbreak.

Food-Borne Zoonotic Parasites from the European Region

Agence nationale de sécurité sanitaire de l'alimentation, de l'environnement et du travail (ANSES)

27-31 avenue du Général Leclerc, 94701 Maisons-Alfort, France

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E-mail: isabelle.vallee@ANSES.fr; questions@ANSES.fr

Food-Borne Parasites from the Asia-Pacific Region

Institute of Zoonosis, Jilin University

5333 Xian Road, 130062 Changchun,
People's Republic of China

Tel. +86-431 87 83 67 02

E-mail: liumy@jlu.edu.cn; liumy36@163.com

Website: www.jluhp.edu.cn/zuzhijigou/yanjiusuo/



This centre has the independent capabilities and skills to perform diagnostic tests and to characterise parasites transmitted by

food: helminths (*Trichinella* sp., cysticercosis, *Clonorchis sinensis*) and protozoa (*Toxoplasma*, *Cryptosporidium*). It also works to develop new diagnostic methods and produce reference reagents. Moreover, it can provide training, expertise and scientific and technical support to laboratories in the People's Republic of China and other countries in the Asia-Pacific region, if requested; as well as advising on national or regional control policies and related educational material at the national or regional level.

Food Safety

A tri-partner consortium formed by:

Veterinary Public Health Centre (VPHC), Agri-Food and Veterinary Authority (AVA)

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 E-mail: Chua_Tze_Hoong@ava.gov.sg
 Website: www.ava.gov.sg/FoodSector/
 FoodTestingAndCertification/TestingOfFoodAndFoodProd/

Division of Health and Environment Sciences (DHES), School of Veterinary Medicine, Rakuno Gakuen University

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and the current OIE Collaborating Centre:

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 Website: www.frc.a.u-tokyo.ac.jp



From left to right: Dr Chua Tze Hoong (VPHC, AVA, Singapore), Dr Kohei Makita (DHES, Japan), Dr Paul Chiew King Tong (VPHC, AVA, Singapore) and Prof. Katsuaki Sugiura (RCFS, Japan)

This Collaborating Centre is a tri-partner consortium. Its aim is to promote food safety; in particular, food safety at the animal production phase in Asia. It provides services to OIE Member Countries in food safety risk assessment; food-borne zoonoses; antimicrobial resistance; the analysis of chemical, biological and physical hazards in food; and other food safety issues, through collaborative research, technical cooperation and workshops.

Laboratory Biorisk Management

Sandia National Laboratories, International Biological Threat Reduction Program

10600 Research Road SE, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87123, USA
 Tel. +1-505 284 94 89; Fax +1-505 284 06 09
 E-mail: jmgaudi@sandia.gov
 Website: www.biosecurity.sandia.gov/ibtr/home.html

This centre will support the OIE's mission by providing expertise in laboratory biorisk (biosafety and biosecurity) for facilities that handle animal and zoonotic pathogens and for associated field work. Specific examples of SNL/IBTR's technical assistance include risk assessments, risk-based



laboratory design, programming, master planning, and the implementation of biorisk management systems. SNL/IBTR has an extensive library of training

modules and customisable templates, among other tools, that an international facility can use to develop a sustainable biorisk management program based on the facility's specific needs, risk assessments, local national and international regulations and guidelines, and the resources available.

Veterinary Epidemiology and Public Health

A consortium formed by

**China Animal Health and Epidemiology Centre (CAHEC),
Ministry of Agriculture**

369 Nanjing Road, Qingdao 266032, People's Republic of China
Tel. +86-532 85 63 72 37; Fax +86-532 85 65 37 16
E-mail: huangbx@cahec.cn; huangbaoxu@hotmail.com
Website: www.cahec.cn

and the current OIE Collaborating Centre

EpiCentre, Massey University

P/Bag 11 222, Palmerston North 4442, New Zealand
Tel. +64-6 35 05 195
E-mail: T.E.Carpenter@massey.ac.nz;
N.P.French@massey.ac.nz
Website: <http://epicentre.massey.ac.nz>



CAHEC specialises in animal disease prevention and control strategies; animal health policy and the evaluation of animal health status; outbreak investigation for emerging animal diseases and zoonoses; risk analysis for transboundary animal diseases; value chain analysis and eco-zone approaches to the control of diseases and management of animal movements. CAHEC will provide training on veterinary epidemiology for veterinarians in the field, give technical support for epidemiology research, and conduct multilateral collaborations on epidemiological approaches for all OIE Member Countries.

Veterinary Public Health

**PANAFTOSA-Pan American Health Organization,
Veterinary Public Health**

Av. Governador Leonel de Moura Brizola 7778, Parque São Bento,
CEP 25040-004, Duque de Caxias, RJ, Brazil
Tel. +55 21 36 61 90 02; Fax +55 21 36 61 90 01
E-mail: cosivio@paho.org; cosivio@panaftosa.ops-oms.org
Website: www2.paho.org/panaftosa

Viral Genomics and Bioinformatics

**Medical Research Council, University of Glasgow Centre
for Virus Research (CVR)**

464 Bearsden Road, Glasgow G61 1QH, United Kingdom
Tel. +44-141 330 25 41
E-mail: Massimo.Palmarini@glasgow.ac.uk
Website: www.bioinformatics.cvr.ac.uk



This centre will specialise in developing bioinformatic tools and providing training in their application to facilitate the open sharing

and analysis of viral genomic data across the animal health community.

OIE Reference Laboratories

Aquatic animal diseases

Infection with infectious salmon anaemia virus

Laboratorio de Patología Acuícola, Laboratorio de Genética e Inmunología Molecular, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Valparaíso

Avda. Universidad 330, Curauma, Valparaíso, Chile
Tel. +56-32 227 48 28

E-mail: smarshal@ucv.cl; diagnostico@ucv.cl

Designated reference expert:

Dr Sergio Hernán Marshall González



This Reference Laboratory specialises in the diagnosis, surveillance, prevention and control of infection with infectious salmon anaemia virus (ISAV). Molecular tools for accurate and reproducible diagnoses have been developed and validated, including all

forms of polymerase chain reaction (conventional, real-time reverse-transcription, *in situ*); high-resolution melting (HRM) and denaturant gradient gel electrophoresis (DGGE); together with the design, synthesis and validation of peptide and nucleic acid probes. Research to understand the biology of the virus infection is also carried out.

Infection with salmonid alphavirus

National Veterinary Institute

P.O. Box 750, Sentrum, 0106 Oslo, Norway

Tel. +47 23 21 60 00; Fax. +47 23 21 60 01

E-mail: torunn.taksdal@vetinst.no

Designated reference expert: **Dr Torunn Taksdal**



This Reference Laboratory provides diagnostic assistance and reference materials for the detection of infection with salmonid alphavirus (SAV). The laboratory has specialists in disease diagnostics and surveillance, including expertise in pathology, virology, serology

and epidemiology. Its research experience includes infection experiments with SAV, histopathology, research on SAV genome variants, and epidemiological research on the spread of SAV between fish farms and the effects of preventive measures.

White spot disease

College of Bioscience and Biotechnology, National Cheng Kung University

No.1, University Road, Tainan City 701, Chinese Taipei
Tel. +886-6 275.75.75 ext. 31010; Fax +886-6 208.36.63

E-mail: gracelow@mail.ncku.edu.tw

Designated reference expert: **Dr Grace Lo**



This laboratory provides OIE Member Countries with reference materials for the diagnosis of white spot disease, as well as providing consultations on its control. To develop potentially useful measures to control white spot

disease, the laboratory often develops partnerships with public institutions and the private sector within OIE Member Countries to collaborate on the following research topics:

- the strategies evolved by white spot syndrome virus (WSSV) to thwart host defences and ensure successful virus replication in cells
- analysis of the WSSV viral protein interaction networks and the stress response induction mechanisms in shrimp, and
- the development of platform technologies and resources for studying WSSV itself and WSSV-host interactions to advance our understanding of WSSV and the pathogenesis of WSSV infection.

Terrestrial animal diseases

Avian chlamydiosis (*Chlamydia psittaci*)

Laboratory for Immunology and Animal Biotechnology,
Ghent University, Faculty of Bioscience Engineering,

Department of Molecular Biotechnology

Coupure links, 653, 9000 Ghent, Belgium

Tel. +32-09 264 59 72; Fax +32-09 264 62 19

E-mail: Daisy.Vanrompay@ugent.be

Designated reference expert: **Prof. Dr Daisy Vanrompay**

This laboratory specialises in *Chlamydia psittaci* diagnosis, pathogenesis, prevention and vaccine development. Different culture techniques (embryonated eggs and various cell cultures) are available, as are molecular and serological tools, such as real-time PCR for specific detection of the agent and genotyping, and recombinant enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) for antibody detection in various bird species. An important part of the work is providing consultancy and training to veterinarians and students.



Peste des petits ruminants

National Diagnostic Center for Exotic Animal Diseases
(CEAD), China Animal Health and Epidemiology
Center (CAHEC)

369 Nanjing Road, Qingdao 266032, People's Republic of China

Tel. +86-532 87 83 91 88; Fax +86-532 87 83 99 22

E-mail: wangzhiliang@cahec.cn; zlwang111@163.com

Designated reference expert: **Dr Zhiliang Wang**



This laboratory has been engaged in the diagnosis, surveillance, prevention and control of peste des petits ruminants (PPR) for many years, and is the only National PPR Reference Laboratory in China. CEAD applies multiple tools for disease diagnosis, including both

traditional and the most advanced pyrosequencing and pen-side tests. It diagnosed the first outbreak of PPR in China in 2007 and confirmed all the following outbreaks.

CEAD drafted the first national PPR surveillance and control plan, which is modified annually. Diagnostic kits are also provided, as well as national and international training.

Leishmaniosis

Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale della Sicilia (IZSSi),
Centro di Referenza Nazionale per le Leishmaniosi (C.Re.Na.L.)

Via Gino Marinuzzi 3, 90129, Palermo, Italy

Tel. +39-091 656 53 68; Fax +39-091 656 35 68

E-mail: fabrizio.vitale@izssicilia.it

Designated reference expert: **Dr Fabrizio Vitale**

This laboratory has held the role of National Reference Centre for Animal Leishmaniosis since 2003. As a new OIE Reference Laboratory, IZSSi has the capability to perform the serological tests (indirect fluorescent antibody test, ELISA) and molecular diagnostic tests (including real-time PCR) applied to animal leishmaniosis, such as the isolation and characterisation of strains. IZSSi uses its expertise to carry out research and confirmatory diagnostics on animals and also produces reference materials. It has an inter-laboratory proficiency testing programme and surveillance plans for the prevention and control of animal leishmaniosis.



Babesiosis and Theileriosis

Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale della Sicilia (IZSSi),
Centro di Referenza Nazionale per Anaplasma, Babesia,
Rickettsia e Theileria (C.R.A.Ba.R.T.)

Via Gino Marinuzzi 3, 90129, Palermo, Italy

Tel. +39-091 656 53 41 ext. 219; Fax +39-091 656 53 35

E-mail: santo.caracappa@izssicilia.it

Designated reference expert: **Dr Santo Caracappa**



The activities of the OIE Reference Laboratory for Babesiosis include the use of diagnostic tools validated according to OIE standards, the development of procedures to increase the availability of diagnostic tests to identify pathogens, and research aimed at improving the performance

news from Member Countries

of epidemiological surveys and increasing our knowledge of the zoonotic potential of the disease.

The Reference Laboratory for Theileriosis employs diagnostic methodologies validated according to OIE standards, develops new procedures to increase the availability of diagnostic tests to identify pathogens unequivocally, and conducts research on epidemiological surveys.

Rabies

Centro Nacional de Servicios de Diagnóstico en Salud Animal (CENASA), Servicio Nacional de Sanidad, Inocuidad y Calidad Agroalimentaria (SENASICA)

Km 37,5 Carretera Federal México-Pachuca,
55740 Tecámac, Estado de México, Mexico
Tel. +52-55 5905 1000 ext. 53002

E-mail: juan_montano@virologiahoy.org;
juan.montano@senasica.gob.mx

Designated reference expert:

Dr Juan Antonio Montaña Hirose



This laboratory conducts serological evaluations of vaccinated pets and has the capability to evaluate the efficacy of various national vaccination campaigns, whether bovine or canine.

CENASA also has expertise in the molecular tests applied to rabies diagnosis and genomic characterisation, as well as in epidemiological analysis of rabies cases for control purposes.

The general goals of this laboratory are to collaborate with the diagnostic laboratories in Central America, to distribute an international standard for veterinary rabies vaccine produced in Mexico, and to improve our knowledge of the epidemiology of bovine rabies transmitted by vampire bats in Latin America.

Self-declaration

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

Self-declaration by New Zealand of freedom from infection with equine arteritis virus

submitted to the OIE on 24 June 2014, by Dr Matthew Stone, Delegate of New Zealand to the OIE, Director, Animal and Animal Products, Ministry for Primary Industries, Wellington

History of infection with equine arteritis virus in New Zealand

Equine arteritis virus (EAV) was first determined to be present in horses in New Zealand in 1988. The release of the virus was considered to have occurred from horses imported from North America. A serological survey carried out in 1989 showed that the virus had been circulating widely in the standardbred sector with 54% (95% confidence interval [CI], 45–63%) of standardbreds testing serologically positive. A low level of seropositivity was also detected in the thoroughbreds, with 3% testing positive using the virus neutralisation test (VNT) to antibody for EAV.

Implementation of control measures for infection with equine arteritis virus in New Zealand

In 1989, soon after the detection of infection with EAV, the disease was made notifiable in New Zealand and a control scheme for infection with EAV was implemented. The ultimate aim of the scheme was the eradication of EAV from the horse population in New Zealand. The main component of the scheme was serological testing of breeding stallions, with an additional virus culture of semen where the stallion was serologically positive. The scheme involved a number of controls on the use of carrier stallions and included the quarantine of inseminated mares.

An estimate of the seroprevalence in New Zealand was updated in 1990 from the results of the testing of additional stallions as part of the infection with EAV control scheme. At this time 3% (95% CI, 1–5%) of thoroughbred and 37% (95% CI, 31–43%) of standardbred stallions tested seropositive to EAV using the VNT. Low VNT titres were obtained from the thoroughbred stallions versus very high titres from the standardbreds. All seropositive thoroughbred stallions were semen tested using virus culture and none was found to be a carrier of EAV. There were no seropositive stallions detected from 121 horses of other breeds tested (95% CI, 0–4%). The scheme broke down during the period of 1997 to 1998 when a standardbred stallion, previously confirmed as free of EAV, who had stood at the same stud as a carrier stallion, was determined to have tested positive in the semen test. It was determined that the semen from the carrier stallion had been inadvertently used to service mares outside the required quarantine regime. A trace-back of contacts identified only this one additional carrier stallion. Consequently, the scheme was modified by incorporating controls for the use of semen from shedder stallions and vaccination against infection with EAV of stallions standing alongside carrier stallions.

A summary of testing carried out as part of the infection with EAV control scheme in 2002 showed

that, during the period between 1989 and 2002, despite the breakdown in 1997 to 1998, the programme had been effective, with a declining seroprevalence in the horse population as well as a reduction in the number of known EAV carriers. The number of carrier stallions declined from a maximum of 20 in 1991–1992 to three in 2002. In June 2012 the last EAV carrier stallion was euthanased at the age of 20. No stallion known to be a carrier of EAV remains in New Zealand. Clinical signs of disease have not been observed in horses in New Zealand since equine viral arteritis was first diagnosed in 1988.

Equine viral arteritis monitoring and surveillance

Equine viral arteritis is a notifiable disease under New Zealand legislation; namely, the Biosecurity Act, 1993.

Total serological testing

There were 7,157 EAV serological test records available for analysis for the seven-year period of interest between January 2005 and November 2011¹. Of these data, 283 records came from stallions tested as part of the equine viral arteritis control scheme, 6,598 were from import/export tests and 276 were from transboundary animal disease (TAD) investigations. An additional 48 records from mares used for the test mating of seropositive stallions to confirm their carrier status were not included in this analysis.

Twenty-nine breeds of horses were represented in the data. Some of these were not specific breeds but groups of breeds or types of horse, i.e. equestrian, sport horse, warmblood and polo pony. The median number of horses within these breed groups was 7 (min: 1, max: 5,369). After dividing the breeds into three categories, the sample size was sufficient to detect a seroprevalence of 1.7% or less for each category (Table 1).

Serological data analysed included data from horses tested as part of:

- import and export requirements
- the New Zealand control scheme for equine viral arteritis
- transboundary animal disease investigations.

¹ This period was selected for data analysis in early 2012, and is the subject of an article published in the *New Zealand Veterinary Journal* by: McFadden A.M.J., Pearce P.V., Orr D., Nicoll K., Rawdon T.G., Pharo H. & Stone M. (2013). – Evidence for absence of equine arteritis virus in the horse population of New Zealand. *NZ vet. J.*, **61** (5), 300–304.



Infection with EAV control scheme

Over an 11-year period between 2001 and 2011, the status of 465 stallions was found to be negative as part of the control scheme for infection with EAV. The status of stallions was determined to be negative either through serological testing ($n = 389$) or from negative virus culture of semen where stallions were serologically positive as a result of vaccination ($n = 93$). After categorisation of the 465 stallions into three breed categories, the sample size was sufficient to detect a seroprevalence of between 3% to 9% of stallions for the three categories (Table II).

The majority of tests for the 'other' category were from the appaloosa (25%, 45/181) and quarter-horse breeds (36%, 65/181). From the 'other' category, 27 breeds of stallions were tested as part of the infection with EAV control scheme.

As part of the scheme, any stallion found to have positive serology was semen tested. The equine viral arteritis control scheme allowed post-service serological testing of previously seronegative mares if a semen

sample was unable to be collected from a seropositive stallion to determine his EAV shedder status.

Ninety-three (20%, 93/465) stallions were semen tested and determined to have a negative virus culture for EAV. Forty-six percent (43/93) of these stallions had been semen tested in multiple years. Where the breed was identified, 93% (83/89) of semen samples came from standardbred stallions, indicating a high rate of vaccination in this breed and therefore the more frequent need to use virus culture as a method of exclusion.

Transboundary animal disease investigations

During 2005 to 2011, 84 equine TAD investigations were carried out to exclude infection with EAV. Whilst some of the investigations were initiated because of positive serology, the majority were initiated because of suspicious clinical signs or haematological findings in the affected horse/s. For investigations initiated on these grounds, more notifications were received from regional veterinary laboratories (74%, 48/65) than from private veterinarians (26%, 17/65).

Table I

Summary statistics of the total number of virus neutralisation tests for infection with equine arteritis virus from serum collected from horses for the period from January 2005 to November 2011

Breed category	Number tested	Confidence limits around a zero prevalence
Thoroughbred	5,369	0–0.1%
Standardbred	344	0–1.6%
Other (equestrian/sport/recreation)	826	0–0.7%
No breed data	618	0–0.9%
Total	7,157	0–0.1%

Table II

Summary statistics of stallions tested as part of the New Zealand control scheme for infection with equine viral arteritis, over an 11-year period from 2001 to the end of 2011

Breed category	Number tested	Confidence limits around a zero prevalence
Thoroughbred	57	0–9%
Standardbred	117	0–5%
Other (equestrian/sport/recreation)	181	0–3%
No breed data	110	0–4%
Total	465	0–1%

The array of clinical signs apparent in animals where an investigation was undertaken was reviewed. A similar proportion of cases had clinical oedema (55%, 38/69) and anaemia (45%, 31/69) alone, while 14 (20%, 14/69) had both these changes. A small number were reported with respiratory signs (18%, 9/49) or a history of recent abortion (8%, 6/71). Nineteen horses (30%, 19/64) were recorded as being pyrexia, while 37 (54%, 37/68) had inflammatory changes evident on a leukogram. The majority (91%, 70/77) of investigations concerned a single affected horse at a property. Seven investigations were on properties with more than one animal affected. The change in the denominator presented in these figures reflects missing data on the presence of clinical presentation in affected horses from some investigations.

The median age of affected horses was four years (mean = 6.9 years; range = 4 months – 35 years). The majority of cases investigated were in males (geldings, colts and stallions; 63%, 48/76). Of the 56 horses where breed was recorded, there were 35 thoroughbreds, 11 standardbreds, 4 warmbloods, 2 Arabians, 2 Clydesdales, 1 Appaloosa and 1 Shetland pony.

Infection with EAV was excluded from all investigations undertaken.

Where serological results for EAV had initiated the investigation, a variety of methods to exclude exposure to EAV were used, including determining vaccination history, retesting seropositive horses, and testing in-contact horses. For stallions, semen testing by virus isolation and/or polymerase chain reaction (PCR) was undertaken. In all cases it was determined that these titres were either due to cross-reactions or to vaccination prior to the horse being imported into New Zealand. There were 276 sera tested for EAV as part of these TAD investigations, with no evidence of seropositivity to EAV in any horses investigated.

The minimum requirement for horses and equine semen imported into New Zealand is to comply with the requirements of the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (2013) for infection with EAV (Chapter 12.9.).

Vaccination use

Vaccination of horses against infection with EAV, for the purposes of export only, is allowed in New Zealand. New Zealand regularly imports stallions for breeding purposes and most of these stallions are vaccinated in their country of origin prior to their arrival in New Zealand. Maintenance of vaccination status enables these horses to be re-exported if sold or being shuttled to studs in other countries. Many New Zealand stallions export semen. The import health conditions of the importing countries require records showing the maintenance of vaccination against infection with EAV as per the manufacturer's recommendations. For this reason, stallions that commence infection with EAV vaccination will have maintained their vaccination status for export purposes. The last year in which horses were vaccinated in New Zealand for the purposes of disease management was 2003. The last shedder stallion died in 2012². From 2007 to 2012 he stood in isolation and transmission of infection was prevented by an audited quarantine regime. Prior to 2007, he stood at stud under quarantine with one other imported stallion. The pre-importation vaccination status of that stallion was maintained until the time of his eventual re-export in 2013.

New Zealand's general surveillance system

In the time following the described analysis and up to the present time (2012 to 2014), the Animal Health Laboratory performed 3,627 serological tests for EAV. These included 35 exotic disease investigations, which accounted for 41 samples, and 3,586 samples tested for animal movement purposes. When routine import or export testing resulted in a positive serological test result initiating a TAD investigation, the methods described above were employed. EAV was excluded in all investigations in the period.





New Zealand declares its status of freedom from infection with equine arteritis virus

Therefore, considering that:

- no new infections with EAV have been detected for over a decade,
- for this period, ongoing import health controls, surveillance and the infection with EAV control scheme measures have prevented new cases from occurring and provided a means of detecting evidence of EAV if it was present,
- analysis was carried out on the three surveillance streams and serological test data concluded that the exposure of horses to EAV if present was less than 2% within each breed category,
- the New Zealand equine viral arteritis control scheme has focused on detecting and isolating carrier stallions responsible for venereal transmission,

- equine viral arteritis is a notifiable disease, and general serology data supported by TAD investigations have been used to show the absence of any transmission in the general horse population,
- no vaccination has been undertaken for disease control purposes for ten years,
- and, in accordance with Chapter 2.5.10. of the *Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals* 2014 and Chapters 1.4., 1.6., and 12.9. of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (2013),

the Delegate of New Zealand to the OIE declares on 24 June 2014 that New Zealand is free from infection with equine arteritis virus.

special events

Presentation of OIE honorary awards

Paris, 25 May 2014

During the 82nd OIE General Session, Dr Karin Schwabenbauer, President of the OIE, reminded the participants that in 1985 the Assembly had decided to grant honorary awards to members of the veterinary community for outstanding services to veterinary science and to the OIE. She then indicated the persons selected by the Council in 2014 to receive the awards: Dr Emilio Juan Gimeno (Argentine) for the Gold Medal and Dr Manuel Antonio González Cano (Panama) for the Meritorious Service Award.

The President commended Dr Gimeno and recalled the major accomplishments of his career and his outstanding services to the OIE, in his capacity as Delegate of Argentina, Regional Representative for the Americas and President of the OIE, and to the veterinary world, and presented him with the Gold Medal.

The President then delivered a speech in praise of Dr González Cano and presented him with the Meritorious Service Award.

The recipients thanked the President and the Assembly.

The American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA) was announced as the recipient of the 2014 World Veterinary Day prize (see *Bulletin*, no. 2014-3, p. 19).



Dr Emilio Gimeno was awarded the Gold Medal

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Dr Manuel Antonio González Cano received the Meritorious Service Award

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Global Health Security Agenda

On 26 September 2014, the Director General of the OIE gave a speech in front of the international decision-makers attending the Fourth Meeting of the Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA)¹, organised in Washington, D.C., in the presence of United States President, Barack Obama, and representatives from the governments of more than 40 countries.

Dr Bernard Vallat highlighted in his speech the animal health perspective and its crucial interdependence with public health in improving human health worldwide. He reminded delegates of the OIE's key contribution in accelerating progress against all global disease threats, since preventing diseases at their animal source is vital in protecting human health.

Thank you for granting me the privilege and the opportunity to present the animal health perspective and its critical interdependence with human

health in achieving the Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA) objectives.

Pathogens of animal origin are an important and growing global threat

to human and animal health, food security, food safety, poverty reduction and biodiversity. The evolution of new and re-emerging pathogens is the

¹ The Global Health Security Agenda was introduced in the *Bulletin*, no. 2014-3, pp. 100-102



consequence of a multitude of factors and, in combination with the potential for deliberate threat, can only be addressed through a multi-faceted and well-coordinated global strategy.

That is why the OIE, which is the intergovernmental standard-setting body for animal health and the pre-eminent source of early warning and monitoring of animal diseases, is committed to a robust participation.

For the past 90 years, we have, through our global network, successfully coordinated the international control of animal disease. It's our job, it's our passion, and it has become an ever-growing shared responsibility as a global public good.

In this respect, we offer *five unique platforms* that are both essential and available to contribute to a successful GHSA:

1) Firstly, **we set international standards for disease prevention and control methods and the quality of national animal health systems** because good governance is the most critical factor for the control of animal diseases, including zoonoses.

2) Secondly, we assist our 180 Member Countries to evaluate and improve their compliance with these intergovernmental standards. The **OIE PVS Pathway – for the improvement of Performance of Veterinary Services** – offers independent expert assessments to enable countries to identify and address gaps in their Veterinary Services' capacity, including veterinary education and public-private

partnerships, to prevent, detect and respond to animal disease threats.

3) Thirdly, the OIE and WHO have jointly developed a Guide to assist Member Countries to improve compliance with both the WHO International Health Regulations (IHR) and OIE standards on the quality of Veterinary Services. Our **joint WHO–OIE national workshops** facilitate better cooperation and strategic planning between public health and animal health services.

4) Fourthly, the OIE **World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS)** is the foremost comprehensive source for the early detection, monitoring and transparent reporting of animal diseases, including zoonoses. This global, real-time link is critical for early warning of, and rapid response to, disease events.

5) Finally, our global network of **296 Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres** and more than 1,300 National **Focal Points** constitutes an ongoing and permanent scientific information and global emergency response system worldwide.

In summary, these five platforms are the *backbone of global animal disease control*. The OIE has established platforms and connected teams in place, ready to support the achievement of the GHSA goals. Ebola, influenza, and West Nile virus have all emerged first in developing countries which have not had the capacity to implement the OIE standards to detect, prevent and respond to these diseases



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of animal origin. With appropriate commitment, we can expand animal disease warning and monitoring systems worldwide.

Furthermore, we have the tools to assist countries to improve their national Veterinary Services' capabilities and their strategic cooperation with national public health services. In short, we are enthusiastic and prepared to be part of the solution to the short-term objective of improved zoonotic disease prevention and control, and to the longer-term issues such as vaccine development and alternatives to antimicrobial use in animals.

We look forward to offering you every avenue of assistance as we work together to accelerate progress against all global disease threats in collaboration with our national and international partners, WHO and FAO. By protecting animals we are preserving our future.

Dr Bernard Vallat
Director General of the OIE
26 September 2014

Communique from the White House:

www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2014/09/26/fact-sheet-global-health-security-agenda-getting-ahead-curve-epidemic-th

Joining forces against antimicrobial resistance

The Hague, the Netherlands, 25–26 June 2014

On 25 and 26 June 2014, Ministers of Health and Agriculture and representatives of Member States from the different regions of WHO and the OIE, together with the Directors General of WHO, the OIE and FAO, gathered in the Hague, to discuss ways to face the challenges posed by the threat of antimicrobial resistance (AMR).

Together, they acknowledged the need for common action against AMR, involving both human health and agricultural policies. During these discussions, the participants showed their willingness to take a step-by-step approach to the problem, aiming to reduce the prevalence of AMR without endangering the food supply or economic system.

Antimicrobials are a public good, essential for both animal and human health. In its mission to tackle the threat of AMR, the OIE promotes, through its intergovernmental standards, the responsible and prudent use of antimicrobials to preserve their therapeutic efficacy in both animals and humans, and the implementation of risk assessment measures.

At the Hague, Dr Bernard Vallat, Director General of the OIE,



highlighted the fact that a global commitment from public authorities, whether in the Human Health Services or Veterinary Services, is essential. He reminded the meeting that the development of the 'One Health' concept, the implementation of the OIE intergovernmental standards on good veterinary governance, the prudent use of antimicrobials, data collection, and the safety of international trade, are all crucial.

'The animal health sector must not be considered as a scapegoat in the AMR issue', Dr Vallat noted. 'However, this sector has a key role to play if we are to avoid the disaster scenario of a world without efficient antibiotics for animals and humans. To this end, specific requirements and harmonised training for veterinarians worldwide, a strong link with farmers and the strengthening of Veterinary Statutory Bodies are indispensable. Veterinarians are not the problem, they are part of the solution.'

agenda

2015

January

3rd OIE Global Conference on Aquatic Animal Health: Riding the wave to the future

20–22 January

Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

www.oie.int/en/conferences-events/all-oie-world-conferences/

Regional Seminar for OIE National Focal Points on Aquatic Animals

22–23 January

Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

February

21st Conference of the OIE Regional Commission for Africa

16–20 February

Rabat, Morocco

March

3rd International 'One Health' Congress

15–18 March

Amsterdam, The Netherlands

www.iohc2015.com

OIE and FAO International Conference for the Control and Eradication of Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR)

31 March – 2 April

Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire)

(to be confirmed)

May

40th World Small Animal Veterinary Association Congress (WSAVA)

15–18 May

Bangkok, Thailand

www.wsava2015.com

Regional Information Seminar for Newly Appointed OIE Delegates (Americas, Middle East)

23 May

Paris, France

83rd General Session of the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE

24–29 May

Paris, France

June

4th Conference of the International Society of Camelid Research and Development (ISOCARD). Silk Road Camel: the Camelids, main stakes for sustainable development

8–12 June

Almaty, Kazakhstan

www.isocard2015.kz

17th International Symposium of the World Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians (WAVLD)

15–18 June

Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada

www.wavld.org

Conference on Pastoralism

18–20 June

Mongolia

(to be confirmed)

OIE Global Conference on Biological Threat Reduction

30 June – 2 July

Paris, France

www.oie.int/en/conferences-events/all-oie-world-conferences/

September

29th Conference of the OIE Regional Commission for Asia, the Far East and Oceania

14–18 September

Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia

November

13th Conference of the OIE Regional Commission for the Middle East

Oman

December

WHO/OIE/FAO Conference on rabies

10–11 December

Geneva, Switzerland



Oie members (180)

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ALGERIA
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ANGOLA
ARGENTINA
ARMENIA
AUSTRALIA
AUSTRIA
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BAHAMAS
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BANGLADESH
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BOLIVIA
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HERZEGOVINA
BOTSWANA
BRAZIL
BRUNEI
BULGARIA
BURKINA FASO
BURUNDI
CABO VERDE
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CAMEROON
CANADA
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.
CHAD
CHILE
CHINA (PEOPLE'S
REP. OF)
CHINESE TAIPEI
COLOMBIA
COMOROS
CONGO (REP. OF THE)
CONGO
(DEM. REP. OF THE)
COSTA RICA
CÔTE D'IVOIRE
CROATIA
CUBA
CYPRUS
CZECH REPUBLIC
DENMARK

DJIBOUTI
DOMINICAN REP.
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EGYPT
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ETHIOPIA
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FINLAND
FORMER YUG. REP.
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PEOPLE'S REP. OF)
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KUWAIT
KYRGYZSTAN
LAOS
LATVIA
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LESOTHO
LIBERIA

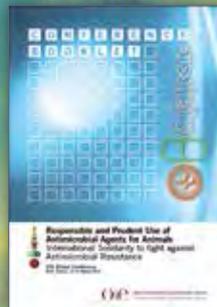
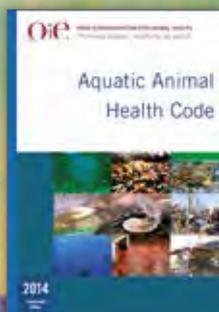
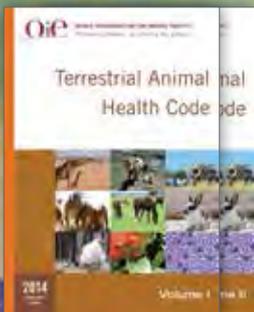
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MALAYSIA
MALDIVES
MALI
MALTA
MAURITANIA
MAURITIUS
MEXICO
MICRONESIA
(FEDERATED
STATES OF)
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MONGOLIA
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MOROCCO
MOZAMBIQUE
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NAMIBIA
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NETHERLANDS
NEW CALEDONIA
NEW ZEALAND
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New edition of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* and *Aquatic Animal Health Code*

The aim of the OIE *Terrestrial* and *Aquatic Codes* is to contribute to improve animal health and welfare worldwide and to assure the safety of international trade in animals (terrestrial: bees, birds and mammals; aquatic: amphibians, crustaceans, fish and molluscs) and their products. This is achieved through the detailing of health measures. The Veterinary Authorities of importing and exporting countries should use the OIE standards to avoid the transfer of agents pathogenic for animals or humans, while avoiding unjustified trade barriers.

The value of the OIE *Codes* is twofold: firstly, the sanitary measures recommended are the result of consensus among the Veterinary Authorities of OIE Members, and secondly, they constitute a reference within the WTO SPS Agreement as an international standard for animal health and zoonoses, as well as a key standard for the prevention and control of animal diseases.

These new editions incorporate modifications to the *Codes* agreed at the 82nd OIE General Session in May 2014.

Responsible and Prudent Use of Antimicrobial Agents for Animals

International Solidarity to fight against Antimicrobial Resistance

More than 300 participants from over 100 countries attended the first Global Conference on the Responsible and Prudent Use of Antimicrobial Agents for Animals, organised by the OIE and held in Paris from 13 to 15 March 2013. They included OIE Delegates, OIE National Focal Points for Veterinary Products, representatives from intergovernmental organisations, experts, professionals, policymakers, industry representatives, non-governmental organisations and potential donors.

The conference provided an overview of the current situation, regarding antimicrobial use from different perspectives and examining antimicrobial resistance worldwide. It also provided an opportunity to present and discuss possible ways of promoting the prudent and responsible use of antimicrobial agents in animals and preventing and fighting the development of antimicrobial resistance at national, regional and international levels.

This booklet gives a summary of the presentations made at this global conference and includes the recommendations adopted by the Scientific Committee of the conference and all its participants.

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