



世界衛生組織執行委員會決議

قرار المجلس التنفيذي لمنظمة الصحة العالمية

RESOLUTION OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE WHO
RÉSOLUTION DU CONSEIL EXÉCUTIF DE L'OMS
РЕЗОЛЮЦИЯ ИСПОЛНИТЕЛЬНОГО КОМИТЕТА ВОЗ
RESOLUCION DEL CONSEJO EJECUTIVO DE LA OMS

109th Session

EB109.R5

Agenda item 3.13

17 January 2002

Global public health response to the deliberate use of biological and chemical agents, and radio-nuclear attacks to cause harm

The Executive Board,

Having considered the report entitled “The deliberate use of biological and chemical agents to cause harm: public health response”;¹

Recognizing the need to counter the increasing public health concerns of threats against civilian populations;

Acknowledging that the possible deliberate use of biological and chemical agents and radio-nuclear attacks can cause illness and death in targeted populations;

Aware that the local release of biological or chemical agents could have global public health implications and that working together is of global importance;

Noting the ministerial initiative on health security and bioterrorism as discussed in Ottawa, Canada on 7 November 2001;

RECOMMENDS to the Fifty-fifth World Health Assembly the adoption of the following resolution:

The Fifty-fifth World Health Assembly,

Having reviewed the report on the deliberate use of biological and chemical agents to cause harm: public health response;

Seriously concerned about threats against civilian populations, including the possible deliberate use of biological and chemical agents to cause illness and death in targeted populations;

Noting that such agents can be disseminated through a range of mechanisms, including the food- and water-supply chains, thereby threatening the integrity of public health systems;

¹ Document EB109/26.

Acknowledging that the local release of biological or chemical agents designed to cause harm could have serious global public health implications and jeopardize the public health achievements of the past decades;

Recalling resolution WHA54.14 on global health security: epidemic alert and response, which stresses the need for all Member States to work together, with WHO and with other technical partners, in addressing health emergencies of international concern, and resolution WHA45.32 on the International Programme on Chemical Safety, which emphasized the need to establish or strengthen national and local capacities to respond to chemical incidents;

Recognizing that one of the most effective methods of preparing for deliberately caused disease is to strengthen public health surveillance and response activities for naturally or accidentally occurring diseases.

1. URGES Member States:

- (1) to ensure they have in place national disease-surveillance plans which are complementary to regional and global disease-surveillance mechanisms, and to collaborate in the rapid analysis and sharing of surveillance data of international concern;
- (2) to collaborate and provide mutual support in order to enhance national capacity in field epidemiology, laboratory diagnoses, toxicology and case management;
- (3) to treat any deliberate use, including local, of biological and chemical agents and radio-nuclear attack to cause harm also as a global public health threat, and to respond to such a threat in other countries by sharing expertise, supplies and resources in order to rapidly contain the event and mitigate its effects;

2. REQUESTS the Director-General:

- (1) to continue, in consultation with relevant intergovernmental agencies and other international organizations, to strengthen global surveillance of infectious diseases, water quality, and food safety, and related activities such as revision of the International Health Regulations and development of WHO's food safety strategy, by coordinating information gathering on potential health risks and disease outbreaks, data verification, analysis and dissemination, by providing support to laboratory networks, and by making a strong contribution to any international response, as required;
- (2) to provide tools and support for Member States, particularly developing countries, in strengthening their national health systems, notably with regard to emergency preparedness and response plans, including disease surveillance and toxicology, risk communication, and psychosocial consequences of emergencies;
- (3) to continue to issue international guidance and technical information on recommended public health measures to deal with the deliberate use of biological and chemical agents to cause harm, and to make this information available on WHO's web site;

(4) to examine the possible development of new tools, within the mandate of WHO, including modelling of possible scenarios of deliberate use, and collective mechanisms concerning the global public health response to prevent, contain or mitigate the effects of deliberate use of biological, chemical or radiological agents to cause harm.

Seventh meeting, 17 January 2002
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