

**REUNIÓN DE LOS ESTADOS PARTES EN LA  
CONVENCIÓN SOBRE LA PROHIBICIÓN  
DEL DESARROLLO, LA PRODUCCIÓN  
Y EL ALMACENAMIENTO DE ARMAS  
BACTERIOLÓGICAS (BIOLÓGICAS) Y  
TOXÍNICAS Y SOBRE SU DESTRUCCIÓN**

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**Reunión de 2008  
Ginebra, 1º a 5 de diciembre de 2008**

**Reunión de Expertos  
Ginebra, 18 a 22 de agosto de 2008**  
Tema 5 del programa provisional  
**Examen de las medidas nacionales, regionales e  
internacionales para mejorar la bioseguridad y la  
biocustodia ("biosecurity"), en particular la seguridad  
en el laboratorio y la seguridad de patógenos y toxinas**

**BIOSEGURIDAD Y BIOCUSTODIA ("BIOSECURITY")\*\***

**Presentado por la Dependencia de Apoyo a la Aplicación**

**Resumen**

En el presente documento de antecedentes se introducen los términos *bioseguridad* y *biocustodia* ("biosecurity") y se examina de qué manera se utilizan y qué significan en diferentes contextos. Luego se examinan los acuerdos, entendimientos y propuestas de anteriores reuniones de la Convención en materia de bioseguridad y biocustodia ("biosecurity"). En el anexo I (en inglés únicamente) se resume la información sobre las actividades pertinentes realizadas por varias organizaciones internacionales y regionales. En el anexo II (en inglés únicamente) se enumeran fuentes de información técnica adicional

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\* Publicado nuevamente por razones técnicas.

\*\* No existe en español una traducción aceptada del término "biosecurity". La palabra "biocustodia" se utiliza de forma provisional a petición de varias delegaciones hispanohablantes para facilitar el seguimiento de los trabajos de la Conferencia.

## I. QUÉ SE ENTIENDE POR BIOSEGURIDAD Y BIOCUSTODIA ("BIOSECURITY")

1. Los conceptos de bioseguridad y biocustodia (*"biosecurity"*) se refieren a cuestiones que, aunque están relacionadas entre sí, son claramente distintas. La bioseguridad es un concepto bien establecido que tiene un significado ampliamente aceptado para cuya aplicación a nivel nacional existe una orientación internacional. Biocustodia (*"biosecurity"*) es un término relativamente nuevo que tiene significados diferentes según el contexto en que se emplee.

### **Bioseguridad**

2. La noción común de *bioseguridad* se deriva de las directrices impartidas por la Organización Mundial de la Salud sobre las técnicas que se utilizan en los laboratorios. Según el Manual de Bioseguridad en el Laboratorio, "bioseguridad" o "seguridad biológica" es el término utilizado para referirse a los principios, técnicas y prácticas aplicadas con el fin de evitar la exposición no intencional a patógenos y toxinas, o su liberación accidental<sup>1</sup>. El Manual contiene directrices especializadas para aplicar los principios, técnicas y prácticas pertinentes. La OMS alienta a todos los Estados a tener en cuenta esos conceptos al elaborar y mejorar los regímenes reguladores nacionales. Las directrices internacionales luego se adaptan y ajustan a las necesidades específicas de cada país. Tales conceptos mantienen su coherencia en los sectores de salud pública, salud animal y salud vegetal, y la estrecha cooperación entre la OMS, la FAO y la OIE contribuye al desarrollo de las orientaciones y los entendimientos correspondientes.

3. La bioseguridad está relacionada con la obligación que impone la Convención de velar por que se tomen las precauciones de seguridad necesarias al desarrollar las actividades no prohibidas por la Convención para proteger a las poblaciones y el medio ambiente. (Véase la sección relativa a los anteriores acuerdos, entendimientos y propuestas.)

### **Biocustodia (*"biosecurity"*)**

4. El término *biocustodia* (*"biosecurity"*) es más complejo ya que puede tener distintos significados en contextos diferentes. Según las directrices pertinentes de la OMS<sup>2</sup>, el término ha evolucionado simultáneamente en varios procesos y se utiliza de forma diferente en cada uno de ellos. En el contexto de la Convención sobre las armas biológicas, lo más común es que se refiera a mecanismos para establecer y mantener la seguridad y la vigilancia de los microorganismos patógenos, las toxinas y los recursos pertinentes, según se señaló en las reuniones de la Convención celebradas en 2003.

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<sup>1</sup> OMS, Manual de Bioseguridad en el Laboratorio, tercera edición, [http://www.who.int/csr/resources/publications/biosafety/WHO\\_CDS\\_CSR\\_LYO\\_2004\\_11/en/](http://www.who.int/csr/resources/publications/biosafety/WHO_CDS_CSR_LYO_2004_11/en/).

<sup>2</sup> WHO, Biorisk Management: Laboratory Biosecurity Guidance, September 2006 [http://www.who.int/csr/resources/publications/biosafety/WHO\\_CDS\\_EPR\\_2006\\_6.pdf](http://www.who.int/csr/resources/publications/biosafety/WHO_CDS_EPR_2006_6.pdf).

5. El término *biocustodia* ("biosecurity") no parece tener un significado uniforme en los sectores de la salud humana, animal y vegetal. En veterinaria<sup>3</sup> y en agricultura<sup>4</sup> el término ha pasado a significar la protección de los recursos biológicos contra especies foráneas o invasoras.

6. Sin embargo, las connotaciones de la biocustodia ("biosecurity") en los contextos de salud pública están más estrechamente relacionadas con la Convención sobre las armas biológicas. En el prefacio de la tercera edición del Manual de Bioseguridad en el Laboratorio, publicado en 2004, se observa que en el ámbito de la salud pública la biocustodia se refiere a "la protección del material microbiológico contra el robo, la pérdida o la desviación para evitar que esos agentes se puedan utilizar de forma indebida con el fin de atentar contra la salud pública". En la OMS se sigue afinando la distinción entre este significado específico y las aplicaciones que tiene la biocustodia en otros contextos. En 2006, cuando la OMS publicó sus primeras directrices especiales en la materia<sup>5</sup>, la expresión se había convertido en *biocustodia* ("biosecurity") *en el laboratorio*. La biocustodia en el laboratorio consiste en "la protección y el control de material biológico valioso<sup>6</sup> dentro de los laboratorios a fin de impedir el acceso no autorizado a éste o la pérdida, el robo, la utilización indebida, la desviación o la liberación intencional de este material".

7. Tales conceptos no se circunscriben a los laboratorios sino que también se han hecho extensivos a toda una variedad de otras instalaciones que trabajan con recursos que podrían ser utilizados con fines prohibidos por la Convención. La OCDE, por ejemplo, ha elaborado unas directrices sobre las prácticas óptimas<sup>7</sup> de biocustodia ("biosecurity") en instalaciones auxiliares

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<sup>3</sup> Por ejemplo, el glosario del Manual de Laboratorio Básico de la FAO *Manual for the Small-Scale Production and Testing of I-2 Newcastle Disease Vaccine* considera que la biocustodia ("biosecurity") consiste en "las medidas de precaución que se adoptan para reducir al mínimo el riesgo de que se introduzca un agente infeccioso en una población".

<sup>4</sup> Por ejemplo, el glosario del New Zealand Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment define la biocustodia ("biosecurity") como "la exclusión, erradicación y gestión eficientes de plagas y organismos indeseables en Nueva Zelanda", [http://www.pce.govt.nz/reports/pce\\_reports\\_glossary.shtml](http://www.pce.govt.nz/reports/pce_reports_glossary.shtml).

<sup>5</sup> WHO, Biorisk Management: Laboratory Biosecurity Guidance, September 2006, [http://www.who.int/csr/resources/publications/biosafety/WHO\\_CDS\\_EPR\\_2006\\_6.pdf](http://www.who.int/csr/resources/publications/biosafety/WHO_CDS_EPR_2006_6.pdf).

<sup>6</sup> En este contexto, por "material biológico valioso" se entiende "material biológico que impone (según sus propietarios, usuarios, custodios, guardadores o reguladores) la adopción de medidas de supervisión y control administrativo, rendición de cuentas y medidas concretas de protección y vigilancia en los laboratorios para proteger su valor económico e histórico (de archivos) y/o para proteger a la población contra su posible uso pernicioso. Este material puede comprender patógenos y toxinas, como también organismos no patógenos, cepas de vacunas, alimentos, organismos genéticamente modificados, componentes celulares, elementos genéticos y muestras extraterrestres.

<sup>7</sup> OECD, Best Practice Guidelines on Biosecurity for Biological Resource Centres, 2007, [http://www.oecd.org/document/36/0,3343,en\\_2649\\_34537\\_38777060\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.oecd.org/document/36/0,3343,en_2649_34537_38777060_1_1_1_1,00.html).

(centros de recursos biológicos)<sup>8</sup>. En este contexto se entiende por biocustodia "las medidas y procedimientos de seguridad institucional y personal destinados a impedir la pérdida, el robo, la utilización indebida, la desviación o la liberación intencionada de organismos patógenos, o partes de ellos, y de organismos toxínicos, así como de toxinas que mantienen, transfieren y/o suministran los centros de recursos biológicos".

### **La distinción entre bioseguridad y biocustodia ("biosecurity")**

8. En las reuniones de 2003 de la CAB, un delegado utilizó la siguiente fórmula sencilla para ayudar a los participantes a hacer la distinción entre las cuestiones de bioseguridad y de biocustodia ("biosecurity"):

La bioseguridad protege a las personas contra los gérmenes; la biocustodia ("biosecurity") protege a los gérmenes contra las personas.

Aunque estos objetivos están relacionados entre sí y ambos están vinculados con la Convención, sus finalidades siguen siendo distintas. En consecuencia, los conceptos de bioseguridad difieren de los de biocustodia ("biosecurity"). Los criterios de aplicación suelen ser semejantes o mutuamente complementarios, pero en algunos casos pueden entrar en contradicción.

Un ejemplo común de esto último se da en el transporte de los patógenos peligrosos: en interés de la bioseguridad dichos patógenos deberían estar claramente etiquetados durante el transporte, pero desde el punto de vista de la biocustodia el etiquetado de los patógenos puede aumentar el riesgo de robo o desviación.

## **II. ACUERDOS, ENTENDIMIENTOS Y PROPUESTAS ANTERIORES**

### **La bioseguridad y la Convención**

9. La bioseguridad tiene que ver con los objetivos y propósitos de la Convención, y el concepto está expresamente mencionado en el artículo II, que obliga a los Estados Partes a "destruir o desviar hacia fines pacíficos" toda arma biológica de que dispongan y puntualiza que al cumplir esta obligación deberán adoptar "todas las medidas de precaución necesarias para proteger a las poblaciones y el medio".

10. En ulteriores conferencias de examen se convino en que los Estados Partes debían tomar "todas las medidas de precaución necesarias para proteger a las poblaciones y al medio ambiente en relación con las actividades no prohibidas por la Convención"<sup>9</sup>. De este modo la exigencia de medidas de bioseguridad pasa de circunscribirse a las medidas de destrucción y desviación previstas en el artículo II a hacerse extensiva a todas las actividades no prohibidas por la Convención, entre ellas todas las actividades científicas y tecnológicas con fines pacíficos en el campo de las ciencias de la vida, así como aquellas con fines de protección y profilácticos.

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<sup>8</sup> Los centros de recursos biológicos comprenden: proveedores de servicios y repositorios de células vivas, genomas de organismos, e información relativa a la herencia y las funciones de los sistemas biológicos.

<sup>9</sup> Documento Final de la Tercera Conferencia de Examen, BWC/CONF/III/23, art. I, párr. 5.

## La biocustodia ("biosecurity") y la Convención

11. Los conceptos de biocustodia ("biosecurity") de la Convención evolucionaron de manera concertada en el marco del artículo III y del artículo IV.
12. Las Conferencias de Examen segunda, tercera y cuarta pusieron de relieve "la importancia... de una legislación relativa a la protección física de los laboratorios e instalaciones para impedir el acceso no autorizado a organismos patógenos o tóxicos o su extracción<sup>10</sup>. En la Sexta Conferencia de Examen se exhortó a todos los Estados Partes a la adopción de "medidas apropiadas para garantizar que se proteja y se mantenga en condiciones seguras a los agentes biológicos y toxinas de interés para la Convención, en particular aplicando medidas de control del acceso y la manipulación de dichos agentes y toxinas"<sup>11</sup>.
13. En la Sexta Conferencia de Examen también se pidió a los Estados Partes que adoptasen, "en conformidad con sus procedimientos constitucionales, medidas legislativas, administrativas, judiciales y de otra índole, comprendidas disposiciones penales, destinadas a... garantizar la seguridad y protección de los agentes microbianos u otros agentes biológicos o toxinas en los laboratorios e instalaciones y durante el transporte, para impedir el acceso no autorizado y la sustracción de dichos agentes o toxinas"<sup>12</sup>.
14. En la Reunión de los Estados Partes de 2003 se convino en la necesidad de adoptar "medidas nacionales amplias y concretas para velar por la seguridad de las colecciones de patógenos y el control de su utilización con fines pacíficos. Se reconoció en general el valor de las medidas y procedimientos de biocustodia ("biosecurity") para lograr que esos materiales peligrosos no [estuvieran] al alcance de personas que pudieran utilizarlos con fines contrarios a la Convención". También se puso de relieve "la necesidad de emprender actividades en el plano nacional en consonancia con las obligaciones y responsabilidades de reforzar y aplicar la Convención. Los Estados Partes estuvieron de acuerdo, a ese respecto, en el valor de... el examen y, cuando [fuera] necesario, la promulgación o actualización de disposiciones legales, incluso reglamentarias y penales, que garanti[zaran] la aplicación efectiva de las prohibiciones enunciadas en la Convención y que ref[orzarán] la seguridad efectiva de los agentes patógenos y de las toxinas"<sup>13</sup>.
15. En la Reunión de los Estados Partes de 2007, en que se examinaron diversos aspectos de la aplicación nacional, se convino en "la importancia de llevar a cabo exámenes nacionales

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<sup>10</sup> Documento Final de la Segunda Conferencia de Examen, BWC/CONF.II/13, art. IV, párr. 4 b), Documento Final de la Tercera Conferencia de Examen, BWC/CONF.III/23, art. IV, párr. 3 b), Documento Final de la Cuarta Conferencia de Examen, BWC/CONF.IV/9, art. IV, párr. 3 b).

<sup>11</sup> Documento Final de la Sexta Conferencia de Examen, BWC/CONF.VI/6, art. III, párr. 9.

<sup>12</sup> Documento Final de la Sexta Conferencia de Examen, BWC/CONF.VI/6, art. IV, párr. 11 c).

<sup>13</sup> Informe de la Reunión de los Estados Partes, BWC/MSP/2003/4, parte II, párr. 3 b).

periódicos de las medidas adoptadas, entre otros medios... actualizando las listas de agentes y equipos de interés para los regímenes de seguridad [,protección] y transferencia"<sup>14</sup>.

### **Propuestas anteriores sobre biocustodia ("biosecurity")**

16. Los actuales acuerdos y entendimientos se refieren, por tanto, a la conveniencia de las medidas de biocustodia ("biosecurity"), su propósito, la necesidad de velar por la eficacia de las medidas internas y un mecanismo para revisar y mejorar las disposiciones actuales. Las propuestas hechas por distintos Estados Partes durante las reuniones de 2003 de la CAB guardaban relación directa con estos entendimientos y trataban del *alcance* y el *contenido* de las medidas de biocustodia así como de los medios *para mejorar la cooperación interna*. Estas propuestas no fueron examinadas formalmente ni aprobadas por las reuniones y por ende no tienen carácter oficial. Fueron distribuidas en un documento de sesión que preparó el entonces Presidente, fechado el 14 de noviembre de 2003. Las propuestas se incluyen a continuación para facilitar su consulta.

17. Según las propuestas sobre el *alcance* de las disposiciones de biocustodia ("biosecurity") pertinentes, éstas deberían:

- i) Abarcar los agentes, las toxinas y el equipo crítico;
- ii) Abarcar las instalaciones, el almacenamiento, el transporte y el personal;
- iii) Ser eficaces en relación con el costo;
- iv) Basarse en criterios de gestión del riesgo;
- v) Basarse en claras directrices nacionales;
- vi) Estar destinadas a lugares específicos, dado que los cambios de circunstancias excluyen una reglamentación común universal;
- vii) Hacer uso de mecanismos de supervisión y normas;
- viii) Adaptar cuando sea posible los marcos de supervisión o reglamentación existentes;
- ix) Abordar las diferencias de propósitos e instrumentos para la bioseguridad y la biocustodia ("biosecurity"), y
- x) Someterse regularmente a revisión.

18. Según las propuestas sobre el *contenido* de las disposiciones de biocustodia ("biosecurity"), éstas deberían incluir:

- i) Buenas prácticas científicas;

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<sup>14</sup> Informe de la Reunión de los Estados Partes, BWC/MSP/2007/5, párr. 23.

- ii) Listas flexibles de control nacional;
- iii) Exigencias de empaquetado y etiquetado;
- iv) Sistemas de supervisión y control del acceso en las instituciones pertinentes;
- v) Control de los antecedentes del personal;
- vi) Actividades de vigilancia integral e integrada;
- vii) Identificación y registro de las instalaciones, los sistemas de transporte y el personal pertinentes;
- viii) Un mecanismo para crear y mantener registros detallados y exactos de la posesión, el transporte, el almacenamiento y el empleo de los recursos pertinentes y el personal autorizado para trabajar con ellos.

19. Las propuestas para *mejorar la cooperación interna* contemplaban:

- i) Identificar un organismo principal del gobierno o crear una nueva autoridad supervisora central;
- ii) Elaborar un plan nacional de biocustodia ("biosecurity");
- iii) Utilizar órganos gubernamentales y no gubernamentales de supervisión ética para crear una cultura nacional de biocustodia ("biosecurity");
- iv) Emprender programas coordinados de sensibilización y formación;
- v) Incorporar las medidas de biocustodia ("biosecurity") en las prácticas óptimas y otras directrices que no sean jurídicamente vinculantes.

### **El desarrollo de la capacidad de bioseguridad y biocustodia ("biosecurity")**

20. En la Reunión de los Estados Partes de 2003 se convino en el valor del "efecto positivo de la cooperación entre los Estados Partes con diferentes sistemas legales y constitucionales. Los Estados Partes que estén en condiciones de hacerlo podrían prestar asistencia jurídica y técnica a otros Estados que lo soliciten a fin de establecer y/o ampliar su propia legislación y sus propios controles en lo referente a la aplicación y la [biocustodia] ("biosecurity") nacionales"<sup>15</sup>.

21. Varios Estados Partes (y grupos de Estados Partes) han manifestado expresamente su disposición a considerar la posibilidad de prestar asistencia en materia de bioseguridad y biocustodia ("biosecurity"): Alemania, Australia, Canadá, Cuba, Estados Unidos de América, Federación de Rusia, Reino Unido de Gran Bretaña e Irlanda del Norte, Suiza y Unión Europea. Los Estados pueden consultar más detalles en las páginas de acceso reservado del sitio web de la

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<sup>15</sup> Informe de la Reunión de los Estados Partes, BWC/MSP/2003/4, parte II, párr. 3 b) ii).

CAB (<http://www.unog.ch/bwc/restricted>). También se invita a las partes interesadas a tomar contacto con la Dependencia de Apoyo a la Aplicación.

22. Varias de las propuestas hechas en las reuniones de 2003 de la Convención se referían a la creación de la capacidad necesaria por medio de arreglos bilaterales sobre: intercambios de personal de biocustodia ("*biosecurity*"), incluido el de los órganos de supervisión nacionales; formación en biocustodia; intercambio de información; desarrollo y aplicación de normas mínimas; vigilancia de las enfermedades infecciosas y medidas de respuesta, y las prácticas óptimas de tipo ético. Otras propuestas se centraban en el fortalecimiento de la capacidad a través del aumento de la cooperación internacional para elaborar un entendimiento y concepción común de la biocustodia; formular normas internacionales de bioseguridad y biocustodia ; armonizar los regímenes internos de biocustodia, y alentar a la OMS, la OIE y la FAO a elaborar normas internacionales de biocustodia.

Annex I

[ENGLISH ONLY]

BIOSAFETY AND BIOSECURITY ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE THE CONVENTION

1. Issues of biosafety and biosecurity fall within the remit of various international, regional and professional organizations. These organizations have undertaken considerable work on these issues, much of which is relevant to the Convention. A basic outline of these organizations and major initiatives is provided below. Many of the organizations listed have been invited to participate in the Meeting of Experts and will make presentations and provide information which will supplement the contents of this paper. All of these resources will be available online at [www.unog.ch/bwc](http://www.unog.ch/bwc).

American Biological Safety Association (ABSA)  
<http://www.absa.org/>

2. ABSA has participated in past meetings of the BWC. Founded in 1984 to promote biosafety as a scientific discipline, ABSA is the regional professional society for biosafety and biosecurity personnel in North America. It is also active internationally. ABSA pursues four aims: developing and maintaining professional standards; advancing biological safety as a scientific discipline through education and research; providing members with sustained opportunities for biosafety communication, education and participation in the development of biological safety standards, guidelines and regulations; and expanding biosafety awareness and promoting the development of relevant work practices, equipment and facilities.

3. ABSA has also been active on biosecurity concepts for several years. In 2001 it founded a task force on the issue and in 2003 the task force released a White Paper on Understanding Biosecurity<sup>16</sup>. This document examines the complexity of addressing security concepts in the biological sphere and concludes that it is necessary to: understand the unique aspects of biological work and material; identify assets and vulnerabilities associated with biological activities; and develop measures that address and solve these problems. Additional information is provided to assist in the development and implementation of tailored biosecurity efforts. ABSA also provides guidance to its members on the regulatory regime present in North America.

4. ABSA is also allied with the Sandia National Laboratory's International Biological Threat Reduction Program which is designed to ensure the safe and secure use of pathogens and toxins through: training activities; technical consultations at institutions which are national or regional leaders in infectious disease diagnostics and research; efforts to increase professional affiliations and interactions between biosafety professionals; and encouraging the development of local biosafety associations.

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<sup>16</sup> ABSA Task Force on Biosecurity White Paper on Understanding Biosecurity, <http://www.absa.org/0301bstf.html>.

Asia-Pacific Biosafety Association (A-PBA)

<http://www.a-pba.org/>

5. A-PBA was founded in 2005 to act as a professional society for biosafety professionals in the Asia-Pacific region. It has members from Singapore, Brunei, China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines and Myanmar. A-PBA fosters recognition of biosafety as a distinct scientific discipline; promotes safe management of microorganisms and the products of biological processes; establishes a forum for the dissemination and continued exchange of information on biological safety; promotes biosafety in the Asia-Pacific region; and establishes links with other biosafety associations internationally. It is an active member of the International Biosafety Working Group and directly contributes to the development of biosafety best practices.

6. Since its inception, A-PBA has held numerous conferences, workshops and seminars, including those on: Principles and Practices of Biohazard Containment in a BSL-3 Laboratory; Biological Risk Assessment - Developing an Effective Biosafety Programme; Biosafety Management Course; and Design and Engineering for Biosafety Emergency Preparedness and Response.

European Biological Safety Association (EBSA)

<http://www.ebsaweb.eu/>

7. EBSA was founded in June 1996. It is a not-for-profit organisation which aims to provide a forum for its members to discuss and debate issues of concern and to represent those working in the field of biosafety and associated activities. EBSA strives to establish and communicate best practices amongst its members and to encourage dialogue and discussions on developing biosafety and biosecurity issues. EBSA seeks to influence and support emerging legislation and standards in the areas of biological safety, biosecurity, biotechnology, transport and associated activities and acts as a focal point for the consolidation of views on these issues.

8. EBSA is currently engaged in six projects: Biosafety Professional Competence (defining the tasks, skills and a curriculum to train biosafety professionals, and setting a framework for establishing training programmes, as well as certifying biosafety professionals); a Biorisk Laboratory Management Standard (to safeguard life, property and the environment from biological risks through the development and adoption of recognized standards in the area of management of biological organisms and their products within laboratory environments); Biosafety Europe (a project mandated by the European Commission within the Sixth Framework Programme on Research and Technological Development for coordination, harmonization and exchange of biosafety and biosecurity practices within a pan-European network); European Biosecurity and Bio-preparedness (contributing to various European Union biosecurity initiatives on transport of bio-materials, import control, traceability of bio-materials, detection technologies, and food security); OECD Quality Standards for Microbiological Resource Centers; and international forums on the transport of dangerous goods.

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)  
<http://www.fao.org/biosecurity/>

9. Given the different use of the term *biosecurity* in the FAO setting (one denoting protection against the introduction of plant pests, animal pests and diseases, and zoonoses, genetically modified organisms, and alien species), the activities of FAO are not so obviously linked to the topics under discussion at the BWC Meeting of Experts. Nevertheless, certain elements, especially as they relate to the development of biosafety best practices, are closely related; others contain resources which could be extrapolated to fit the BWC context, such as principles of capacity building in disease-related fields. The FAO has conducted a technical consultation on biological risk management in food and agriculture in Thailand in 2003; created an international portal on food safety, animal and plant health; established a Working Group on Biosafety; detailed examples of national approaches to biosecurity; conducts a capacity building programme; and has reviewed certain thematic areas, including biotechnology in food and agriculture, biotechnology and food safety, and animal and plant health.

International Biosafety Working Group (IBWG)  
<http://www.internationalbiosafety.org>

10. Through collaboration among national and regional biosafety organizations, the International Biosafety Working Group aims to support and promote biosafety on a national and international level. It is made up of a variety of sectoral, geographical and national groups, including EBSA, A-PBA, ABSA, ABSA Canada, ANBio, the Japanese Biosafety Association, the International Level-4 Users Group, the International Veterinary Biosafety Workgroup, the Pharmaceutical Biosafety Group, the US Centers for Disease Control, the Public Health Agency Canada, and the International Society for Biosafety Research. The IBWG provides technical biosafety information on: biosafety concepts; establishing national programmes; containment laboratory capacity; and biosafety research. The IBWG also acts as a clearing-house for a number of relevant training tools, including CDs and videos, course curricula and presentations. The group has also produced a Biosafety Compendium on Regulations, Guidelines and Information Sources from around the world<sup>17</sup>.

International Veterinary Biosafety Workgroup (IVBWG)  
<http://www.vetbiosafety.org/>

11. The IVBWG is a specialist international forum for dealing with biosafety issues in high containment (BSL 3 and above) large animal facilities. It contributes to the development of generic biosafety guidance and participates in the International Biosafety Working Group. It publishes the Veterinary Containment Facilities: Design and Construction handbook<sup>18</sup>.

12. The IVBWG came about through a shared recognition that most countries throughout the world share similar problems in operating veterinary containment facilities and conducting

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<sup>17</sup> IBWG Biosafety Compendium on Regulations, Guidelines and Information Sources from around the World  
<http://www.internationalbiosafety.org/english/internalCompendium.asp>.

<sup>18</sup> Veterinary Containment Facilities: Design and Construction handbook,  
[http://tecrisk.com/projekte/projekt1/Handbook\\_070323.pdf](http://tecrisk.com/projekte/projekt1/Handbook_070323.pdf).

research on livestock and poultry diseases: how to prevent the introduction of foreign animal diseases into the country; strategies for control and eradication of foreign diseases; the need to conduct research involving animals without release of viable agents into the environment; the necessity to provide a safe and healthy work environment for employees; prevent cross contamination among research materials and animals; and biosafety issues and facility requirements.

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

13. The OECD currently has two projects of particular relevance to biosafety and biosecurity: the Biotechnology Division; and the International Futures Programme.

*Biotechnology Division*

[http://www.oecd.org/topic/0,3373,en\\_2649\\_37437\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_37437,00.html](http://www.oecd.org/topic/0,3373,en_2649_37437_1_1_1_1_37437,00.html)

14. The Biotechnology Division covers five primary areas: biotechnology policies; bioeconomy; biosafety (through its BioTrack Online); intellectual property rights; and a research programme on biological resources in agriculture. Of these, the activities on biotechnology policy and BioTrack Online are perhaps most relevant.

15. Biotechnology policy activities included work on what the OECD calls Biological Resource Centres (BRCs) – functionally similar to culture collections. Over several years, the OECD has been developing best practice guidelines for BRCs<sup>19</sup>. These guidelines cover a range of quality assurance issues relevant to this year's BWC meetings. It has also developed comparable guidance specifically addressing biosecurity at these facilities – the Best Practice Guidelines on Biosecurity for BRCs<sup>20</sup>. This document complements the work done by the WHO for laboratories and covers the application of risk management approaches, physical security, management of personnel and visitors, training, material control and accountability, transport security, incident response, and information security.

16. BioTrack Online focuses on information related to the regulatory oversight of products of modern biotechnology, including genetically engineered organisms or transgenic organisms, in the field of environmental safety and food and feed safety. It includes a number of free documents (including consensus documents, guidance and other publications); an online database of products of modern biotechnology; and links to regulatory contacts in OECD member countries (where available) and other related web sites.

*International Future Programme*

[http://www.oecd.org/department/0,3355,en\\_2649\\_33707\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.oecd.org/department/0,3355,en_2649_33707_1_1_1_1_1,00.html)

17. The International Futures Programme was home to the Project on Emerging Systemic Risks from 2000-2002. The project was conducted under the supervision of a steering group composed of the representatives of 19 governmental departments, seven corporations and three

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<sup>19</sup> OECD Best Practice Guidelines for BRCs,  
[http://www.oecd.org/document/36/0,3343,en\\_2649\\_34537\\_38777060\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.oecd.org/document/36/0,3343,en_2649_34537_38777060_1_1_1_1,00.html).

<sup>20</sup> OECD Best Practice Guidelines on Biosecurity for BRCs, <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/6/27/38778261.pdf>.

international organisations. It led to the publication of *Emerging Risks in the 21st Century: An Agenda for Action*<sup>21</sup>, a cross-sectoral analysis of risk management issues in the 21st Century. This publication laid the foundations for subsequent risk management concepts and lays out the principles for: emerging systemic risks; risk assessment; risk prevention; emergency management; and recovery issues.

UN Environment Programme (Global Environment Facility) (UNEP-GEF)  
<http://www.gefweb.org/>

18. In the UNEP context, biosafety is often related to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety of the Convention on Biological Diversity. The Cartagena Protocol describes the concept of *biosafety* as "ensuring an adequate level of protection in the field of the safe transfer, handling and use of living modified organisms resulting from modern biotechnology that may have adverse effects on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, taking also into account risks to human health, and specifically focusing on transboundary movements"<sup>22</sup>. In November 2000, the the *Global Environment Facility Initial Strategy on Biosafety* was adopted. This strategy was designed to assist in the development of National Biosafety Frameworks<sup>23</sup> through capacity building initiatives; to promote information sharing and collaboration, especially at the regional and sub-regional level; and to promote collaboration with other organizations to assist capacity-building for the Protocol. In order to realise these aims, the GEF runs three programmes: developing national biosafety frameworks; implementing national biosafety frameworks; and supporting countries to participate in the biosafety clearing-house. As of March 2008, 99 countries had completed their draft national biosafety frameworks, eight countries had completed implementing their national biosafety frameworks, 11 countries started implementing their national biosafety frameworks, and 122 countries are currently setting up their participation in the biosafety clearing-house.

*Developing national biosafety frameworks*  
[http://www.unep.org/biosafety/Development\\_Projects.aspx](http://www.unep.org/biosafety/Development_Projects.aspx)

19. This project was started in June 2001, and aimed to assist up to 100 countries comply with the Cartagena Protocol, and takes into account the lessons learned from the UNEP-GEF *Pilot Project on Development of National Biosafety Frameworks*. In January 2004, the GEF approved additional funding for a further 20 countries. There are currently 123 countries participating in the Development project. Under this project UNEP-GEF has held a series of regional and sub-regional workshops; produced a range of case studies (including those for Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the Philippines, and Samoa); published a toolkit (which contains resources for four phases: starting the project; taking stock; consultation and analysis; and drafting the national biosafety frameworks); and has proposed a framework for creating national biosafety frameworks.

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<sup>21</sup> OECD Emerging Risks in the 21st Century: An Agenda for Action,  
<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/23/56/19134071.pdf>.

<sup>22</sup> Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, Article 1, <http://www.cbd.int/biosafety/articles.shtml?a=cpb-01>.

<sup>23</sup> A National Biosafety Framework is a combination of policy, legal, administrative and technical instruments that are set in place to address safety for the environment and human health in relation to modern biotechnology.

*Implementing national biosafety frameworks*

[http://www.unep.org/biosafety/Implementation\\_Projects.aspx](http://www.unep.org/biosafety/Implementation_Projects.aspx)

20. This project started in December 2002 and 19 countries are currently participating. A further eight countries have completed the project. It is designed to ensure that participating countries have a workable and transparent regulatory regime consisting of enabling legislation, implementing regulations and complementing guidelines that are consistent with the Biosafety Protocol and other relevant international obligations. This requires the development of systems for handling of notifications or requests for approvals (including systems for administrative processing, risk assessment and decision making); enforcement and monitoring; and public information and public participation. Key documents produced by this project include a survey of national policies on biosafety and a manual for the implementation of national biosafety frameworks.

*Supporting participation in the biosafety clearing-house*

<http://bch.cbd.int/>

21. In March 2004, the GEF approved a new project to assist Parties of the Cartagena Protocol to strengthen capacity in eligible countries through: the training of key stakeholders; creating an enabling environment for Parties to meet their obligations; and supporting capacity building through the development and dissemination of an interactive computer-based training package. The project provides resources to participating countries: to assist in the design and development of the national participation in the clearing house; for the initial equipment set up, (including, where required, intranet and Internet connectivity); an interactive guide to the clearing house; a database template that could be used with existing computer programs to store data at a national level; a training package and user-friendly computer-based training manual; resources to hold national workshops; and follow-up by the project team to ensure that the training is useful.

World Health Organization (WHO)

<http://www.who.int/csr/bioriskreduction/>

22. The WHO has at least two sets of relevant activities: the *Biosafety and Laboratory Biosecurity Programme*; and the project of the Biorisk Reduction for Dangerous Pathogens Team on *Life Science Research and Development for Global Health Security*.

*Biosafety and Laboratory Biosecurity Programme*

23. The WHO Biosafety and Laboratory Biosecurity programme is designed to assist Member States understand, adopt and implement biorisk management strategies to minimize risks of infections through safe and secure practices in laboratory and transport environments, and to accomplish these goals in a cost-effective manner. It is part of WHO's efforts to establish a biosafety and laboratory biosecurity culture worldwide. To this end, the programme provides guidance on, and promotes the use of, safe and secure workplace practices, appropriate protective equipment, engineering and administrative controls in the handling of pathogenic organisms in laboratories, during transportation, in field investigations and in vaccine manufacturing facilities, to protect workers, the environment and the community from exposure, infection, and subsequent

development of disease. Five WHO biosafety collaborating centres support the Global Biosafety and Laboratory Biosecurity Programme. They each have nominated a focal point to be a member of the WHO Biosafety Advisory Group (BAG) to support the programme. The BAG meets regularly to address outstanding biosafety and laboratory biosecurity issues, to discuss activities, projects and collaborations.

24. The Biosafety and Laboratory Biosecurity programme operates at the international, regional and domestic levels. Underpinning current efforts is the resolution on the enhancement of laboratory biosafety adopted in 2005, at the 58th World Health Assembly<sup>24</sup>. This resolution mandates the organization to undertake certain relevant activities and urges Member States to do likewise. The programme is involved with ongoing international efforts to ensure the safekeeping of eradicated dangerous pathogens. It also supports the work of the BAG and contributes to international frameworks for the transport of infectious substances. At the regional level the programme holds workshops to raise awareness of biosafety and laboratory biosecurity and coordinates the relevant activities of the WHO regional and country offices.

25. The programme produces a range of important publications, including: the 1997 Guidelines for the safe transport of infectious substances and diagnostic specimens<sup>25</sup>; 2004 Transport of Infectious Substances: background to the amendments adopted in the 13th revision of the United Nations Model Regulations guiding the transport of infectious substances<sup>26</sup>; 2004 Laboratory Biosafety Manual - Third Edition<sup>27</sup>; 2005 Guidance on regulations for the Transport of Infectious Substances<sup>28</sup>; 2006 Biorisk management: Laboratory biosecurity guidance<sup>29</sup>; and 2007 Guidance on Regulations for the Transport of Infectious Substances 2007-2008<sup>30</sup>. It also provides a number of training resources, including: a biosafety and laboratory biosecurity train-the-trainers manual; laboratory risk assessment guidelines; transport of infectious substances, web-based training tool (work in progress); transport of infectious substances, training DVD; appropriate use of biosafety cabinets, training DVD; and maintenance and operation of containment equipment (work in progress).

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<sup>24</sup> WHA58.29: Enhancement of laboratory biosafety, [http://www.who.int/gb/ebwha/pdf\\_files/WHA58/WHA58\\_29\\_en.pdf](http://www.who.int/gb/ebwha/pdf_files/WHA58/WHA58_29_en.pdf).

<sup>25</sup> WHO 1997 Guidelines for the safe transport of infectious substances and diagnostic specimens, [http://www.who.int/entity/csr/resources/publications/biosafety/WHO\\_EMС\\_97\\_3/en/index.html](http://www.who.int/entity/csr/resources/publications/biosafety/WHO_EMС_97_3/en/index.html).

<sup>26</sup> WHO 2004 Transport of Infectious Substances: background to the amendments adopted in the 13th revision of the United Nations Model Regulations guiding the transport of infectious substances, [http://www.who.int/entity/csr/resources/publications/WHO\\_CDS\\_CSR\\_LYO\\_2004\\_9/en/index.html](http://www.who.int/entity/csr/resources/publications/WHO_CDS_CSR_LYO_2004_9/en/index.html).

<sup>27</sup> WHO 2004 Laboratory Biosafety Manual - Third Edition, [http://www.who.int/entity/csr/resources/publications/biosafety/WHO\\_CDS\\_CSR\\_LYO\\_2004\\_11/en/index.html](http://www.who.int/entity/csr/resources/publications/biosafety/WHO_CDS_CSR_LYO_2004_11/en/index.html).

<sup>28</sup> WHO 2005 Guidance on regulations for the Transport of Infectious Substances, [http://www.who.int/entity/csr/resources/publications/biosafety/WHO\\_CDS\\_CSR\\_LYO\\_2005\\_22/en/index.html](http://www.who.int/entity/csr/resources/publications/biosafety/WHO_CDS_CSR_LYO_2005_22/en/index.html).

<sup>29</sup> WHO 2006 Biorisk management: Laboratory biosecurity guidance, [http://www.who.int/entity/csr/resources/publications/biosafety/WHO\\_CDS\\_EPR\\_2006\\_6/en/index.html](http://www.who.int/entity/csr/resources/publications/biosafety/WHO_CDS_EPR_2006_6/en/index.html).

<sup>30</sup> WHO 2007 Guidance on regulations for the Transport of Infectious Substances 2007-2008, [http://www.who.int/entity/csr/resources/publications/biosafety/WHO\\_CDS\\_EPR\\_2007\\_2/en/index.html](http://www.who.int/entity/csr/resources/publications/biosafety/WHO_CDS_EPR_2007_2/en/index.html).

*Life Science Research and Development for Global Health Security*

26. This project was created to raise awareness of, and provide information and guidance on, risk management approaches on the potential for the malign use of the life sciences to WHO Member States. It underlines the importance of carrying out life science research and development for improving public health and, at the same time, highlights the necessity of understanding that access to, and research on, any type of dangerous or new agent may pose risks to public health and raise ethical and security concerns. To this end, the project works with issues related to working with dangerous pathogens; health research policy; collaboration and support; global health security; and ethics.

27. To date, the main achievements of the project include: establishing a network of relevant experts; a working paper identifying relevant issues;<sup>31</sup> creation and meetings of a Scientific Working Group (to provide guidance on project activities); co-sponsorship of the meeting "International Roundtable on Dual Use Life Sciences Research", February 2007; online consultations on project activities; holding a regional workshop on "Research Policy and Management of Risks in Life Science Research for Global health Security", Bangkok Thailand, December 2007; outreach activities, publications and participation in meetings. The team has also participated in Biosafety and Laboratory Biosecurity meetings in Iran (in October 2006) and Kenya (May 2007). The project is currently refining a guidance document that will address how to evaluate need and capacities to address relevant risks as well as possible options to manage these risks. On completion of this framework, the team will then develop technical materials to provide training, including through the integration of risk management best-practices. To this end it is planning to hold a second meeting of its Scientific Working Group and another meeting for external experts.

World Organization for Animal Health (OIE)

<http://www.oie.int>

28. The OIE has actively participated in both the current and previous BWC intersessional processes. It has examined issues directly related to the Convention, such as in *Scientific and Technological Review: Biological Disasters of Animal Origin*.<sup>32</sup> In addition to collaborating with other international organisations on the development of generic biosafety and safe transport guidance, the OIE produces a number of key documents specifically targeting animal-related fields. The OIE produces the international health standards for animals and animal products – trade standards and biological standards: the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*,<sup>33</sup> the *Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals*,<sup>34</sup> the *Aquatic Animal Health Code*,<sup>35</sup> and

<sup>31</sup> Life Science Research: Opportunities and Risks for Public Health. Mapping the Issues, WHO/CDS/CSR/LYO/2005.20, [http://www.who.int/csr/resources/publications/deliberate/WHO\\_CDS\\_CSR\\_LYO\\_2005\\_20/en/](http://www.who.int/csr/resources/publications/deliberate/WHO_CDS_CSR_LYO_2005_20/en/).

<sup>32</sup> OIE Scientific and Technological Review: Biological Disasters of Animal Origin, [http://www.oie.int/eng/publicat/rt/A\\_RT25\\_1.htm](http://www.oie.int/eng/publicat/rt/A_RT25_1.htm).

<sup>33</sup> OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, [http://www.oie.int/eng/normes/mcode/en\\_sommaire.htm](http://www.oie.int/eng/normes/mcode/en_sommaire.htm).

<sup>34</sup> OIE Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals, [http://www.oie.int/eng/normes/mmanual/A\\_summry.htm](http://www.oie.int/eng/normes/mmanual/A_summry.htm).

<sup>35</sup> OIE Aquatic Animal Health Code , [http://www.oie.int/eng/normes/fcode/en\\_sommaire.htm](http://www.oie.int/eng/normes/fcode/en_sommaire.htm).

the *Manual of Diagnostic Tests for Aquatic Animals*.<sup>36</sup> These standards deal with a range of pertinent issues: risk management approaches and principles; biosecurity consideration (especially in the animal and agricultural use of the term); identification and traceability of live animals; hygiene precautions; and disinfection and disinsectisation.

29. The OIE also produces a number of other resources. The OIE *Quality Standard and Guidelines for Veterinary Laboratories: Infectious Diseases*<sup>37</sup> sets out the management and technical competence for the accreditation of testing for infectious animal disease. This quality control system contributes to ensuring the safe and secure operation of relevant facilities. The standards cover: management requirements (including quality systems, document control, records, internal audits and management reviews); technical requirements (including personnel issues, equipment, measurement traceability and handling of specimens); validation of laboratory techniques; and international reference standards. The *Handbook on Import Risk Analysis for Animals and Animal Products*<sup>38</sup> sets out in detail the concepts and necessary steps for qualitatively and quantitatively analyzing, managing and applying controls for risk in the animal sphere. It also provides guidance on a number of related issues including: terminology, acceptable risk, transparency, and developing a risk communication strategy.

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<sup>36</sup> OIE Manual of Diagnostic Tests for Aquatic Animals, [http://www.oie.int/eng/normes/fmanual/A\\_summary.htm](http://www.oie.int/eng/normes/fmanual/A_summary.htm).

<sup>37</sup> OIE Quality Standard and Guidelines for Veterinary Laboratories: Infectious Diseases, [http://www.oie.int/eng/publicat/ouvrages/A\\_112.htm](http://www.oie.int/eng/publicat/ouvrages/A_112.htm).

<sup>38</sup> OIE Handbook on Import Risk Analysis for Animals and Animal Products, [http://www.oie.int/eng/publicat/ouvrages/A\\_IRAvol1.htm](http://www.oie.int/eng/publicat/ouvrages/A_IRAvol1.htm).

Annex II

[ENGLISH ONLY]

ADDITIONAL BIOSAFETY AND BIOSECURITY RESOURCES

1. ABSA Task Force on Biosecurity White Paper on Understanding Biosecurity  
<http://www.absa.org/0301bstf.html>
2. IBWG Biosafety Compendium on Regulations, Guidelines and Information Sources from around the World <http://www.internationalbiosafety.org/english/internlCompendium.asp>
3. IVBWG Veterinary Containment Facilities: Design and Construction handbook,  
[http://tecrisk.com/projekte/projekt1/Handbook\\_070323.pdf](http://tecrisk.com/projekte/projekt1/Handbook_070323.pdf)
4. OECD Best Practice Guidelines for BRCs,  
[http://www.oecd.org/document/36/0,3343,en\\_2649\\_34537\\_38777060\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.oecd.org/document/36/0,3343,en_2649_34537_38777060_1_1_1_1,00.html)
5. OECD Best Practice Guidelines on Biosecurity for BRCs,  
<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/6/27/38778261.pdf>
6. OECD Emerging Risks in the 21st Century: An Agenda for Action,  
<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/23/56/19134071.pdf>
7. OIE Aquatic Animal Health Code,  
[http://www.oie.int/eng/normes/fcode/en\\_sommaire.htm](http://www.oie.int/eng/normes/fcode/en_sommaire.htm)
8. OIE Handbook on Import Risk Analysis for Animals and Animal Products,  
[http://www.oie.int/eng/publicat/ouvrages/A\\_IRAvol1.htm](http://www.oie.int/eng/publicat/ouvrages/A_IRAvol1.htm)
9. OIE Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals,  
[http://www.oie.int/eng/normes/mmanual/A\\_summry.htm](http://www.oie.int/eng/normes/mmanual/A_summry.htm)
10. OIE Manual of Diagnostic Tests for Aquatic Animals,  
[http://www.oie.int/eng/normes/fmanual/A\\_summry.htm](http://www.oie.int/eng/normes/fmanual/A_summry.htm)
11. OIE Quality Standard and Guidelines for Veterinary Laboratories: Infectious Diseases,  
[http://www.oie.int/eng/publicat/ouvrages/A\\_112.htm](http://www.oie.int/eng/publicat/ouvrages/A_112.htm)
12. OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code,  
[http://www.oie.int/eng/normes/mcode/en\\_sommaire.htm](http://www.oie.int/eng/normes/mcode/en_sommaire.htm)
13. WHO 1997 Guidelines for the safe transport of infectious substances and diagnostic specimens,  
[http://www.who.int/entity/csr/resources/publications/biosafety/WHO\\_EMС\\_97\\_3/en/index.html](http://www.who.int/entity/csr/resources/publications/biosafety/WHO_EMС_97_3/en/index.html)

14. WHO 2004 Laboratory Biosafety Manual - Third Edition,  
[http://www.who.int/entity/csr/resources/publications/biosafety/WHO\\_CDS\\_CSR\\_LYO\\_2004\\_11/en/index.html](http://www.who.int/entity/csr/resources/publications/biosafety/WHO_CDS_CSR_LYO_2004_11/en/index.html)
15. WHO 2004 Transport of Infectious Substances: background to the amendments adopted in the 13th revision of the United Nations Model Regulations guiding the transport of infectious substances,  
[http://www.who.int/entity/csr/resources/publications/WHO\\_CDS\\_CSR\\_LYO\\_2004\\_9/en/index.html](http://www.who.int/entity/csr/resources/publications/WHO_CDS_CSR_LYO_2004_9/en/index.html)
16. WHO 2005 Guidance on regulations for the Transport of Infectious Substances,  
[http://www.who.int/entity/csr/resources/publications/biosafety/WHO\\_CDS\\_CSR\\_LYO\\_2005\\_22/en/index.html](http://www.who.int/entity/csr/resources/publications/biosafety/WHO_CDS_CSR_LYO_2005_22/en/index.html)
17. WHO 2006 Biorisk management: Laboratory biosecurity guidance,  
[http://www.who.int/entity/csr/resources/publications/biosafety/WHO\\_CDS\\_EPR\\_2006\\_6/en/index.html](http://www.who.int/entity/csr/resources/publications/biosafety/WHO_CDS_EPR_2006_6/en/index.html)
18. WHO 2007 Guidance on regulations for the Transport of Infectious Substances 2007-2008,  
[http://www.who.int/entity/csr/resources/publications/biosafety/WHO\\_CDS\\_EPR\\_2007\\_2/en/index.html](http://www.who.int/entity/csr/resources/publications/biosafety/WHO_CDS_EPR_2007_2/en/index.html)
19. WHO Life Science Research: Opportunities and Risks for Public Health. Mapping the Issues,  
[http://www.who.int/csr/resources/publications/deliberate/WHO\\_CDS\\_CSR\\_LYO\\_2005\\_20/en/](http://www.who.int/csr/resources/publications/deliberate/WHO_CDS_CSR_LYO_2005_20/en/)

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