Dear colleagues and friends,

In the last week of April I celebrated World Veterinary Day with the Kenyan Veterinary Association (KVA) in Kisumu-Bondo. It was my first time to participate in such an event. It was impressive and I thank the KVA for their invitation. There was local entertainment and a field visit where many local farmers came with more than 2,500 Zebu cattle. The cattle were
vaccinated against anthrax, FMD, blackwater and were dewormed. The children brought their dogs to the event for vaccination against rabies, the theme of this year’s World Veterinary Day celebration. Everybody was in a good mood except some young dogs that did not like the vet. And then to realise that the vets did the job “pro Deo (pro bono)”.

This year we got seven applications for the joint WVA – OIE award, but only two from members of WVA. The judging is the duty of the WVA President and the Director-General of OIE and the decision was not easy to make. After an in depth discussion we decided that the Myanmar Veterinary Association is the winner of the 2011 World Veterinary Day Award.

In my speech in the OIE General Session in the last week of May, I announced the winner, but the award will be presented during the World Veterinary Congress in Cape Town during the Closing Ceremony of World Veterinary Year.

A key event of World Veterinary Year was the second Conference on Veterinary Education in Lyon, where 250 years ago the first veterinary school was founded by Claude Bourgelat. Many deans and veterinary professionals participated in this really well organized conference with time for discussion and talks in between.

The main objective was OIE oriented [the rapportage of the OIE Education Working Group].

The WVA wants to involve deans from all over the World in a global deans’ network. The WVA has announced the third Conference on Veterinary Education, during our 150th anniversary in 2013, and may hold this Congress in Asia.

The WVA Excom is preparing the Presidents Assembly for the 13th of October 2011, in Cape Town during the WVA World Veterinary Congress. One of the main points on the agenda is the amendment of the Constitution and the Bylaws to make the WVA ready for the future as an Association for all vets on the globe. In a few weeks the WVA members will get the proposals and the explanation. The WVA Excom hopes and expects that when the members have remarks on these amendments, that they will send these to the Secretariat. Also the formula for nominations with a letter of explanation for the elections is being sent out and we ask for nominations to be submitted as soon as possible.

Please read all the proposals carefully for the benefit of our WVA.

Dr. Tjeerd Jorna, WVA President
The Role of Veterinary Statutory Bodies in the Promotion of the Veterinary Profession

Bamako, Mali, 14-15 April 2011

This workshop was hosted by the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE). I was very pleased to be invited by the Canadian Veterinary Medical Association to participate in the program, presenting a view of the regulation of veterinary medicine and the veterinary profession in Canada.

The OIE is the intergovernmental organization responsible for improving animal health worldwide and was created by the International Agreement of 25 January 1924. It is recognized as a reference organization by the World Trade Organization (WTO) and currently has 178 member countries and territories. This organization has a number of priorities and among them is “international support to developing countries and the role played by Veterinary Services.”

The 2009 Terrestrial Animal Health Code defines Veterinary Services as the governmental and non-governmental organizations that implement animal health and welfare measures of a country or region. While the overall direction and control of the Veterinary Services are under the control of the Veterinary Authority, that is the governmental body having the authority for ensuring or supervising the implementation of these animal health and welfare measures, the Veterinary Statutory Body is the autonomous authority responsible for regulating the veterinary profession (veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals).

The OIE has developed a “Tool for the Evaluation of the Performance of Veterinary Services” that a country may employ in performing a risk analysis which they may legitimately use in their policy formulations directly applying to animal health and sanitary controls of international trade in animals and related products. While this evaluation tool looks at a wide range of items that make up the entire Veterinary Services, it is evident that one area consistently found to be lacking is the Veterinary Statutory Body (VSB). The Bamako workshop was developed as one step in assisting African countries in making improvements in this regard. Participants represented over half of the African continent’s more than fifty countries. The development of VSB in some countries is well advanced while it is completely non-existent in others, with a wide range of establishment in between.

Subsequent to the two days of presentations and discussion a number of declarations were produced that identify steps needed to develop a harmonized veterinary profession in the region. While the final version of these declarations is yet to be prepared there are a number of issues that stand out.

- It is recommended that the OIE, in association with relevant partners, organize a global conference for VSB.
- Governance of the veterinary profession in developing countries may be strengthened by a mechanism of twinning with equivalent bodies in countries that are compliant with the recognized standard for VSBs.
- Continued work is necessary (involving the VSBs) to insure acceptable initial and ongoing training of veterinarians and to develop a harmonized approach to recognition of qualifications.
- There is a recognized need to document minimum Day One Competencies for all veterinarians, including those in governmental services and that these fields include diagnostic skills, epidemiology, food safety, animal welfare, veterinary legislation, management, and leadership.
- There is support for the creation of regional associations of VSBs and other organizations with delegated educational accrediting authority.
- Member countries should take steps to improve compliance with international standards and the quality of national Veterinary Services.
- OIE member countries should create a national VSB complying with the Terrestrial Animal Health Code with the objective of regulating the whole veterinary profession.
- VSB should be entrusted with the accreditation of veterinary education, both for veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals.
- OIE members should develop national standards including definitions of the terms “veterinarian” and “veterinary para-
professional” and their role in relevant animal health activities in the country

While these statements are drafted in the context of the workshop in Mali, they are consistent with the needs and direction of the veterinary profession on a global basis. Through a positive relationship developed between the OIE and the World Veterinary Association (WVA) it is possible for the members of the veterinary profession to contribute to and influence the development of these important principals.

Duane Landals B. Sc. Ag. DVM
Vice President, World Veterinary Associations
Registrar and Past President, Alberta Veterinary Medical Associations
Past President, Canadian Veterinary Medical Associations

Dr. S. Abdul Rahman Elected as President of Commonwealth Veterinary Association

Dr. S. Abdul Rahman, former Director of Instructions (Vety) University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore and Secretary of the Commonwealth Veterinary Association (CVA) was unanimously elected as the President of Commonwealth Veterinary Association at the meeting of the Executive Committee of CVA comprising of Australia, Fiji, United Kingdom, South Africa, Canada and Nigeria, held at Accra, Ghana on 20th March, 2011. He will become President of CVA with effect from 1st January 2012.

Dr. Rahman is the first Indian and first from Asia to occupy this position since the CVA was formed in 1967.

Dr. Rahman heads this organisation which has a membership of 54 Commonwealth countries of the world.

Dr. S. Abdul Rahman graduated with a bachelor’s degree in Veterinary Science from Mysore Veterinary College, Bangalore in 1965 and a Masters from University of Madras in 1969 and PhD in Veterinary Parasitology from University of Queensland, Australia in 1976. He was awarded the Fellowship of the Royal Veterinary College, Spain in 1990.

Dr Rahman has published more than 100 scientific papers and has authored a book on Veterinary Parasitology. His current interests include Veterinary Public Health especially involving Zoonosis to include control programmes for Rabies, Hydatidosis, Cysticercosis and Epidemiology and Control of Emerging Diseases, and Animal Welfare.

Dr. Rahman served as President of Karnataka Veterinary Association, and as Secretary and Vice President of Indian Veterinary Association for 16 years and also served as the Council Member of India to the Commonwealth Veterinary Association and Permanent Member representing India at the World Veterinary Association and Federation of Association of Veterinarians of Asia.

He has participated and presented papers and chaired sessions at numerous national and international conferences on various topics ranging from Veterinary Parasitology, Veterinary Education, Control of Rabies and Animal Welfare all over the world.

He is a member of the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) Working Group on Animal Welfare, and was the Chairman and a Member of OIE Ad hoc Group on Stray Dog Control The Ad hoc group was responsible for the OIE guidelines on Dog population management. He is the Executive Director of the Alliance for Rabies Control (ARC), UK.
The Odyssey of Rinderpest Eradication

1924 and 2011 represent two milestones, both related to the global fight against rinderpest, one of the most dreaded animal diseases in history.

In 1924, following a new incursion of the rinderpest virus in Europe, via the port of Antwerp in Belgium, a group of visionary veterinarians decided to found an international organisation that could inform its Member Countries of epizootics and provide them with the scientific information they needed to improve their animal disease control measures.

Nearly 90 years later, the Office International des Epizooties (OIE) has grown from the 28 signatory countries of the 25 January 1924 International Agreement to 178 Member Countries, and is now the World Organisation for Animal Health, whilst keeping its historic acronym. The initial recommendations to promote a coordinated international effort for the control of rinderpest and other epizootics listed at that time (foot and mouth disease, anthrax, sheep and goat pox, rabies, glanders, dourine, classical swine fever) laid the groundwork for what were to become OIE-recommended international health policies.

The OIE’s first steps in rinderpest control, aimed in particular at Asia, Africa and the Middle East, consisted in the establishment of scientific cooperation with existing national research institutes in order to detect the most efficient methods for fighting the spread of rinderpest, including the production and standardisation of safe and effective vaccines, and to achieve a strategic consensus on the scientific bases of the organisation’s actions aiming at controlling and preventing rinderpest in the Member Countries.

As early as the 1960s, mass vaccination campaigns in the Member Countries concerned, accompanied by conventional control measures, led to a substantial decline in the disease, which however made a devastating reappearance on the African continent 20 years later, in the 1980s. The international response to this resurgence of the disease was once again supported by the OIE’s action, in particular the publication of recommended standards for the establishment of rinderpest epidemiological surveillance systems. This contained what was called the "OIE Procedure" for eligible Member Countries to be officially recognised as enjoying rinderpest-free status, which was adopted by the General Assembly of national delegates and which set out three steps that each infected country had to take in order to obtain such recognition by the OIE.

In parallel, the United Nations became very actively involved through the GREP – Global Rinderpest Eradication Programme – coordinated by the FAO in collaboration with the OIE and the UN International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) as of the 1990s, and with massive support to eligible countries from donors such as the European Union, with the aim of obtaining, by 2011 at the very latest, an official declaration of world rinderpest eradication, to be jointly proclaimed by the FAO and the OIE.

Today, 198 countries have been recognised as rinderpest-free by the OIE, with permanent support from the FAO, which represents all countries that have animals susceptible to the disease. This painstaking work was accomplished by OIE experts and officers in charge of recommending rinderpest-free recognition, who systematically verified the absence of rinderpest viral circulation in all countries concerned. This constitutes a major breakthrough, not only in the scientific field, but also for the policies of cooperation and coordination amongst international organisations and between those and the international community as a whole. It is, however, above all a success for veterinary services and the entire veterinary profession, especially since the scarcity of resources available to veterinary services in many infected countries constituted a
major obstacle to the implementation of effective control strategies.

In many countries that have recently suffered from rinderpest, economic development was often affected by way their livestock sector performed in terms of production, animal health, and the quality and safety of their animal products; this performance is directly dependent on the quality of their national veterinary services Over the years, the various successful rinderpest control campaigns have served to convince national and international decision-makers of the importance of reinforcing veterinary services in order to make them more effective in combating not only rinderpest but also all other animal diseases. Thus, the OIE is endeavouring to achieve recognition of veterinary services as a global public good, and to make their compliance with international standards a priority public investment area. In 2011, the official proclamation by the FAO and the OIE of planetary rinderpest eradication is a cause for celebration, and coincides with the 250th anniversary of the official creation of the veterinary profession. This is the first time an animal disease has been eradicated in the world, just as smallpox is the only human disease that has so far been eradicated by the medical profession.

There remains one last challenge: what is known as the post-eradication phase. Although the rinderpest virus no longer circulates amongst live animals, it is still present in certain laboratories, mainly for the production of vaccines in the event the disease were to reappear due to an accident or an act of bioterrorism. International coordination and cooperation will once again prove crucial in order to define acceptable conditions for the possession and use of the virus still present in laboratories. The OIE, in collaboration with the FAO and with Member Countries, is committed to ensuring that the process is carried out in a reliable and transparent manner.

The OIE, furthermore, is currently working on strategies to make progress in the international control, over the coming years, of other dreadful diseases such as foot and mouth disease, rabies, and peste des petits ruminants.

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**No more deaths from Rinderpest**

**OIE’s recognition pathway paved way for global declaration of eradication by FAO member countries in June**

The national Delegates of Members of the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) has declared that rinderpest, one of the deadliest diseases of cattle and of several other animal species, is now eradicated from the surface of the earth.

At the organisation’s 79th annual General Session in Paris, France the national Delegates of OIE Members unanimously adopted Resolution 18/2011 which officially recognized, following thorough control by the OIE with the support of FAO, that all 198 countries and territories with rinderpest-susceptible animals in the world are free of the disease.

A three-stage “OIE Rinderpest Pathway” for countries to be officially recognized as free from the disease by the OIE was initially launched in 1989 and in 1994, implemented in parallel with the Global Rinderpest Eradication Programme (GREP) managed by the FAO in collaboration with the United Nations International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

In February 2011, OIE experts in charge of recommending free status recognition in the framework of the OIE Pathway gave the green light for recognizing the free status of the last eight countries not yet recognized.

Using considerable support to eligible countries from donors such as the European Union, these international cooperation and coordination mechanisms have been key to move towards global eradication particularly in poorest countries.

In June, the 192 Member countries of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) will equally adopt a Resolution on the Declaration of Global Freedom from Rinderpest and on the Implementation of Follow-up Measures to Maintain World Freedom at the 37th FAO Conference to be held in Rome, Italy from 25 June to 2 July 2011 recognizing this outstanding global achievement and the successful collaboration of a multitude of governments, international and regional organisations, the veterinary profession, and the scientific community.
“Today we witness a historical event as rinderpest is the first animal disease ever to be eradicated by humankind” declared Dr Bernard Vallat, Director General of the OIE. “It’s a major breakthrough, not only for science, but also for the cooperation policies amongst international organisations and with the international community as a whole. Above all, it is a success for veterinary services and the entire veterinary profession, since the scarcity of resources available to veterinary services in many countries that were previously infected constituted a major obstacle to the progressive control of rinderpest” he added.

“Rinderpest has been one of the top priorities of FAO in its quest to defeat hunger and improve lives through agriculture,” said Ann Tutwiler, FAO Deputy Director-General (Knowledge). “With the eradication of the disease in live animals livestock production around the globe has become safer and the livelihoods of millions of livestock farmers are less at risk. There are important lessons to be learnt when it comes to defeating other animal diseases.”

“In this historical fight against one of the most dreaded disease by farmers around the world, the joint action of the veterinary scientific community, international and regional organisations, governments, and farmers has been absolutely crucial. I was very proud to be a part of this endeavour and have been particularly honoured to officially present the report sealing the end of rinderpest to the national Delegates with the OIE today,” commented Dr William Taylor Chairman of the joint OIE/FAO Committee for Global Rinderpest Eradication.

What is next?
Post-eradication phase starting just now constitutes a great challenge too.

Although the rinderpest virus no longer circulates amongst live animals it is still present in a number of laboratories, e.g. for the production of vaccines, should the disease reappear as a result of an accidental release or deliberate act.

FAO and OIE are working on the preparation and implementation of recommendations on confining the virus for research or vaccine production purposes, in full compliance with international biosecurity measures.

More about the disease
The term “Rinderpest” means bovine plague and rightly reflects the devastation the disease brings to hit domestic and wild animal populations, people’s livelihoods and consequently, on entire local or national economies.

Rinderpest, also known as cattle plague, is a contagious viral disease affecting several species of wild and domestic cloven-hoofed animals (animals with a hoof split into two toes) notably cattle and buffalo. Rinderpest is caused by a virus of the family Paramyxoviridae, genus Morbillivirus. Many species of wild and domestic cloven-hoofed animals including sheep and goats, can show milder clinical signs of the disease when infected, but the mortality rate can reach up to 100 per cent in highly susceptible cattle or buffalo herds.

Rinderpest was known before the Roman era. Plagues of rinderpest killed hundreds of millions of cattle in Europe, Asia and Africa.

An outbreak of rinderpest in imported animals in Belgium in 1920 was the impetus for international cooperation in controlling animal diseases, and was one of the key factors leading to the establishment of the OIE in 1924.

The announcement of the eradication of rinderpest coincides with the 250th anniversary of the creation of the veterinary profession in Lyon, France, and this victory marks a historical day for the profession.
Shortage in number of veterinarians is a major constraint to world food security and safety

Veterinarians play a pivotal role in all stages of the food chain namely safe production, processing, transport, and distribution of products of animal origin, but their low numbers in both the private and public sectors of many countries represent a major constraint to world food security and safety.

108 Member Countries of the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) participated in the study “The contribution of Veterinary Services to global food security derived from terrestrial animals” and over half of them reported to have fewer than 35 public sector veterinarians per million inhabitants and fewer than 100 private sector veterinarians - involved in the food chain - per million inhabitants.

“Veterinary activities are deployed at each stage in the food chain: production at farm level, processing, transport and distribution at the local and national level or for export. When veterinarians are too few to pursue their duties then the whole food security and food safety systems are affected,” Dr Dominique Martinez of the CIRAD and coordinator of the study commented.

The study, presented at the 79th General Session of the World Assembly of National Delegates in Paris, France stressed that global livestock production is ubiquitous with two-thirds of farmers in the world living in mixed farming systems (crop and animal productions), which account for 50% of world cereal production and respectively generate 75% and 60% of milk and meat production in the developing world while providing dozens of millions of jobs.

Uneven dispatch of resources
The study also highlighted that if an animal health institutional framework exists in all surveyed countries, resources unevenly focus on selected activities. As an example: 86% of countries reported having the theoretical capacity for early detection of animal health hazards, but 30% of them confirmed they had no disease outbreak suspicions during the previous 5 years, which puts the effectiveness of the surveillance system in question.

On food safety policy, resources of Veterinary Services are currently mainly devoted to slaughter inspection activities.

“At the request of our Members and in view of the findings of this study the OIE will further increase its support to Veterinary Services worldwide for the promotion of sustainable food security and food safety from an environmental, and public health perspective. Our mechanism, the ‘PVS Pathway’, for the evaluation of Veterinary Services has proven highly relevant in achieving this task” said Dr Bernard Vallat, OIE Director General.

Poorest countries least served
The study confirmed that the budget allocated to Veterinary Services remains insufficient even when the contribution of animal production to GDP is very high, as is the case in poor countries where agricultural GDP remains a very important share of the country’s economy.

The findings of the study reflected an overall weakness of animal health surveillance systems in developing countries, underlining that “since more than 90% of the budget consists of a state grant in over 60% of countries, the level of development of the Veterinary Services is directly related to the weak state of the economy in these countries (…) even when the contribution of animal production to GDP is very high.”

More investment in animal disease control and prevention would decrease production losses linked with animal disease and improve food security and food safety worldwide.

Read the report at:
http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Media_Center/docs/pdf/A_79SG_Food_Security.pdf
Structure leads to progress in China

Chinese Veterinary Medical Association sets sights on quality education, economics

Source: JAVMANews June 1, 2011

Although still in its infancy, the Chinese Veterinary Medical Association has in its first 18 months already made progress for the profession in China.

The establishment of organized veterinary medicine at a national level in China is helping the country's veterinarians better work toward their goals of improving the quality of veterinary education, raising their economic status, and recasting their image in the eyes of society.

The ChVMA also organized the First Annual Chinese Veterinary Conference last October.

The conference began on Chinese Veterinary Day, Oct. 28—the ChVMA's first anniversary. The exhibit hall opening ceremony was a festive occasion marked by 30-foot inflated red arches, giant lanterns, and blasts of confetti. According to the ChVMA, 2,000 veterinarians attended the conference.

Kicking off the main event, attendees sang their new veterinary national anthem karaoke style in Mandarin to the spinning of a disco ball. Penned by the ChVMA chairman, Dr. Jia Youlin, the anthem centered on "one world, one health."

One of the noteworthy events during the main summit was a forum comparing the national veterinary licensing systems in China and North America, presented by Zhang Hong, deputy chief of the Veterinary Bureau of China's Ministry of Agriculture, and Dr. Larry M. Kornegay, AVMA president, who later said, "Every indication is that they're very serious about improving educational standards, hence, some accreditation program for the schools and colleges.

"My understanding is that veterinarians evidently are considered second-class professionals by some in China," Dr. Kornegay said. "Through the Chinese VMA, the profession is improving its image to draw more of the brightest and best students to veterinary medicine in China."

The ChVMA plans to actively participate in the work of veterinary licensing, college accreditation, and continuing education. Last year, for the first time, the Veterinary Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture organized the National Veterinary Licensing Examination and new graduates were tested. The ChVMA was involved by providing website sign-up service for the candidates.

OIE Gold Medal

The OIE Gold Medal was presented to Dr Barry O’Neil from New Zealand and past President of the OIE Council during the 79th OIE General Session, held recently in Paris (France).
The 5th Pan Commonwealth Veterinary Conference

The 5th Pan Commonwealth Veterinary Conference was held from the 21st to 25th March, 2011 at Accra, Ghana. The theme of the conference was "The Role of Veterinarians and Livestock Farmers in Food Security and Poverty Alleviation.

The conference was inaugurated by Dr. Bernard Vallat, Director General OIE. It was the first major international veterinary conference in "Vet 2011: World Veterinary Year" celebrating 250 years since the establishment of the world's first veterinary school in Lyon, France, in 1761.

The Ghana Veterinary Medical Association jointly organised this conference with CVA. A total of 750 delegates from all over the world including those from the host nation Ghana and from other African countries such as Nigeria, Gambia, Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Tanzania, Uganda, South Africa, Namibia, Botswana, Malawi, Lesotho, Swaziland, Zambia, Mauritius, Niger, Mali, Sudan, Tunisia and many more from United Kingdom, Cyprus, Malta, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Australia, Malaysia, Singapore, New Zealand, Pacific Island Countries and Canada and Caribbean countries attended the conference.

The conference had an exciting, vibrant and informative Scientific Programme with sessions focusing on One World One Health, Food Safety and Security, Veterinary Education, the Future of livestock in Africa and Advances in Veterinary Science, The role of women in livestock development, and Zoonotic Diseases was discussed, as well as other topics such as alleviation of poverty, wildlife conservation, and aquaculture.

The programme was held in conjunction with a number of Workshops and Specialist Sessions such as Rabies, Animal Welfare, and Welfare of Working Animals.

Speakers for the sessions were drawn from various international Veterinary organisations and institutions such as OIE, FAO, Institute Caporale, WHO, EU, Bristol University, Onderstepoort Veterinary Faculty, ILRI, WSPA, CIWF, ARC, etc.

A Trade Exhibition featuring various pharmaceutical and vaccine manufacturing companies will also be held.

The Executive Committee of the CVA met on 20th March, 2011 and elected the following as office bearers for the year 2012-2015.

Dr. S. Abdul Rahman, Secretary, CVA - President
Dr. Karen Reed, RR UK/Mediterranean Region - Secretary
Dr. Bob McCracken - Programme Director
Veterinary conference draws 15,000

Source: JAVMANews May 15, 2011
http://www.avma.org/onlnews/javma/may11/110515m.asp

The 83rd Annual Western Veterinary Conference, held Feb. 20-24 in Las Vegas, set a conference attendance record by drawing nearly 15,000 attendees, compared with 13,515 last year.

WVC registered more than 6,000 veterinarians, 1,500 veterinary technicians, hundreds of practice managers, and several thousand other attendees directly linked to the animal health industry.

The conference featured more than 875 hours of continuing education instruction in small and large animals, exotics, and other species areas, as well as practice management sessions, a stepped-up veterinary technician program, and sponsored symposia and industry seminars focused on practical topics. More than 30 hands-on learning laboratories were conducted at the WVC's Oquendo Center for Clinical Education.

New Zealand Vets keeping up to date

The Veterinary Council of New Zealand has adopted a new system for Continuing Professional Development (CPD).

Janet Eden, Registrar of the Veterinary Council, said:
“From 2014, veterinarians will be required to declare what CPD activities they have been doing to maintain and enhance their performance in order to be eligible for the issue of an Annual Practising Certificate.”

“This brings veterinary practice into line with other professional bodies in New Zealand and meets public expectations that veterinarians should, like other health professionals, ensure they keep up to date.”

“For most veterinarians, this will require no change, since the majority already take the need to maintain and enhance their performance very seriously.”

The CPD Framework is designed to ensure veterinarians maintain and enhance their performance by requiring them to undertake and record their professional development through continuing veterinary education and collegial activities as well as self-directed learning.

The Veterinarians Act, 2005, requires the Veterinary Council to protect the public interest by ensuring that veterinarians are competent and fit to practise on an ongoing basis. The right to practise is recertified each year through the issue of an annual practising certificate. Before issuing practising certificates the Council must be satisfied that veterinarians meet the minimum practising standards of the Act, which now include participation in CPD activities.

The Veterinary Council is also leading the development of a new Code of Professional Conduct which will be launched in August.

Dr Nick Twyford, the chair of the review working party which developed the new draft Code, said:
“The Code sets out the ethical standards which veterinarians are required to adhere to and may be measured against.”

“It will provide veterinarians with clear guidance on the ethical standards expected of them.”
Agriculture is today facing with the challenge of feeding the world’s population, forecast to reach 9 billion over the coming 40 years, while at the same time preserving the earth’s resources. The growth in demand for food products in a context of global change requires a major move away from purely productivist agricultural practices to ecological intensification methods.

Food security is not, however, limited solely to the quantitative aspects of the food supply. Food security exists when there is reliable access to safe and nutritious food that meets dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.

Livestock and fish productions make a strong contribution as a source of energy, protein with a high nutritional value and micronutrients, as well as by contributing to the income of those engaged in the production, processing and marketing chains at national and international level, and ultimately to countries’ GDP. Any health problem or contamination that occurs in production systems and marketing chains will therefore have complex repercussions throughout the food chain “from farm to fork”.

The veterinary sector is consequently one of the guarantors of the stability and programmed development of the world food system through the activities it deploys at each stage in the system: production at farm level and processing, distribution and marketing at national and international level.

The replies to a questionnaire that the OIE sent to the Veterinary Services of its 178 Member Countries indicate that all those which have replied have established an institutional, legislative and technical framework organising veterinary activities. However, the allocated budgets and resources reveal a wide disparity between industrialised countries and developing countries, with chronic underinvestment in the least wealthy countries, illustrated by the fact that in more than 60% of the countries public investment in the relevant fields amounts to less than USD 2 per capita per year.

The two main categories of activities, focused on animal health management and food safety, are organised along classical lines with systems of surveillance and control, traceability and laboratory analyses involving both public and private sector partners.

The levels of activity and operational effectiveness, which are directly dependent on the allocated resources, also reveal the disparity between rich and poor countries. The majority of Veterinary Services perceived their activities as having a high impact on food security, the perception being of a fairly homogeneous impact on the four components of food security, namely availability, access, utilisation and sustainability.

Virtually all of the countries wished the OIE to further increase its involvement and support in the field of food security while stepping up its work on the influence of animal production on environmental change.

The whole paper is available on the OIE website at: http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Media_Center/docs/pdf/A_79SG_Food_Security.pdf
**Vets in Your Daily Life Photo Competition**

“Camel swallowing a vet” was just one of the winning pictures of the photographic competition “Vets in Your Daily Life” taken by Genoveva Kriechbaum, from the United Arabian Emirates.

More winners

Somenath Mukhopadhyay from India
Ariel Alejandro Corvalán Herrera from Chile

István Konyhás from Hungary

Molly Feltner, from Rwanda
Brazil began the commemorations for the World Veterinary Year at the CONBRAVET – Brazilian Congress for Veterinary Medicine in Rio de Janeiro with your illustrious presence and that of Dr. Bernard Vallat, Director General of the OIE and other international veterinary authorities.

The Brazilian Society for Veterinary Medicine - SBMV together with their State affiliates and diverse specialist entities are carrying out a series of scientific and political events and commemorations for the WORLD Veterinary YEAR which will end in the XXXVIII CONBRAVET, an international event to occur in the city of Florianópolis – Santa Catarina State, from 1st to 4th of November 2011.

In the Military Veterinary section, the SBMV organized a delegation composed of myself as president, René Dubois, President of the Technical Scientific Council of the SBMV and Prof. Milton Thiago de Mello, Honorary member of the World Veterinary Association, for a special audience with the Military Commander of the Planalto, Gen. Luiz Adolfo SODRÉ de Castro, to propose that, in the Military section, the various solemnities World Veterinary Year should take place on the 17th of June, Military Veterinary Day in homage to their patron Col. Med. Muniz de Aragão, with a military parade preceded by scientific and Sporting events of interest to the Brazilian Army.

The SBMV offered a bust of Claude Bourgelat to the OIE and the WVA confectioned in resined marble, of high style, commemorating the World Veterinary Year and presented at the solemn opening session of the CONBRAVET in Rio de Janeiro.

The SBMV is coordinating scientific, social and sporting activities, with all teaching institutions. The program is on the site of the SBMV.

In the Brazilian Parliament, the Deputy chamber with have a solemn commemorative session for the WORLD VETERINARY YEAR on the 21st of June under the initiative of Federal deputies and veterinarians: Wellington Fagundes, Ónix Lorenzoni, Waldir Maranhão Cardoso, Carlos Orleans Brandão Junior, Domingos Sávio Campos Resende e Eros Ferreira Biondini. Authorities from the three republican powers (executive, legislative and judiciary) and from the States, as well as from Brazilian and international veterinary leaders will be invited.

The Federal Senate will have a similar event on the 9th of August (Day on which Luis XV, King of France signed the decree for the creation of the National Veterinary School in Lyon), through the initiative of Senate member Ana Amélia Lemos.

The SBMV will donate of bust of Claude Bourgelat to the Museum of Veterinary Medicine of Paraná, maintained by the Academia Paraense of Veterinary Medicine, presided by Professor Doctor Paulo Miranda. A bust of Claude Bourgelat will also be donated to the institution with the most scientific papers approved in the 38th Conbravet, in November 2011 in Florianópolis.

Two awards will be awarded to the Best scientific papers presented at the Conbravet. The Antônio Teixeira Viana Award will be presented in the area of animal Production, Breeding, Genetics, Environment, Well being and Nutrition, while in the area of Clinical Medicine and Surgery, Pathology, Epizooties, Zoonoses, Health , Inspection and Technology of Animal Products the Virginie Buff Dápice Award will be presented.

Brazil is a founder member of the WVA, having signed the act at the convention in Madrid and the SBMV has represented Brazilian veterinary medicine since then, including organizing the successful XXIV World Veterinary Congress in Rio de Janeiro. It was therefore strange to see that the Brazilian representative in the WVA for the commemorations of the World veterinary Year was not indicated by the SBMV.

The only entity that represents Brazil in the WVA is the Brazilian Society of Veterinary Medicine as the Ministry of Agriculture is the public organ that represents Brazil in the OIE.

The Federal Council of Veterinary Medicine (CFMV) is a public organ, ethical tribunal and fiscalizes Professional conduct, and therefore is not a representative organ of Brazilian Medical veterinarians. In addition, Dr. Jorna, President of the CFMV has shown a disservice to Brazilian associative network.

At this time, a special invitation is sent to the Directors of the WVA to be present at the Solemnities in the Brazilian Parliament, or on the 17th of June, in the military commemorations and at CONBRAVET in November in Santa Catarina State.

Josélio Andrade Moura
Presidente
Sociedade Brasileira de Medicina Veterinária
One Health

BVA and FVE fight to save vets' right to dispense medicines

The British Veterinary Association (BVA) and Federation of Veterinarians of Europe (FVE) have successfully seen off an attempt by MEPs to restrict the ability of vets to sell veterinary medicines directly to farmers and other animal owners.

Ahead of the debate in the Agriculture and Rural Development (AGRI) committee on the European Parliament (EP) Resolution regarding Antimicrobial Resistance, a cross-party amendment was tabled which “Invites the Member States to consider restricting veterinarians from, in non-acute cases, selling veterinary medicines directly to farmers and other animal owners, thus reducing the incentive to prescribe more antimicrobials than needed.”.

The BVA coordinated with the FVE to lobby members of the AGRI committee. The BVA contacted all UK members of the committee setting out the key arguments against the amendment. In particular the BVA highlighted the following:

- The available evidence shows that restricting vets from selling medicines would not lead to a decrease in the use or sale of antimicrobials
- The ability of vets to prescribe and dispense medicines is already well regulated in the UK
- Herd health planning would be hugely restricted if the veterinary surgeon cannot dispense antimicrobials
- Health and welfare could be compromised as vets need to be able to continually monitor the successful outcome of treatment for animals under their care
- Food animal practice in the UK could be at risk as food animal practices, particularly those in rural areas, are only financially viable as a result of the income from medicine sales

The amendment was rejected by the AGRI committee thanks to the lobbying efforts of the BVA and FVE.

Commenting, Harvey Locke, President of the BVA, said:

“We are therefore delighted that members of the AGRI committee listened to our significant concerns and did not support this amendment.

“However, it is another stark wake-up call for members of our profession across the EU and beyond that we must not only take action on antimicrobial resistance, but we must be seen to be taking action.

“The BVA is committed to the responsible use of antimicrobials and we would remind vets to follow our useful guidance on antimicrobial use.”

Pandemic flu emergence

Scientific Opinion on monitoring for the emergence of possible new pandemic strains of influenza in animals

Source: EFSA Journal, Thursday 17 March 2011

Abstract

Following the emergence in 2009 of the new pandemic H1N1 influenza virus, which contained gene segments from pig, bird and human influenza viruses, it was apparent that a better scientific understanding is required of influenza viruses to protect public and animal health.

The latest scientific data on biological properties of the virus, transmissibility, host susceptibility and epidemiology has been evaluated in order to identify factors that could be monitored in animals and that would suggest a risk of emergence of a new pandemic influenza strains. Virological studies and animal models have highlighted the importance of individual virus proteins but virulence and transmissibility are polygenic effects and no single genetic marker can be reliably associated with increased pathogenicity or transmissibility.

It was concluded that current monitoring of the influenza gene pool in humans has been able to
provide an alert for the emergence of new human influenza strains of public health significance. In contrast, there is an incomplete view of the influenza virus strains circulating among pigs and birds at the global level. Interpretation of the origins and pandemic potential of influenza viruses do require knowledge of the influenza gene pools in both pigs and birds, as well as other animal species.

It is recommended that there should be long term support for a passive monitoring network in pigs and birds in order to promote greater understanding of the evolution of influenza viruses at the global level. Maximum benefit can only be obtained by applying an integrated approach involving the medical and veterinary networks including development of harmonised tools and approaches, exchange of virus strains and sequence data and enhancing the coordination and dissemination of the findings from the human, swine and avian networks.
Animal Welfare

WSPA releases online education resource in three languages

Animal welfare should be taught at an early age

The all-encompassing website champions animal welfare education worldwide and offers teachers an invaluable one-stop welfare resource for educating children.

The website, www.animal-education.org is available in English, Spanish, and Portuguese and provides the full content of WSPA’s First Concepts in Animal Welfare (FCAW) programme - dedicated to promoting animal welfare education for children worldwide aged 5-16. The content forms part of the existing Animal Welfare Online site and also acts as a resource bank for other individuals and organisations involved in animal welfare and humane education that have produced high-quality and effective resources.

In addition to more than 500 online resources searchable by language, curricular area and age range, many of which are free of charge, the website also has news and events pages. The events page highlights upcoming education events worldwide where humane and animal welfare themes are paramount, while the news page showcases global animal welfare education successes that are replicable in other communities.

Making animals matter: 2011 is World Veterinary Year

2011 is World Vet Year and staff from WSPA’s global team will be attending a series of events to boost animal welfare in the veterinary profession around the world.

World Vet Year 2011 provides a unique opportunity to boost the profile of vets, and of animal welfare around the world.

The world’s first veterinary school was founded in Lyon, France, in 1761, shortly followed by the Alfort veterinary school, near Paris, in 1764, both of them at the initiative of French veterinarian Claude Bourgelat. This means that 2011 will mark the 250th world anniversary of veterinary education, and has been designated the World Veterinary Year.

Throughout the year, animal welfare experts will meet at conferences and symposia and specially commissioned TV programmes will highlight the role of veterinary science in reducing global hunger, controlling disease, monitoring food quality, and crucially, promoting animal welfare.

Vets and WSPA

Animal welfare is fundamental to the veterinary profession. WSPA’s education programme in animal welfare, developed over several years, is currently used by veterinary and animal science students around the world. Our Veterinary Emergency Response Units (VERUs), based in university veterinary faculties, train vet students to respond to disasters and provide the equipment and systems they need.

In fact, we employ 24 vets of our own. They contribute to our research, campaigns and education programmes and help co-ordinate our disaster response work.
Animal welfare - beyond animal health

At the fifth Pan Commonwealth Veterinary Conference in Ghana held from 21 to 25 March, WSPA was represented by three staff members who reinforced the importance of integrating animal welfare into veterinary work. This signalled the beginning of WSPA’s large-scale engagement in Vet Year 2011.

Throughout 2011, WSPA staff from all over the globe will be involved in conferences and events to engage the veterinary world and its future employees in our argument that animal welfare matters, and consists of far more than merely ensuring the physical health of an animal.

Mike Baker, CEO at WSPA International, Natasha Lee, Veterinary Programmes Manager at WSPA Asia and Suzanne Rogers, Technical Advisor for Working Equines and Human Behaviour Change at WSPA International attended the conference in the African nation’s capital, Accra. There, they discussed animal welfare with a host of high-profile attendees from the Commonwealth’s veterinary communities and raised the profile of the campaign for a Universal Declaration on Animal Welfare (UDAW).

WSPA also sponsored a workshop on animal welfare that was part of the conference. This provided a valuable opportunity to highlight the important role that veterinarians have all over the world in improving animal welfare as well as health. The event addressed the development of a much-needed strategy for animal welfare for key animal stakeholders in Africa such as The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE).

“The conference highlighted the important links between human health, animal welfare and the environment, emphasising the vital role of veterinarians in working in partnership with other organisations to tackle the all issues involved together” said Suzanne Rogers. “I represented WSPA at the session on working animals in which delegates from all over the world shared their knowledge and experience and considered the best way forward to develop policies and standards to protect these hard-working animals, upon which so many people depend. Many delegates were keen to talk to us to hear about the work WSPA and our partners are doing and the developments we’re seeing – whether through our work to improve farm animal welfare, to end the inhumane culling of dogs and cats, or in disaster management.”

The next major event in the calendar of Vet Year is the World Conference on Veterinary Education, to be held in the French city of Lyon on 13 May, where we will be promoting the necessity of integrating animal welfare into veterinary work.


World Veterinary Day

World Veterinary Day Award 2011

WVA President Dr Tjeerd Jorna has announced that Myanmar would receive the World Veterinary Day Award 2011 for its successful celebration of World Veterinary Day under the theme: “Rabies”.

The announcement was made when Dr Jorna spoke at the 79th OIE General Session, held in Paris.

The prize will be presented at the World Veterinary Congress to be held in South Africa in October 2011.
The 2009 Terrestrial Animal Health Code of the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) defines the Veterinary Statutory Body (VSB) as the autonomous authority regulating veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals in a country or region.

The ownership of the VSB lies with all the individuals registered by the body. Ownership by the members is the mechanism that insures self-governance and consequently autonomy. So in essence, the VSB of a region belongs to the veterinary profession of that region.

As a liberal profession is may be considered that the veterinary profession exists in the service of society. Consequently, the purpose of the VSB is then to serve society or the public generally. While the role of the VSB is to provide for society as its primary customer, there is a need to serve other customers, such as; the members of the profession, the animals the profession assumes responsibility for, governments of various levels and ultimately the global community.

The function of the VSB is broad and includes regulating, enhancing and providing leadership in the practice of the profession of veterinary medicine, in the interest of the public. To achieve these goals it is necessary to REGULATE all aspects of veterinary practice to ensure that delivery by all individuals is at a level demanded by local legislation, international policy and the policy of the veterinary profession generally. This can only be accomplished by the mandatory registration, by the VSB, of all individuals allowed to practice in the area of jurisdiction of the VSB. This includes private, clinical practitioners as well as public practitioners and is based on appropriate credentials and educational base. Registration must be maintained and confirmed through verification of life-long learning and continuous professional development of all registered members. There is also a need for a process to remove the registration of individuals determined to be unfit to practice veterinary medicine as well as a process for retraining or providing supplemental education so that practice might be resumed where is evident the public interest can be protected.

The need to ENHANCE the profession is highlighted by the statement of the Vet2011 Committee: “Modern Veterinarians are not only animal doctors and animal welfare advocates; they are also key public health stakeholders because of their critical role in: reducing global hunger, controlling zoonoses, monitoring food quality and safety, biomedical research and protecting the environment and biodiversity. The VSB must be cognizant of the evolving role of veterinary practitioners and insure that they have the knowledge and skill required to perform these various tasks before they are registered to be entitled to do so.
In addition to acknowledging current expansion of the role of veterinarians, the VSB has a LEADERSHIP role in predicting and identifying future areas of need for veterinary services. Once these areas are identified, steps must be taken to insure that core veterinary education adapts to insure that Day One Competencies are in place so that they may verify the capability of registered practitioners to perform these new tasks at a level of competency that maintains public security and trust. The VSB must work with local, national and international organizations to identify and prepare the necessary education for these emerging areas of need.

In order to fulfill its role in; REGULATION, ENHANCEMENT and LEADERSHIP the VSB requires a number of tools. These include:

• Evidence of the knowledge and skill of individuals allowed to be recognised as Veterinary Doctors of Veterinary Para-professionals.
• Verification of various degrees and certificates appropriate for different categories of registration
• Proof that these documents truly indicate sufficient quantity and quality of education to deliver service at a level that is promised to society
• Verification that Day One Competencies meet the expectations for registrants in all categories

• Confidence that all educational programs are accredited by an independent third party, to a standard acceptable to the VSB
• Need to verify curriculum to insure all roles of practice are filled, public and private
• Need to influence curriculum development so that evolving and future roles for veterinary practitioners may be filled.

In conclusion it is argued that to be effective, any VSB must:

• Register all veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals in its jurisdiction
• Registration must be based on educational qualification
• Engage in educational program accreditation process to fulfill the responsibility to the public in assuring Day One Competencies are possessed by all registrants
• Engage in curriculum development and review to insure all current and future roles for veterinary practitioners are filled appropriately

It is recognised that all veterinarians, whether employed in the public, private or academic sector are members of the veterinary profession. It is essential that they all work together to reach the professional goal of providing the quality of veterinary services that society requires and demands.

Royal Veterinary College: Distance learning scholarships

The Distance Learning Commonwealth Scholarships are funded by the UK Commonwealth Scholarship Commission and available for scholars from Kenya to study the MSc in Veterinary Epidemiology and Public Health.

The MSc in Veterinary Epidemiology and Public Health provides animal health specialists, epidemiologists and public health specialists with the conceptual basis of veterinary epidemiology and public health. The course aims to train students so that they can develop appropriate strategies for combating chronic farm animal diseases, control zoonotic diseases through surveillance and apply herd health programmes to maximise economic returns from animal production.

The MSc is offered via distance learning with online support, and residential teaching workshops will be held annually in Nairobi.

These scholarships are fully funded and are open to candidates who are nationals of Kenya living in Kenya. The funding includes full tuition fees and travel grants to cover attendance to residential teaching workshops.

Please visit: http://www.rvc.ac.uk/Postgraduate/Distance/Index.cfm for further information.
WVA Poster at World Conference on Veterinary Education

The World Veterinary Association (WVA) has established a comprehensive database of veterinary schools and intends this to be the definitive reference for global use.

Each entry in the database takes the reader to the website of the school named. This is to enable further information to be provided by each school website. The WVA relies on the school website to be the definitive information source for that school.

The WVA database of veterinary schools includes a search page to find schools that are accredited by the recognized international accrediting agencies.

Please contact the WVA Editor (editor@worldvet.org) to provide information and corrections.

Disclaimer:
While every effort has been made to load correct information, the World Veterinary Association disclaims any mistakes and recommends that all enquirers are confirmed with the international accrediting agency involved.

World Veterinary Association
Rue Delaçoix 1
1090 Brussels
BELGIUM
Luminaries from the veterinary world gathered in Lyon, France, to celebrate Vet Year 2011 on the 250th anniversary of the establishment of the profession in the same city, as well as to debate education in the sector worldwide.

The event, attended by WSPA International, was a tremendous success in terms of attendance, but also for its recommendations; principally, the inclusion of animal welfare in basic competencies that graduating vets should achieve, regardless of location and training facility.

“Vets can have a direct impact on the attitudes and behaviours of the general public towards animals, as advisers to owners, as well as to governments and corporations,” said Ruth De Vere, Head of Education at WSPA International. “After this conference, where the world’s veterinary elite came together globally for only the second time, I am hopeful that animal welfare will become an integral part of veterinary training.”

More than 250 participants from veterinary faculties across the world, as well as other relevant stakeholders including NGOs, student bodies and pharmaceutical and industry representatives, gathered in Lyon for the two-day event. For WSPA, the most important move was that the committee set up to co-ordinate recommendations for basic standards for all graduating vets, had decided to include animal welfare as an element ‘fundamental to the entire curriculum’, for the first time.

The committee is part of the World Animal Health Organisation (OIE) which represents government vets worldwide. The recommendations have to be adopted by the General Assembly of the OIE before being put into practice.

As WSPA is cautioning, however, the adoption of these recommendations, and the likely domino effect of animal welfare language being included on the vet curriculum, will need some oversight; faculties all over the world will need assistance in the practical implementation of these recommendations.

However, the fact that the OIE endorsed WSPA’s Concepts in Animal Welfare (CAW) teaching resource in 2006 indicates that we are well placed to ensure that animal welfare education provision is delivered at a high standard.

Important delegates were in agreement on the importance of animal welfare. Dr Monique Elliot, the OIE’s Deputy Director General said: “Veterinary Education is not adapted to today’s challenges….It must evolve to satisfy the expectations of society with regard to animal and human health, and take account of animal welfare.”

President of the World Veterinary Association Tjeerd Jorna said: “The position of vets isn’t something we can simply claim…but something that must be earned, justified by the way vets contribute to the health and welfare of animals and people.”

The fact that animal welfare is still absent from vet education, especially in developing nations, was highlighted by Dr. Daniel Ventura, President of the Philippine Veterinary Medical Association and the Philippine Association of Veterinary Medicine and Schools. However, this particular nation is integrating the concept into its curricula, using tools such as CAW.

Another important point raised at the conference was of the need for a global body representing vet educators, as government vets and vet professionals have such a platform already.
News from the Canadian Veterinary Medical Association (CVMA)

OIE Seminar on the Role of the Veterinary Statutory Bodies in Promoting the Veterinary Profession

Canadian veterinarians were represented on the international stage at the recent “OIE Seminar on the Role of the Veterinary Statutory Bodies in Promoting the Veterinary Profession” which took place in Bamako, Mali. The main objective of this seminar was to share the experience of the Veterinary Statutory Bodies in Africa and worldwide. On behalf of the CVMA, Dr. Duane Landals participated in this seminar as a speaker and delivered a 30 minute presentation on the Canadian situation regarding veterinary statutory bodies.

Heartworm Infections Increase by 63% in Canadian Dogs

Dr. Owen Slocombe’s "Heartworm in Canada in 2010" survey results are now available. The results show a 63% increase in diagnosed heartworm infections in dogs in Canada, with the majority of infections occurring in Ontario, Manitoba and Quebec. Full survey results are available on the website of the Ontario Veterinary College.

News from the Sudan Veterinary Medical Association (SVMA)

Lectures in Modern Camel Surgery and in Camel Trading across the desert to Egypt.

Many activities took place in some states of Sudan (Gadaref, Kassela, White Nile, Gazeera, Nile River and North Kordofan) celebrating Vet2011, the events included lectures, expos, mobile clinics for free treatments, participation of herds owners and many people, folklore, dancing and music.

The SVMA also participated in the Education conference in Lyon and the 79th General Assembly meetings of the OIE in Paris.

Dr. Yasir Yousif Alia
General Secretary
Sudan Veterinary Medical Association
Calendar of Events

6th International Symposium on Emerging and Re-emerging Pig Diseases
12th – 15th June 2011
Barcelona, Spain
Website: www.emerging2011.com

FAO/the Brooke Expert Meeting on Role, impact and welfare of working animals
Rome, Italy
13th - 17th June 2011
E-mail: Working-Animals@fao.org

3rd East Mediterranean ICLAS Symposium
June 13th and 15th, 2011
Istanbul, Turkey.
Website: www.iclas2011istanbul.org/default.asp

2011 ACVIM Forum
June 15th - 18th, 2011
Denver, CO, USA
Gain New Perspective from a Mile High!
Website: www.acvim.org

International Conference on Veterinary and Animal Ethics
24th June 2011
London UK
Website: www.icvae.com/ICVAE/Welcome.html

UFAW International Animal Welfare Symposium
28th - 29th June 2011

CVMA 63rd Annual Convention
July 6th – 9th, 2011
Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada
Website: www.avmaconvention.org/avma11

Latinoamericano LAVECCS 2011
Santiago de Chile
28 al 30 de Julio 2011
Website: http://lavec.cs.org/scp.php

5th International Workshop on the Assessment of Animal Welfare at Farm and Group Level
August 8th - 11th, 2011
Guelph, Ontario, Canada
Website: www.uoguelph.ca/ccsaw/wafl

2nd International Aquaculture Biosecurity Conference
1st International Aquaculture Biosecurity Workshop
Advances in Practical Approaches for the Disease Prevention, Control and Eradication
Trondheim, Norway — August 14-17, 2011
Website: www.iabconference.org

Global Conference on Rabies Control
7th - 9th September 2011
Incheon–Seoul (Republic of Korea)
Website: www.oie.int/eng/A_rabies/intro.htm

6th European Congress of Bovine Health Management
7th - 9th September 2011
Liège- Belgium
Website: www.ecbhm2011.be

17th FECAVA Euro congress
September 7-10, 2011
Istanbul
Website: www.kenes.com/feaca
Animal Welfare in a World Concerned with Food Security
12th - 13th September 2011
London
Website: https://bookshop.cabi.org/Default.aspx?site=191&page=4135

Brucellosis 2011 International Research Conference
21st – 23rd September, 2011
Buenos Aires, Argentina
Website: www.aam.org.ar/brucellosis2011

BVA & BSAVA Congress
22nd – 24th September, 2011
London
Read more at: www.bva.co.uk/congress
or: www.bsaava.com/bvacongress

FAO Expert Meeting on Animal nutrition impact on animal welfare
26th - 30th September 2011
FAO Headquarters, Rome, Italy

CanWest 2011

Biosecurity in Action
October 15th – 18th
Banff, Alberta, Canada
Website: www.canwestconference.ca

Rodent Pathology in Translational Research and Phenotyping Workshop
17th – 21st October, 2011

Taiwan National Laboratory Animal Center
E-mail: bkc@nlac.narl.org.tw
Website: www.nlac.org.tw

World Health Summit 2011
October 23rd - 26th, 2011
Berlin, Germany
Website: www.worldhealthsummit.org

The Second Chinese Veterinary Conference
October 27th – 29th, 2011
Xiamen, Fujian Province.
Website: http://old.cvma.org.cn/17305B42558B330.html

4th HVMS Food Congress 2011
“Modern Approach to Food Hygiene and Safety”
11, 12 & 13 November 2011
Venue: Thessaloniki, Greece
Websites: www.hvms.gr
Url: http://62.103.41.180/default_eng_894_ENG_HTML.aspx

EBF 2011 - European Buiatrics Forum
16th – 18th November 2011

Palais du Pharo, Marseille, France
Website: www.buiatricsforum.com

2011 WSAVA-FASAVA World Congress
October 13th - 17th, 2011
36th World Small Animal Veterinary Association World Congress
3rd Federation of Asian Small Animal Veterinary Associations Congress
International Convention Center Jeju, Korea
Website: www.wsava2011.com

11th WSAVA Conference - Buenos Aires, Argentina
www.wsava2011.com

10 October 2011 to 14 October 2011
Cape Town - South Africa

Including the international closing ceremony of World Veterinary Year.

More information at: www.worldvetcongress2011.com

World Veterinary Association Newsletter June 2011