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REPORT OF THE MEETING OF THE FIRST REGIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE OF GF-TADS FOR EUROPE

OIE Headquarters, Paris, 13-14 October 2005

The meeting of the first Regional Steering Committee of the Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs) for Europe was held at the OIE Headquarters, Paris, on 13 and 14 October 2005.

Dr Bernard Vallat, Director General of the OIE, welcomed the participants and explained the Agenda.

The list of participants and the Agenda are presented as Appendices I and II respectively.

1. Opening session

Opening addresses were given by Dr Bernard Vallat, Director General of the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE); Prof. Dr Nikola Belev, President of the OIE Regional Commission for Europe and OIE Regional Representative for East European Countries; Dr Juan Lubroth, IDG/EMPRES, Infectious Disease Group – Animal Health Service of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), who represented Dr Joseph Domenech, Chief Veterinary Officer of the FAO; and Dr Alf-Eckbert Füssel, Principal Administrator and Head of Sector, Animal Health and Welfare Directorate General of SANCO in the European Commission (EC), who represented Dr Jaana Husu-Kallio, Deputy Director General of SANCO (EC). They all underlined the significance of the FAO/OIE Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs) and the importance of a regional and international approach to better harmonise and coordinate policies and strategies and to better prevent and control transboundary animal diseases including zoonoses.

2. Programme description

The Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs) is a joint FAO/OIE initiative, which combines the strengths of both organisations to achieve agreed common objectives. The GF-TADs is a facilitating mechanism, which will endeavour to empower regional alliances in the fight against transboundary animal diseases (TADs), to provide for capacity building and to assist in establishing programmes for the specific control of certain TADs based on regional priorities.

The specific aim for GF-TADs is to establish Sub-Regional Support Units (RSUs) with a cadre of epidemiologists (REU: Regional Epidemiology Unit) and initially funded through the GF-TADs, integrated whenever possible, in relevant bodies (RSOs: Regional Specialised Organisations). In the region, OIE and FAO Headquarters, OIE and FAO Regional Commissions and Representations will support the RSOs and RSUs for the implementation of regional and national programmes and development of project proposals. Donor representatives are included in the GF-TADs coordination mechanism.

3. General objectives of GF-TADs

Aims of the Programme:

The GF-TADs is a joint FAO/OIE initiative, which combines the strengths of both organisations in the fight against transboundary animal diseases (TADs) by establishing and/or assisting in animal disease control programmes. The ultimate aims of the Programme are to improve protein food security, alleviate poverty, safeguard the world livestock industry (of developed as well as developing countries) from repeated shocks of infectious disease epidemics and the promotion of safe and globalised trade in livestock and animal products. The GF-TADs Programme is developed along four main lines, namely:

- A regionally led mechanism to operationally address and implement action against priority diseases;
- The development of Regional and Global Early Warning Systems for major animal diseases;
- The enabling and application of Research on TADs for more strategic disease management and control; and
- The completion of the Global Rinderpest Eradication Programme set for 2010.

The meeting was the third of the five regional meetings scheduled to take place under the GF-TADs launching programme. The first two meetings were held in Asia and the Americas in March and April 2005 respectively. The meetings for the Middle East and Africa will be held in early 2006.

The agreement between the OIE and FAO under GF-TADs is that the, Regional Representation for East European Countries in Sofia, Bulgaria will be the Permanent Secretariat of the Regional Steering Committee with Prof. Nikola Belev as Permanent Secretary. By recognising country and regional specificities as regards animal diseases and animal disease control, a major objective of the GF-TADs is to try and adapt policies to regions, sub-regions and countries. This could be achieved by the establishment of regional, sub-regional epidemiology and laboratory networks in conjunction with the European Union (through the European Commission). The meeting is thus expected to provide governments, donors and stakeholders with a new framework to monitor the universal fight against transboundary animal diseases.

4. GF-TADs Regional Steering Committee of Europe (RSC)

4.1 Election of Chairpersons and Vice Chairpersons

Dr Jaana Husio-Kallio (EC-Brussels) was elected Chairperson. Dr Joseph Domenech (FAO-Rome) and Dr Evgueny A. Nepoklonov (CVO Russia) were elected Vice Chairpersons.

4.1.1 Roles

- To ensure sub-regional guidance and coherence, to monitor progress and determine, (with the Permanent Secretariat for the GF-TADs Regional Steering Committee of Europe), performance indicators for effective field, laboratory, epidemiological evaluation of disease events and control efforts.
- To provide strategic direction to the Regional Specialised Organisations (RSOs) and the sub-Regional Support Units (RSUs) and to promote the control and eradication of specific TADs in the region.
- To foster a spirit of cooperation between member countries and donors, to coordinate activities and to provide advice and assistance whenever possible.

4.2 Membership

The Regional Steering Committee is composed of: a) selected representatives of Chief Veterinary Officers (3), b) representatives of sub-regional organisations (such as the EUFMD) involved in animal health, c) representatives of OIE Headquarters (OIE Paris) and FAO Headquarters (FAO Rome), d) OIE Regional Representative for East European Countries based in Sofia, Bulgaria, and FAO Regional Representative for Eastern Europe and e) representatives of Specific Donors involved in the support of the Programme, such as the

European Union (EU), represented by the European Commission (EC), which is currently providing support.

The Provisional members of the Regional Steering Committee for Europe are the following persons (until May 2006):

Chairperson: Dr Jaana Husio-Kallio (EC-Brussels)

Vice Chairpersons: - Dr Joseph Domenech (FAO-Rome)
- Dr Evgueny A. Nepoklonov (CVO-Russia)

Coordinator of the Permanent Secretariat: Prof. Dr Nikola Belev, Coordinator of the OIE
Regional Representation for Eastern European Countries

Members:

OIE Head quarters: Dr Bernard Vallat (with Dr Dewan Sibartie as substitute)

FAO Headquarters: Dr Juan Lubroth

EC: Dr Bernard Van Goethem

Representative of sub-regional organisation involved in animal health: Dr Keith Sumption (EUFMD)

(A member of the ECO Programme for Eastern Europe can also be invited if necessary)

2 members of the Bureau of the Regional Commission for Europe:

- Dr Kazimieras Lukauskas (Lithuania)
- Dr Petr I. Verbytsky (Ukraine)

- Observers¹:
- Germany (Dr Karin Schwabenbauer or Representative)
 - Netherlands (Dr Peter De Leeuw or Representative)
 - Italy (Dr Romano Marabelli or Representative)
 - United Kingdom (Dr Debby Reynolds or Dr Peter Bazeley, DFID Policy Division as a substitute)
 - France (Dr Monique Eloit)

Permanent observer: Representative of the Presidency of the EU at the time of the meeting

Experts

Donors involved in the support of the Programme

It was agreed that the elections of some members and observers of the Steering Committee for next year will be held at the meeting of the OIE Regional Commission for Europe during the General Session in May 2006.

4.3 Duties and responsibilities

- To advise on the coordination and management of the GF-TADs Regional Programme.
- To advise on the RSU coordination, management and annual work plans.
- To assist OIE and FAO Headquarters, Regional Representations, RSOs and major donors in monitoring and evaluating the RSU activities.
- To ensure that the representatives of RSOs provide reports and coordinate the implementation of agreed actions within their member countries.
- To ensure that the Committee members maintain links by correspondence between meetings.

4.4 Frequency and venue of meetings

- The Regional Steering Committee will meet at least once a year.
- An extraordinary meeting can be convened by the Chairperson with the agreement of the Permanent Secretariat.
- Between meetings, follow-up of activities will be carried out by the Permanent Secretariat of the Regional Steering Committee.

4.5 Rules of meetings

¹ These nominations will need to be confirmed by an election in May 2006 in Paris during the meeting of the OIE Regional Commission for Europe.

- The Regional Steering Committee will have a quorum of half of the members + one, provided that at least one representative from each of the OIE and FAO Headquarters are present.
- Decision-making will be carried out by consensus.
- The Regional Steering Committee will maintain links with the Global Steering Committee.

Meeting costs for the Representatives from developing member countries of the Regional Steering Committee will be provided from the budget of GF-TADs on a case by case basis.

4.6 Chairperson and Vice-Chairpersons

- All meetings will be chaired by the Chairperson. In case the Chairperson is absent, the Permanent Secretariat will propose one of the two Vice-Chairpersons as chair in agreement with the majority of members present.
- The chair is not permanent, but rotated on a basis to be decided by the RSC for one year. The current Chairperson can, however, be renominated.

The Chairperson and the Permanent Secretary have the authority to invite experts (private individuals or from international organizations including WHO) to act as resource persons/experts on specific agenda items, as deemed appropriate. Such experts will have no voting right.

5. The Permanent Secretariat of the Regional Steering Committee of Europe

5.1 Roles

- The Permanent Secretariat is hosted by the OIE Regional Representation for East European Countries to perform the following roles:
- To set up its Bureau in the OIE Regional Representation for East European Countries based in Sofia, Bulgaria. This Bureau can be transferred in other countries by informing the Steering Committee.
- To be responsible for preparing agenda for meetings, invitations, draft recommendations and reports for annual meetings at the request of the Chairperson.
- To provide policy and strategic advice to the RSOs and RSUs between meetings of the Regionall Steering Committee.
- To undertake and maintain communication with the Global Steering Committee.

5.2 Composition of the Permanent Secretariat Bureau

The Bureau of the Permanent Secretariat is headed by the OIE Regional Representative for East European Countries. He will be assisted by support staff depending on the budget made available to the regional GF-TADs.

5.3 Duties and responsibilities

- To organise the Regional Steering Committee meetings in consultation with the Chairperson.
- To send invitations and the provisional agenda at least one month before meetings.
- To make draft recommendations, propose a list of activities and prepare reports to be presented on the last day of each meeting. Final recommendations and lists of activities will be distributed within one month of the completion of each meeting.
- To publish and distribute the full report of meetings to delegates and observers concerned within four months of each meeting.
- To attend relevant meetings of the RSOs and RSUs and contribute to activities outside sessions as required.
- To report summarised outcome of meetings of the RSUs for the information of the Regional Steering Committee.
- To provide high-level policy and strategic advice to RSOs between meetings of the Regional Steering Committee

6. Objectives of the GF-TADs Regional Steering Committee of Europe

- Create a forum for discussions to implement policies for relevant bodies on animal health.
- Determine OIE/FAO complementarities and synergies.
- Assist in the coordination of policies and mechanisms.
- Ensure that duplication of programmes among members of the GF-TADs Steering Committee is avoided.
- Establish common positions of the Steering Committee members.
- Fill existing gaps in animal health policies and programmes in the Region.
- Arrive at a consensus on the projects to be implemented.
- Implement programmes for the benefit of Europe. The FAO, OIE and EC should share activities.
- Strengthen Veterinary Services and laboratories: legislation, compliance with OIE standards.
- Enlarge the field of expertise as required.
- Organise training in the field of control programmes of diseases.
- Enhance animal disease control.
- Implement transborder disease surveillance at the boundaries of Member Countries of the

OIE Regional Commission for Europe.

- Collaborate with countries in the front line for border protection zone.
- Strengthen collaboration between countries on priority diseases for the region such as; foot and mouth disease (FMD), avian influenza (AI), classical swine fever (CSF), rabies and peste des petits ruminants (PPR).and diseases at national level, such as brucellosis and tuberculosis.
- Combat diseases at animal source.
- Be conversant with the priorities of neighbouring countries in order to focus on needs in Europe regarding the spread of diseases.
- Support programmes in European countries lacking resources.
- Convince donors (such as the EC) of the need for development in animal health policies and programmes.
- Improve relations with the private sector.
- Organise donors conference whenever necessary.

Four Recommendations were prepared during the meeting on the priorities to be taken by the GF-TADs Europe (See Appendices III-VI).

7. Examples of ongoing activities

7.1. Report on avian influenza control

Dr Dewan Sibartie (OIE) presented a report on the possible role of wildlife in the spread of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI), briefly describing the findings of the OIE Working Group on Wildlife Diseases and reporting on the recent OIE mission by experts undertaken to Siberia following the outbreaks in the Russian Federation. The main aim of the mission was to assess the situation with regard to the possible relation between infection of wildlife with highly pathogenic avian influenza of the H5N1 sub-type and the avian influenza outbreaks in domestic poultry. The mission team comprised veterinarians, laboratory specialists, other scientists and ornithologists

The report of the mission team was supplemented by information which arrived a few days after the experts had left Siberia. This additional information indicated that the viruses isolated in Romania and Turkey bear strong resemblance to those recovered from wild birds in the Republic of China and Siberia indicating strong circumstantial evidence that wild birds indeed have a role in the spread and dissemination of the highly pathogenic avian influenza virus from one country or region to another.

The OIE Director General stated that three additional missions will be organised in Russia. He also mentioned the proposal to establish an OIE Reference Laboratory on Avian Influenza in the Russian Federation. The EC welcomed this proposal during the recent Seminar on the Structure of National Veterinary Services of Member Countries of Europe, held in Suzdal (Russia) from 12 to 14 September 2005. This aspect forms part of the Recommendation prepared during the Suzdal seminar (see Appendix VII).

Dr Karin Schwabenbauer remarked that a differentiation should be made between wild migratory birds and local wild birds. These birds may play different epidemiological roles in the spread of AI virus..

Dr Lubroth underlined the importance of collecting information in the field to be circulated by the CVOs and the testing of samples by OIE/FAO Reference Laboratories.

A recommendation was prepared on this topic, which was put forward for discussion at the meeting and adopted with minor amendments.

7.2. Animal rabies

Dr K.N. Gruzdev of the FGI Federal Centre for Animal Health in Vladimir, Russian Federation, gave a presentation on the emergence and re-emergence of rabies in Europe, underlining the need for vaccination by establishing vaccination zones and delineating vaccination borders,, increasing vaccination of dogs and cats, isolating and controlling stray animals, carrying out control of animal movements in accordance with the OIE standards, studying spread of infection, carrying out testing and collaboration with neighbouring countries, etc. He stressed that international assistance was required by several affected countries.

Dr Vallat stated that the Russian Federation should evaluate the cost of eradication of rabies for the next meeting.

A recommendation was prepared on this topic, which was put forward for discussion at the meeting and adopted with minor changes.

7.3. FMD research coordination in Europe

Dr Kris De Clercq, CODA-CERVA-VAR, Department of Virology in Ukkel, Belgium, gave an overview of FMD research activities and diagnostic development for which strong collaboration between research institutes of several European countries and international organisations, such as the EC, FAO and OIE, is essential.

As an example, Dr De Clercq briefly outlined a project proposal for co-ordination of FMD surveillance and control in the Transcaucasian countries and strengthening of emergency management capacity, observing that this project could be extended to include other coordination actions, such as for CSF.

He remarked that the FAO and OIE are fully involved in the FMD project, which he considered to be a valuable point, as the EC needs collaboration with international organisations. He said that the next phase of the project will be to also concentrate on countries neighbouring Europe.

Regarding the involvement of the People's Republic of China, Dr De Clercq indicated that a laboratory in that country is integrated in the project as a partner. Efforts are being made to integrate other laboratories in the work undertaken by the EC. He added that there is contact between the United Kingdom and PR China, through the World Reference Laboratory, which is financing the collaboration.

Dr De Clercq also mentioned the FMD/CSF Coordination Action supported by the EU, which involves the network of OIE/FAO Reference Laboratories. He proposed the initiation of coordination actions in different fields, in which the OIE and FAO should be integrated. He

recalled the initiation of the EPIZONE project in January 2006. In this context, Dr Sumption pointed out the work being undertaken by the EMPRES project on PRR and goat pox.

7.4. Regional diagnostic laboratories

Dr Alexander N. Panin, Director of the All Russia State Centre for Quality and Standardisation of Veterinary Drugs and Feed in Vladimir, Russia, gave a brief overview of the OIE Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres in Europe, concentrating on those in Russia. In this connection, he recalled one of the objectives of the OIE Fourth Strategic Plan, namely, “reinforcing the capacity of the network of OIE Collaborating Centres and Reference Laboratories”.

He observed that although the ARRIAH Institute has been undertaking diagnostic work for over seventy years, it does not have the facilities to receive samples from other Reference Laboratories. The OIE Director General requested Russia to collaborate with existing networks while underlining the important role of Russia in protecting Europe for pathogens of other continents. He also mentioned the support to be provided by the OIE and the EU to Vladimir on avian influenza diagnostic capacities.

A recommendation was prepared on this topic, which was put forward for discussion at the meeting and adopted with minor amendments.

7.5. Coordination of FMD surveillance and control in the Transcaucasian countries and strengthening of emergency management capacity

As an introduction to his presentation, Dr Keith Sumption, EUFMD Secretary at the FAO, referred to Regional Support Units (RSUs) indicated in the general GF-TADs document. He said that each unit will require operational funding, but pointed out that various countries have a limited capacity in this area. However, at a regional level, a small group can be established to address funding and immediate technical support.

Dr Sumption then focussed on an FMD update, emphasising the threat of spread of disease from the Caucasian countries through Russia and Turkey.

Dr Sumption briefly outlined the proposal for a three-year programme of support for FMD control and the costs involved in this support. He added that the proposal developed is fully in line with the May 2004 meeting of the OIE/EC/FAO Tripartite on FMD control in the Caucasus. Following consultation with the countries, and between the EC, FAO and the OIE in October and November 2005, it is hoped that the financing agreement will be adopted by the end of December 2005.

The immediate objectives include:

- Reinforced regional bio-security, especially at the borders between the trans-Caucasus and Turkey and Iran.
- Reduced risk that TADs entry will result in high impact at national and regional level on livestock health, including spread to third countries.

The programme has three main components:

1. Regional coordination of national FMD prevention actions, policy development and implementation support.
2. Surveillance, information management and emergency planning.
3. Laboratory capacity to support FMD surveillance and control programmes.

Discussions then focussed on Regional Support Units and the main objectives in order to function effectively: funding for workshops and projects, support to laboratories and vaccination programmes, follow-up, etc. Dr Sumption stressed the need for technically competent people to act on the information presented. Dr De Leeuw felt that the demand for a Regional Support Unit should come from the relevant countries and that action should not only be carried out on the higher level, but also at the level of the farmer.

Dr Vallat added that at the last meeting of the Caucasian countries, discussions were held on support, but it was noted that the national skills are not yet available to implement measures to protect the rest of the countries for which the three countries (Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan) act as barriers. Support needs to be a long-term action. Dr Füssel of the EC remarked that the objective is to strengthen the buffer zone and then to replace it by a contingency programme.

It was finally suggested that the Regional Steering Committee support the establishment of a Regional Support Unit with a permanent expert whose nomination would be endorsed by the GF-TADs Steering Committee in the Caucasian countries to coordinate animal health measures against TADs with particular emphasis on FMD prevention and control.

The four observer countries (Netherlands, Italy, Germany and the United Kingdom) subsequently gave some examples of projects undertaken with the support of their respective countries in this respect. Dr Vallat added that animal health programmes have to be considered as 'Global Public Goods' and not only as demand-driven programmes because weaknesses in animal health policies in one country could threaten all international commitments.

8. Discussion on a) Policy and b) Technical Issues and c) Review of the draft of the Terms of Reference for the Regional Steering Committee for Asia and the Pacific and for Implementing Bodies of the GF-TADs.

RSOs, etc.

Regional Specialised Organisations (RSOs) are the key actors that support and guide the Sub-Regional Support Units (RSUs), sometimes in coordination with international and national organisations.

The Sub-Regional Support Units work on several activities: prioritising diseases, advising and supporting national efforts, capacity building, information management (collect, analyse, report), encourage private sector involvement, conduct needs assessments and prepare documents for meetings.

Networking mechanisms were explained for the GF-TADs. Avian influenza regional activities need to be sustained. Surveillance and laboratory activities should be coordinated, including the certification of laboratories and quality assurance. Support from the OIE and FAO World

Reference Laboratories is essential. Information management systems are diverse, but need to be compatible.

Currently FMD control programmes are well established, but AI and classical swine fever will increase in importance.

The OIE establishes laboratory standards. A scientific network exists but needs to be strengthened. OIE/FAO Reference Laboratories in the region could support GF-TADs projects, as well as regional disease control.

It was emphasised to coordinate policies and address donor concerns, and the use of international standards and harmonised policies.

The OIE and FAO are working with the WHO on zoonoses reporting (including verification of unofficial information) to render the situation more transparent. through the GLEWS (Global Early Warning System) mechanisms.

9. Regional Specialised Organisations (RSOs)

9.1 Roles

Key actors in the implementation of GF-TADs, the Regional Specialised Organisations interact with the OIE and FAO, as well as their respective Regional Commissions and Representations, national Veterinary Services and technical specialists. They strategise and prioritise activities for disease control, national disease information systems, surveillance and risk mitigation. They will also support sub-Regional Support Units (RSUs).

9.2 Locations of Regional Specialised Organisations (RSOs)

9.2.1 The EUFMD and the OIE Regional Representation for Eastern Europe have currently been identified for Europe.

10. Sub-Regional Support Units (RSUs)

10.1 Designation of sub-Regional Support Units

Geographical areas, based on agro-ecological and traditional animal production practices, are identified in conjunction with the importance of TADs for livestock production and trade and of their significance for the maintenance of the most important infectious agents with potential for spread between countries and regions.

Through a process of regional consultation, countries sharing similar epidemiological and ecological status with respect to the major TADs were asked to evaluate their TADs status and prioritise situations they considered to be particularly pressing and needing attention.

To establish sub-Regional Supporting Units, sub-regional groupings are based on the prioritised TADs identified by the constituent countries and endorsed by the Steering Committee.

10.2 Establishment of sub-Regional Support Units

As indicated earlier, it is suggested that the Regional Steering Committee support the establishment of a Regional Support Unit with a permanent expert whose nomination would be endorsed by the GF-TADs Steering Committee in the Caucasian countries to coordinate animal health measures against TADs with particular emphasis on FMD prevention and control.

11. Sub-Regional Laboratory Networks and Sub-Regional Leading Laboratories

- Sub-Regional networks of veterinary laboratories will be established for each relevant sub-region and disease.
- The Sub-Regional Laboratory Networks are composed of the National Veterinary Laboratories. One of them will take a leading regional role for each sub-region and each disease.
- The Sub-Regional Leading Laboratories are under the coordination/responsibility of the RSUs.
- The Sub-Regional Leading Laboratories support/coordinate the National Veterinary Laboratories: diagnostic, training, transfer of technologies/tools, regional coordinating meetings, proficiency testing, support to the diagnostic laboratories at the national level.
- One or a consortium of International Reference Laboratories from the OIE/FAO World Reference Laboratory Networks will support the Sub-Regional Leading Laboratories and the Sub-Regional Laboratory Networks: training, transfer of tools, proficiency testing, reference diagnostic, quality assurance.
- The Sub-Regional Leading Laboratories act as regional nodes for the diagnostic training and data gathering for the National CVOs and Veterinary Laboratories, to the OIE, to the FAO and to the RSOs.
- For each disease, the teams of the Sub-Regional Leading Laboratories are composed of one regional coordinator, head of the specialised diagnostic and research service and of national - regional - international laboratory diagnostic and research specialists as appropriate. One clerk and Associate Officers will also be part of the teams.

Locations:

These will be finalised later

12. Specific Donors

These will be identified later.

12.1 Donor Consultative Meeting

- The Steering Committee will hold a donor conference (to be decided by the Chairperson in agreement with the OIE and FAO).
- For the Donor Conference(s), secretariat services will be provided by the Bureau of the Permanent Secretariat of the Regional Steering Committee.

- Donors will elect at least one representative to become a member of the Regional Steering Committee.

12.2 Participation of the private sector

Relevant regional federations of stakeholders will promote the engagement of industry, livestock producer associations, cooperatives and civil society at large, and is envisioned to form part of the overall GF-TADs strategy. The Chairperson and the Coordinator of the

Permanent Secretariat have the authority to invite persons/experts on specific items of the agenda, as resource persons, as deemed appropriate. Persons/experts will have no voting right.

13. Recommendations

Four Recommendations were prepared during the meeting relating to:

1. Support of Member Countries of the OIE Regional Commission for Europe to the projects identified under the FAO/OIE GF-TADs (Appendix III).
2. The possible role of wildlife in the spread of highly pathogenic avian influenza (Appendix IV).
3. Prevention, control and eradication of rabies in Europe (Appendix V).
4. Collaboration between existing networks on activities related to animal health (Appendix VI).
5. Structure of National Veterinary Services of OIE Member Countries of the OIE Regional Commission for Europe, Suzdal (Russia), 12-14 September 2005 (Appendix VII).