

OIE #86 SG

REPORT OF THE SCIENTIFIC COMMISSION FOR ANIMAL DISEASES

Gideon Brückner

SCIENTIFIC COMMISSION FOR ANIMAL DISEASES



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(Bilingual Secretary)



- Two Commission meetings – September 2017 (Doc. 86 SG/12/CS3 A) & February 2018 (Doc. 86 SG/12/CS3 B).
- Total of 15 *ad hoc* Group meetings and 1 Working Group meeting (Wildlife)
- During the February 2018 meeting, the Commission also had a coordination meeting with the Code Commission
- During each meeting also reviewed and updated the Working Plan in accordance with the OIE 6th Strategic Plan and Member requests
- 17 Applications evaluated for disease status recognition
- Five electronic meetings between members of the SCAD on urgent matters
- Expert missions to 4 Member Countries



- Meet in February and September each year
- Comments on Commission reports August and January and then verbal at GS
- Scientific Commission do not send out draft/amended Code Chapters – only with Code Commission report
- Must read Code Commission report with Scientific Commission report and *ad hoc* Group reports with rationale for proposed changes to chapters and status evaluations
- Rationale for all proposed amendments to Code chapters by the SCAD provided as an annex to the SCAD report
- All *ad hoc* Group reports on OIE website sorted by disease

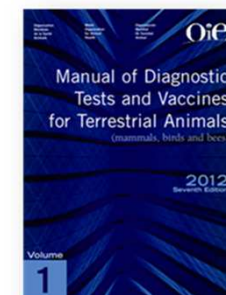
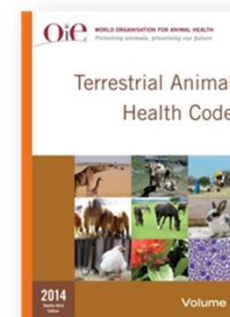


- Evaluation of FMD status of Members
- Evaluation of BSE risk status of Members
- Evaluation of the AHS status of Members
- Evaluation of the PPR status of Members
- Evaluation of the CSF status of Members
- Antimicrobial resistance (x2)
- Additional meeting on alternatives for surveillance for FMD
- Biological threat reduction (x2)
- Surveillance
- Rabies
- Theileriosis
- Working Group on Wildlife Diseases
- Prioritisation of diseases for vaccine production to reduce antimicrobial use*
- African animal trypanosomoses*

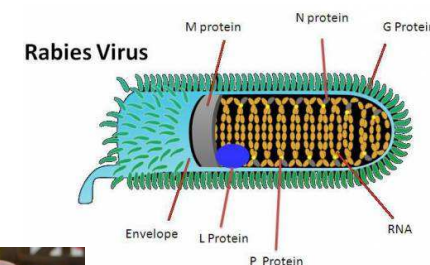


- Glossary
- Chapter 4.3 – Zoning and compartmentalisation
- Chapter 4.X – Vaccination
- Chapter 4.Y – Management of outbreaks of diseases
- Chapter 8.8 – Foot and mouth disease
- Chapter 8.16 – Rinderpest
- Chapter 15.2 – Classical swine fever
- Chapter 11.9 – Lumpy skin disease
- Chapter 12.10 – Glanders
- Chapter 8.3 – Bluetongue
- Chapter 1.4 – Animal health surveillance
- Chapter 8.X - Trypanosoma evansi
- Chapters 6.7 and 6.8 – Antimicrobial resistance

- Chapter 12.3 – Trypanosomoses in equines
- Chapter 11.12 – Theileriosis
- Chapter 15.1 – African swine fever



- Amended chapter aligned with and in support of the Global Strategic Plan against dog-mediated human rabies
- Global Plan drafted in partnership between OIE, FAO and WHO and Global Alliance for Rabies Control (GARC)
- Emphasis on dog-mediated rabies
- Aim of this chapter is to mitigate the risk of rabies to human and animal health and to prevent the international spread of rabies virus.
- Nomenclature adapted to reflect new terminology – “Infection with rabies virus”
- Provisions for countries or zones free from dog-mediated rabies
- Control programme also recommended in countries where only haematophagous bat-mediated rabies or wild carnivore-mediated rabies are present.
- Introduced concept of an OIE endorsed control programme for dog-mediated rabies
- Chapter circulated for comments for discussion in September 2018



- **Bluetongue:**

- The SCAD requested a literature review to re-evaluate the scientific justification for seasonal free period for infection with BTV

- **Trypanosomoses**

- New *ad hoc* Group on African animal trypanosomoses
- The SCAD in agreement with the Code Commission, recommended to first wait for outcome of AHG meeting and then review approach to Trypanosomoses in the *Terrestrial Code* – including *T.evansi* and other trypanosomes

- **Infection with Lumpy skin disease**

- No DIVA vaccines yet available
- Clinical signs with epidemiological link should thus be considered a case of LSD
- PCR test available to distinguish between vaccinated and infected animals
- Some countries already allow trade between free with and free without vaccination
- Could consider the need for inclusion of this concept in the *Terrestrial Code*

- **Classical swine fever**

- SCAD recommended that Article 15.2.3 (Country/zone free from CSF) need to be reconsidered – possible impact on countries/zones already free from CSF

- **Porcine epidemic diarrhoea (PED)**

- The SCAD recommended re-evaluation for listing - once listing evaluation process has been formalised



- Alternatives for surveillance for demonstrating freedom from FMD and recovery periods:
 - Provisions on the waiting time requirements
 - Provision on the level of confidence
 - Methods to be used to assess the level of confidence
- Two *ad hoc* Groups were in agreement:
 - For a qualitative approach through assessment by a questionnaire on the recovery periods
 - That a questionnaire should be used to assess the additional measures implemented by Members to demonstrate a high level of confidence for freedom from FMD in a short period
 - The questionnaire should also demonstrate the procedures for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of these procedures
- The SCAD proposed an *ad hoc* Group to draft such a questionnaire
- The SCAD introduced concept of a 'temporary protection zone' for FMD chapter – will be discussed in detail in September 2018 between the two Commissions





OIE#86SG

FMD Global Strategy & its main achievements in 2017



Acknowledgements:
*GF-TADs FMD Working Group, EuFMD,
OIE/FAO Regional representations*



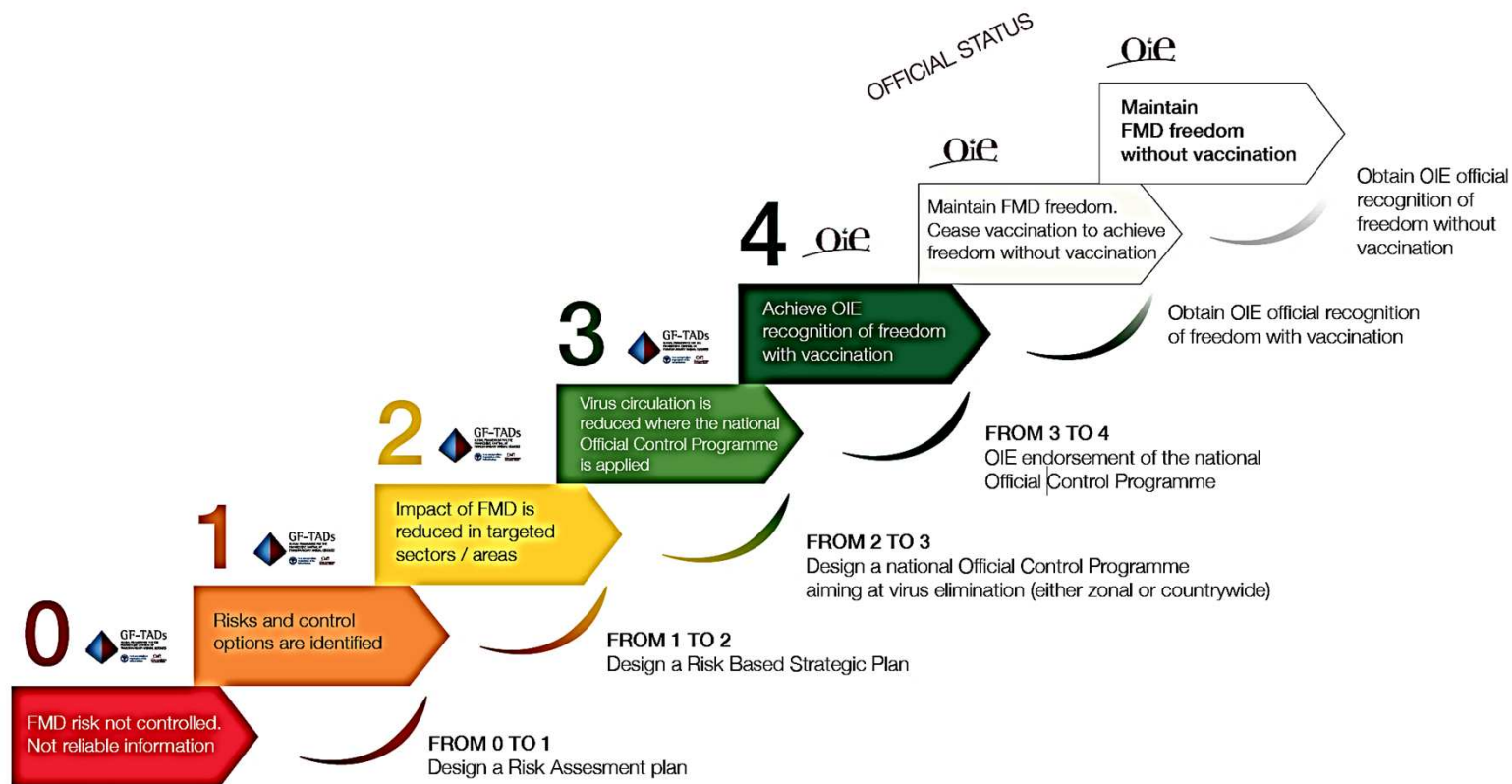
- Production losses: US\$2.6 billion
- FMD vaccination: US\$2.35 billion
- Trade restriction and distortion
- 75% of the costs attributed to low and lower-middle income countries

Rushton J. (2012). The impact of foot and mouth disease, RVC-FAO-OIE report.



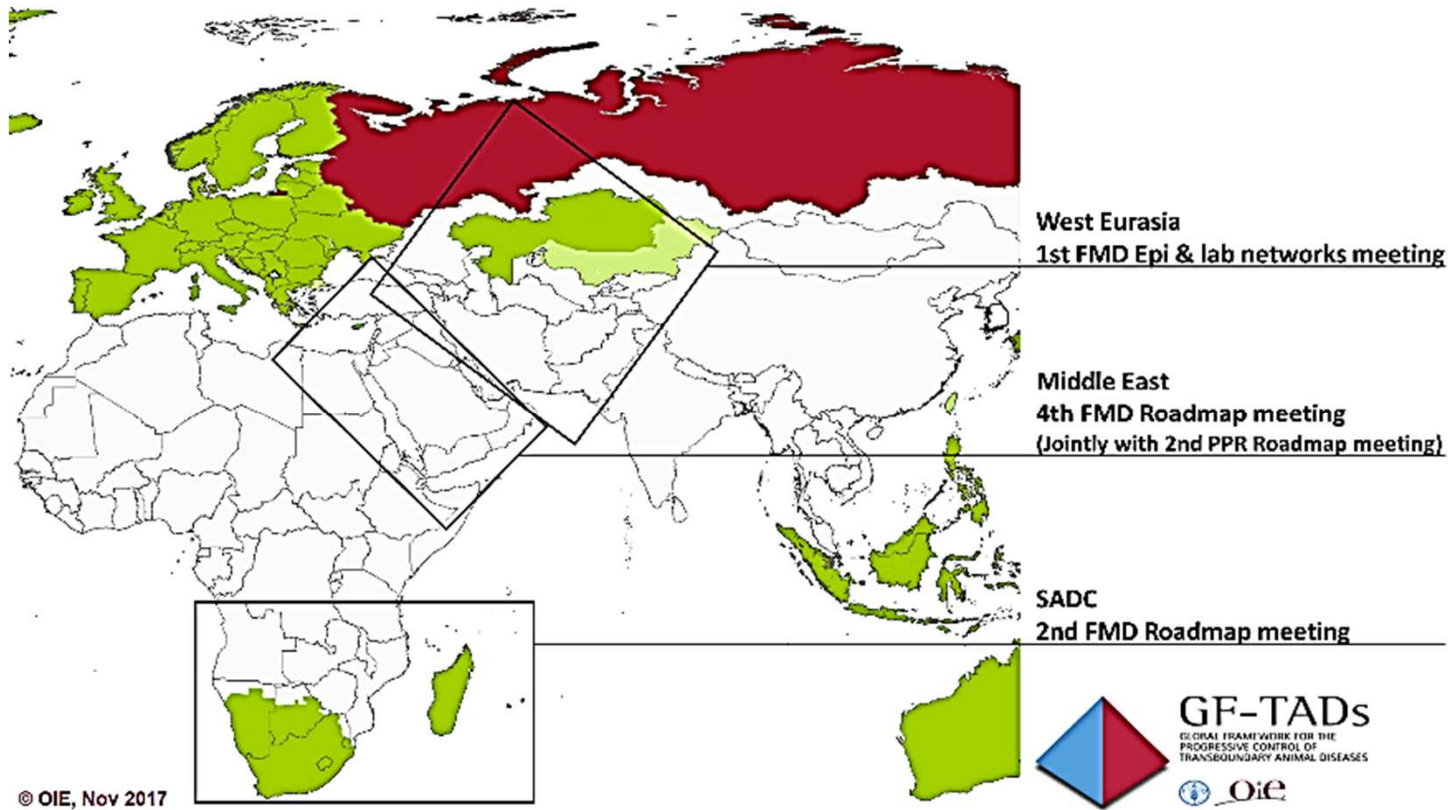
© Dairy herd management

Revision of the FMD progressive control pathway Full integration of PCP and OIE pathways

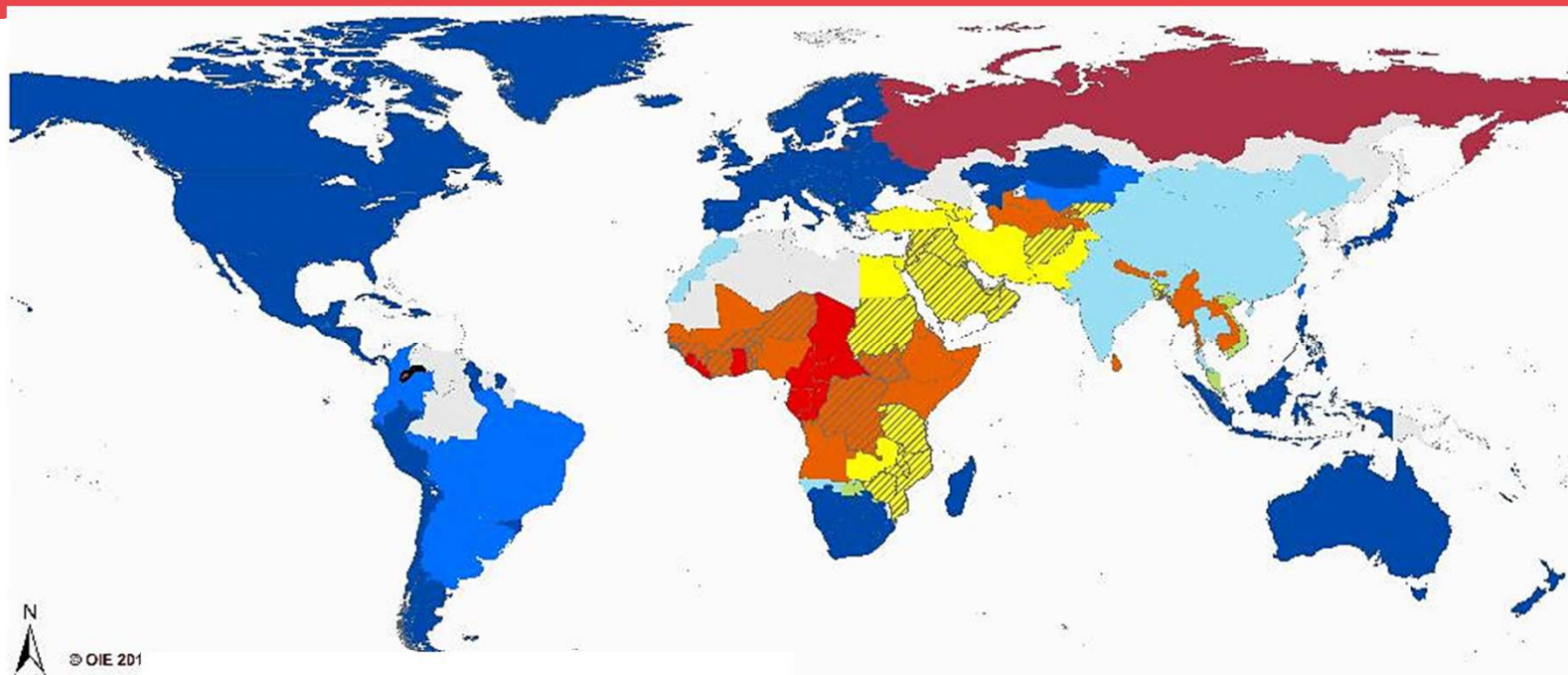


Regional Roadmap meetings in Africa

State of play



April 2018 global FMD situation

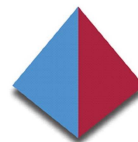


OIE official status and endorsed programmes

- Member Countries and zones recognised as free from FMD without vaccination
- Member Countries and zones recognised as free from FMD with vaccination
- Official control programme endorsed by the OIE
- Suspension of FMD free status
- Containment zone

PCP stages

- 3
- 3 (approval pending)
- 2
- 2 (approval pending)
- 1
- 1 (approval pending)
- 0
- Not assessed



GF-TADs
GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



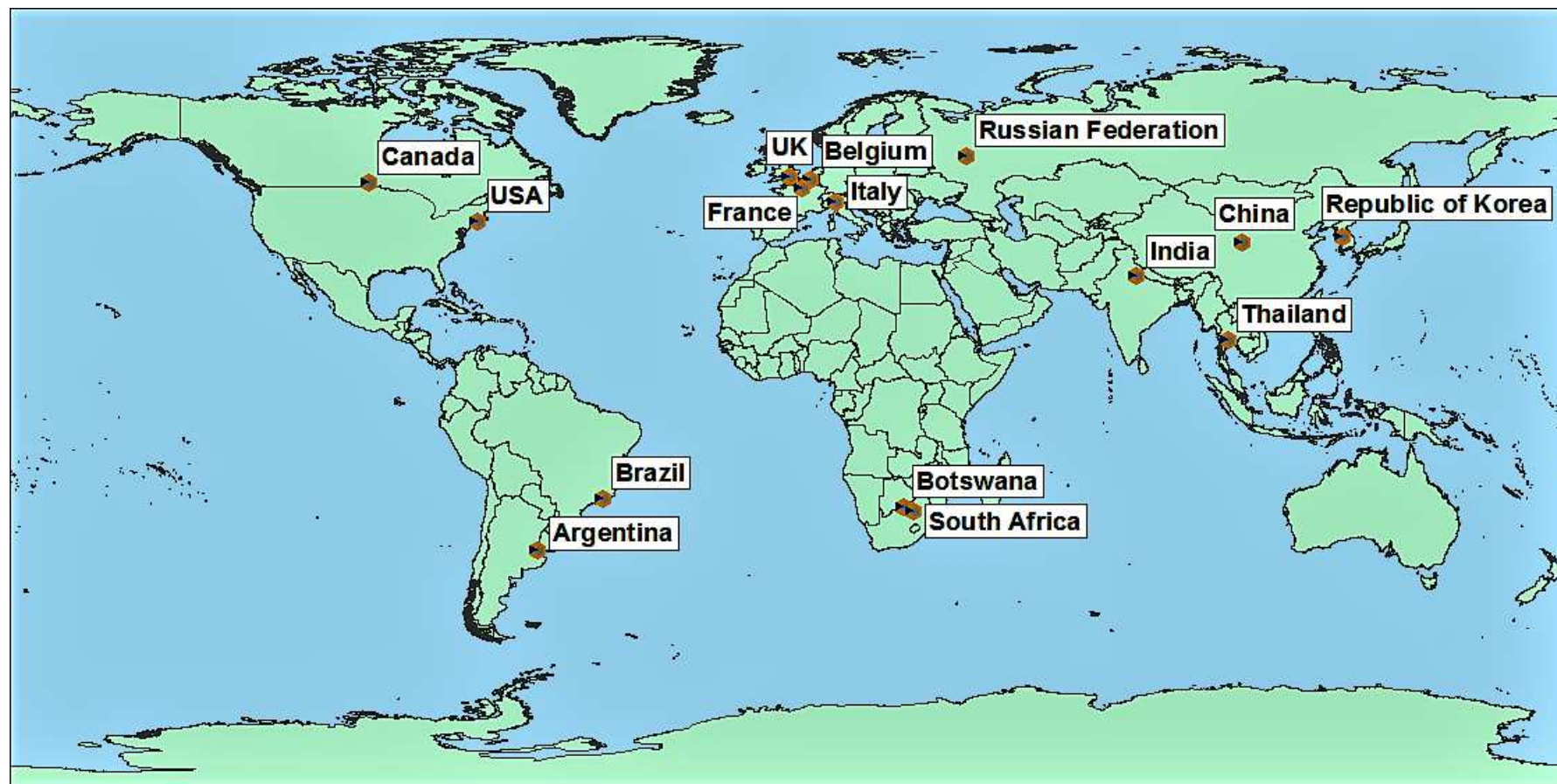
- Technical challenges:
 - Insufficient epidemiological and risk management skills
 - Limited diagnostic capability and supplies
 - Limited understanding of the socio-economic impact of the disease
- Trans-border issues
 - Cross-border movement control
 - Timely exchange of information
- Lack of engagement
- Shortage of resources at national, regional and international levels



- **Trust, transparency and communication**
 - Engagement with Members in regional meetings, in disease notification
 - Strengthened procedures
- **Capacity and Sustainability of Veterinary Services**
 - Capacity building activities
 - Training programmes for OIE Members
 - Feedback and recommendations
 - Missions
 - Link with the PVS Evaluation



Strategy	Activity	1st Semester	2nd semester
1.	Collection of Point of Contacts (PCP, epi, lab)		
1.	Conduct PCP e-learning/webinar (before each RM)		
1.	PCP train the trainers FAO&OIE officers (20 people)		
1.1.2.	Develop Guidelines on socioeconomic		
1.1.3 & 1.2.1	Expert costs to run 2 national workshops to support development and implementation of RAP (3 countries to be identified) (per country)		
1.2.1 & 1.2.2	2 national workshops to support development and implementation of RBSP (countries to be identified eg Kyrgyzstan) (per country)		
1.1.4	Creation Roadmap secretariats in each RM regions (ToR) [progressively, in the regions where roadmaps are conducted]		
1.5.2	Creation of a Global Expert Group (GEG) + workshop for 10 experts		
1.6.1.	Second edition of PCP guidelines		
1.6.1.	Finalise and publish guidelines RAP		
1.6.1.	Drafting National Control Plan		
1.6.1.	Revise check list questionnaires		
1.6.1.	Template for Member Countries report (ppt)- for PCP stages 1-3		
1.6.1.	Template for Roadmap report		
2.1.1.	Identify and strengthen existing lab network and create lab network in the remaining regions-leader nomination		
2.1.1.	Physical/electronic meeting of the network (Westeurasia 2017, Middle East 2018-2019)		ME
2.1.1.	Specific lab training (through lab network). Need specified - 1 workshop 10 people 3 days per region	WEA	ME
2.1.1.	Conduct proficiency test (west Eurasia)?		
2.2.1.	Identify and support at least one lab in the Middle East and East Africa that could provide laboratory support to the region.		
2.2.3.	Facilitate the procurement of reagents. Identify needs		
3.1.1.	Specific epi training (through epi network/RM)?		
3.2.1.	Identify epi network and networks leader. Request a summary of activities in their network.		
3.2.1.	Physical/electronic meeting of the EPI network (Westeurasia 2017, Middle East 2018-2019)		ME
4.1.1.	Facilitate sample submission to ref lab (characterisation and matching)		



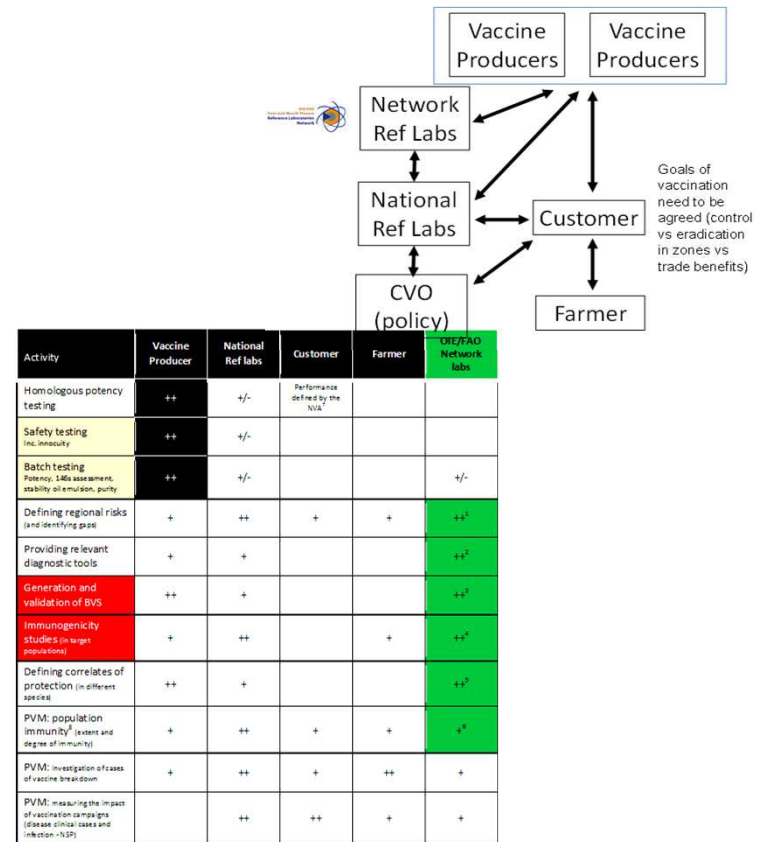
Observations regarding FMDV vaccines Particularly for Africa

There are many gaps in our knowledge:

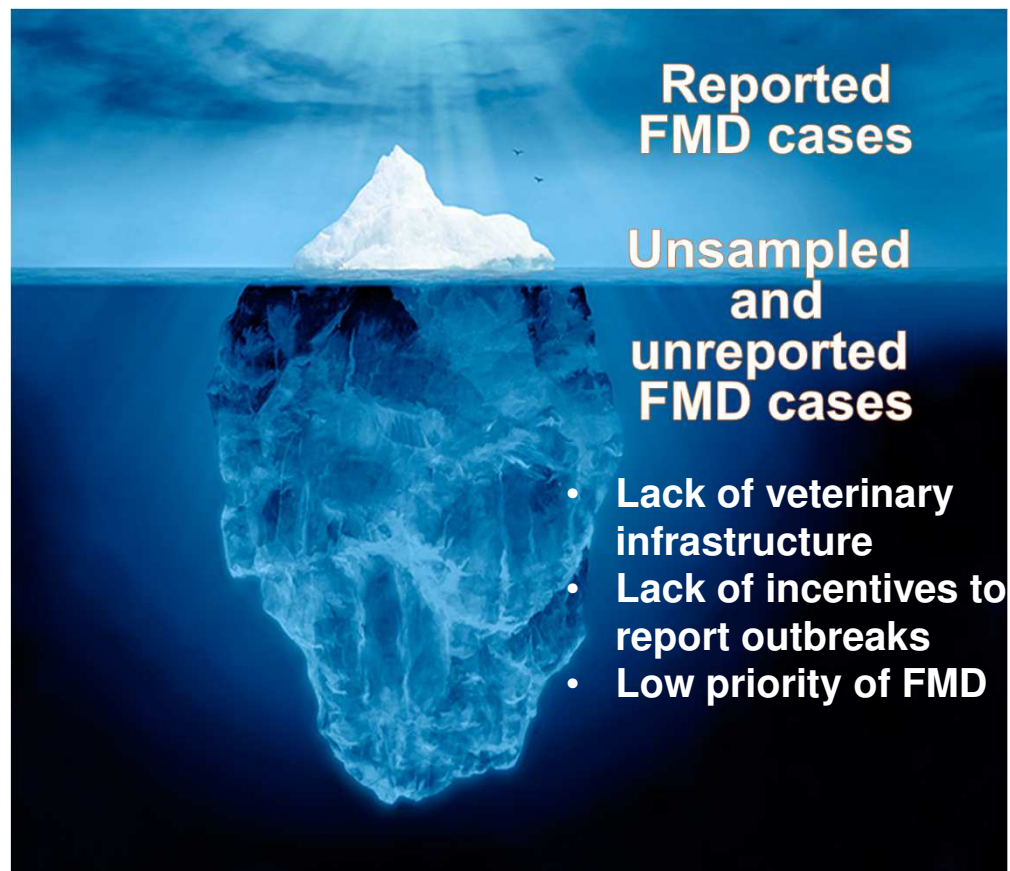
1. In vivo potency tests are rarely done, particularly those that define cross-protective responses
2. Immunogenicity studies for monovalent (or multivalent vaccines) are rarely reported
3. Reference reagents (such as validated BVS) from vaccines suppliers are not readily available to the Reference laboratory community
4. Not clear that batch serological testing data is always supplied from manufacturers in Africa
5. Field evaluation studies are lacking



- Defining key roles for the different “actors”
- Laboratory support to generate **independent** evidence regarding the suitability of vaccines in different endemic settings
- Generation/validation of tailored tools
- Developing capacity/expertise for these activities for *international* and *local* producers
- Scope to enhance these activities via proposed OIE Twinning Project (with PANVAC)



Does sampling provide an accurate picture of FMD in endemic pools?



Can we use historical data to provide an indication of the extent of under reporting?

2016:
Data for Southeast and East Asia

	No. Outbreaks
Cambodia	71
PR China	4
Lao PDR	36
Malaysia	69
Mongolia	1
Myanmar	27
Thailand	262
Viet Nam	54

SEACFMD (2017)

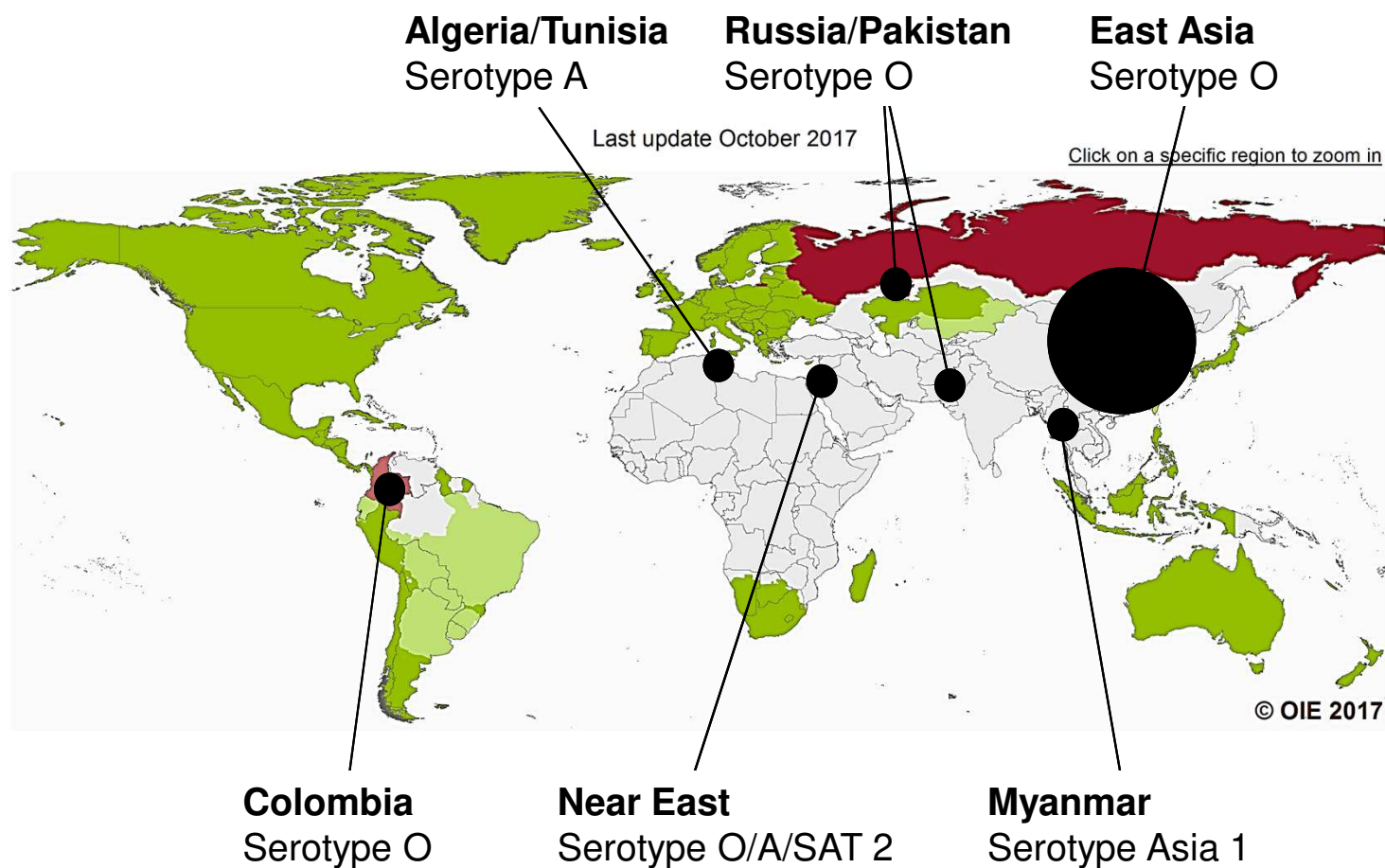
- Farm structure (size of epi. unit)
- Impact of vaccination to mask clinical disease
- Epidemic vs endemic circulation?

1937-39:
Data for Europe

	No. Outbreaks
France	378,703
Belgium	102,763
Luxembourg	5,089
Netherlands	265,113
Germany	703,602
Denmark	105,910
Sweden	7,253
Switzerland	19,134
Poland	234,506
Czechoslovakia	240,118
Austria	38,474
Yugoslavia	17,588
Hungary	5,151
Rumania	20,961
Bulgaria	244
Italy	31,696

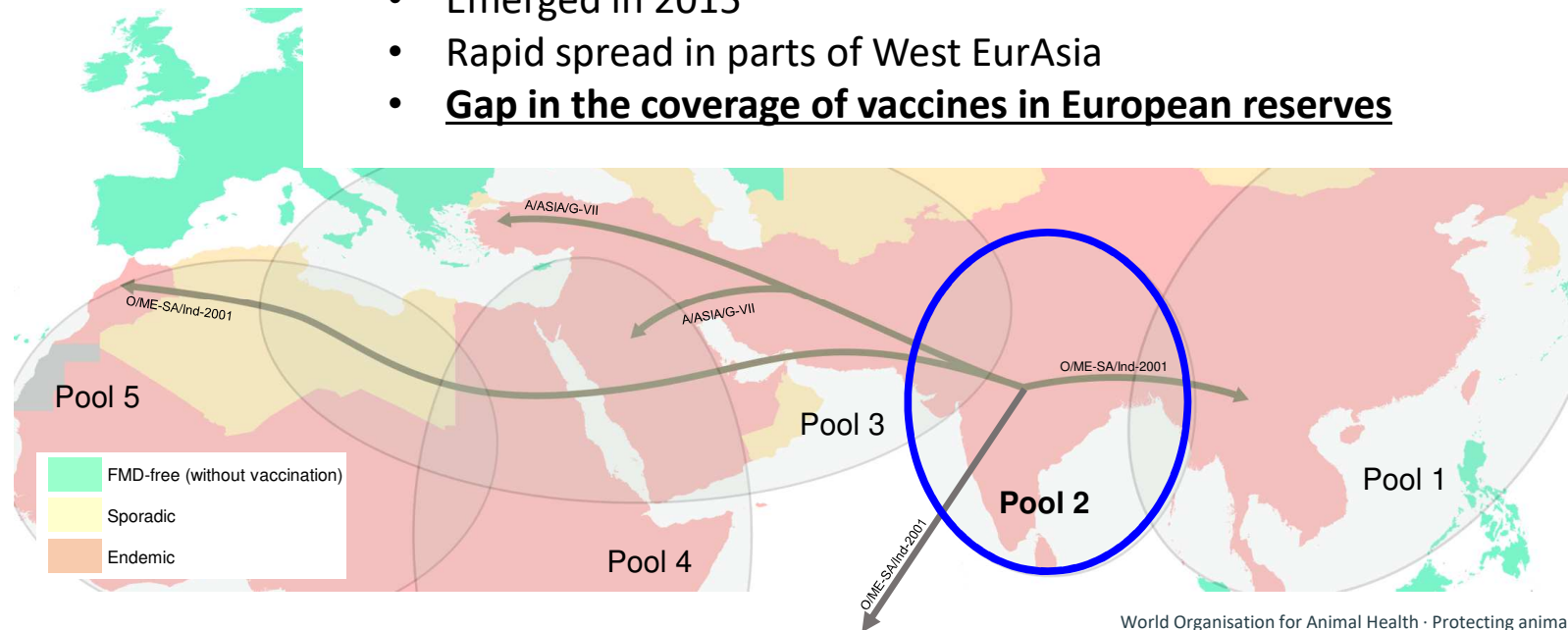
Fogedby Report – EuFMD (1961)

FMD situation in 2017 – "highlights"



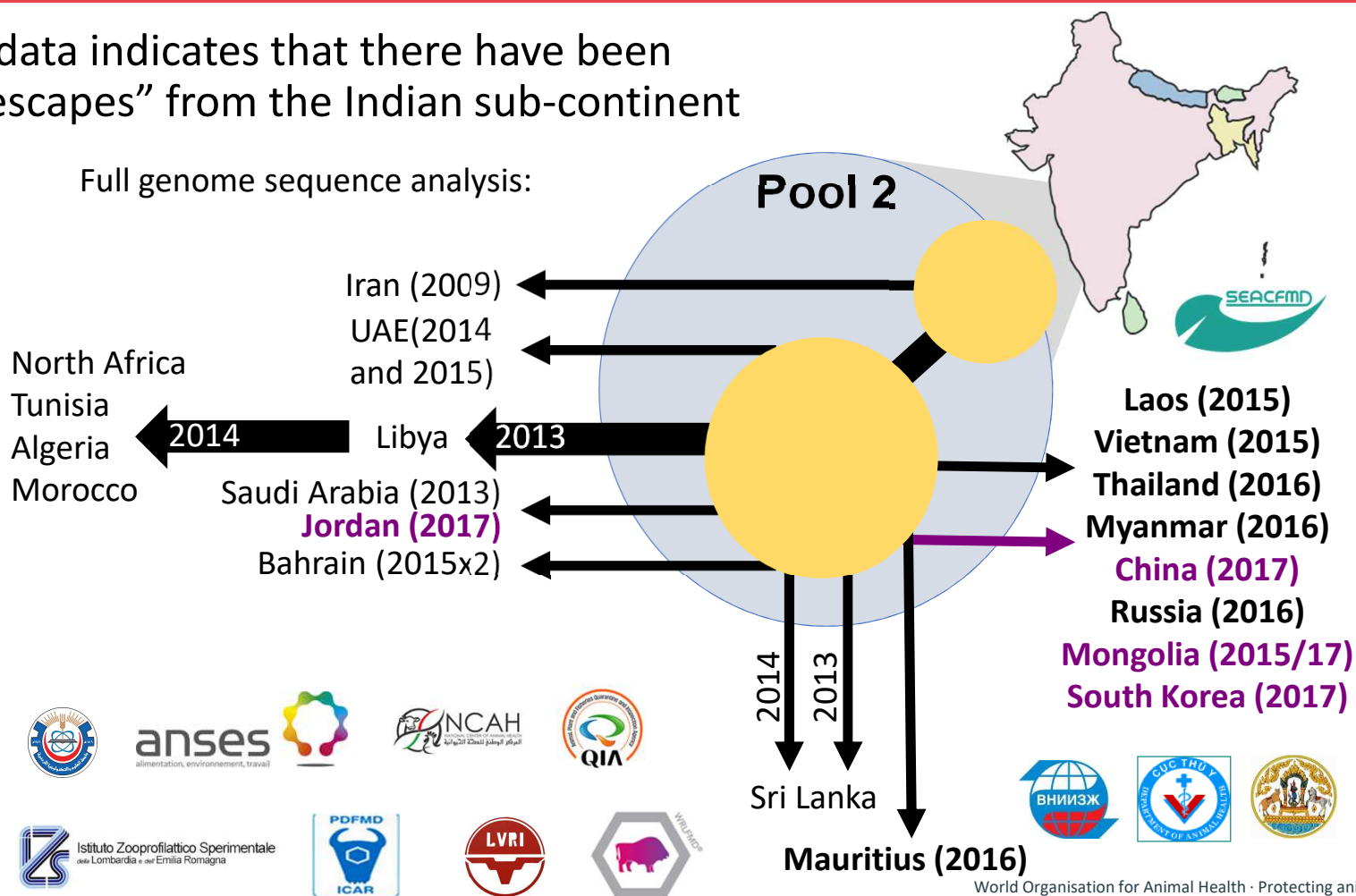
Long-distance “trans-pool” movements from Pool 2

- **O/ME-SA/Ind-2001d**
 - Emerged in 2013
 - **Expanding range of this lineage** (East Asia and Middle East)
 - New genetic clade (O/Ind-2001e) described by PD-FMD
- **A/ASIA/G-VII**
 - Emerged in 2015
 - Rapid spread in parts of West EurAsia
 - **Gap in the coverage of vaccines in European reserves**



- Sequence data indicates that there have been multiple “escapes” from the Indian sub-continent

Full genome sequence analysis:



Poor vaccine protection for A/ASIA/G-VII Summary of in vitro data and two in vivo studies

In-vitro vaccine matching data is not very encouraging

PPG study design

- Multivalent vaccine containing A-Sau-95 and A-Iran-05 (only **56% protection***)

Pilot trial to evaluate two additional monovalent FMDV vaccines (from Merial/BI)

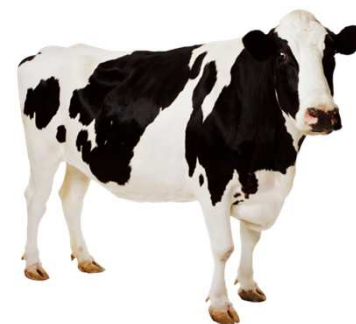
- A22 (**28% protection**)
- A/May/97 (**72% protection***)

Recent PD50 study with A-Sea-97

- **>6PD50 – unexpected results?**

Vaccines

	A/SAU/1/2015	A/SAU/2/2015	A/IRN/8/2015	A/IRN/12/2015	A/IRN/25/2015
A-Iran-05	0	0	0	0	0
A-Tur-20-06	0.03	0.06	0.01	0.15	0.01
A-22	0.11	0.11	0.13	nd	0
A-Iran-87	0	0.04	nd	nd	nd
A-Iran-96	0.04	0.06	nd	nd	nd
A-Iran-99	0.01	0.01	nd	nd	nd
A-Sau-95*	0.20	0.19	0.26	0.16	nd
A-May-97	0.14	0.23	0.15	0.23	nd
A-Tur-11	0.01	nd	0.10	0.04	nd
A-Tur-14	0	nd	0	0	nd
A-IND-40-2000*	0.26	nd	0.03	0.24	nd



*OIE guidelines 75% is required



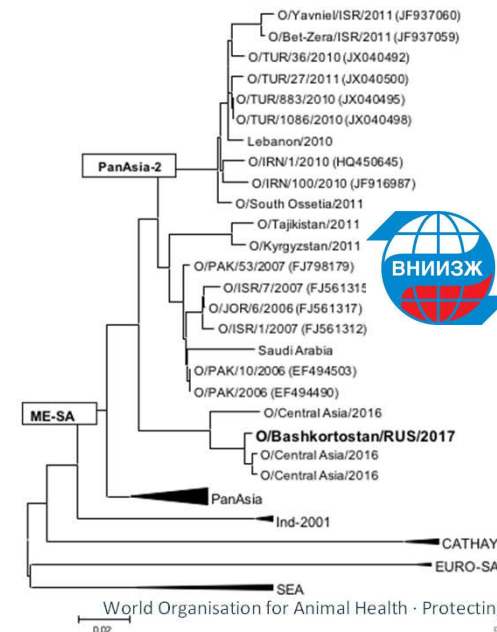
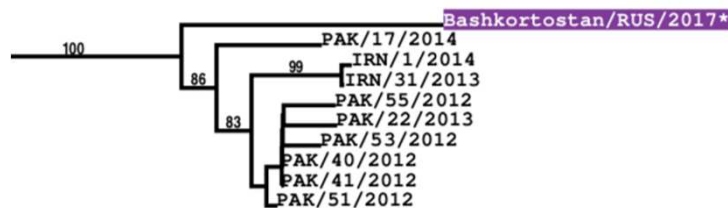
WAGENINGEN
UNIVERSITY & RESEARCH



alth · Protecting animals, Preserving our future | 27

October 2017

- 5 FMD outbreaks reported in **Bashkortostan** (in the FMD-free zone without vaccination)
- Reported cases in cattle, sheep and goats
- New FMDV lineage in ME-SA toposotype (not PanAsia or PanAsia-2)
- Most closely related to FMD viruses in Pakistan and Iran (2014)
- Reporting of cases in “central Asia”?



- Two isolates in a new genetic clade within O/ME-SA/PanAsia-2
- Discrete from other ANT-10 viruses
- Collected in Punjab, Pakistan (2016/17) from cattle and water buffalo
- No neutralization in VNT with BVS for O-Manisa, O-3039 or O-TUR-5-09
- **New antigenic variant?**
- **Spread of this lineage needs to be closely monitored** – esp. wrt evidence of vaccine failure in the field

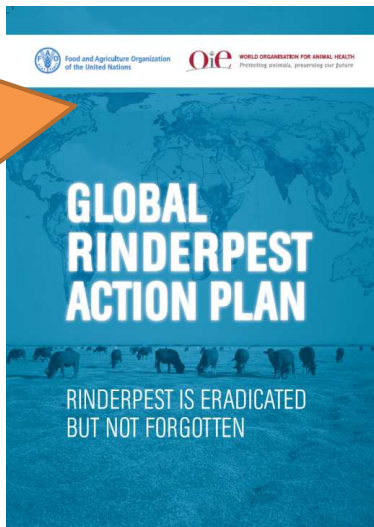


Global Rinderpest Action Plan

- Resolution No 18 (2011)

- OIE shall develop and update, in collaboration with FAO, a plan of action for the post-eradication activities at the international level – includes a global contingency plan
- OIE Membership to put in place and update national contingency plans consistent with international guidance from OIE and FAO.

Publication
in June 2018

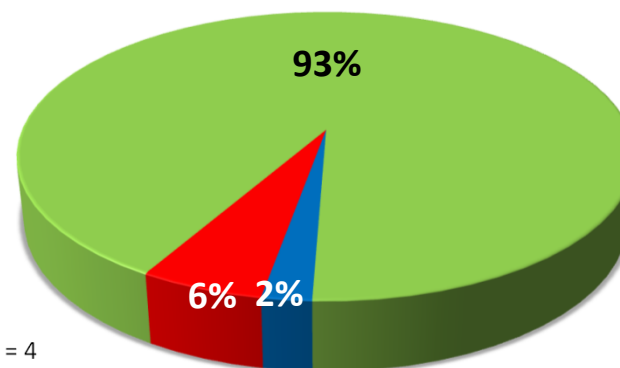


**OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK
FOR THE MANAGEMENT AND
DEPLOYMENT OF THE VACCINE
RESERVE**

OIE Annual Rinderpest Survey 2017

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Number of <u>Members</u> holding RPV-containing material Except for countries ¹ with FAO-OIE RHF	23	24	18	11	10
Number of <u>Institutes</u> holding RPV-containing material Except for FAO-OIE RHF ²	28	27	18	11	10
Number of <u>Members</u> that destroyed RPV (since 2013)	4	5	5	9	13
OIE Members which participated in the survey	93%	100%	99%	100%	100%

- 167/181 OIE Members not holding RVC
- 4/181 OIE Members hosting FAO-OIE RHF
- 10/181 OIE Members holding RVC outside RHF



¹ Number of Members hosting FAO-OIE approved Rinderpest Holding Facilities (RHF) = 4

² Number of FAO-OIE approved RHF = 5

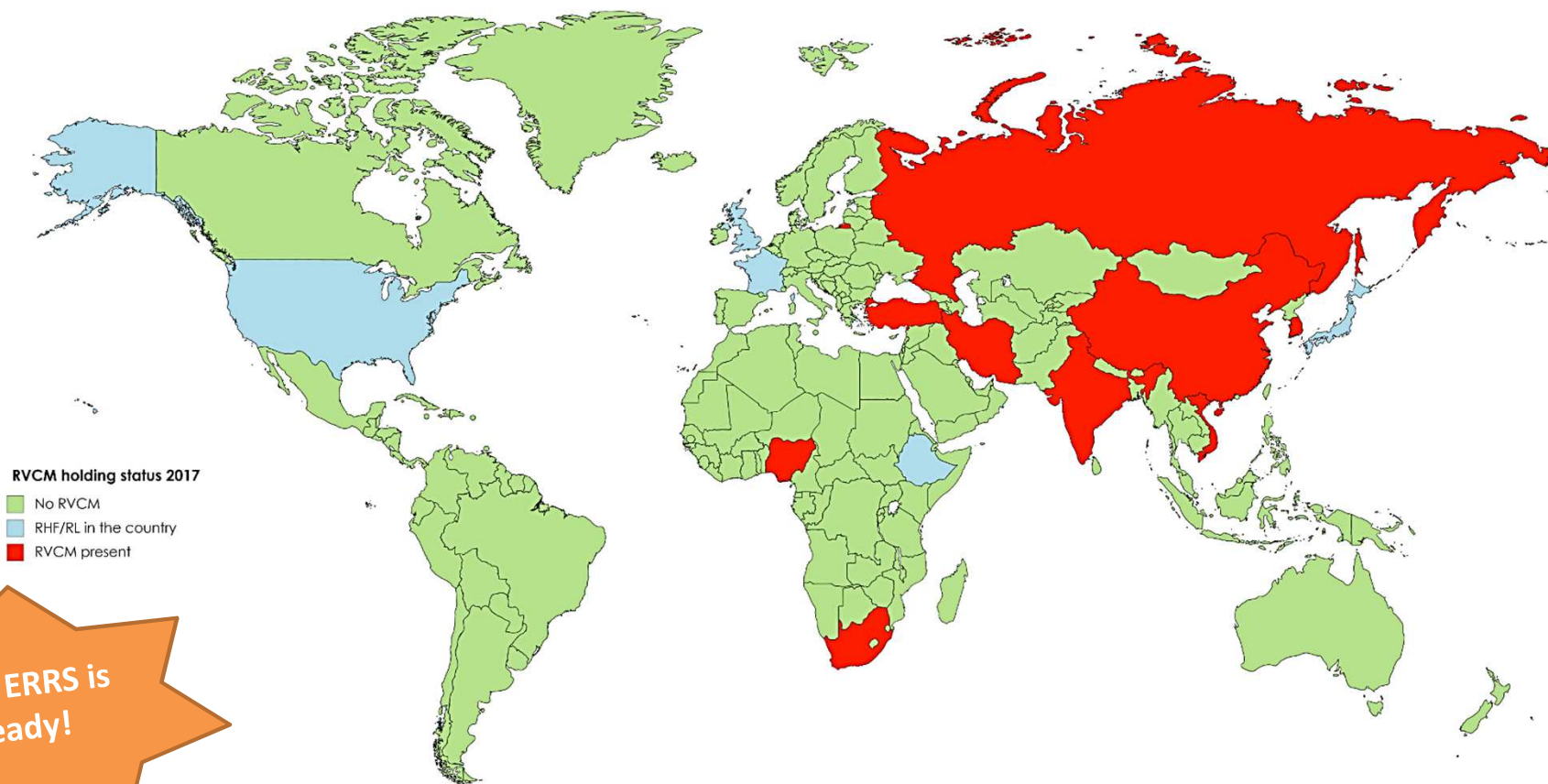
OIE Annual Rinderpest Survey 2017

Destruction and/or transfer of all RVC	5 Members	Canada Chinese Taipei Italy The Netherlands Togo
Newly found RVC	2 Members	Nigeria United States of America

NB) Above data is based on the term between November 2016 and November 2017 .

The annual survey on is a tool to continuously monitor progress on RPV destruction and sequestration and to encourage OIE Members to look for RPV containing materials held in locations such as universities or private laboratories

OIE Members holding rinderpest virus containing material as of November 2017

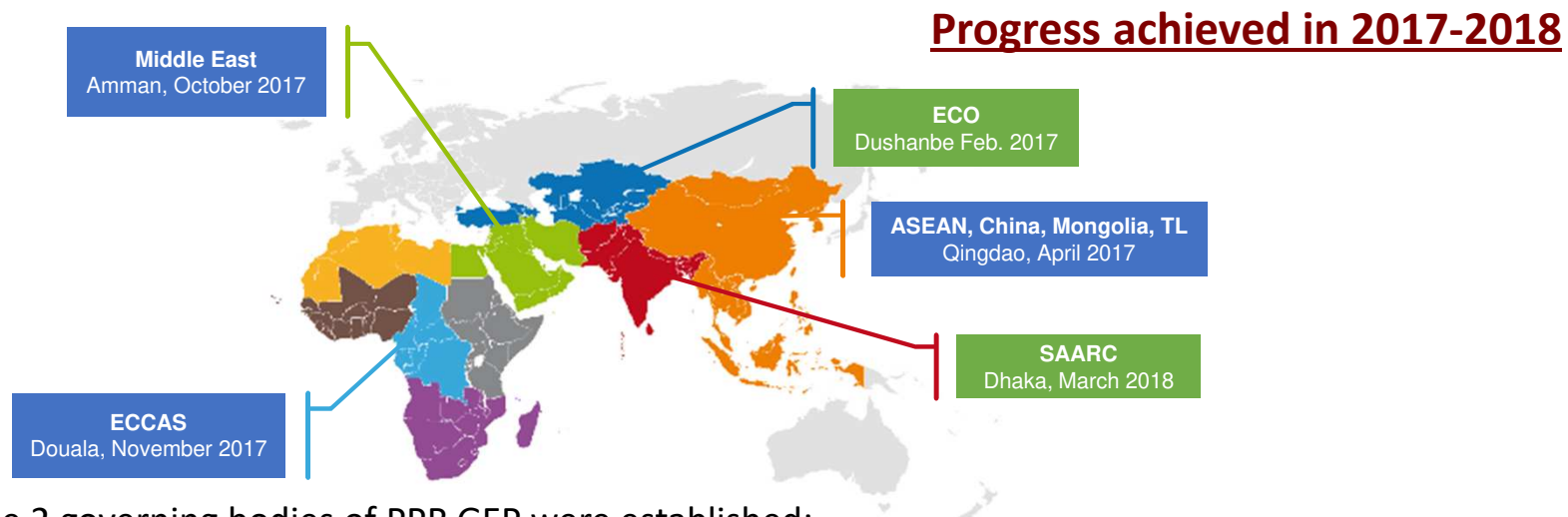


New ERRS is ready!

Resolution No. 20

Designation of facilities as approved for holding rinderpest virus containing material

- ✓ PPR Regional Roadmaps meetings : 1st cycle finalised / 2nd cycle initiated



- The 2 governing bodies of PPR GEP were established:
 - **PPR Advisory Committee**: Paris, June 2017
 - **PPR Global Research and Expertise Network (PPR-GREN)**: Vienna, April 2018
- PPR vaccines producers meeting (Morocco, April 2017)/Thermo-tolerant PPR vaccine workshop (Rome, Dec 2017)
- 8 regions developed their Regional Strategy / 10 countries supported to develop their PPR National Strategic Plans
- Joint FAO/OIE Resource Mobilisation Strategy finalised

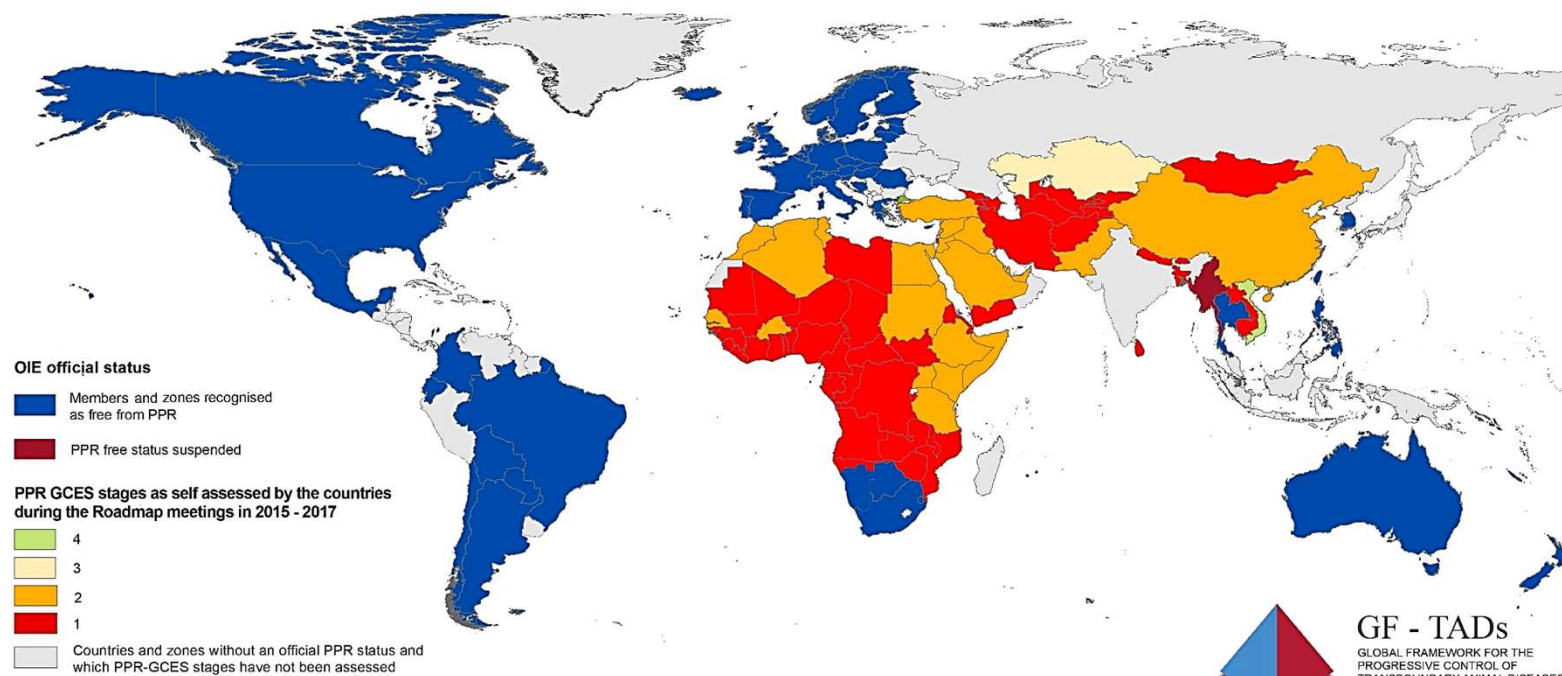


Major activities

- PVS-PPR Pilot Missions: Afghanistan – Turkey
- Support ongoing PPR projects (WB-PRAPS)
- Vaccine procurement to West Africa countries by OIE PPR Vaccine bank
- Workshops on OIE Procedure for the endorsement of national official control programmes including for PPR (Africa)
- Deployment of mission to Members to monitor the maintenance of official recognised PPR-free status
- Participation in PPR related CMC-AH missions
- OIE Reference Laboratories for PPR and two laboratory twinning activities currently in progress (France CIRAD-Morocco Biopharma, UK Pirbright-Tanzania V.L.A.)

PPR global situation 2015 - 2017

- OIE official PPR free status and PPR Global Control and Eradication Strategy



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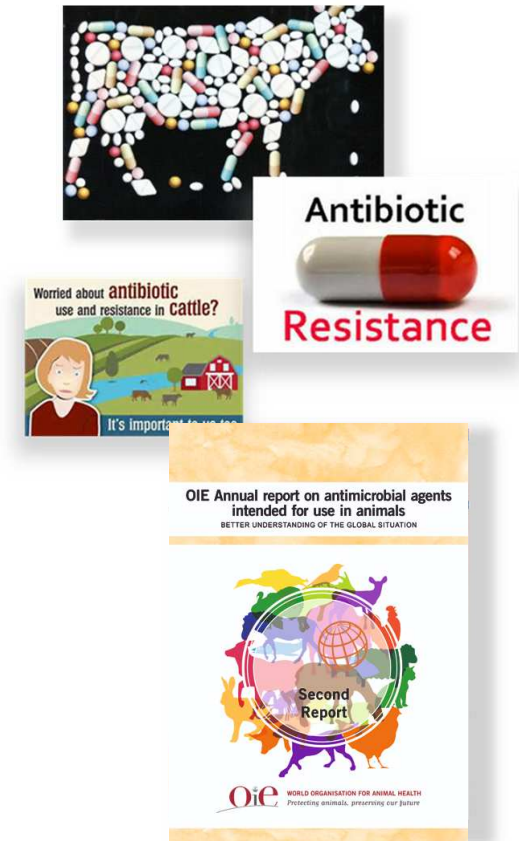
OIE

Way forward

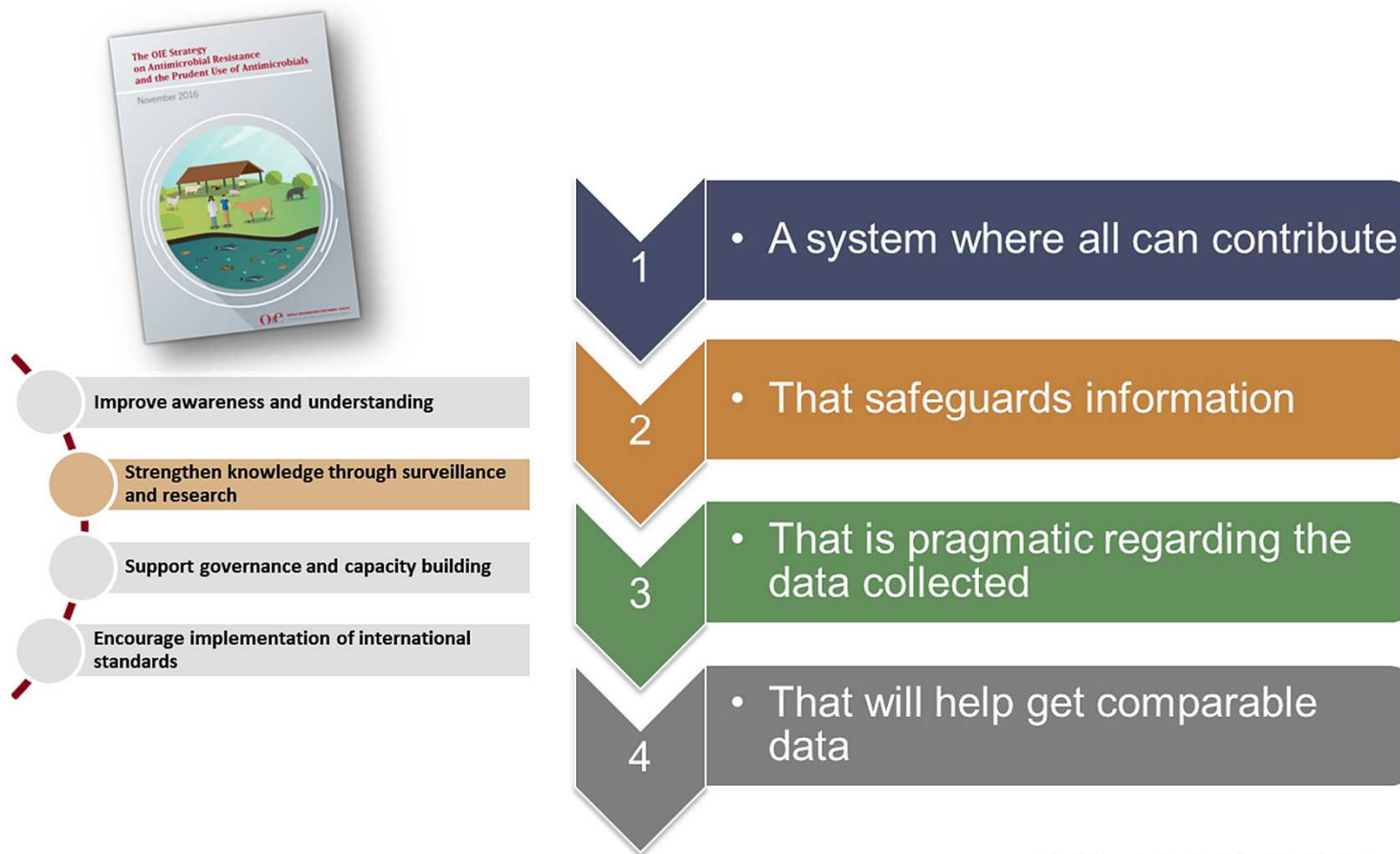
- Advocacy with Donors and Partners
- **PPR Global Conference on “Partnering and investing for a Peste des petits ruminants (PPR) free world”: 7 September 2018, Brussels** (Stakeholder forum will precede on 6th September)
- New Communications Tools
- PPR National Committees established & PPR Coordinator appointed
- Effective Regional Advisory Groups (RAGs)
- Support to infected countries towards the development of their National Strategic Plans
- Socio-economic studies on PPR impact at country level
- Support to non infected countries to apply for the OIE free status
- 2nd round of PPR Regional Roadmap meetings finalised
- Continuation of the OIE PPR Action Plan



The *ad hoc* Group reviewed the OIE Global database on antimicrobial agents intended for use in animals (second report published); reviewed country comments on chapters 6.7. and 6.8. of the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* and updated the OIE List of Antimicrobial Agents of Veterinary Importance



OIE Global database on the use of antimicrobial agents in animals

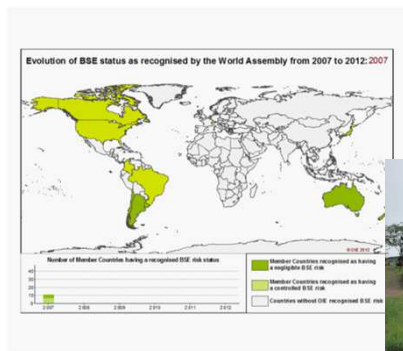


- List was developed to serve as global reference for the use of antimicrobial agents in animals
- Current updates:
 1. Recommendation stating that the responsible and prudent use of antimicrobial agents does not include the use of antimicrobial agents for growth promotion in the absence of risk analysis;
 2. Extension of the recommendations for fluoroquinolones and third and fourth generation cephalosporins to colistin;
 3. Additional recommendation stating that all the classes of antimicrobial agents in the WHO category of Highest Priority Critically Important Antimicrobials should be the highest priorities for countries in phasing out the use of antimicrobials as growth promoters.
 4. List is available in the working documents of Delegates

Resolution No. 21

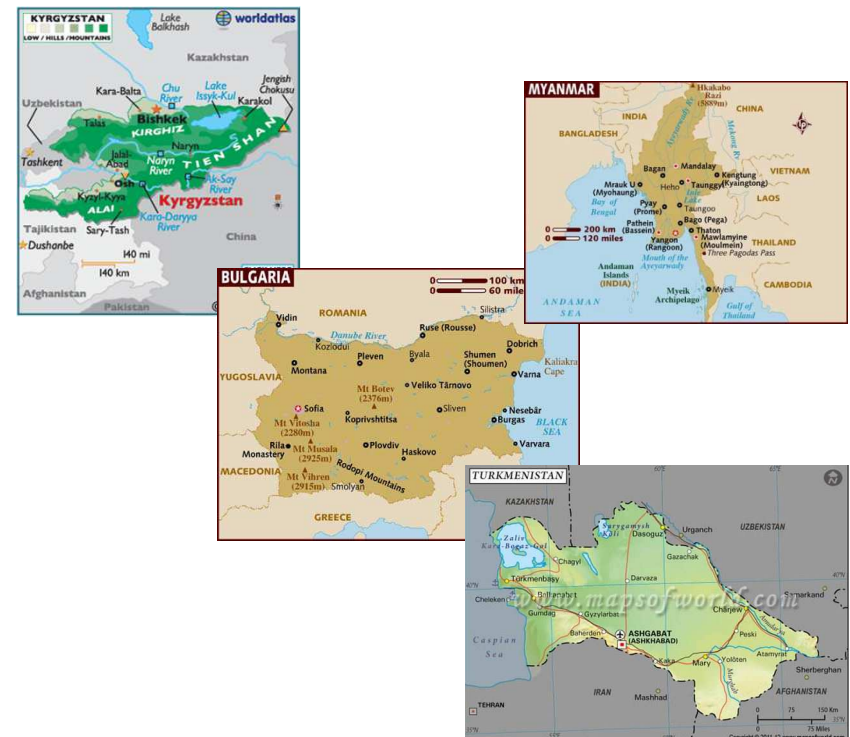
List of Antimicrobial Agents of Veterinary Importance

Country evaluations for disease status



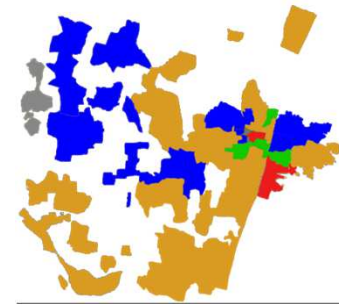
Expert missions to Member Countries to assess the compliance for recognition & maintenance of disease-free status

- Resolution #15 of the 83rd General Session provides mandate to SCAD and approval by DG to visit applicant countries and verify maintenance of status
- Need to assess maintenance of free status as reflected in annual confirmations – OIE credibility
- Bulgaria (CSF), Kyrgyzstan (AHS), Myanmar (PPR), and Turkmenistan (AHS) were visited during 2017 and 2018
- Members of SCAD do not participate in missions to maintain objectivity and transparency in decision-making
- Establishing core group of experts to conduct missions
- To enhance transparency, the rationale of *ad hoc* Group findings and Commission decisions on country evaluations, are detailed in meeting reports provided to Member Countries



Clarification of the official status of non-contiguous territories

- Need to clarify the situation/status of non-contiguous territories of Members already having an officially recognised status
- When Global freedom for rinderpest was considered, countries gave a declaration that these territories are included within their freedom status
- Question arises when an outbreak occurs in a contiguous territory separated from the mainland?
- If included in the status of the mainland, the mainland may also lose its free status in the event of an outbreak
- Legal implications if not included within the whole territory of the mainland – i.e. who is the official representative (OIE Delegate) of the contiguous territory?
- The Scientific Commission concluded that the establishment of a *containment zone* of the non-contiguous territory in the event of an outbreak, could be a workable option
- This issue still needs to be debated and resolved by Resolution of the World Assembly of the OIE
- Procedure available in SCAD report of Feb 2018 (Annex 19)



- Need to be done each year in November by all Member Countries having an official disease status recognition by OIE
- *Terrestrial Code* chapters for each disease prescribes what criteria for maintenance of status need to be confirmed each year
- The SCAD again extensively reviewed the annual confirmations of 45 pre-selected countries for each of the 6 official disease status categories and OIE endorsed control programs
- Selected countries were informed prior to and after the assessment of the outcome
- Reviewed assessment process by OIE Status Department of all other Member Countries
- Review of questionnaires for disease status application have been completed
- Harmonization of requirements for annual status confirmation in *Terrestrial Code* in progress
- The procedures for self-declaration were updated and approved by the SCAD – details on OIE website



Review of 45 countries done during the February meeting of the Scientific Commission

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|--------------|
| • African horse sickness (AHS) | - | 8 countries |
| • BSE | - | 7 countries |
| • CBPP | - | 2 countries |
| • CSF | - | 4 countries |
| • FMD | - | 11 countries |
| • PPR | - | 6 countries |
| • CBPP (Control programme) | - | 1 country |
| • FMD (Control programme) | - | 6 countries |



These reviews are taken seriously and already resulted in follow-up missions to 2 countries to verify information and maintenance of status

OIE#86SG Evaluations of country applications for OIE disease status recognition

17 : The total number of applications evaluated for status recognition including 1 for the establishment of a containment zone:

<u>FMD:</u>	6 Applications (2 for country status 3 for zonal status, 1 for endorsement control programme)
<u>CBPP:</u>	No applications received
<u>AHS:</u>	1 Application for country freedom
<u>BSE:</u>	2 Applications for risk status allocation
<u>PPR:</u>	4 Applications (3 for country freedom ; 1 for endorsement of control programme)
<u>CSF:</u>	3 Applications (3 for country freedom)
<u>FMD:</u>	1 application for the establishment of a containment zone





OIE#86SG



Foot and mouth disease


Member status evaluations

Peru free from FMD without vaccination: as proposed
for adoption at the 86th General Session May, 2018



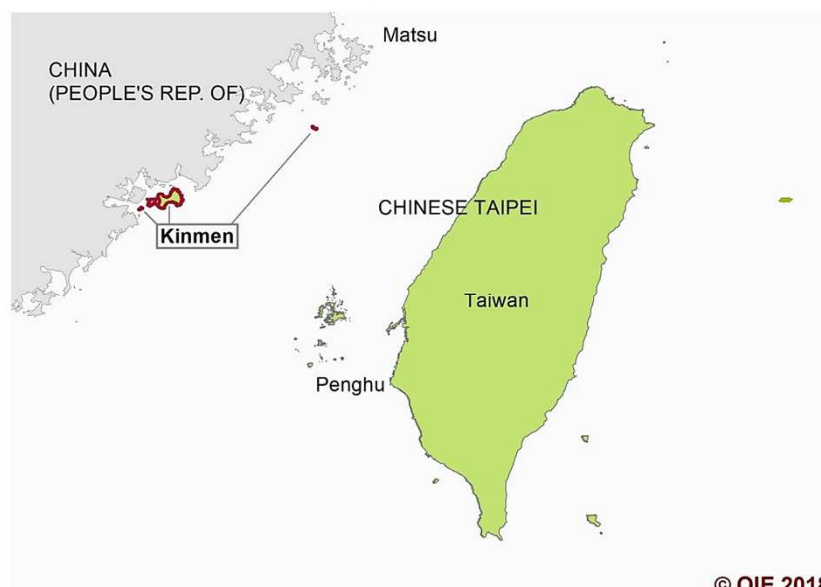
Suriname FMD free country without vaccination: as proposed
for adoption at the 86th General Session May, 2018



 Suriname: FMD free country where vaccination is not practised, as proposed for official recognition at the 86th General Session

**Chinese Taipei FMD free zone with vaccination:
as proposed for adoption at the 86th
General Session, May 2018**

New zone composed of Kinmen County



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- Zone of Chinese Taipei composed of Taiwan, Penghu and Matsu areas, already recognised as free from FMD with vaccination
- Zone of Chinese Taipei proposed for recognition at the 86th General Session as a separate FMD free zone with vaccination
- Countries without an OIE official status for FMD

Brazil FMD free zone with vaccination: as proposed
for adoption at the 86th General Session May, 2018



Zone I recognised as FMD free without vaccination




Zones recognised as FMD free with vaccination



New FMD free where vaccination is practiced as proposed for official recognition at the 86th GS

Zone merged to two already recognised FMD free zones where vaccination is practiced (III and IV)

* Dates shown in brackets indicate when the documents describing the zone were submitted to the OIE by the Delegate.

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-  Member Countries and zones recognised as free from FMD without vaccination
-  Member Countries and zones recognised as free from FMD with vaccination
-  Countries and zones without an OIE official status for FMD

 FMD free status suspended
 Containment zone

Resolution No. 22

Recognition of the Foot and Mouth Disease Status of Members

- ***FMD free country without vaccination:***
 - Peru, Suriname
- ***FMD free zone with vaccination***
 - Brazil, Chinese Taipei

Resolution No. 23

Endorsement of Official Control Programmes for Foot and Mouth Disease of Members



OIE#86SG



Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP)

Member status evaluations

Resolution No. 24

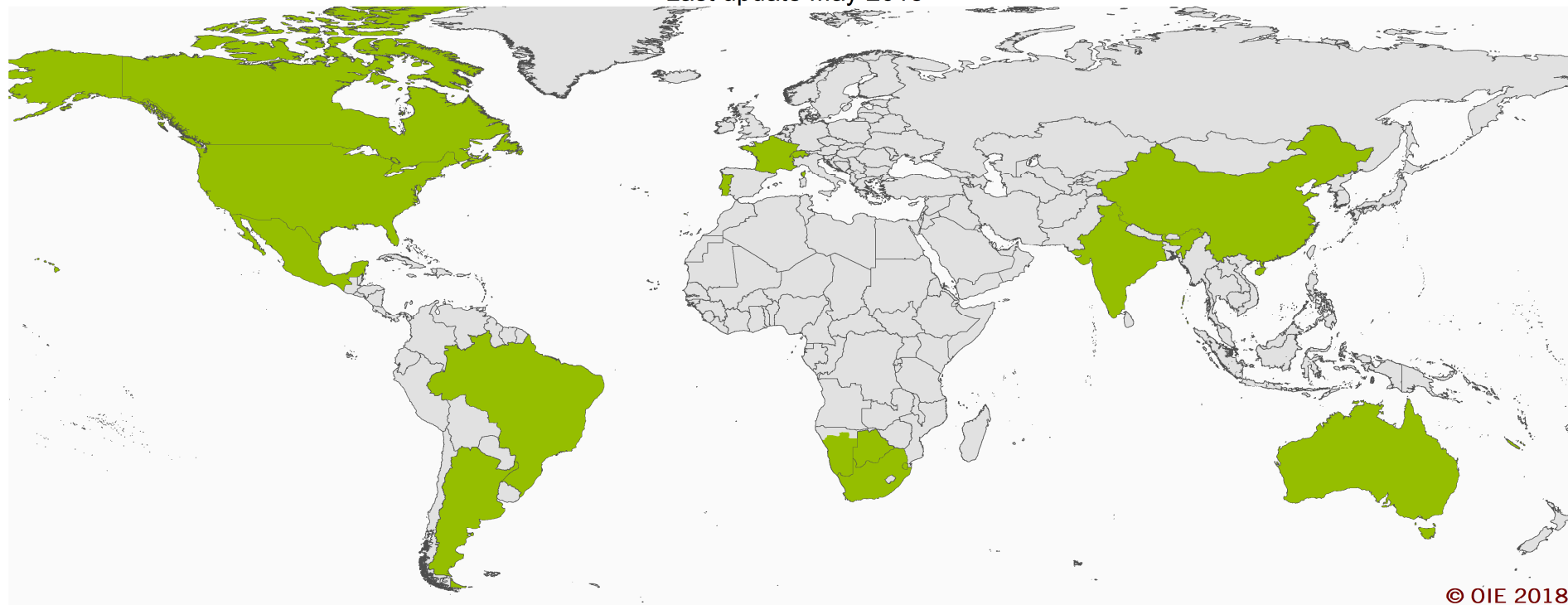
*Recognition of the Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia
Status of Members*

Resolution No. 25

*Endorsement of Official Control Programmes for
Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia of Members*

OIE Members' official CBPP status map

Last update May 2018



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- Members and zone recognised as free from CBPP
- Countries and zone without an OIE official status for CBPP



OIE#86SG



Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE)

Member status evaluations

**Nicaragua having a negligible BSE risk status: as proposed
for adoption at the 86th General Session, May 2018**



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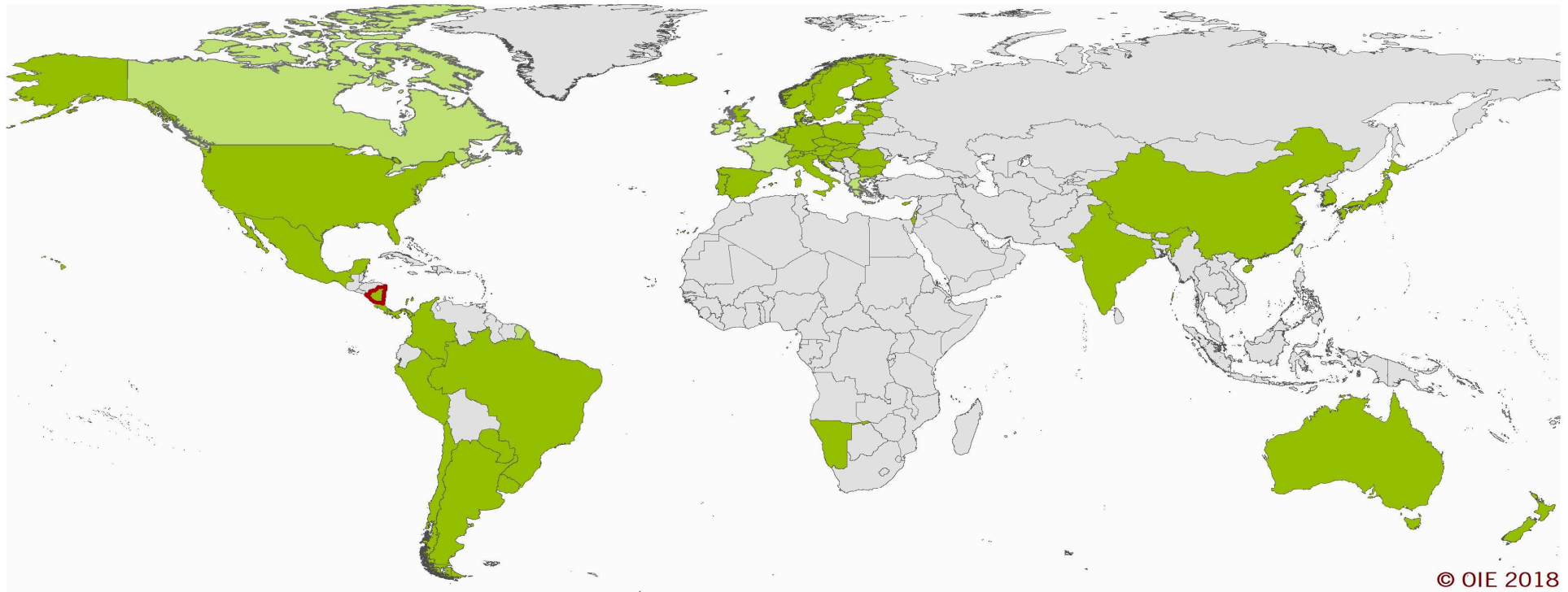
- Member Countries recognised as having a negligible BSE risk
- Countries without an OIE official BSE risk status
- Member Country proposed for official recognition at the 86th General Session

Resolution No. 26

Recognition of the Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy Risk Status of Members

- *Country with negligible risk:*
 - Nicaragua

**OIE Member Countries' official BSE risk status map
as proposed for adoption at the 86th General Session, May 2018**



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- Member Countries and zones recognised as having a negligible BSE risk status
- Member Countries and zones recognised as having a controlled BSE risk status
- Countries and zone without an OIE official BSE risk status
- Member Country proposed for official recognition at the 86th General Session, May 2018



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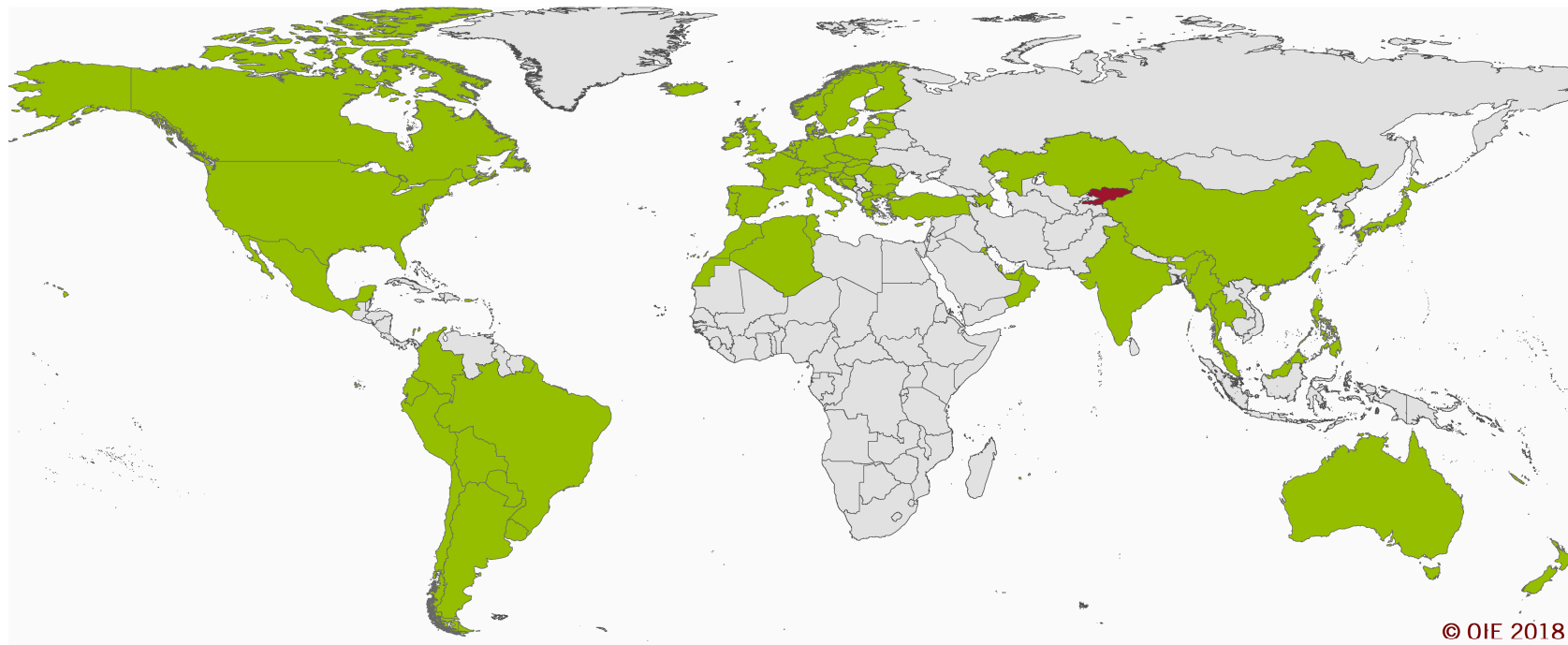


African horse sickness (AHS)

Member status evaluations

OIE Members' official AHS status map

Last update May 2018



- Member recognised as free from AHS
- Suspension of AHS free status
- Countries without an OIE official status for AHS

Resolution No. 27

Recognition of the African Horse Sickness Status of Members



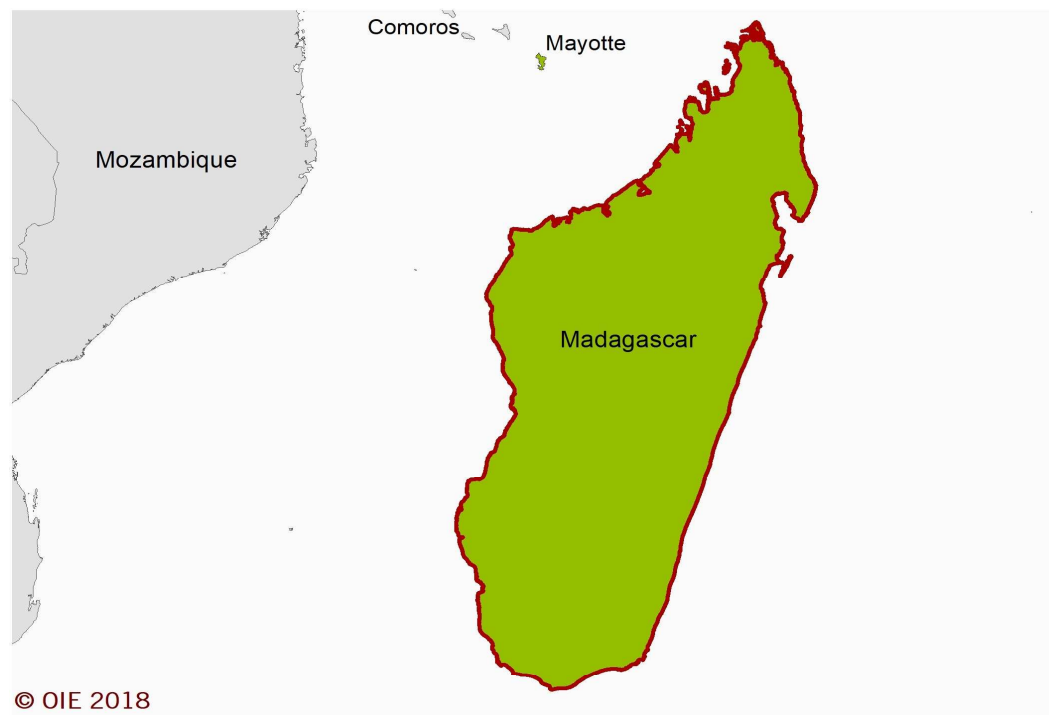
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Peste des petits ruminants (PPR)

Member status evaluations

**Madagascar free from PPR:
as proposed for adoption at the 86th General Session, May 2018**



- Member Countries recognised as free from PPR
- Countries without an OIE official status for PPR
- Member Country proposed for recognition at the 86th General Session

**Peru free from PPR: as proposed for
adoption at the 86th General Session, May 2018**



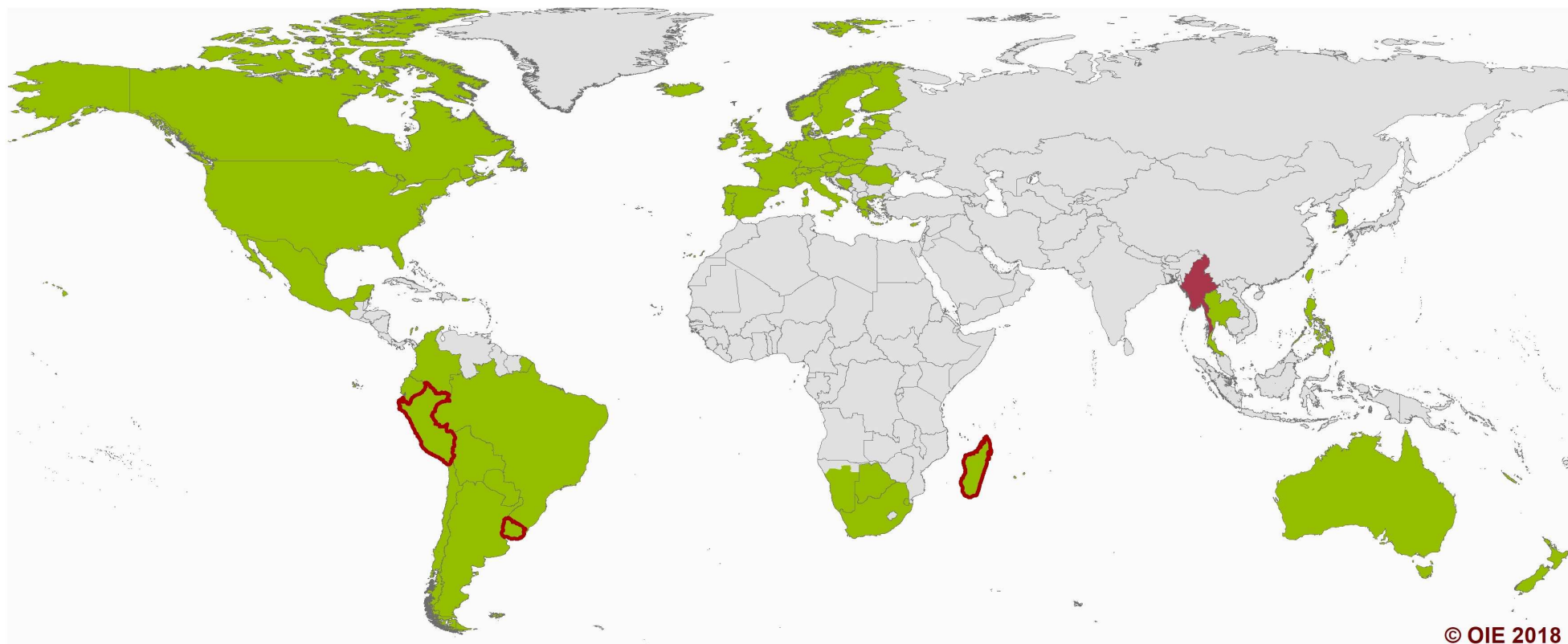
- Member Countries recognised as free from PPR
- Countries without an OIE official status for PPR
- Member Country proposed for recognition at the 86th GS

Uruguay free from PPR: as proposed for adoption at the 86th General Session, May 2018



- Member Countries recognised as free from PPR
- Countries without an OIE official status for PPR
- Member Country proposed for recognition at the 86th GS

**OIE Member Countries' official PPR status map
as proposed for adoption at the 86th General Session, May 2018**



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Resolution No. 28

***Recognition of the Peste des Petits Ruminants
Status of Members***

- ***Country freedom:***
 - Madagascar, Peru, Uruguay



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Classical swine fever (CSF)

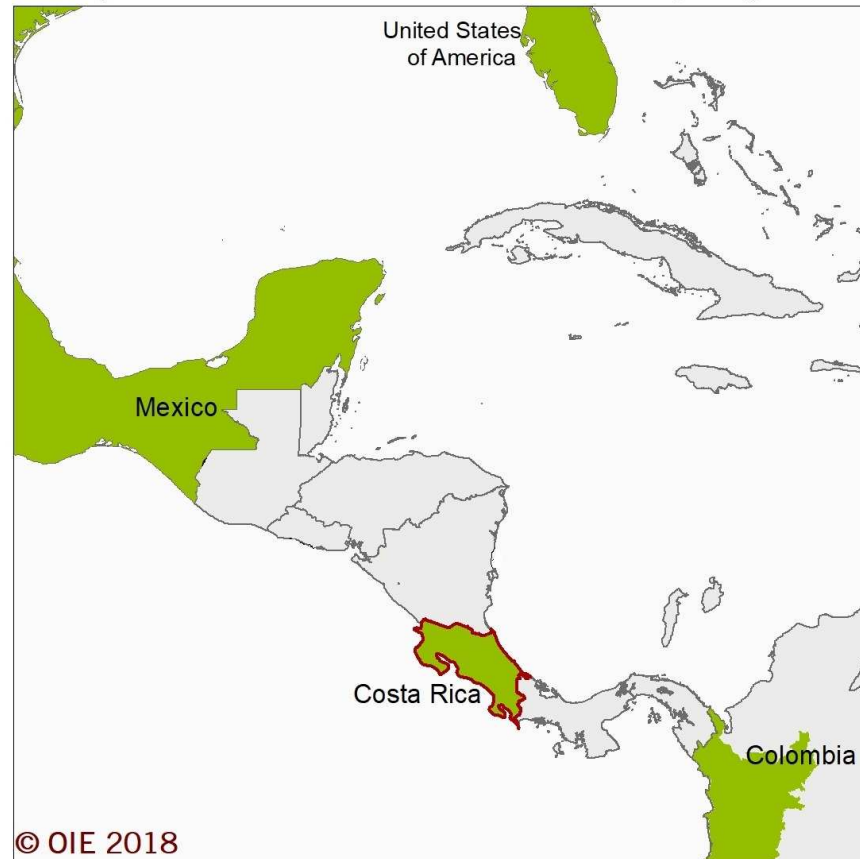
Member status evaluations

**Argentina free from CSF: as proposed for
adoption at the 86th General Session, May 2018**



- Member Countries and zones recognised as free from CSF
- Countries and zone without an OIE official status for CSF
- Member Country proposed for recognition at the 86th GS




**Costa Rica free from CSF: as proposed for
adoption at the 86th General Session, May 2018**



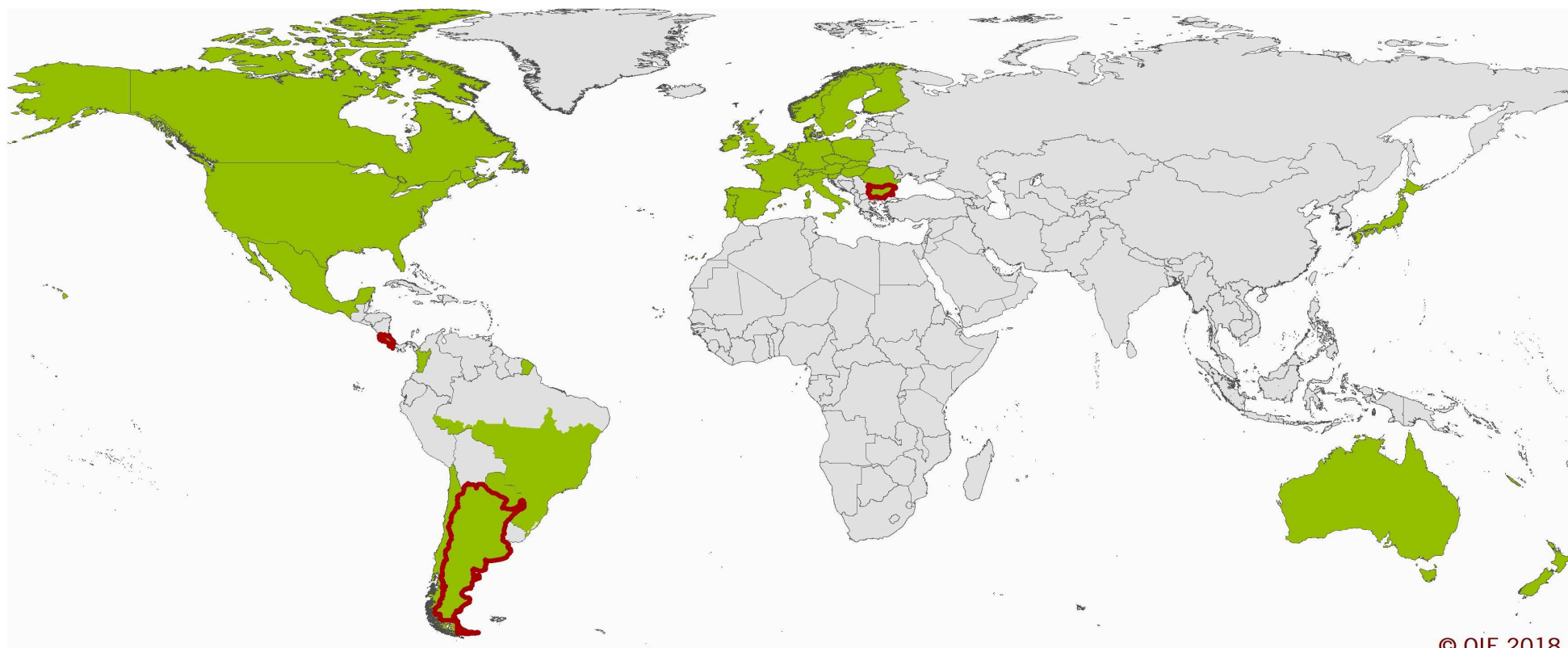
- Member Countries and zone recognised as free from CSF
- Countries without an OIE official status for CSF
- Member Country proposed for recognition at the 86th GS

**Bulgaria free from CSF:
as proposed for adoption at the 86th General Session, May 2018**






-  Member proposed for official recognition at the 86th General Session
-  Members recognised as free from CSF
-  Countries without an OIE official status for CSF

**OIE Members' official CSF status map
as proposed for adoption at the 86th General Session, May 2018**



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-  Members proposed for official recognition at the 86th General Session
-  Members and zones recognised as free from CSF
-  Countries without an OIE official status for CSF

Resolution No. 29

Recognition of the Classical Swine Fever Status of Members

- *Country freedom:*
 - Argentina, Bulgaria, Costa Rica

- **No. 20** Designation of facilities as approved for holding rinderpest virus containing material
- **No. 21** List of Antimicrobial agents of veterinary importance
- **No. 22** Recognition of the Foot and Mouth Disease Status of Member Countries
- **No. 23** Endorsement of Official Control Programmes for Foot and Mouth Disease of Member Countries
- **No. 24** Recognition of the Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia Status of Member Countries
- **No. 25** Endorsement of Official Control Programmes for Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia of Member Countries
- **No. 26** Recognition of the Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy Risk Status of Member Countries
- **No. 27** Recognition of the African Horse Sickness Status of Member Countries
- **No. 28** Recognition of the *Peste des Petits Ruminants* Status of Member Countries
- **No. 29** Recognition of the Classical Swine Fever Status of Member Countries

AHG	Meeting dates	Submission deadlines
CBPP	25-27 September 2018	27 July 2018
AHS	16-18 October 2018	17 August 2018
FMD	23-25 October 2018	24 August 2018
BSE	29-31 October 2018	30 August 2018
PPR	27-29 November 2018	28 September 2018
CSF	4-6 December 2018	5 October 2018
SCAD	10-14 September 2018 & February 2019	N.A.

Ad hoc Groups on:

- Trypanosomoses
- BSE risk assessment & surveillance
- FMD surveillance & recovery periods



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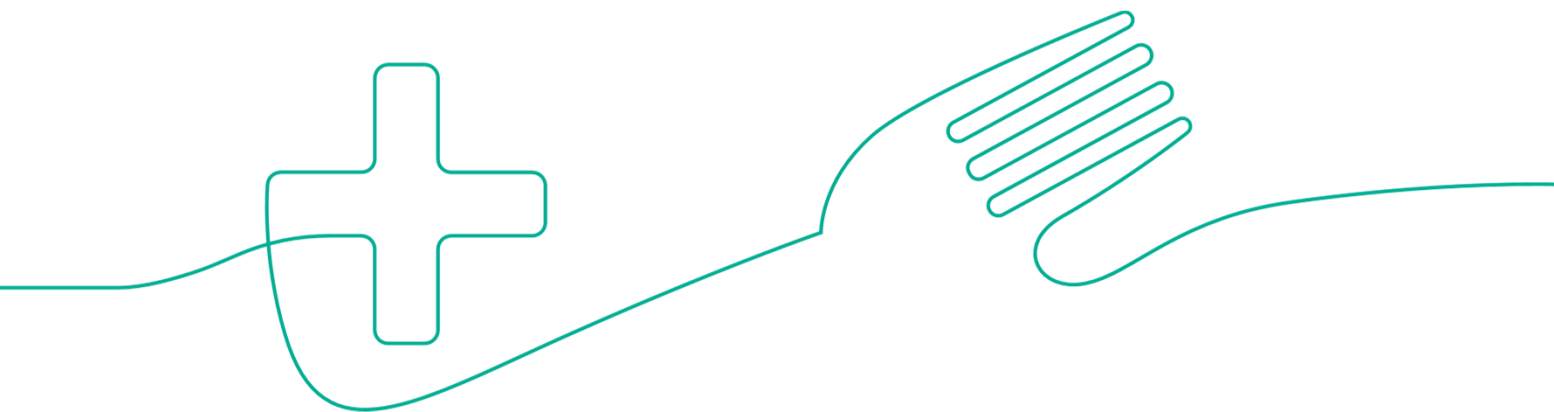
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Thank you very much !

Merci! beaucoup

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