

Implementation of the International Health Regulations (2005)

Responding to public health emergencies

Report by the Director-General

1. In response to resolution WHA61.2, in which it was decided that States Parties to the International Health Regulations (2005) and the Director-General shall report to the Health Assembly on the implementation of the Regulations annually, the present report provides an overview of the international response in 2014 to public health events and emergencies, with a particular focus on the role of WHO and the International Health Regulations (2005) in preventing, detecting, reporting and responding to such events. This document is a companion to the report by the Review Committee on Second Extensions for Establishing National Public Health Capacities and on IHR Implementation.¹

KEY PUBLIC HEALTH EVENTS AND EMERGENCIES IN 2014

2. During the period under review, the priority was on strengthening global health security, with a particular emphasis on the implementation of the International Health Regulations (2005) by Member States with the support of the Secretariat.² One of the Secretariat's six leadership priorities is to support countries to put in place the capacities required by the Regulations.³

3. In 2014, WHO detected, tracked and responded to numerous public health risks and emergencies in a timely manner and in close collaboration with countries, within the framework of the Regulations. By the end of the year, there was a total of 237 "events" recorded in WHO's Event Management System.⁴ After follow-up assessment, 77 detected events were substantiated and subsequently monitored. The 45 events that were recorded and monitored in the Event Management

¹ See document EB136/22 Add.1.

² For more information on strengthening health security and other areas related to alert, response, and capacity building under the International Health Regulations (2005), see: <http://www.who.int/ihr/about/activities/en/> (accessed 18 December 2014).

³ For more information on WHO reform and leadership priorities, see: <http://www.who.int/about/agenda/en/> (accessed 18 December 2014); see also: http://www.who.int/about/who_reform/change_at_who/issue5/ihr-risk-communication/en/#.VEn4441BvIV (accessed 18 December 2014).

⁴ The Event Management System referred to is an internal monitoring system.

System have been posted on the event information site for national focal points for the Regulations.¹ Events were reported in 37 countries, among which 14 separate diseases causing outbreaks were reported. The country reporting the most events, with six this year, was the United States of America. Outbreaks of Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV) were reported by 17 countries, which, in terms of countries reporting, is more than has been recorded for any other infection.

4. In 2014, in line with the relevant provisions of the International Health Regulations (2005), the Director-General determined that events in West Africa concerning Ebola virus disease and the ongoing situation in relation to polio constituted public health emergencies of international concern. International Health Regulations (2005) Emergency Committees were convened by WHO on numerous occasions, as follows: seven times for MERS-CoV; three times for polio; and three times for Ebola virus disease. Temporary recommendations for Member States were issued under the Regulations for polio and Ebola virus disease; advice was provided by the Secretariat on MERS-CoV. Under the International Health Regulations (2005), 2014 has been an unprecedented year for public health emergencies of international concern.

Ebola virus disease

5. On 18 September 2014, the United Nations Security Council determined that the Ebola virus disease epidemics were a “threat to international peace and security” and unanimously adopted Security Council resolution 2177 (2014), which was cosponsored by 134 Member States. That is the highest number of cosponsors that a Security Council resolution has had, and is only the third time that the Security Council has taken such action on a public health crisis.

6. This led to the United Nations General Assembly unanimously adopting on 19 September 2014 General Assembly resolution 69/1 and, shortly thereafter, the establishment by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Mission for Ebola Emergency Response (UNMEER). The mission headquarters was set up in Accra and teams were established in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone.

7. As the United Nations specialized agency for health, and a central partner in UNMEER, WHO has been at the forefront of these efforts on an international scale, and has characterized the Ebola virus disease outbreak “the most severe, acute health emergency seen in modern times.”²

8. WHO was first notified of Ebola virus disease cases in March 2014 in Guinea and immediately deployed support. An emergency committee on Ebola virus disease was convened under the International Health Regulations (2005) and met on three occasions: on 6–7 August, 16–21 September, and 22 October 2014. Following its first meeting, the Director-General determined that Ebola virus disease in West Africa constituted a public health emergency of international concern and issued temporary recommendations to support countries in their efforts to bring the epidemic under control and prevent international spread.

9. The outbreaks of Ebola virus disease in Senegal and Nigeria were declared over on 17 October 2014 and 19 October 2014, respectively. These results were due in large part to the rapid

¹ For more information on the national focal points for the Regulations, see: <http://www.who.int/ihr/nfp/en/> (accessed 19 December 2014).

² See document EB136/26.

response of the two countries, including in terms of surveillance, response, measures at points of entry and risk communication. The third meeting of the Emergency Committee noted that the implementation of the recommended measures may have contributed to limiting any further international spread of the disease.

10. WHO and partner organizations agreed on a range of core actions to support countries unaffected by Ebola virus disease in strengthening their preparedness should cases of the disease be introduced. Building on existing national and international preparedness efforts, including previous work to develop core capacity requirements under the Regulations, a set of tools has been developed to support countries to intensify and accelerate their preparedness. Country visits have taken place in all regions to identify strengths in current national preparedness plans and to propose ways to address the gaps.

11. One of the key challenges of the ongoing Ebola virus disease epidemic is to ensure that the temporary recommendations issued by the Director-General under the International Health Regulations (2005) in respect of the Ebola virus disease are properly understood and implemented. Of particular concern is the recommendation urging Member States not to adopt unilateral travel and trade measures affecting countries experiencing intense transmission. In this connection, the Secretariat monitors travel and trade measures that vary from the above recommendations and communicates with Member States to confirm the exact nature and public health rationale for the measures. As at 14 November 2014, 345 reports had been recorded concerning such measures, involving a total of 63 countries. Where these measures were perceived as excessive, 39 verification requests were sent to the countries in question and 18 justifications for the measures were received; six countries denied having closed their borders because of concerns relating to Ebola virus disease. The Secretariat is following up with those countries that have not yet responded to its verification request.

Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus

12. MERS-CoV was first identified in Saudi Arabia in 2012. The virus appears to be circulating widely throughout the Arabian Peninsula. Cases have been reported in eight countries in the Middle East, five others in Europe, two in Africa, two in Asia and also in the United States of America. Globally, 909 laboratory-confirmed cases of infection with MERS-CoV, including at least 331 related deaths, had been reported to WHO by 21 November 2014.¹

13. The grave concern surrounding this disease prompted the Director-General to convene an Emergency Committee on Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus. The Emergency Committee's first meeting took place on 9 July 2013,² and has met on seven occasions in total. It has not advised the Director-General to declare the event a public health emergency of international concern, but has recommended that States Parties better understand the situation and take preventive measures, including in relation to pilgrims visiting the region.

14. The Emergency Committee noted at its seventh meeting on 1 October 2014 that significant efforts had been made to strengthen infection prevention and control measures, and that transmission

¹ For more information on MERS-CoV, see: <http://www.who.int/csr/don/21-november-2014-mers/en/> (accessed 19 December 2014).

² For more information on the Emergency Committee, see: http://www.who.int/ihr/ihr_ec_2013/en/ accessed 19 December 2014).

seemed generally contained. It was also noted that activities conducted to reduce the international spread of MERS-CoV seemed to be effective.

15. WHO is working with affected countries, as well as international technical partners and networks to coordinate the global health response, including providing updated information, conducting risk assessments and joint investigations with national authorities, convening scientific meetings, and developing guidance and training for health authorities and technical health agencies.

16. The Secretariat is continuing to provide regular updates to members and advisors of the Emergency Committee.

Poliomyelitis

17. Polio cases have decreased by over 99% since 1988 as a result of the global effort to eradicate the disease; however, the number of cases in 2013 increased by 82% over 2012, with eight countries reporting cases compared to five in 2012. On 5 May 2014, the Director-General convened an Emergency Committee under the International Health Regulations to review the situation. She declared the international spread of wild poliovirus in 2014 to constitute a public health emergency of international concern under the Regulations. The Director-General also issued temporary recommendations to reduce the international spread of wild poliovirus. The recommendations provide that those countries currently exporting wild poliovirus should ensure that all residents and long-term visitors (of over four weeks) receive a dose of oral polio vaccine or inactivated poliovirus vaccine between four weeks and 12 months before international travel, and should also ensure that such travellers are provided with proof of vaccination. Other polio-affected countries not exporting wild poliovirus are encouraged to vaccinate residents and long-term visitors before international travel.¹

18. The temporary recommendations were extended for three months following a reassessment by the Emergency Committee on polio, on 14 November 2014.

Avian influenza A(H5N1) and A(H7N9) viruses

19. Influenza pandemics are recurring events that can have major health, economic and social consequences worldwide. With the growth of global travel, detecting the emergence of a new influenza virus and monitoring the activity of potential pandemic viruses, such as avian influenza A(H5N1) and A(H7N9) viruses, is critical since the rapid spread of such viruses could result in a pandemic, with little time to prepare a public health response.

20. Avian influenza A(H7N9) virus is a subtype of influenza viruses that normally infects birds but sometimes infects people. The first epidemic in humans was reported in China in March 2013 and was followed by a second wave of the epidemic in 2014. Human infection with avian influenza A(H5N1) virus in Cambodia has been reported regularly throughout the year. The avian influenza A(H5N1) and A(H7N9) viruses are considered to have pandemic potential for the following reasons: they continue to circulate widely in some poultry populations; it is unlikely that most humans have an immunity to them; and they can cause severe disease and death in humans.

¹ For more information on see <http://www.polioeradication.org/Infectedcountries/PolioEmergency.aspx#sthash.QuVm3bU5.dpuf> (accessed 19 December 2014).

21. Under the International Health Regulations (2005), WHO together with Member States continue to monitor closely avian influenza A(H7N9) and A(H5N1) viruses and other potential influenza pandemic viruses, and to conduct risk assessments. WHO develops and adjusts appropriate interventions in collaboration with its partners, including animal health agencies and national veterinary authorities, in particular, WHO collaborates with OIE and FAO through a variety of mechanisms to track and assess the risk from animal influenza viruses of public health concern.¹ At the time of writing, the overall pandemic risk associated with both viruses has not increased.

PROGRESS ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL HEALTH REGULATIONS (2005)

22. States Parties have continued to provide information to the Secretariat on the implementation of the International Health Regulations (2005) in relation to the national capacity requirements set out in Annex 1 of the International Health Regulations (2005). As at 11 December 2014, 78 States Parties from a total of 196 had completed the self-assessment questionnaire sent in March 2014. The latest capacity scores, by WHO region, of States Parties that submitted a completed questionnaire are available in the table (included in the Annex).

23. Analysis of the self-reported information provided to the Secretariat by States Parties suggests that significant progress has been made in the following areas: establishment of a twenty-four hour presence of national focal points for the Regulations; increased transparency in reporting events; early warning systems used more systematically; better communication and collaboration between the animal and human health sectors (for example, sharing lessons learnt from the avian influenza A(H5N1) virus applied to the avian influenza A(H7N9) virus); coordinated collective efforts of countries and partners to build capacities; establishment of emergency response, coordination structures and improved international mechanisms to share information for rapid response.

24. All levels of the Organization have taken initiatives aimed at accelerating progress on implementation of the International Health Regulations (2005). These have been intensively reviewed at all of the recent Regional Committee meetings. Lessons learnt from Ebola virus disease and other public health events and emergencies relevant to the Regulations were discussed at those meetings.

REVIEW COMMITTEE ON SECOND EXTENSIONS FOR ESTABLISHING NATIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH CAPACITIES AND ON IHR IMPLEMENTATION

25. Under Articles 5 and 13 of the International Health Regulations (2005), States Parties may request extensions to meet their core surveillance and response capacity requirements set out in Annex 1 of the Regulations. In total, 64 States Parties have informed the Secretariat that they have achieved these core capacities, 81 requested extensions and 48 did not communicate their status or intentions. All extension requests for the period 2014–2016 were granted by the Director-General following the convening of the Review Committee on Second Extensions for Establishing National Public Health Capacities and on IHR (2005) Implementation, which met 13–14 November 2014.²

¹ For more information on avian influenza, see: http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/avian_influenza/en/ (accessed 19 December 2014).

² See document EB136/22 Add.1.

CONCLUSION

26. There is a wide consensus that the International Health Regulations (2005) have helped the international community manage acute public health events and emergencies significantly better. Many States Parties have successfully assessed and strengthened the core national and local capacities called for in the Regulations. However, as illustrated by the current Ebola virus disease outbreak, such capacities are not yet adequately established, resulting in catastrophic human, financial and economic consequences from the impact of the disease in the three countries with intense transmission. Considering the cost of the response, the need to invest now in capacities to better prevent, detect and respond rapidly to public health events has never been more evident.

27. The recent meeting of the Review Committee has recommended going beyond a focus on mere compliance with the International Health Regulations (2005) to an emphasis at country level on the progressive realization of rights and obligations under the Regulations. The Committee further indicated that implementation of the Regulations, and public capacity strengthening in particular, should be seen as a continuous process, as opposed to one that comes to an end at any particular date, including in 2016. These important shifts in perspective emphasize the integral relationship between the International Health Regulations (2005) and health systems, and the need for sustained investment.

ACTION BY THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

28. The Board is invited to note the report.

ANNEX

Table. International Health Regulations (2005): national capacity monitoring. Capacity scores for all reporting States Parties for 2014.

African Region

State Party	Legislation	Coordination	Surveillance	Response	Preparedness	Risk communications	Human resources	Laboratory	Points of entry	Zoonotic	Food safety	Chemical	Radiation
Algeria	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Angola	50	73	15	28	0	14	0	0	0	0	20	0	0
Benin	0	90	50	58	46	29	80	66	40	56	13	0	38
Botswana	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Burkina Faso	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Burundi	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Cameroon	100	100	85	94	100	100	100	100	40	100	73	92	100
Cabo Verde	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Central African Republic	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Chad	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Comoros	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Congo	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Côte d'Ivoire	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Equatorial Guinea	Data for 2014 not yet available												

State Party	Legislation	Coordination	Surveillance	Response	Preparedness	Risk communications	Human resources	Laboratory	Points of entry	Zoonotic	Food safety	Chemical	Radiation
Eritrea	100	100	95	100	91	71	60	86	38	78	33	54	0
Ethiopia	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Gabon	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Gambia	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Ghana	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Guinea	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Guinea-Bissau	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Kenya	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Lesotho	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Liberia	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Madagascar	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Malawi	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Mali	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Mauritania	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Mauritius	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Mozambique	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Namibia	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Niger	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Nigeria	50	100	80	73	60	57	60	67	4	78	53	8	69
Rwanda	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Sao Tome and Principe	0	46	40	28	8	0	0	36	12	22	0	0	0

State Party	Legislation	Coordination	Surveillance	Response	Preparedness	Risk communications	Human resources	Laboratory	Points of entry	Zoonotic	Food safety	Chemical	Radiation
Senegal	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Seychelles	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Sierra Leone	Data for 2014 not yet available												
South Africa	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
South Sudan	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Swaziland	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Togo	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Uganda	Data for 2014 not yet available												
United Republic of Tanzania	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Zambia	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Zimbabwe	Data for 2014 not yet available												

Region of the Americas

State Party	Legislation 1	Coordination 2	Surveillance 3	Response 4	Preparedness 5	Risk communications 6	Human resources 7	Laboratory 8	Points of entry 9	Zoonotic 10	Food safety 11	Chemical 12	Radiation 13
Antigua and Barbuda	100	100	100	82	73	71	100	95	86	100	100	85	23
Argentina	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Bahamas	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Barbados	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Belize	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Brazil	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	96	80	100	100	85	92
Canada	100	90	95	100	100	100	100	100	100	89	100	100	100
Chile	75	83	95	94	66	71	60	86	35	100	93	23	62
Colombia	100	63	55	94	33	100	80	76	91	78	67	69	69
Costa Rica	100	100	95	100	71	100	80	76	97	100	100	77	62
Cuba	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Dominica	75	100	90	83	60	100	20	73	64	89	87	31	23
Dominican Republic	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Ecuador	75	100	85	76	71	71	80	71	73	89	80	54	100
El Salvador	100	100	100	100	90	86	100	100	100	100	93	62	77
Grenada	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Guatemala	0	73	75	76	45	57	50	75	60	78	100	67	50
Guyana	Data for 2014 not yet available												

State Party	Legislation 1	Coordination 2	Surveillance 3	Response 4	Preparedness 5	Risk communications 6	Human resources 7	Laboratory 8	Points of entry 9	Zoonotic 10	Food safety 11	Chemical 12	Radiation 13
Haiti	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Honduras	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Jamaica	50	73	60	75	73	57	20	53	70	67	47	38	31
Mexico	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Nicaragua	100	83	100	94	90	100	100	86	90	100	80	92	100
Panama	75	100	95	88	60	71	40	96	65	89	60	15	31
Paraguay	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Peru	100	83	100	94	90	100	80	100	27	100	100	46	85
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Saint Lucia	25	20	65	58	25	86	40	86	6	89	60	23	0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	75	73	80	66	53	43	20	35	48	100	40	8	0
Suriname	50	83	90	100	83	71	40	100	84	67	87	62	0
Trinidad and Tobago	Data for 2014 not yet available												
United States of America	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	50	100	100	100	100	100
Uruguay	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	50	90	100	100	100	71	100	90	59	100	93	92	85

Eastern Mediterranean Region

State Party	Legislation	Coordination	Surveillance	Response	Preparedness	Risk communications	Human resources	Laboratory	Points of entry	Zoonotic	Food safety	Chemical	Radiation
Afghanistan	50	63	90	58	26	71	20	53	15	67	20	23	38
Bahrain	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Djibouti	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Egypt	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Iraq	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Jordan	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Kuwait	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Lebanon	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Libya	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Morocco	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Oman	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Pakistan	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Qatar	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Saudi Arabia	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Somalia	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Sudan	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Syrian Arab Republic	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Tunisia	Data for 2014 not yet available												
United Arab Emirates	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Yemen	Data for 2014 not yet available												

European Region

State Party	Legislation	Coordination	Surveillance	Response	Preparedness	Risk communications	Human resources	Laboratory	Points of entry	Zoonotic	Food safety	Chemical	Radiation
Albania	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Andorra	75	30	70	44	8	14	0	25	0	44	67	0	0
Armenia	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Austria	100	90	80	100	83	100	100	100	91	89	93	100	92
Azerbaijan	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Belarus	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Belgium	100	63	85	100	46	100	60	91	70	89	100	92	100
Bosnia and Herzegovina	75	73	65	53	25	86	20	59	0	78	100	38	54
Bulgaria	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Croatia	50	36	75	83	90	43	40	46	34	100	87	85	73
Cyprus	75	100	60	89	28	57	0	14	97	89	100	0	100
Czech Republic	100	83	95	100	75	86	60	96	48	100	100	100	100
Denmark	100	90	95	100	100	86	100	91	100	89	100	92	100
Estonia	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Finland	Data for 2014 not yet available												
France	100	80	95	100	80	86	60	100	24	100	100	92	100

State Party	Legislation	Coordination	Surveillance	Response	Preparedness	Risk communications	Human resources	Laboratory	Points of entry	Zoonotic	Food safety	Chemical	Radiation
Georgia	100	100	95	85	100	100	75	96	94	100	100	62	83
Germany	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Greece	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Holy See	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Hungary	75	100	85	94	100	100	0	96	32	100	93	85	100
Iceland	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Ireland	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Israel	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Italy	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Kazakhstan	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Kyrgyzstan	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Latvia	100	66	90	88	100	100	60	100	88	100	100	92	100
Liechtenstein	75	90	90	83	83	71	0	80	0	100	93	92	85
Lithuania	100	83	90	77	63	100	0	77	97	89	100	100	100
Luxembourg	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Malta	100	100	100	89	75	71	0	87	42	100	100	77	62
Monaco	75	90	90	94	100	71	20	57	100	88	100	92	54
Montenegro	25	83	85	59	65	86	20	77	9	56	67	31	62
Netherlands	100	100	100	100	80	100	60	96	83	88	100	100	100
Norway	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Poland	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Portugal	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Republic of Moldova	100	56	90	72	26	57	20	28	4	89	67	62	69

State Party	Legislation	Coordination	Surveillance	Response	Preparedness	Risk communications	Human resources	Laboratory	Points of entry	Zoonotic	Food safety	Chemical	Radiation
Romania	75	66	80	89	81	71	40	76	62	89	87	85	92
Russian Federation	Data for 2014 not yet available												
San Marino	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Serbia	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Slovakia	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Slovenia	100	53	95	66	70	43	20	41	54	100	100	100	91
Spain	100	100	100	94	100	86	100	86	76	100	100	69	100
Sweden	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Switzerland	100	100	90	100	100	100	20	80	91	100	100	100	100
Tajikistan	Data for 2014 not yet available												
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Turkey	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Turkmenistan	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Ukraine	Data for 2014 not yet available												
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Data provided in a format that could not be included in the analysis												
Uzbekistan	Data for 2014 not yet available												

South-East Asian Region

State Party	Legislation	Coordination	Surveillance	Response	Preparedness	Risk communications	Human resources	Laboratory	Points of entry	Zoonotic	Food safety	Chemical	Radiation
Bangladesh	100	83	90	81	63	100	100	100	44	89	73	92	46
Bhutan	75	90	40	94	61	57	100	66	15	100	53	15	0
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	100	80	95	76	56	71	40	79	39	89	73	31	62
India	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Indonesia	100	100	90	94	100	86	80	100	94	100	100	85	100
Maldives	50	90	55	65	61	71	40	96	61	100	100	54	15
Myanmar	100	73	100	100	100	100	100	70	94	100	100	46	8
Nepal	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Sri Lanka	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Thailand	Data for 2014 not yet available												
Timor-Leste	Data for 2014 not yet available												

Western Pacific Region

State Party	Legislation	Coordination	Surveillance	Response	Preparedness	Risk communications	Human resources	Laboratory	Points of entry	Zoonotic	Food safety	Chemical	Radiation
Australia	100	83	100	100	100	100	100	96	100	100	87	100	100
Brunei Darussalam	100	100	100	100	90	71	100	100	88	100	100	38	54
Cambodia	50	56	80	47	0	43	0	39	77	78	67	0	0

State Party	Legislation	Coordination	Surveillance	Response	Preparedness	Risk communications	Human resources	Laboratory	Points of entry	Zoonotic	Food safety	Chemical	Radiation
China	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	87	92	100
Cook Islands													
Fiji	100	100	95	100	100	100	100	100	97	100	100	92	92
Japan	75	100	100	87	100	100	100	100	94	100	100	100	100
Kiribati	100	73	68	78	91	57	40	41	71	100	73	15	23
Lao People's Democratic Republic	100	46	80	58	46	86	100	81	17	89	80	0	0
Malaysia	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Marshall Islands													
Micronesia (Federated States of)	75	40	40	65	70	100	60	91	87	33	53	54	38
Mongolia	100	83	75	94	61	86	0	100	97	100	53	77	46
Nauru													
New Zealand	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	96	100	100	100	100	100
Niue	25	66	95	87	73	100	20	96	42	67	73	46	0
Palau	100	100	100	94	100	100	100	80	91	100	100	92	38
Papua New Guinea													
Philippines	100	100	94	100	90	86	80	90	28	89	80	85	100
Republic of Korea	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	96	100	100	100	100	100
Samoa	75	100	95	78	91	83	80	100	71	88	93	54	31
Singapore	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	92

State Party	Legislation	Coordination	Surveillance	Response	Preparedness	Risk communications	Human resources	Laboratory	Points of entry	Zoonotic	Food safety	Chemical	Radiation
Solomon Islands	25	56	85	94	43	86	40	90	60	56	53	15	31
Tonga													
Tuvalu													
Vanuatu													
Viet Nam	100	100	100	94	100	71	80	100	97	100	100	100	100