

*bulletin*

# THE OFFICIAL

Official acts and recommendations



# OFFICIAL ACTS

# EXPERT REPORTS

# ANIMAL HEALTH

## ACTIVITIES & PROGRAMMES

### ▶ REFERENCE CENTRES

#### 2nd Regional Meeting for OIE Reference Centres for Asia and the Pacific

Tokyo, Japan, 12-13 March 2019



© Karsten Würth

*The global network of OIE Reference Centres is at the core of the OIE's scientific excellence. To date, there are 246 Reference Laboratories, covering 105 diseases or topics across 35 countries, and 55 Collaborating Centres, covering 49 topics across 28 countries. The Asia-Pacific region contains 48 Reference Laboratories and 12 Collaborating Centres. These Reference Centres play a vital role in improving animal health and welfare within their region.*

As per the recommendations from the past Global Conference of OIE Reference Centres, the OIE Regional Representation for Asia and the Pacific (RRAP) and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) of Japan, jointly organised the First Regional Meeting for OIE Reference Centres for Asia and the Pacific in Tokyo in 2017.

This Second Regional Meeting for Asia and the Pacific, also organised by RRAP and MAFF, was held in Tokyo, from 12 to 13 March 2019. This meeting targeted OIE Reference Centres that work on ruminant and swine diseases, since RRAP has already held, or is planning to hold, other meetings for those working on aquatic animal or avian diseases. More than 40 participants from the Reference Centres accepted the invitation to attend.





Meeting for OIE Reference Centres for Asia and the Pacific, Tokyo, 12 March 2019

The main objectives of the meeting were:

- 1) to identify and share challenges and success stories experienced by the Reference Centres as they carry out key activities, and discuss ways to improve their services
- 2) to explore potential strategies to promote and disseminate the scientific work and capacity-building activities provided by OIE Reference Centres
- 3) to identify possible mechanisms to improve and strengthen multilateral cooperation between the OIE Reference Centres, exchanging knowledge, reference materials and expertise for the benefit of Member Countries.

Participants discussed ways to put into operation the solutions discussed during the meeting, as well as future courses of action, and sought a continuing commitment from the OIE and those in attendance. The discussion explored priorities, feasibility and who would lead the initiative, with participants being asked to commit themselves to making demonstrable progress in these areas within a two-year time frame.

[Meeting report](#)

## ACTIVITIES & PROGRAMMES

### ▶ REFERENCE CENTRES

## 13th Annual Meeting of the OIE/FAO FMD Reference Laboratories Network

Woking, United Kingdom, 7-8 November 2018



Network delegates celebrate the signing-off of the Network memorandum of understanding by all partner laboratories with Matthew Stone, Deputy Director General of the OIE (centre)  
© David Paton

*Members of the OIE/FAO Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) Reference Laboratory Network met at the Pirbright Institute in Surrey in the United Kingdom during November 2018.*

This Network was established in 2004 as a forum for exchanging laboratory and epidemiology data, as well as to harmonise and improve the quality of diagnostic testing carried out by international and national FMD laboratories. The work of the Network has been recently strengthened by the formal signing of a memorandum of understanding by all of the core 15 partner laboratories.

During the meeting, the experts reviewed recent reports of FMD outbreaks and discussed the distribution of FMD virus lineages in different parts of the world. Particular attention focused on North Africa, where FMD outbreaks due to serotypes A (A/AFRICA/G-IV) and O (O/EA-3) were reported in 2017 and 2018. Data generated by Network partners and affiliates pinpointed West Africa as the source of the viruses causing both of these events, raising questions about trans-Saharan connectivity between countries and the precise routes by which FMD viruses are being spread in West and North Africa. Elsewhere, data shared between Network partners have been used to monitor the frequent emergence of FMD virus lineages (such as O/ME-SA/Ind-2001 and A/ASIA/G-VII) from South Asian countries and their onward spread in West Eurasia and South-East and East Asia. Together, these unexpected events highlight the ease with which the virus can cross international boundaries and emphasise the importance of the work undertaken by FMD Reference Laboratories to continuously monitor risks and share real-time information on the global epidemiology of FMD.

[Meeting report](#)

## ACTIVITIES & PROGRAMMES

### ▶ PARTNERS

### Joint evaluation of GF-TADs

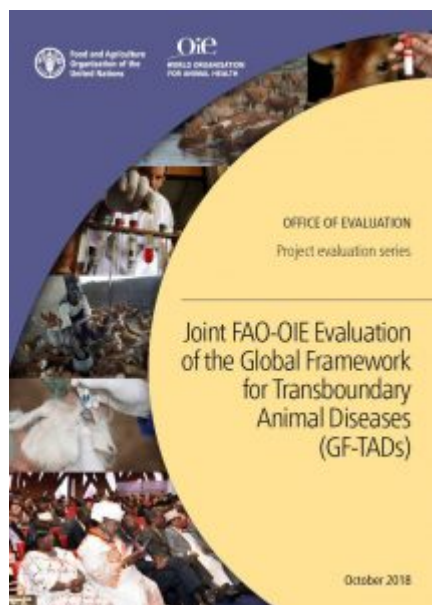
October 2018



© OIE/Marta Carminati

*This is the third evaluation of the Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs) and covers the period from 2009 to 2017.*

The evaluation aims to provide the GF-TADs Global Steering Committee and Management Committee with lessons learned and evidence which can be used to inform its future strategic development by providing recommendations to guide GF-TADs' enhanced collaboration at regional and global levels and encourage the improvement of the GF-TADs' tools. The evaluation examined the added value of GF-TADs as a mechanism to facilitate collaborative work between the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and TADs partners in addressing global risks from TADs.



## **Joint FAO-OIE Evaluation of the Global Framework for Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs), October 2018:**

- [Main report](#)
- Annex 1. [Terms of reference](#)
- Annex 2. [Survey results](#)

GF-TADs is a joint governance mechanism of FAO and the OIE launched in 2004 to achieve coordinated prevention and control of TADs, and in particular to address their regional and global dimensions.

[GF-TADs website](#)



## ACTIVITIES & PROGRAMMES

### ► PARTNERS

#### Final report and recommendations of the *Ad hoc* Interagency Coordination Group on Antimicrobial Resistance



© Drew-Hays

***The Ad hoc Interagency Coordination Group (IACG) on Antimicrobial Resistance*** was convened by the United Nations (UN) Secretary-General in March 2017 in consultation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and the World Health Organization (WHO) following a call for its creation in the 2016 [Political declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on antimicrobial resistance](#).

The IACG aimed to provide practical guidance on the approaches needed to ensure sustained effective global action to address antimicrobial resistance. The group consisted of representatives of major UN and other international organisations, as well as individual experts, and was supported by the Tripartite secretariat. The OIE's representative to the IACG was Deputy Director General Matthew Stone.

Before completing its final report, the IACG launched a public discussion on the draft recommendations to obtain stakeholder and country input and to help to ensure that the recommendations addressed key needs in the response to antimicrobial resistance. Public discussion on the draft closed on 19 February 2019 and the [final report and recommendations](#) were submitted to the UN Secretary-General in April 2019, who is expected to report on the recommendations to the UN General Assembly in September 2019.

[More information on the public discussion on the draft recommendations is available from the WHO website](#)



## ACTIVITIES & PROGRAMMES

### ▶ PARTNERS

#### A collaborative vision of the future

Partners and investors gathered to contribute to the development of the OIE's next Strategic Plan



© OIE/María Moreno

*The 13th meeting of the Advisory Committee of the OIE World Animal Health and Welfare Fund (OIE World Fund) was held at OIE Headquarters on 13 December 2018. This meeting was structured around an innovative and interactive agenda to foster closer collaboration with its partners and investors. In her opening speech, introducing this new format, the OIE Director General, Dr Monique Éloit, invited participants to reflect on 'ongoing and future priority areas for action which should be addressed by the OIE'.*

Meeting participants included representatives of OIE Member Countries (Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, The Netherlands, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America); international organisations (European Union, FAO, WHO, WTO); private foundations (Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, International Horse Sports Confederation); the Paul G. Allen School for Global Animal Health (Washington State University); and the Global Alliance for Livestock Veterinary Medicines (GALVmed). The meeting was chaired by Dr Martine Dubuc, Associate Deputy Minister for the Environment and Climate Change of Canada and Chair of the Advisory Committee.

#### | In terms of income, 2018 was a record year for the OIE World Fund

An overview of the OIE's work over the past year was the departure point for the one-day meeting, including a concise financial report that heralded 2018 as a record year in terms of income for the OIE World Fund since its

creation in 2004. Nonetheless, the OIE reiterated that continued investment is necessary to support the implementation of the current and future strategic plans. This was followed by a presentation on the OIE's vision for global animal health and welfare programmes and a statement on the modernisation of the OIE's operations through a stronger Human Resources policy and a new IT master plan.

During the second part of the meeting, participants were divided into six working groups to discuss three topics which were selected to explore subjects related to the development of the OIE's Seventh Strategic Plan, namely:

- 1) dialogue on global and shared priorities
- 2) resource partners and investors' engagement
- 3) innovative financial mechanisms.

The topics, along with a list of related questions, were provided to the invitees prior to the meeting. Furthermore, each topic had a specific objective:

- **Topic One:** expand the OIE's understanding of its partners' key priorities and objectives and, where relevant, identify possible actions to collaborate with them towards the achievement of common goals.
- **Topic Two:** capture the positive aspects of investing in the OIE and how such investments support the common objectives mentioned in the previous topic.
- **Topic Three:** explore new ways for resource mobilisation and take stock of alternative experiences for resource mobilisation or fund allocation.

## | Continued investment is necessary to support the OIE's Strategic Plans

The new format of the meeting enabled idea-sharing and debate on the development of the OIE's Seventh Strategic Plan. Among these ideas, participants identified the achievement of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as a common objective and highlighted the important role that the OIE must play to accomplish them. Invitees also recognised the OIE as the reference organisation for science-based standards for animal health and welfare and mentioned how its work on the evaluation of Veterinary Services provides a baseline for other activities and programmes coordinated by external stakeholders in the field. This contribution from the OIE is not always visible to the global community, and thus it was suggested that the organisation develop more efficient communications that highlight its role at the foundational capacity level, as well as the ripple effects of its efforts to the benefit of other initiatives.

The OIE's strong technical expertise, its approach towards the evaluation of Veterinary Services, and its strategy for capacity building were also highlighted as primary reasons to both collaborate on and invest in the OIE's work plan. However, participants also encouraged the OIE to explicitly connect its work with the SDGs to provide donors with easy associations between the OIE and their own objectives.

## | The OIE Director General thanked all investors for their continued support of the OIE and solicited future engagement to support the implementation of the Seventh Strategic Plan

For the investors and partners invited to the meeting, it is critical that the OIE's Seventh Strategic Plan is driven by the OIE's mandate and its responsibility towards its Membership. Participants debated the benefits and drawbacks of investing through pooled funding mechanisms or by earmarking funds for a specific topic, while engagement with regional development banks and the exploration of further collaboration with the private sector were also discussed as potential future avenues for fundraising.

According to Dr Éloit's vision, the next Strategic Plan 'should be a logical follow-up of the current plan (2016-2020), which draws on the expectations of partners and Members, rather than a document developed internally and submitted to the Membership during the OIE World Assembly of Delegates in 2020'.

The 13th meeting of the Advisory Committee of the OIE World Fund was a first step in meeting this objective. Conscious of the challenges that such a participative process entails, the OIE contracted the consulting firm Price waterhouse Coopers (PwC) to develop a methodology that will collect inputs and suggestions from all relevant stakeholders. Two consultants from PwC also participated in the meeting to gauge how the OIE is perceived by its investors and partners and to ascertain their expectations for the future. With all the information collected, including the ideas stemming from the 13th meeting of the Advisory Committee, PwC will support the OIE in the definition and development of a comprehensive, inclusive and collaborative vision for the future OIE.

## **A word of thanks**

The OIE and its Members would like to extend its gratitude to all investors which have contributed to the World Fund, namely:

- OIE Member Countries: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, People's Republic of China, Colombia, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, The Republic of Korea, Mexico, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America;
- International organisations: the European Union, the World Bank, the World Trade Organization;
- Non-governmental organisation and private foundations: the International Horse Sports Confederation (IHSC), the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Fundación Maris Llorens, and the Pew Charitable Trusts.



## ACTIVITIES & PROGRAMMES

### ► MEMBER COUNTRIES

### United Against Rabies

#### 'Zero by 30'



© Danny Postma

*In response requests from to World Health Organization (WHO) Member States, in May 2013, the 66th World Health Assembly passed Resolution WHA66.12; this resolution urged WHO Member States 'to ensure continued country ownership of programmes for neglected tropical disease prevention, control, elimination and eradication'.*

In September 2015, the Member States of the United Nations (UN) adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the associated Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Agenda, and more specifically [Goal 3.3](#), commits WHO and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to work with UN Member States towards ending epidemics of neglected tropical diseases, including rabies, by 2030.

In December 2015, at the global conference titled '[Global Elimination of Dog-mediated Human Rabies: the Time Is Now](#)', international consensus was reached and correspondingly established 2030 as the goal date for the elimination of dog-mediated human rabies. This was globally recognised as an aspiration and an achievable target by both the animal and public health sectors.

In May 2016, the Member Countries of the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) adopted [Resolution no. 26](#), which recommended that 'the OIE, in partnership with WHO, FAO and other interested parties, sustains its commitment to the elimination of dog-mediated rabies as a priority in the public interest'. The resolution also recommends that 'the OIE and OIE Member Countries maintain their efforts to foster political will and long-term commitment for the elimination of dog-mediated rabies'.

The United Against Rabies collaboration calls upon governments to take a step towards the achievement of UN Sustainable Development Goal 3.3.

Stemming from, and building on, the global consensus reached through the adoption of the resolutions, WHO, the OIE, FAO and the Global Alliance for Rabies Control (GARC) joined forces and formed the **United Against Rabies** collaboration. This platform has pledged its commitment and technical support to assist and accompany the efforts of rabies-endemic countries to end human deaths from dog-mediated rabies by 2030.

Together, the United Against Rabies collaboration calls upon national governments to take an active and important step towards the achievement of UN Sustainable Development Goal 3.3, **by endorsing the following statement and committing their country to take part in the fight against this important neglected disease:**

*'In response to this call, [name of the country] reaffirms its commitment to prioritise rabies prevention in its national plans and work with human and animal health stakeholders to eliminate rabies deaths nationally by 2030'.*



On the occasion of the endorsement of the statement by Mali.  
From left to right: Stéphane Renaudin (OIE), Jean-Philippe Dop (OIE), Kané Rokia Maguiraga (Minister of Livestock and Fisheries of Mali), Karim Tounkara (OIE) and Drissa D. Coulibaly (Delegate of Mali to the OIE)

[\*\*More information\*\*](#)

## ACTIVITIES & PROGRAMMES



OIE

### Global Forum for Food and Agriculture communiqué

Berlin, Germany, 19 January 2019



Dr Jean-Philippe Dop, OIE Deputy Director General, at the Berlin Agriculture Ministers' Conference 2019 (2nd from the right)

*The benefits of the upgraded World Animal Health Information System OIE-WAHIS were highlighted at the Agriculture Ministers' conference convened on 19 January 2019 in the framework of the **Global Forum for Food and Agriculture (GFFA)** in Berlin, Germany, on the theme 'Agriculture Goes Digital – Smart Solutions for Future Farming'.*

The GFFA addressed how digitalisation can be leveraged to make agriculture more efficient and more sustainable, and therefore contribute to meeting the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. As stated in the Ministers communiqué, *'Digitalization in agriculture will play an important role in achieving these goals'*.

The 74 Ministers attending the conference called for the development of digital systems that improve data use and accessibility, through interoperability, harmonisation and improved geo-localisation. In the interest of livestock farming, the Ministers recognised OIE-WAHIS as *'an important component for exchanging information and for supporting Veterinary Services in designing their animal-disease control and eradication programmes'*. The above-mentioned features will be included in the new OIE-WAHIS interface, which will also allow for data to be viewed, analysed and extracted more rapidly and information on animal diseases to be displayed on dynamic maps.

Yet, innovation in the digital strategy of the OIE goes beyond the upgrading of OIE-WAHIS. During a preliminary workshop, *Sustainable Livestock Goes Digital*, Dr Jean-Philippe Dop, OIE Deputy Director General, presented a wider overview of current developments undertaken by the OIE to improve access to information in other fields. To give



an example, in 2015, the OIE initiated a [global database on antimicrobials intended for use in animals](#). Antimicrobial resistance represents a crucial common concern for several sectors involved in global health and the Ministers recognised the benefits of digitalisation as a way to reduce the use of antimicrobial agents in animal husbandry.

Lastly, in future steps, the Ministers called for the establishment of a **Digital Council for Food and Agriculture** under the auspices of the United Nations that would advise governments and other relevant actors, drive the exchange of ideas and experiences, and, as a result, help to harness the opportunities presented by digitalisation. This will be done in consultation with stakeholders, which will include the OIE taking the lead on animal health and welfare issues.

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## [Global Forum for Food and Agriculture Communiqué 2019](#)

[Report of FAO, ILRI, OIE and GASL on action taken to respond to the Communiqué of Ministers of the 2018 GFFA](#)

## OFFICIAL ACTS

► NEW COOPERATION AGREEMENTS BETWEEN THE OIE AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

### Towards strengthening cooperation with IFAD



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On 29 and 30 November 2018, a delegation from the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), an international financial institution and specialised United Nations agency based in Rome, Italy, visited the OIE Headquarters to explore areas of mutual interest for collaboration and signed a letter of intent. **This letter is a first step towards strengthening cooperation between the two organisations, which identified many topics of common interest.**

As a continuation of this meeting, the Director General of the OIE participated in the 42nd Session of IFAD's Governing Council, held on 14-15 February 2019, and in a side event on the global peste des petits ruminants (PPR) eradication programme. Furthermore, Ms Charlotte Salford, Associate Vice President, External Relations and Governance Department, represented IFAD at the 87th General Session of the World Assembly of OIE Delegates, held from 26 to 31 May 2019.



Charlotte Salford, Associate Vice President, External Relations and Governance Department, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), at the opening ceremony of the 87th OIE General Session (3rd from the left). ©OIE/Maurine Tric

[IFAD website](#)



## OFFICIAL ACTS

### ► RESOLUTIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

## 2nd OIE Global Conference on Antimicrobial Resistance

Marrakesh, Morocco, 29–31 October 2018



*Representatives of all animal health sectors gathered in Marrakesh to renew their commitment to the fight against antimicrobial resistance and to the prudent use of antimicrobial agents in animals.*

The engagement of participants, country representatives and the OIE resulted in [recommendations](#), which represent the common action of all animal health stakeholders to ensuring the sustainability of livestock production and the maintenance of terrestrial and aquatic animal health and welfare. To strengthen international collaboration and coordination, the recommendations engage all stakeholders in the surveillance and monitoring of antimicrobial use and resistance, and to strengthen the economic case for sustainable investment; build national capacities of Member Countries; encourage priority research initiatives; and expand communication activities within national action plans to involve all stakeholders.

[Marrakesh Conference website](#)

[OIE portal on antimicrobial resistance](#)

## OFFICIAL ACTS

### ► NEW DELEGATES

**18 April 2019**

**CROATIA**

***Dr Tatjana Karačić***

Assistant Minister, Chief Veterinary Officer, Veterinary Services, Ministry of Agriculture



**14 April 2019**

**SRI LANKA**

***Dr Katulandage Dharmasiri Ariyapala***

Director General, Department of Animal Production & Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Economic Affairs, Livestock Development, Irrigation & Fisheries

**28 March 2019**

**ECUADOR**

***Eng. Wilson Patricio Almeida Granja***

Director Ejecutivo, Agencia de Regulación y Control Fito y Zoonosanitario – AGROCALIDAD, Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería



**26 March 2019**

**MEXICO**

***Dr Juan Gay Gutiérrez***

Director General de Salud Animal, Servicio Nacional de Sanidad, Inocuidad y Calidad Agroalimentaria (SENASICA), Secretaría de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural

**13 March 2019**

**CAMBODIA**

***Dr Tan Phannara***

Director General, General Directorate of Animal Health and Production, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries



**1 March 2019**

**LIECHTENSTEIN**

***Dr Werner Brunhart***

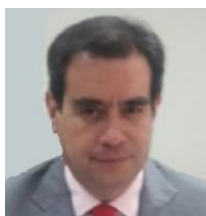
Chief Veterinary Officer, Food and Veterinary Office, Ministry of Social Affairs

**27 February 2019**

**PAPUA NEW GUINEA**

***Dr Andy Yombo***

Chief Veterinary Officer, Veterinary Services, National Agriculture Quarantine and Inspection Authority



**1 February 2019**

**CHILE**

***Dr Oscar Eduardo Videla Pérez***

Jefe de División de Protección Pecuaria, Servicio Agrícola y Ganadero, Ministerio de Agricultura



**1 February 2019**

**GHANA**

***Dr Joyce Dontwi***

Director, Veterinary Service, Ministry of Food and Agriculture



**28 January 2019**

**BRAZIL**

***Dr Geraldo Marcos De Moraes***

Director, Departamento de Salud Animal e Insumos Pecuarios, Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Abastecimiento



**28 January 2019**

**MALI**

***Dr Drissa Dounanke Coulibaly***

Directeur national, Services vétérinaires, Ministère de l'élevage et de la pêche





**20 January 2019**

**ETHIOPIA**

***Dr Alemayehu Mekonnen Anbessie***

Director, Disease Prevention and Control Directorate (DPCD), Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Resources

**6 January 2019**

**SAUDI ARABIA**

***Dr Sanad Alharbi***

Director, Livestock Risk Assessment Department, Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture

## OFFICIAL ACTS

### ► NEW MEMBERS COUNTRIES

## OFFICIAL ACTS

### ► NEW REFERENCE CENTRES

#### ACUTE HEPATOPANCREATIC NECROSIS DISEASE



Designated reference expert: **Dr Grace Chu-Fang Lo**

International Center for the Scientific Development of Shrimp Aquaculture (CDSA), National Cheng Kung University (NCKU)

No. 500, Sec. 3 Anming Road, Annan District, Tainan City 709  
Chinese Taipei

Tel. +886-6-3842448

E-mail: [gracelow@mail.ncku.edu.tw](mailto:gracelow@mail.ncku.edu.tw)

This new OIE Reference Laboratory has a long-standing programme of work on shrimp diseases. Currently, CDSA's research includes the new, rapidly spreading shrimp disease acute hepatopancreatic necrosis disease (AHPND), which is caused by a pathogenic strain of the opportunistic marine bacterium *Vibrio parahaemolyticus*. This pathogenic strain acquires a plasmid that expresses a deadly toxin. To develop potentially useful measures to control AHPND, the laboratory often partners with public institutions and the private sector of OIE Member Countries to collaborate on the pathogenesis of AHPND in shrimp, and for studies on microbiome dynamics during possible outbreaks of AHPND in shrimp grow-out ponds.

#### CHRONIC WASTING DISEASE (CWD)



Designated reference expert: **Dr Sylvie L. Benestad**

Norwegian Veterinary Institute, National Reference Laboratory for TSE in animals

P.O. Box 750 Sentrum, 0454 Oslo  
Norway

Tel. +47 97 53 68 30

E-mail: [sylvie.benestad@vetinst.no](mailto:sylvie.benestad@vetinst.no)

This new OIE Reference Laboratory has extensive experience in diagnosis of the transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSE) in small ruminants, cattle and cervids, and is the only Norwegian laboratory testing for TSE. The laboratory has a large collaborative network in Europe and North America and is particularly active in research, working on epidemiological studies and the characterisation of TSE strains. The TSE laboratory's activities are subjected to quality assurance and are accredited under [ISO/IEC 17025](#) by the Norwegian Accreditation Agency (NA).

## HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA AND LOW PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA (POULTRY) AND NEWCASTLE DISEASE



Designated reference expert: **Dr Viktor N. Irza**

Federal State-Financed Institution 'Federal Centre for Animal Health' (FGBI 'ARRIAH')  
Yur'evets, Vladimir, 600901  
Russia

Tel. +7 4922 26 18 67; +7 4922 26 06 14; mobile +7 910 774 01 99

E-mail: [mail@arriah.ru](mailto:mail@arriah.ru); [irza@arriah.ru](mailto:irza@arriah.ru)

Website: [www.arriah.ru](http://www.arriah.ru)

This new OIE Reference Laboratory is located in the Federal Centre for Animal Health (FGBI 'ARRIAH'), which operates under the auspices of the Federal Service for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Surveillance (Rosselkhoznadzor). The laboratories are also National Rosselkhoznadzor Reference Laboratories for avian influenza and Newcastle disease. They provide diagnostic services, undertake epidemiological studies and research projects, and conduct national proficiency tests (ring trials). The laboratories are accredited under [ISO/IEC 17025](#) by the Russian Federal Service for Accreditation. The scope of activities includes OIE compliant molecular, genetic, virological and serological methods. The laboratories are prepared to offer assistance in diagnostics and epidemiological studies to neighbouring countries.

## INFECTIOUS BURSAL DISEASE





Designated reference expert: **Dr Xiaomei Wang**

Division of Avian Immunosuppressive Disease  
Harbin Veterinary Research Institute (HVRI)  
Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences (CAAS)  
678 Haping Road  
Xiangfang District  
Harbin, 150069  
People's Republic of China

Tel. +86-451-51 05 16 90; +86-451-51 05 16 94

E-mail: [wangxiaomei@caas.cn](mailto:wangxiaomei@caas.cn)

Website: [www.hvri.ac.cn](http://www.hvri.ac.cn)

This new OIE Reference Laboratory focuses on diagnosis, epidemiology, research into prevention and control, and other services relating to infectious bursal disease (IBD). Two vaccines and two IBD diagnosis kits have been developed. The laboratory also undertakes national and international research projects focused on the pathogenicity and immunological mechanisms of IBD. The laboratory has been accredited to [ISO 17025](#) by the China National Accreditation Service for Conformity Assessment (CNAS).

## INFECTIOUS HAEMATOPOIETIC NECROSIS



Designated reference expert: **Prof. Hong Liu**

Animal and Plant Inspection and Quarantine Technical Centre  
Shenzhen Exit & Entry Inspection and Quarantine Bureau  
General Administration of Quality Supervision  
Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ) of P.R. China  
Room 907 of 1011 building  
Fuqiang Road  
Futian Qu  
Shenzhen  
Guangdong Province, 518045

People's Republic of China

Tel. +86-755 25 58 84 10

E-mail: [liuhong@szciq.gov.cn](mailto:liuhong@szciq.gov.cn); [szciqlh@sina.com](mailto:szciqlh@sina.com)

This new OIE Reference Laboratory undertakes research on emerging and exotic aquatic animal diseases in China, especially viral diseases, focusing mainly on pathogenicity, genomics, epidemiology and rapid detection methods. The Laboratory provides technical support for the national entry-exit quarantine competent authority and domestic fishery agencies in disease surveillance, investigation and analysis of exotic and emerging diseases, epidemiological analysis, import risk assessment of aquatic animals and their products, and in drawing up aquatic animal quarantine trade protocols and contract terms.

Prof. Hong Liu has worked in aquaculture for over 20 years.

## INFECTIOUS HAEMATOPOIETIC NECROSIS AND VIRAL HAEMORRHAGIC SEPTICAEMIA



Designated reference expert: **Dr Kyle Garver**

Pacific Biological Station – Aquatic Animal Health Laboratory (PBS-AAHL)  
Fisheries & Oceans Canada  
3190 Hammond Bay Road  
Nanaimo V9T 6N7  
British Columbia  
Canada

Tel. +1-250 756 73 40

E-mail: [Kyle.Garver@dfo-mpo.gc.ca](mailto:Kyle.Garver@dfo-mpo.gc.ca)

The Pacific Biological Station is a government facility operating under the Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Canada. It houses the national reference laboratories for infectious haematopoietic necrosis virus (IHNV) and viral haemorrhagic septicaemia virus (VHSV), which conduct regulatory diagnostics under the National Aquatic Animal Health Programme to prevent aquatic animal diseases from being introduced to or spread in Canada. In this role, the laboratories administer proficiency panels and control samples for IHNV and VHSV real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RT-qPCR) testing, work towards the standardisation of diagnostic methods, and perform confirmatory testing. In addition, through maintenance of a biosafety level 2 aquarium facility, the laboratories conduct research on endemic aquatic viral diseases, with investigations focused on evaluating strain virulence, host response, development of diagnostic tools and vaccine efficacy studies. The laboratories' activities are subjected to quality assurance and are accredited under [ISO/IEC 17025](#) by the Standards Council of Canada.

## KOI HERPESVIRUS DISEASE



Designated reference expert: **Dr Sven M. Bergmann**

German Reference Laboratory for KHVD, Friedrich-Loeffler-Institut (FLI), Federal Research Institute for Animal Health, Institute of Infectology  
Südufer 10, 17493 Greifswald – Insel Riems  
Germany

Tel. +49-38351 71150

E-mail: [sven.bergmann@fli.de](mailto:sven.bergmann@fli.de)

This new OIE Reference Laboratory is located at the Friedrich-Loeffler-Institut (FLI), the Federal Research Institute for Animal Health in Germany, which is an independent higher federal authority operating under the auspices of the Federal Ministry for Food and Agriculture. The laboratory, which is the German reference laboratory for koi herpesvirus disease (KHVD), is in direct contact with government and federal state authorities regarding the classical, serological and molecular diagnosis of KHVD (including high throughput sequencing). It designs plans for KHVD eradication, and is involved in the development of vaccines against the disease.

The Reference Laboratory also develops new test methods for the molecular, histological and serological detection of KHV, and conducts national proficiency tests (ring trials) for quality assurance procedures for animal disease diagnosis. The laboratory has extensive experience in diagnosing diseases of fish, molluscs and crustaceans. It is accredited for diagnostic techniques for notifiable diseases of fish, covering a wide range of diagnostic methods.

## SALMONELLOSIS



Designated reference expert: **Dr Min-Su Kang**

Avian Bacteriology Laboratory, Avian Disease Research Division, Animal and Plant Quarantine Agency (APQA), Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (MAFRA)  
177, Hyeoksin 8-ro, Gimcheon-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do, 39660  
Republic of Korea

Tel. +82 54 912 0818

E-mail: [kangmskr@korea.kr](mailto:kangmskr@korea.kr)

The Animal and Plant Quarantine Agency (APQA) is a government institute that is responsible for protecting animal

health, animal welfare and plant health, and for undertaking animal and plant quarantine inspections in the Republic of Korea. This new OIE Reference Laboratory for salmonellosis is also the national reference laboratory for *Salmonella* in poultry. The laboratory develops new diagnostic methods and vaccines and conducts molecular epidemiological studies. The laboratory also performs confirmatory tests for the diagnosis of *Salmonella* infections in animals, and provides scientific and technical assistance and training to personnel from diagnostic laboratories in the Republic of Korea and other OIE Members of the Asia-Pacific region.

## VIRAL HAEMORRHAGIC SEPTICAEMIA



Designated reference expert: **Dr Hyoung Jun Kim**

Aquatic Animal Quarantine (AAQ) Laboratory, National Fishery Products Quality Management Service (NFQS),  
Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries  
337 Haeyang-ro, Yeongdo-gu, Busan, 49111  
Republic of Korea

Tel. +82-51-400-5653

E-mail: [hjkim1882@korea.kr](mailto:hjkim1882@korea.kr)

The National Fishery Products Quality Management Service (NFQS) is the competent authority for quarantine of aquatic animals imported into and exported from the Republic of Korea. The new OIE Reference Laboratory for viral haemorrhagic septicaemia (VHS), hosted by the NFQS, provides expertise on validation of molecular methods for VHS diagnosis. In addition, it provides scientific and technical support as well as training in diagnosis for VHS and fish rhabdoviral diseases. The laboratory also offers, at the international level, high quality diagnostic services using molecular and virological tools. The laboratory undertook a research project jointly with the OIE Reference Laboratory for VHS in Denmark that led to the development of a novel reverse-transcriptase polymerase chain reaction, which had the same sensitivity of detection as the cell culture method. The test has been submitted for consideration by the OIE Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission for inclusion in the [chapter on VHS in the OIE Manual of Diagnostic Tests for Aquatic Animals](#).



## EXPERT REPORTS

### ► AD HOC GROUPS

#### Activities of *Ad hoc* Groups



*Ad hoc* groups are convened to support [the work of OIE Specialist Commissions](#).

The following are the most recent *Ad hoc* group meeting reports:

- MERS-CoV (Middle East respiratory syndrome – coronavirus), 22–24 January 2019
- Antimicrobial resistance, 16–18 January 2019
- Animal African trypanosomoses, 15–17 January 2019
- Evaluation of classical swine fever (CSF) status of Members, 4–6 December 2018
- Biological threat reduction in relation to identification, assessment and management of dual use in the context of responsible conduct in research, 27–29 November 2018
- Evaluation of the peste des petits ruminants (PPR) status of Members (electronic consultation), 27 November 2018
- Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) risk assessment, 20–22 November 2018
- Evaluation of contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) status of Members, 13–14 November 2018
- Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) risk status evaluation of Members, 29–30 October 2018
- Evaluation of foot and mouth disease (FMD) status of Members, 22–25 October 2018
- Evaluation of the African horse sickness (AHS) status of Members (electronic consultation), 18 October 2018
- Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) surveillance, 3–5 October 2018
- Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) risk assessment, 3–5 July 2018

All of these reports are available [here](#).

## EXPERT REPORTS

### ► WORKING GROUP

#### Activities of the Working Group on Wildlife



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[Report of the meeting of the Working Group on Wildlife](#) held from 4 to 7 December 2018.

**More information about [OIE Working Groups...](#)**

## EXPERT REPORTS

### ► SPECIALIST COMMISSIONS

#### Activities of the OIE Specialist Commissions



[Report of the meeting of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission \(Code Commission\)](#) held from 19 to 28 February 2019.

[Report of the meeting of the OIE Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases \(SCAD\)](#) held from 18 to 22 February 2019.

[Report of the meeting of the OIE Biological Standards Commission \(BSC\)](#) held from 12 to 15 February 2019.

[Report of the meeting of the OIE Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission](#) held from 7 to 14 February 2019.

**[More information about OIE Specialist Commissions...](#)**

 SPECIFIC REPORTS



# GF-TADs

GLOBAL FORUM FOR THE  
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF  
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



World and Epizootic  
Surveillance of the  
Animal Population



OFFICE OF THE  
VETERINARY OFFICER  
OF THE  
AFRICAN UNION

**Handing Group of Experts on African swine fever in Europe**  
invite you to GF-TADs activities



*European Network On ASF (ENAS)*

## Handbook on African Swine Fever in wild boar and biosecurity during hunting

**GF-TADs Network**  
**Jorge Elvira**  
**Maria Manóvil**  
**Isabelle Kottig**

Animal Epidemiology in Field and a Bioscience International (AFBI), Italy  
 World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), Geneva, Switzerland  
 OIE, World of Emergency Response Department, Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany  
 OIE, World of Emergency Response Department, Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany  
 OIE, World of Emergency Response Department, Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany  
 OIE, World of Emergency Response Department, Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany



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Contact: [rsr.bruxelles@oie.int](mailto:rsr.bruxelles@oie.int)

## ANIMAL HEALTH

### ► OFFICIAL DISEASE STATUS

#### South Africa – Suspension of ‘country having an FMD-free zone where vaccination is not practised’ status



In 2014, South Africa was officially recognised by the OIE as a ‘country having a foot and mouth disease (FMD)-free zone where vaccination is not practised’.

Following a notification received from the Delegate of South Africa to the OIE on an outbreak of FMD in this zone, the FMD-free status is suspended with effect from 2 January 2019.

According to the [standard operating procedure for the suspension of an officially recognised disease status](#), the country has two years to recover its previously recognised status by complying with the relevant requirements of the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*.

Contact: [OIE Status Department](#)

## ANIMAL HEALTH

### ► OFFICIAL DISEASE STATUS

#### Myanmar – Suspension of AHS-free status



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In 2014, Myanmar was officially recognised by the OIE as an 'African horse sickness (AHS)-free country'.

Based on the assessment of Myanmar's dossier to monitor compliance with the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (*Terrestrial Code*) provisions for the maintenance of its AHS-free country status, this status is suspended with effect from 16 November 2018.

According to the [standard operating procedure for the suspension of an officially recognised disease status](#), the country has two years to recover its previously recognised status by complying with the relevant requirements of the *Terrestrial Code*.

Contact: [OIE Status Department](#)

## ANIMAL HEALTH

### ► OFFICIAL DISEASE STATUS

#### United Kingdom – Re-instatement of ‘controlled BSE risk’ zone status



Following a report received from the Delegate of the United Kingdom to the OIE confirming a domestic case of classical BSE in a five-year-old cow in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, the ‘negligible BSE risk’ status of the zone of Scotland, as recognised by the OIE World Assembly of Delegates in terms of [Resolution No. 26 of May 2018](#), was suspended on 2 October 2018.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom requested the re-instatement of a ‘controlled BSE risk status’ in accordance with the relevant provisions of the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (*Terrestrial Code*).

The Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases, by electronic correspondence amongst its members, considered the information provided by the Delegate of the United Kingdom. Based on the documentation submitted and in accordance with [Resolution No. 15 of May 2015](#), the Scientific Commission concluded that the zone of Scotland fulfils the requirements of the *Terrestrial Code* to regain a ‘controlled BSE risk status’ **with effect from 26 December 2018**.

Contact: [OIE Status Department](#)

## ANIMAL HEALTH

### ► OFFICIAL DISEASE STATUS

#### Russia – Recovery of ‘FMD-free zone where vaccination is not practised’ status



© Zosia Korcz

Following an immediate notification received from the Delegate of Russia to the OIE of an outbreak of FMD in Respublika Bashkortostan, the ‘FMD-free zone where vaccination is not practised’ status of Russia, as recognised by the OIE World Assembly of Delegates in terms of [Resolution No. 22 of May 2017](#), was suspended with effect from 30 September 2017.

The Delegate of Russia submitted a dossier to the OIE Director General requesting for the recovery of its ‘FMD free zone where vaccination is not practised’ status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (*Terrestrial Code*).

The Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases, by electronic correspondence amongst its members, considered the information provided by the Delegate of Russia. Based on the documentation submitted and in accordance with [Resolution No. 15 of May 2015](#), the Scientific Commission concluded that the zone of Russia fulfils the requirements of Article 8.8.7. of the *Terrestrial Code* to regain its previous ‘FMD-free zone where vaccination is not practised’ status **with effect from 20 May 2019**.

Contact: [OIE Status Department](#)



**The OIE** is an international organisation created in 1924 with a mandate from its 182 Member Countries to improve animal health and welfare. Its activities are permanently supported by 301 centres of scientific expertise and 12 regional offices with a presence on every continent.



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*Protecting animals, preserving our future*

12, rue de Prony - 75017 Paris, France

Tel.: +33 (0)1 44 15 18 88 - Fax: +33 (0)1 42 67 09 87 - [oie@oie.int](mailto:oie@oie.int)