

Resolutions

**Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE
during its 81st General Session**

26 – 31 May 2013

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RESOLUTION No. 1

Approval of the Annual Report of the Director General on the Activities of the OIE in 2012 and the Report on the Animal Disease Status Worldwide in 2012 and the beginning of 2013

In accordance with Article 6 of the Organic Rules of the OIE,

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

To approve the Annual Report of the Director General on the Activities of the OIE in 2012 (81 SG/1) and the Report on the Animal Disease Status Worldwide in 2012 and the beginning of 2013 (81 SG/2).

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 30 May 2013)

RESOLUTION No. 2

**Approval of the Report of the Director General on the Management,
Activities and Administrative Work of the OIE in 2012**

In accordance with Article 6 of the Organic Rules,

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

To approve the Report of the Director General on the Management, Activities and Administrative Work of the OIE in 2012 (81 SG/3).

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 31 May 2013)

RESOLUTION No. 3

**Approval of the Financial Report for the 86th Financial Year of the OIE
(1 January – 31 December 2012)**

In application of Article 15 of the Organic Statutes and Article 6 of the Organic Rules of the OIE,

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

To approve the Financial Report for the 86th Financial Year of the OIE (1 January – 31 December 2012) (81 SG/4).

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 31 May 2013)

RESOLUTION No. 4

Acknowledgements to the Governments of Member Countries and Intergovernmental Organisations that made Voluntary Contributions or Subsidies to the OIE, or contributed in the Organisation of OIE Meetings

Having noted the voluntary contributions or subsidies received by the OIE in 2012 and the meetings organised by the OIE in 2012,

THE ASSEMBLY

REQUESTS

The Director General to sincerely thank:

1. The Governments of Argentina, Australia, Cambodia, Canada, China (People's Rep. Of), Cyprus, Egypt, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Oman, Panama, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States of America;

To intergovernmental organisations: the European Union (European Commission);

And to the private organisations: the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Fédération Equestre Internationale (FEI), Saint Jude Children's hospital and the World Society for the Protection of Animals (WSPA);

for their voluntary contributions or subsidies to support the execution of the programmes of the OIE in 2012.

2. The Governments of Australia, Austria, Barbados, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, China (People's Rep of), Ghana, Indonesia, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mexico, Panama, Philippines, Sri Lanka, South Africa, Thailand, Ukraine and Vietnam;

for their contribution in the organisation of OIE Regional Conferences, seminars and workshops that were held during 2012.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 31 May 2013)

RESOLUTION No. 5

Modification of the 2013 Budget

RESERVED FOR DELEGATES

RESOLUTION No. 6

**OIE budgetary income and expenses for the 88th financial year
(1 January to 31 December 2014)**

RESERVED FOR DELEGATES

RESOLUTION No. 7

Financial contributions from OIE Member Countries for 2014

RESERVED FOR DELEGATES

RESOLUTION No. 8

Work Programme for 2014

CONSIDERING

The Fifth Strategic Plan of the OIE, established for the 2011-2015 period,

THE ASSEMBLY, ON THE PROPOSAL OF THE COUNCIL

1. DECIDES

To approve the 2014 Work Programme prepared by the Director General (Appendix I of document 81 SG/6).

2. RECOMMENDS THAT

Member Countries provide the necessary support to allow the Work Programme to be carried out, in the form of payment of both regular contributions and, when possible, voluntary contributions to the general budget and/or to the World Animal Health and Welfare Fund, or any other subsidies to support the OIE activities.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 31 May 2013)

RESOLUTION No. 9

Appointment of the External Auditor

In accordance with Article 12.1. of the Financial Regulations concerning the appointment of the External Auditor and the renewal of her mandate,

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

To appoint for a period of one year Mr Didier Sellès as OIE External Auditor.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 31 May 2013)

RESOLUTION No. 10

**Acknowledgements to the Governments of Member Countries and donors that helped the OIE,
in the acquisition of the property situated at 14 rue de Prony**

CONSIDERING

The Resolution No. XI of 30 May 2008 giving the Director General a mandate for the acquisition of a property situated at 14 rue de Prony,

Having noted the additional voluntary contributions received by the OIE within the framework of the subscription launched with Member Countries or other donors to contribute to this acquisition,

THE ASSEMBLY

REQUESTS

The Director General to sincerely thank:

- The Governments of Australia, Canada, China (People's Rep. Of), France, Italy, Luxembourg, Oman, Turkey and the United Kingdom for their voluntary contributions to support the extension of the Headquarters so that it corresponds to the development of the objectives of the Organisation,
- And the Latin American Poultry Association.

RECOMMENDS THAT

This subscription remains open until a new order for the other Member Countries or potential donors to finalise the acquisition and the refurbishment work of the property situated at 14 rue de Prony and, if needed, to proceed to the total or partial reimbursement of the bank loan granted in 2009 to acquire for the first part of the building.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 31 May 2013)

RESOLUTION No. 11

Procedure for examination of new applications for accession to the OIE

In accordance with the Article 6 of the International Agreement,

In accordance with the Organic Rules, particularly the article 3 designating the organs in charge of the functions of the Organisation, and the article 5 stating that the OIE is under the authority and the control of the Assembly,

In accordance with the General Rules, particularly the article 1 stating that the Assembly is the highest authority of the OIE and that its wishes shall be expressed by Resolutions, as well as the article 50 stating that, except as elsewhere provided in the Organic Rules or in these General Rules, decisions shall be based on a simple majority,

Recognising the need for a procedure for examination of applications for accession to the OIE,

Accepting that this procedure will only apply to the Countries not yet Members to date,

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

1. A procedure for examination of all applications of Countries for accession to the OIE applicable to the applications received by the Director General of the OIE from the 31 May 2013 is established as following:
 - The preliminary examination of the application by the Council, which consults – especially, – the Director General of the OIE,
 - In case of a favourable decision of the Council, which is expressed by a two thirds majority, a draft Resolution to approve the application for membership is submitted for approval by the Assembly at the next General Session. The proposal shall be sent to all Members Countries at least 60 days prior to the commencement of the General Session.
2. The third paragraph of article 50 of General Rules is modified as following: “Except as elsewhere provided in the Organic Rules or in these General Rules, and except for decisions related to the applications for accession received by the OIE from 31 May 2013 which are based on a two thirds majority, decisions or elections shall be based on a simple majority, that is, more than one half of the votes cast.”

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 31 May 2013)

RESOLUTION No. 12

Modification of the Internal Rules of the OIE Pension Fund

Having regard to the Organic Rules, and in particular Article 14 thereof,

Having regard to the decision of the International Committee of the OIE, meeting in Paris from 9 to 14 May 1960 on the occasion of its XXVIII General Session, approving the creation of an Autonomous Old-Age Pension Fund for the benefit of the scientific, technical and administrative staff employed at the Headquarters of the Organisation,

Having regard to the Staff Regulations, adopted by Resolution of the International Committee of the OIE on 27 May 1983, and in particular Article 6.2. thereof, instituting the principle of contribution to a retirement benefits fund,

Having regard to the Staff Rules approved by Resolution of the International Committee of the OIE on 27 May 1983, and in particular Article 60.5. (b) thereof, relating to the Pension Fund,

Considering the need to update the provisions of the Internal Rules of the Pension Fund,

THE ASSEMBLY

APPROVES

The version of the Internal Rules of the OIE Autonomous Old-Age Pension Fund, as presented in document 81 SG/20.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 31 May 2013)

RESOLUTION No. 13

Modification of the OIE Staff Regulations and Staff Rules

Having regard to the General Rules, and in particular Article 27 thereof,

Having regard to the Staff Regulations, and in particular Article 11.2. subparagraph 3,

Having regard to the Staff Regulations, adopted by Resolution of the International Committee on 27 May 1983, applicable to the staff members of the OIE Headquarters, and in particular Article 8.7. thereof, relating to retirement age,

Having regard to the Staff Rules, approved by Resolution of the International Committee on 27 May 1983, applicable to the staff members of the OIE Headquarters, and in particular Article 30.11 (b) thereof, relating to the deduction from salary payments of contributions to the Pension Fund, and Article 80.5 thereof, relating to retirement,

Considering the need to align the provisions of the Staff Regulations and Rules with the provisions governing the management of the OIE Autonomous Old-Age Pension Fund,

THE ASSEMBLY

DECIDES

The wording of Article 8.7 of the Staff Regulations is amended as follows: “The Director General of the OIE may decide on the compulsory retirement of an officer at any time after the said officer meets the conditions laid down in Article 8 of the Internal Rules of the OIE Autonomous Old-Age Pension Fund adopted in May 2013.”

The wording of Article 30.11 (b) (i) of the Staff Rules is amended as follows: “contributions to the OIE Autonomous Old-Age Pension Fund, calculated on the basis of Article 3 of the Internal Rules of the OIE Autonomous Old-Age Pension Fund adopted in May 2013.”

The wording of Article 80.5 of the Staff Rules is amended as follows: “The Director General of the OIE may decide on the compulsory retirement of an officer at any time after the said officer meets the conditions laid down in Article 8 of the Internal Rules of the OIE Autonomous Old-Age Pension Fund adopted in May 2013.”

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 31 May 2013)

RESOLUTION No. 14

Newly designated OIE Experts at OIE Reference Laboratories for Aquatic Animal Diseases

CONSIDERING

1. That Article 7 of the Internal Rules for OIE Reference Centres states that ‘... the OIE Expert is responsible for the implementation of the technical aspects of the Terms of Reference and may delegate specific responsibilities to other experts on an *ad hoc* basis. Experts associated with OIE Reference Centres exercise their function within the rules applicable to OIE Experts’,
2. That the OIE designated Expert at an OIE Reference Laboratory is selected on examination by the relevant Specialist Commission of his or her curriculum vitae that includes documented proof of international recognition of his or her expertise, e.g. publications in peer-reviewed journals, awards, membership in high-profile academic boards, etc.,
3. The need to ensure continuity in the implementation of technical aspects of the Terms of Reference of Reference Laboratories by the high-level expert designated to this effect,
4. That nominations had been submitted by the head of the establishment to the Director General through the OIE Delegate of the country of location of the Reference Laboratory; the Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission assessed the qualifications of nominated replacement experts and recommended their acceptance by the Council (Docs 81 SG/12/CS4 A and 81 SG/12/CS4 B),
5. That the Council approved the proposed replacement OIE Experts that had been endorsed by the relevant Specialist Commission,

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

To designate the following new OIE Expert at an OIE Reference Laboratory and add him to the list of experts in the OIE Reference Centres (available on the OIE web site):

Infectious salmon anaemia

Dr Knut Falk to replace Dr Birgit Dannevig at the National Veterinary Institute, Oslo, NORWAY.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 30 May 2013)

RESOLUTION No. 15

**Sharing of foot and mouth disease viral material and information
in support of global foot and mouth disease prevention and control**

CONSIDERING THAT

1. Foot and mouth disease (FMD) is a global problem that poses an on-going threat to animal health and to international trade,
2. The OIE and FAO have been mandated to launch and implement the Global Strategy for control of foot-and-mouth disease,
3. FMD is a transboundary disease that has the ability to spread rapidly across countries and continents. An outbreak of FMD in any one country is a threat to the whole international community,
4. OIE Member Countries must notify outbreaks to the OIE using the WAHIS mechanism,
5. It is paramount that any changes in the circulating field viruses and in virological characteristics of FMD viruses resulting in increased risks to animal health are detected early,
6. All information about FMD viruses that can lead to the development of more effective prevention and control policies is a global public good and should be put into the public domain without delay,
7. Countries reporting outbreaks of FMD are responsible for sharing material and data with the international scientific community in a timely manner to assist in the implementation of the Global Strategy,
8. Genetic information about current circulating field viruses is needed for the early development and production of FMD vaccines, for the adaption of the vaccination strategy, and for facilitation of accurate laboratory diagnosis,
9. OIE Reference Laboratories for FMD drive and coordinate diagnostic and research activities at the international level and participate in the initiatives taken within the OIE/FAO FMD Reference Laboratories network. This network promotes the establishment of a reference laboratory for each of the virus pool regions,
10. The 2nd FAO/OIE Global Conference on FMD Control recommended that applied research should be conducted to improve vaccines, diagnostics and the understanding of infection and transmission mechanisms, to develop better spread models and to determine the presence of virus in products destined for commodity trade,

THE ASSEMBLY

RECOMMENDS THAT

1. OIE Member Countries report outbreaks of FMD to the OIE, while sharing FMD viral material and information about FMD viruses with OIE Reference Laboratories to enable timely vaccine matching and monitoring of the spread and emergence of new virus strains.
2. OIE Reference Laboratories enhance inter-laboratory collaboration through the OIE/FAO FMD Reference Laboratories network and contribute to the advancement of the knowledge on FMD in the international scientific community by depositing genetic data within 3 months of receiving an isolate into a public database designated by the OIE/FAO FMD Reference Laboratories network.
3. The actions taken by Member Countries as above be recognised in subsequent publications, and any benefits arising from the use of biological material or data that they have submitted to OIE Reference Laboratories be strongly acknowledged.
4. Members Countries be urged to use vaccines that comply with the standards described in the *Terrestrial Manual* and that have undergone the appropriate tests before use. In certain situations, OIE vaccine banks represent a very useful mechanism for providing high quality appropriate vaccines to eligible Member Countries.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 28 May 2013)

RESOLUTION No. 16

List of antimicrobial agents of veterinary importance

CONSIDERING THAT

1. At the 74th General Session of the OIE in May 2006, the World Assembly of Delegates (Assembly) adopted Resolution No. XXXIII. This Resolution allowed the publication of a preliminary List of antimicrobial agents of veterinary importance based on the list compiled by the OIE from the answers received to the questionnaire sent to OIE Member Countries, and requested the OIE Director General to further refine the list and consider breaking it down into subcategories according to type of usage,
2. At the 75th General Session of the OIE in May 2007, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. XXVIII which approved the List of antimicrobial agents of veterinary importance (OIE List) and mentioned that the OIE List will be regularly updated in accordance with new scientific information,
3. *Antimicrobial agent* is defined in the Glossary of the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* as “a naturally occurring, semi-synthetic or synthetic substance that exhibits antimicrobial activity (kill or inhibit the growth of micro-organisms) at concentrations attainable *in vivo*. Anthelmintics and substances classed as disinfectants or antiseptics are excluded from this definition”,
4. The revised version of the OIE List was prepared by the OIE *Ad hoc* Group on Antimicrobial Resistance and endorsed by the Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases at its February 2013 meeting to be proposed for adoption to the World Assembly of Delegates during the next General Session,
5. Recommendations were adopted at the OIE Global Conference on the Responsible and Prudent Use of Antimicrobial Agents for Animals, held in Paris (France) in March 2013, that make specific reference to the OIE List.

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

1. To adopt the revised List of antimicrobial agents of veterinary importance including the accompanying recommendations.
2. To request the Director General to publish the adopted OIE List on the OIE website.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 28 May 2013)

RESOLUTION No. 17

Recognition of the Foot and Mouth Disease Status of Member Countries

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 62nd General Session, the OIE World Assembly of Delegates (Assembly) established a procedure for annually updating a list of Member Countries and zones recognised as free from foot and mouth disease (FMD) according to the provisions of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code)*,
2. During the 80th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 25, which specified and updated the procedure for Member Countries to follow to achieve official recognition and maintenance of status for certain animal diseases,
3. During the 80th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 26, which specified and updated the financial implications for Member Countries applying for evaluation of official recognition or re-instatement of disease status to meet part of the costs defrayed by the OIE in the evaluation process,
4. Information published by the OIE is derived from declarations made by the OIE Delegate of Member Countries. The OIE is not responsible for publication and maintenance of Member Countries or zonal disease free status based on inaccurate information or non-reporting of changes in epidemiological status or other significant events subsequent to the time of declaration of freedom from FMD.

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES THAT

1. The Director General publish the following list of Member Countries recognised as FMD free where vaccination is not practised, according to the provisions of Chapter 8.5. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Albania	Dominican Republic	Japan	Portugal
Australia	El Salvador	Latvia	Romania
Austria	Estonia	Lesotho	San Marino
Belarus	Finland	Lithuania	Serbia ³⁸
Belgium	Former Yug. Rep. of Macedonia	Luxembourg	Singapore
Belize	France	Madagascar	Slovakia
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Germany	Malta	Slovenia
Brunei	Greece	Mauritius	Spain
Bulgaria	Guatemala	Mexico	Swaziland
Canada	Guyana	Montenegro	Sweden
Chile	Haiti	Netherlands	Switzerland
Costa Rica	Honduras	New Caledonia	Ukraine
Croatia	Hungary	New Zealand	United Kingdom
Cuba	Iceland	Nicaragua	United States of America
Cyprus	Indonesia	Norway	Vanuatu
Czech Republic	Ireland	Panama	
Denmark	Italy	Poland	

³⁸ Excluding Kosovo administered by the United Nations.

2. The Director General publish the following Member Countries recognised as FMD free where vaccination is practised, according to the provisions of Chapter 8.5. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Uruguay.

3. The Director General publish the following list of Member Countries having FMD free zones³⁹ where vaccination is not practised, according to the provisions of Chapter 8.5. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Argentina: one zone designated by the Delegate of Argentina in a document addressed to the Director General in January 2007;

the summer pasture zone in the Province of San Juan as designated by the Delegate of Argentina in a document addressed to the Director General in April 2011;

Bolivia: one zone in the Macro-region of the Altiplano designated by the Delegate of Bolivia in documents addressed to the Director General in November 2011;

Botswana: one zone designated by the Delegate of Botswana in documents addressed to the Director General in November 2010, with the exclusion of the containment zone as designated by the Delegate of Botswana in a document addressed to the Director General in September 2011;

Brazil: State of Santa Catarina designated by the Delegate of Brazil in a document addressed to the Director General in February 2007;

Colombia: one zone designated by the Delegate of Colombia in documents addressed to the Director General in November 1995 and in April 1996 (Area I - Northwest region of Choco Department),

one zone designated by the Delegate of Colombia in documents addressed to the Director General in January 2008 (Archipelago de San Andres and Providencia);

Malaysia: one zone covering the provinces of Sabah and Sarawak as designated by the Delegate of Malaysia in a document addressed to the Director General in December 2003;

Moldova: one zone designated by the Delegate of Moldova in a document addressed to the Director General in July 2008;

Namibia: one zone designated by the Delegate of Namibia in a document addressed to the Director General in February 1997;

Peru: one zone consisting of three merged zones as designated by the Delegate of Peru in documents addressed to the Director General in December 2004, in January 2007 and in August 2012;

Philippines: one zone on the islands of Mindanao designated by the Delegate of the Philippines in a document addressed to the Director General in August 2000,

one zone consisting of the islands of Visayas and the provinces of Palawan and Masbate, as designated by the Delegate of the Philippines in a document addressed to the Director General in August 2000 and December 2001,

three separate zones located on the Island of Luzon as designated by the Delegate of the Philippines in a document addressed to the Director General in December 2009 and November 2010;

³⁹ For detailed information on the delimitation of zones of Member Countries recognised as FMD free, enquiries should be addressed to the Director General of the OIE.

4. The Director General publish the following list of Member Countries having FMD free zones⁴⁰ where vaccination is practised, according to the provisions of Chapter 8.5. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Argentina: two separate zones designated by the Delegate of Argentina in documents addressed to the Director General in March 2007 and in August 2010;

Bolivia: zone of Chiquitania designated by the Delegate of Bolivia in documents addressed to the Director General in January 2003 and in March 2007,

one zone adjacent to the east of Chiquitania designated by the Delegate of Bolivia in documents addressed to the Director General in August 2010;

one zone consisting of the regions of Chaco and part of Valles as designated by the Delegate of Bolivia in a document addressed to the Director General in August 2012;

Brazil: five separate zones designated by the Delegate of Brazil in documents addressed to the Director General as follows:

one zone covering the territory of State of Rio Grande do Sul (documentation of September 1997),

one zone consisting of State of Rondônia (documentation of December 2002), State of Acre along with two adjacent municipalities of State of Amazonas (documentation of March 2004) and an extension of this zone into the territory of State of Amazonas (documentation of December 2010),

one zone consisting of the middle southern part of State of Pará (documentation of February 2007), States of Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, Sergipe, Distrito Federal, Goiás, Mato Grosso, Paraná, São Paulo, parts of State of Bahia, parts of State of Tocantins (documentation of May 2008), and the zone in State of Mato Grosso do Sul (documentation of July 2008),

one zone in State of Mato Grosso do Sul (documentation of August 2010),

one zone located in States of Bahia and Tocantins (documentation of December 2010);

Colombia: one zone consisting of five merged zones designated by the Delegate of Colombia in documents addressed to the Director General in January 2003, in December 2004 (two zones), in January 2007 and in January 2009;

Peru: one zone consisting of the regions of Tumbes and parts of Piura and Cajamarca as designated by the Delegate of Peru in a document addressed to the Director General in August 2012;

Turkey: one zone as designated by the Delegate of Turkey in a document addressed to the Director General in November 2009.

AND

5. The Delegates of these Member Countries shall immediately notify the Headquarters if FMD occurs in their countries or zones within their territories.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 28 May 2013)

⁴⁰ For detailed information on the delimitation of zones of Member Countries recognised as FMD free, enquiries should be addressed to the Director General of the OIE.

RESOLUTION No. 18

Endorsement of official control programmes for Foot and Mouth Disease of Member Countries

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 79th General Session, the OIE World Assembly of Delegates (Assembly) adopted Resolution No. 19 establishing a new step in the procedure for recognizing the foot and mouth disease (FMD) status of a Member Country, namely the endorsement by the OIE of a national official control programme for FMD being in compliance with the provisions of the chapter on FMD in the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code)*,
2. During the 80th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 25, which specified and updated the procedure for Member Countries to follow to achieve endorsement of their official control programme for FMD,
3. During the 80th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 26, which specified and updated the financial implications for Member Countries applying for endorsement of their official control programme for FMD to meet part of the costs defrayed by the OIE in the evaluation process,
4. Information published by the OIE is derived from declarations made by the OIE Delegate of Member Countries. The OIE is not responsible for publication and maintenance of Member Countries with an endorsed official control programme for FMD based on inaccurate information or non-reporting of significant changes in the implementation of relevant measures in the Member Country subsequent to the time of endorsement of the official control programme for FMD.

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES THAT

The Director General publish the following list of Member Countries with endorsed official control programme for FMD, according to the provisions of Chapter 8.5. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Algeria, Bolivia, Morocco and Tunisia.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 28 May 2013)

RESOLUTION No. 19

Recognition of the Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia Disease Status of Member Countries

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 71st General Session, the OIE World Assembly of Delegates (Assembly) established a procedure for annually updating a list of Member Countries and zones, recognised as free from contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) according to the provisions of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code)*,
2. During the 80th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 25, which specified and updated the procedure for Member Countries to follow to achieve official recognition and maintenance of status for certain diseases,
3. During the 80th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 26, which specified and updated the financial implications for Member Countries applying for evaluation of official recognition or re-instatement of disease status to meet part of the costs defrayed by the OIE in the evaluation process,
4. Information published by the OIE is derived from declarations made by the OIE Delegate of Member Countries. The OIE is not responsible for publication and maintenance of Member Countries or zonal disease free status based on inaccurate information or non-reporting of changes in epidemiological status or other significant events subsequent to the time of declaration of freedom from CBPP.

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES THAT

1. The Director General publish the following list of Member Countries recognised as free from CBPP according to the provisions of the Chapter 11.8. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Australia
Botswana
China (People's Republic of)

India
Portugal

Switzerland
United States of America

AND

2. The Delegates of these Member Countries shall immediately notify the Headquarters if CBPP occurs in their countries or their territories.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 28 May 2013)

RESOLUTION No. 20

Recognition of the Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy Risk Status of Member Countries

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 67th General Session the OIE World Assembly of Delegates (Assembly) established a procedure for annually updating a list of Member Countries, categorised by their bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) risk according to the provisions of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code)*,
2. During the 80th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 25, which specified and updated the procedure for Member Countries to follow to achieve official recognition and maintenance of status of certain diseases,
3. During the 80th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 26, which specified and updated the financial implications for Member Countries applying for evaluation of official recognition or re-instatement of disease status to meet part of the costs defrayed by the OIE in the evaluation process,
4. Information published by the OIE is derived from declarations made by the OIE Delegate of Member Countries. The OIE is not responsible for publication and maintenance of Member Countries disease status based on inaccurate information or non-reporting of changes in epidemiological status or other significant events subsequent to the time of declaration of the BSE risk status.

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES THAT

1. The Director General publish the following list of Member Countries recognised as having a negligible BSE risk in accordance with Chapter 11.5. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Argentina	Iceland	Paraguay
Australia	India	Peru
Austria	Israel	Singapore
Belgium	Italy	Slovenia
Brazil	Japan	Sweden
Chile	Netherlands	United States of America
Colombia	New Zealand	Uruguay
Denmark	Norway	
Finland	Panama	

2. The Director General publish the following list of Member Countries recognised as having a controlled BSE risk in accordance with Chapter 11.5. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Bulgaria	Germany	Malta
Canada	Greece	Mexico
Chinese Taipei	Hungary	Nicaragua
Costa Rica	Ireland	Poland
Croatia	Korea (Rep. of)	Portugal
Cyprus	Latvia	Slovakia
Czech Republic	Lichtenstein	Spain
Estonia	Lithuania	Switzerland
France	Luxembourg	United Kingdom

AND

3. The Delegates of these Member Countries shall immediately notify the Headquarters if BSE occurs in their countries or their territories.
-

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 28 May 2013)

RESOLUTION No. 21

Recognition of the African horse sickness Status of Member Countries

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 80th General Session, the OIE World Assembly of Delegates (Assembly) adopted Resolution No. 19, which amended the chapter of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code)* on African horse sickness (AHS). These standards provide a pathway for Member Countries or zones to be recognised by the OIE as free from AHS,
2. During the 80th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 25, which specified and updated the procedure for Member Countries to follow to achieve official recognition and maintenance of status for certain animal diseases, including AHS,
3. During the 80th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 26, which specified and updated the financial implications for Member Countries applying for evaluation of official recognition or re-instatement of disease status to meet part of the costs defrayed by the OIE in the evaluation process,
4. Information published by the OIE is derived from declarations made by the OIE Delegate of Member Countries. The OIE is not responsible for publication and maintenance of Member Countries or zonal disease free status based on inaccurate information or non-reporting of changes in epidemiological status or other significant events subsequent to the time of declaration of freedom from AHS.

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES THAT

1. The Director General publish the following list of Member Countries recognised as AHS free according to the provisions of Chapter 12.1. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Algeria	Croatia	Luxembourg	Singapore
Argentina	Cyprus	Malaysia	Slovakia
Australia	Czech Rep.	Malta	Slovenia
Austria	Denmark	Mexico	Spain
Azerbaijan	Finland	Netherlands	Sweden
Belgium	Former Yug. Rep. of	New Caledonia	Switzerland
Bolivia	Macedonia	New Zealand	Tunisia
Bosnia and	France	Norway	Turkey
Herzegovina	Germany	Oman	United Kingdom
Brazil	Hungary	Paraguay	United States of
Bulgaria	Ireland	Peru	America
Canada	Italy	Poland	Uruguay
Chile	Kuwait	Portugal	
Chinese Taipei	Liechtenstein	Qatar	
Colombia	Lithuania	Romania	

AND

2. The Delegates of these Member Countries shall immediately notify the Headquarters if AHS occurs in their countries or their territories.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 28 May 2013)

RESOLUTION No. 22

Animal Production Food Safety

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The permanent Working Group on Animal Production Food Safety, established by the Director General in 2002, held its twelfth meeting in November 2012 and drafted a work programme for 2013,
2. The OIE and the Codex Alimentarius Commission continued to work together to ensure that standards relevant to animal production food safety developed by both organisations are consistent and take a ‘whole food chain’ approach to food safety,
3. The work on animal production food safety benefits from cooperation between the OIE and the FAO and WHO, which provide additional expert advice and expertise in regard to food safety, zoonotic diseases and related issues,
4. The Director General has asked National Delegates to nominate national focal points for animal production food safety according to proposed terms of reference,
5. That the OIE continues to organise seminars for national focal points in all five OIE regions, with the objective of providing information and contributing to capacity building of veterinary services,
6. OIE Member Countries adopted Resolution No. 26 on the ‘Roles of public and private standards in animal health and animal welfare’ at the 78th General Session in 2010.

THE ASSEMBLY

RECOMMENDS THAT

1. The Director General retain the Working Group on Animal Production Food Safety to advise him and the relevant Specialist Commissions on issues relevant to animal production food safety.
2. The participation of high level FAO and WHO experts as members of this Working Group be maintained, and appropriate activities undertaken with the objective of further strengthening the collaboration between OIE and Codex.
3. The 2013 work programme prepared by the Working Group guide the OIE’s activities in the field of animal production food safety in the next 12 months, with provision of the resources needed to address the identified priorities.
4. The Director General continue to work with the Codex Committee on General Principles to develop methods providing for harmonisation of approaches, in particular regarding cross references between OIE and Codex standards.

5. The Director General continue dialogue with the Global Food Safety Initiative (GFSI), GLOBALG.A.P., the International Standardization Organization (ISO) and the Safe Supply of Affordable Food Everywhere initiative (SSAFE) to ensure awareness of and compliance with OIE science-based animal production food safety standards.
 6. The Director General continue to organise seminars for the national animal production food safety focal points designated by Delegates.
-

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 29 May 2013)

RESOLUTION No. 23

Animal Welfare

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The mandate of the OIE includes the improvement of terrestrial and aquatic animal health and welfare worldwide,
2. Animal welfare is a complex, multi-faceted, international and domestic public policy issue, with important scientific, ethical, economic, cultural, political and trade policy dimensions,
3. The Director General has established a permanent Animal Welfare Working Group, which draws up and implements a detailed annual work programme;
4. Successful Global Conferences on Animal Welfare were held in 2004, 2008 and 2012, confirming the OIE's international leadership role in animal welfare,
5. Animal welfare standards were first adopted at the 2005, and subsequent General Assemblies and are regularly updated,
6. A new standard on animal welfare and broiler chicken production systems has been proposed for adoption by OIE Member Countries,
7. More work is underway on the development of animal welfare standards concerning animal welfare in livestock production systems, with animal welfare and dairy cattle production systems already under development,
8. Animal welfare is included in the OIE Tool for the Evaluation of Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS Tool) and in the OIE Veterinary Legislation initiative,
9. The Director General has asked Delegates to nominate national focal points for animal welfare according to proposed terms of reference and the OIE regularly organises seminars for national focal points to provide information and contribute to capacity building of veterinary services,
10. Regional animal welfare strategies, and associated implementation plans, can make an important contribution to the OIE mandate of improving animal health and welfare worldwide,
11. OIE Member Countries adopted Resolution No. 26 on the 'Roles of public and private standards in animal health and animal welfare' at the 78th General Session in 2010.

THE ASSEMBLY

RECOMMENDS THAT

1. The Director General maintain the Animal Welfare Working Group to advise him, and the Terrestrial and Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commissions, concerning OIE priorities and proposed activities in the field of animal welfare.
2. The Working Group and OIE Headquarters 2013 work programmes be the basis for the OIE's activities on animal welfare for the next 12 months and that the necessary resources be provided to address the agreed priorities.
3. Delegates take steps to ensure that their national animal welfare focal points be nominated, if this has not already been done, and that focal points participate in regional training programmes organised by the OIE.
4. Within the framework of an agreed strategy and implementation plan, OIE Members play an active role in their regions with institutions, non-governmental organisations, the private sector and other international organisations in promoting the OIE international animal welfare mandate.
5. Veterinary Services of each Member continue to take steps to implement the OIE animal welfare standards, including, where appropriate, strengthening of the regulatory framework for animal welfare.
6. OIE Regional Commissions and Regional Representations continue to play an active role in raising awareness of the OIE animal welfare role, with active involvement of OIE Working Group members from their respective regions.
7. OIE Animal Welfare Collaborating Centres be encouraged to identify "twinning" opportunities in accordance with OIE policy and that further applications to be recognised as OIE Animal Welfare Collaborating Centres be assessed according to the new criteria agreed by the OIE Council.
8. The Director General continue to take steps to promote the inclusion of animal welfare in veterinary teaching curricula and in continuing education programmes.
9. The Director General continue to take the necessary steps to ensure that the final text of the proposed Universal Declaration on Animal Welfare explicitly recognises, and confirms, the OIE's international leadership role in setting animal welfare standards and the need to implement OIE adopted standards worldwide.
10. The Director General continue dialogue with the Global Food Safety Initiative (GFSI), GLOBALG.A.P. and the International Standardization Organization (ISO) to ensure awareness of and compliance with OIE science-based animal welfare standards.
11. The Director General continue to organise seminars for the national animal welfare focal points designated by Delegates.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 29 May 2013)

RESOLUTION No. 24

Newly designated OIE Experts at OIE Reference Laboratories for Terrestrial Animal Diseases

CONSIDERING

1. That Article 7 of the Internal Rules for OIE Reference Centres states that ‘...the OIE Expert is responsible for the implementation of the technical aspects of the Terms of Reference and may delegate specific responsibilities to other experts on an *ad hoc* basis. Experts associated with OIE Reference Centres exercise their function within the rules applicable to OIE Experts’,
2. That the OIE designated Expert at an OIE Reference Laboratory is selected on examination by the relevant Specialist Commission of his or her curriculum vitae that includes documented proof of international recognition of his or her expertise, e.g. publications in peer-reviewed journals, awards, membership in high-profile academic boards, etc.,
3. The need to ensure continuity in the implementation of technical aspects of the Terms of Reference of Reference Laboratories by the high-level expert designated to this effect,
4. That nominations had been submitted by the head of the establishment to the Director General through the OIE Delegate of the country of location of the Reference Laboratory; the Biological Standards Commission assessed the qualifications of nominated replacement experts and recommended their acceptance by the Council (Docs 81 SG/12/CS2 A and 81 SG/12/CS2 B),
5. That the Council approved the proposed replacement OIE Experts that had been endorsed by the relevant Specialist Commission,

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

To designate the following new OIE Experts at OIE Reference Laboratories and add them to the list of experts in the OIE Reference Centres (available on the OIE web site):

African horse sickness

Dr Montserrat Agüero to replace Dr Concepción Gómez-Tejedor at the Laboratorio Central de Veterinaria, Algete (Madrid), SPAIN.

Dr Javier Castillo-Olivares to replace Dr Chris Oura at the Institute of Animal Health, Pirbright, UNITED KINGDOM.

African swine fever

Dr Linda Dixon to replace Dr Chris Oura at the Institute of Animal Health, Pirbright, UNITED KINGDOM.

Avian influenza

Dr Frank Wong to replace Dr Paul Selleck at the Australian Animal Health Laboratory, Geelong, AUSTRALIA.

Avian influenza and Newcastle disease

Dr Mia Torchetti to replace Dr Janice Pedersen at the National Veterinary Services Laboratories, Ames, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Bee diseases

Dr Marie-Pierre Chauzat to replace Dr Jean-Paul Faucon at the Laboratoire d'études et de recherches sur les ruminants et les abeilles, Anses Sophia Antipolis, FRANCE.

Bluetongue

Dr Peter Mertens to replace Dr Chris Oura at the Institute of Animal Health, Pirbright, UNITED KINGDOM.

Classical swine fever

Prof. Paul Becher to replace Prof. Volker Moennig at the University of Veterinary Medicine of Hannover, GERMANY.

Equine infectious anaemia

Dr Makoto Yamakawa to replace Dr Kenji Murakami at the National Institute of Animal Health, Ibaraki, JAPAN.

Equine influenza and Equine rhinopneumonitis

Dr Armando Damaini to replace Dr Kerstin Borchers at the Free University of Berlin, GERMANY.

Equine viral arteritis

Prof. Dr Falko Steinbach to replace Dr Trevor Drew at the Animal Health and Veterinary Laboratories Agency, Weybridge, UNITED KINGDOM.

Foot and mouth disease

Dr Somjai Kamolsiripichaiporn to replace Dr Wilai Linchongsubongkoch at the National Institute of Animal Health, Pakchong, THAILAND.

Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis

Dr Akbar Dastjerdi to replace Dr Malcolm Banks at the Animal Health and Veterinary Laboratories Agency, Weybridge, UNITED KINGDOM.

Newcastle disease

Dr Sam McCullough to replace Dr Paul Selleck at the Australian Animal Health Laboratory, Geelong, AUSTRALIA.

Rabies

Dr Richard Franka to replace Dr Charles Rupprecht at the CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention), Atlanta, Georgia, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Surra (Trypanosoma evansi)

Dr Philippe Büscher to replace Dr Filip Claes at the Institute of Tropical Medicine Antwerp, BELGIUM.

West Nile fever

Dr Federica Monaco to replace Dr Rossella Lelli at the IZS dell'Abruzzo e del Molise "G. Caporale", ITALY.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 30 May 2013)

RESOLUTION No. 25

**Adoption of the new or revised texts for the
*Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals***

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The *Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals (Terrestrial Manual)*, like the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*, is an important contribution to the international harmonisation of sanitary standards related to terrestrial animals and animal products,
2. Member Countries were asked for the contributions of their specialists for each new or revised chapter of the *Terrestrial Manual* before it was finalised by the Biological Standards Commission,

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

1. To adopt the following final texts for the *Terrestrial Manual*:

1.1.1. Collection, submission and storage of diagnostic specimens	2.4.15. Malignant catarrhal fever
1.1.2. Transport of specimens of animal origin	2.4.18. Trypanosomosis (tsetse-transmitted)
1.1.5. Principles and methods of validation of diagnostic assays for infectious diseases	2.5.3. Dourine
2.1.10. New World Screwworm (<i>Cochliomyia hominivorax</i>) and Old World Screwworm (<i>Chrysomya bezziana</i>)	2.5.5. Equine encephalomyelitis (Eastern & Western)
2.1.13. Rabies (vaccine section)	2.5.6. Equine infectious anaemia
2.1.20. West Nile fever	2.5.10. Equine viral arteritis
2.2.4. Nosemosis of honey bees	2.5.11. Glanders
2.2.5. Small hive beetle infestation (<i>Aethina tumida</i>)	2.5.14. Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis
2.3.2. Avian infectious bronchitis	2.7.5. Contagious agalactia (diagnostic section)
	2.7.11. Peste des petits ruminants
	2.8.9. Swine vesicular fever
	2.9.8. Mange
2. To request the Director General to publish the adopted texts in the on-line version of the *Terrestrial Manual*.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 30 May 2013)

RESOLUTION No. 26

Register of diagnostic kits validated and certified by the OIE

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 71st General Session of the OIE in May 2003, the International Committee adopted Resolution No. XXIX endorsing the principle of validation and certification of diagnostic assays (test methods) for infectious animal diseases by the OIE and giving a mandate to the Director General of the OIE to set up the specific standard procedures to be used before the final decision on the validation and certification of a diagnostic assay is taken by the OIE International Committee,
2. The Resolution has established that 'fitness for purpose' should be used as a criterion for validation,
3. The aim of the procedure for diagnostic kits is to produce a register of recognised assays for OIE Member Countries and for diagnostic kit manufacturers,
4. OIE Member Countries need assays that are known to be validated according to OIE criteria in order to improve the quality of assays, to ensure that the test can be used to correctly establish animal disease status and to enhance confidence in assays,
5. The OIE register of recognised assays provides greater transparency and clarity of the validation process, and a means for recognising those manufacturers that produce validated and certified tests in kit format,
6. According to the OIE Standard Operating Procedure, registration of the diagnostic kits included in the OIE Register has to be renewed every five years,
7. During the 74th General Session of the OIE, the International Committee adopted Resolution No. XXXII on the importance of recognising and implementing OIE standards for the validation and registration of diagnostic assays by Member Countries,

THE ASSEMBLY

DECIDES THAT

1. In accordance with the recommendation of the OIE Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission, the Director General add the following to the register of diagnostic kits certified by the OIE as validated as fit for purpose:

Name of the diagnostic kit	Name of the Manufacturer	Fitness for purpose
IQ Plus™ WSSV Kit with POCKIT System	Genereach Biotechnology Corporation	Fit for the diagnosis of white spot disease in target tissues (Shrimp tissue of ectodermal and mesodermal origin) of <i>Litopenaeus vannamei</i> and for the following purposes: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To certify freedom from infection (<10 virions/reaction) in individual animals or products for trade/movement purposes;2. To confirm diagnosis of suspect or clinical cases (confirmation of a diagnosis by histopathology or clinical signs);3. To estimate prevalence of infection to facilitate risk analysis (surveys/herd health schemes/disease control).

2. In accordance with the recommendation of the OIE Biological Standards Commission and of the OIE Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission, the Director General renew for a period of five additional years the inclusion in the OIE Register of the following diagnostic kits certified by the OIE as validated as fit for purpose:

Name of the diagnostic kit	Name of the Manufacturer	Fitness for purpose
BioChek Avian Influenza Antibody test kit	BioChek UK Ltd	<p>Fit for serological diagnosis of type A avian influenza in chickens (specific to IgG in serum) and for the following purposes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To demonstrate historical freedom from infection in a defined population (country/zone/compartiment/herd); 2. To demonstrate re-establishment of freedom after outbreaks in a defined population (country/zone/compartiment/herd); 3. To confirm diagnosis of suspect or clinical cases; 4. To estimate prevalence of infection to facilitate risk analysis in non-vaccinated populations (surveys/herd health schemes/disease control); 5. To determine immune status in individual animals or populations (post-vaccination).
IQ 2000™ WSSV Detection and Prevention System	Genereach Biotechnology Corporation	<p>Fit for the diagnosis of white spot disease in crustaceans and for the following purposes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To certify freedom from infection (<10 virions/reaction) in individual animals or products for trade/movement purposes; 2. To confirm diagnosis of suspect or clinical cases (confirmation of a diagnosis by histopathology or clinical signs); 3. To estimate prevalence of infection to facilitate risk analysis (surveys/herd health schemes/disease control).
Prionics®-Check WESTERN	Prionics®	<p>Fit for the post-mortem diagnosis of bovine spongiform encephalopathy in cattle and for the following purposes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To confirm diagnosis of suspect or clinical cases (includes confirmation of a positive screening test); 2. To estimate prevalence of infection to facilitate risk analysis (surveys/herd health schemes/disease control, e.g. surveys, implementation of disease control measures) and to assist in the demonstration of the efficiency of control policies; 3. To confirm a non-negative test result obtained during active surveillance with a different type of test.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 30 May 2013)

RESOLUTION No. 27

**Adoption of four updated draft chapters
for the *Manual of Diagnostic Tests for Aquatic Animals***

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The *Manual of Diagnostic Tests for Aquatic Animals (Aquatic Manual)*, like the *Aquatic Animal Health Code*, is an important contribution to the international harmonisation of sanitary standards related to aquatic animals and aquatic animal products,
2. Member Countries are asked for the contributions of their specialists for each new or revised chapter of the *Aquatic Manual* before it is finalised by the Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission,
3. The following revised chapters were sent to Member Countries for comment:

2.3.2. Infection with <i>Aphanomyces invadans</i> (epizootic ulcerative syndrome)	2.3.11. Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy
2.3.5. Infection with infectious salmon anaemia virus	2.4.9. Infection with ostreid herpesvirus-1 microvariant

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

1. To adopt the revised chapters for the seventh edition of the *Aquatic Manual* proposed in Annexes 11 and 12 of Document 81 SG/12/CS4 B, each text being authentic.
2. To adopt the revised chapters for the seventh edition of the *Aquatic Manual* proposed in Annexes 13 and 14 of Document 81 SG/12/CS4 B, each text being authentic, with the following modifications:
 - 2.1 In Annex 13 (Chapter 2.3.11.)
 - a) delete the second sentence of Section 2.4.1. Vaccination: “Nevertheless there are no commercially available vaccines at present.” and replace it with “Recently, an inactivated RGNNV vaccine against VER of seven-band grouper was commercialised in Japan.”
 - 2.2. In Annex 14 (Chapter 2.4.9.)
 - a) delete “(OsHV-1var)” in the first line of the third paragraph in Section 2.1.1.
 - b) delete “(OsHV-1var)” in the last sentence of the second paragraph in Section 4.3.1.2.3.1.
 - c) add the word “may” between the words “infection” and “causes” in the first sentence of Section 2.2.2. and delete the “s” from the word “causes”.
3. To ask the Director General to publish the adopted texts in the on-line version of the *Aquatic Manual*.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 30 May 2013)

RESOLUTION No. 28

Amendments to the OIE *Aquatic Animal Health Code*

CONSIDERING

1. The current content of the OIE *Aquatic Animal Health Code* (the *Aquatic Code*), which is the result of modifications made by the World Assembly of Delegates during previous OIE General Sessions,
2. The necessity to update the *Aquatic Code* in accordance with the recommendations in the March 2013 report of the OIE Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission (Annexes 3 to 14 of Document 81 SG/12/CS4 B), after consultation with the Delegates of Member Countries,

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

1. To adopt the updates to the *Aquatic Code* proposed in Annexes 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9 and 10 of Document 81 SG/12/CS4 B in English, French and Spanish, each text being authentic.
2. To adopt the updates to the *Aquatic Code* proposed in Annex 8 of Document 81 SG/12/CS4 B in English, French and Spanish, each text being authentic, with the following modifications:
 - 2.1. In Annex 8 (Chapter 7.4.)
 - a) In Articles 7.4.2., 7.4.3. and 7.4.4. revert to the 2012 version of the *Aquatic Code*.
3. To ask the Director General to publish the adopted texts in a revised edition of the *Aquatic Code* with appropriate numbering and formatting.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 30 May 2013)

RESOLUTION No. 29

Amendments to the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The present content of the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (the *Terrestrial Code*), which is the result of modifications made by the OIE World Assembly during previous General Sessions;
2. The necessity to update the *Terrestrial Code* in accordance with recommendations in the February 2013 report of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission (the Terrestrial Code Commission) (Document 81SG/12/CS1B), after consultation with the Delegates of the Members;

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

1. To adopt the updates to the *Terrestrial Code* proposed in Annexes IV, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIV, XV, XVI, XVII, XX, XXI, XXIII, XXIV, XXV, XXVI, XXVIII and XXIX of Document 81SG/12/CS1B in English, French and Spanish, each text being authentic.
2. To adopt the updates to the *Terrestrial Code* proposed in Annexes V, VI, XIII, XVIII, XIX, XXII, XXX and XXXI of Document 81 SG/12/CS1B in English, French and Spanish, each text being authentic, with the following modifications:
 - 2.1. In Annex V (Chapter 1.1.)
 - a) In the French version only, in Point 4 of Article 1.1.2. reading: “Il en découle que la détection de l’agent étiologique d’une *maladie listée* chez un *animal* doit être notifiée même en l’absence de formes cliniques de la *maladie*”.
 - b) Delete the words “of epidemiological significance” at the end of the last paragraph of Article 1.1.3.
 - c) In the English and Spanish versions only, add the word “important” in the last paragraph of Article 1.1.3. reading: “Although Members are only required to notify *listed diseases*, *infections* and *infestations* and *emerging diseases* according to points 1 to 4 above, they are encouraged to inform the OIE of other **important** animal health events.”
 - 2.2. In Annex VI (Chapter 1.2.)
 - a) Delete Article 1.2.2. bis and attach the diagram at the end of the chapter.
 - b) In Article 1.2.3., put “[under study]” after 25th indent in Point 1 (Vesicular stomatitis) and 6th indent in Point 5 (Swine vesicular disease).
 - c) In Point 6 of Article 1.2.3., add “including wild birds” after “in birds other than poultry” to 8th indent.
 - d) Reinstate Chapters 8.15. and 15.4.

2.3. In Annex XIII (Chapter 7.X.)

In Point 2 k) of Article 7.X.4., add “[under study]” at the end of the first paragraph.

2.4. In Annex XVIII (Chapter 8.13.)

In the Spanish version only, in Point 2 b) of Article 8.13.3., replace “auditors” with “personal”.

2.5. In Annex XIX (Chapter 8.10.)

a) In Article 8.10.1. bis, delete “canine” in the title.

b) In Article 8.10.2., delete Point 4.

2.6. In Annex XXII (Chapter 9.4.)

In the Spanish version only, add “(ESCARABAJO DE LAS COLMENAS)” below the title.

2.7. In Annex XXX (Chapters 14.8. and 1.6.)

a) In Article 14.8.1., delete the 7th paragraph reading “A Member Country should not impose bans on the trade in domestic sheep and goat *commodities* in response to information on the presence of PPRV in other ruminants, provided that Article 14.8.3. is implemented”.

b) In Article 14.8.2., delete Point 2.

c) Create new Article 14.8.16. as follows:

Recommendation for importation of fresh meat and meat products from sheep and goats

Veterinary Authorities should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the entire consignment of *meat* comes from *animals* which:

1) showed no clinical signs of PPR within 24 hours before *slaughter*;

2) have been slaughtered in an approved *abattoir* and have been subjected to ante- and post-mortem inspections with favourable results.

d) In the Spanish only, in Article 1.6.1.:

– Change the 3rd sentence of the 1st paragraph, reading: “La OIE no publica la declaración de la situación sanitaria por los Miembros respecto de la encefalopatía espongiiforme bovina, la **fiebre aftosa**, la peste bovina, la perineumonía contagiosa bovina, la peste equina, la peste de pequeños rumiantes y la peste porcina clásica.”

– Change Point 2, reading: “la ausencia de **fiebre aftosa**, con o sin *vacunación*, de la totalidad de su territorio o de una *zona* del mismo;”

- Change the 5th paragraph, reading: “El Miembro que solicite el reconocimiento oficial de su situación sanitaria deberá presentar al Departamento Científico y Técnico de la OIE un expediente con la información exigida en los Artículos 1.6.3. (para la EEB), 1.6.4. (para la **fiebre aftosa**), 1.6.5. (para la peste bovina), 1.6.6. (para la perineumonía contagiosa bovina), 1.6.7. (para la peste equina), 1.6.7.bis (para la peste de pequeños rumiantes), o 1.6.7. ter. (para la peste porcina clásica), según corresponda.”

2.8. In Annex XXXI (Chapters 15.2. and 1.6.)

In Article 15.2.1., change Points 1 and 2 as follows:

- 1) A strain of CSFV (excluding vaccine strains) has been isolated from samples from a pig;

OR

- 2) viral antigen (excluding vaccine strains) has been identified, or viral ribonucleic acid (RNA) specific to a strain of CSFV has been demonstrated to be present, in samples from one or more pigs epidemiologically linked to a confirmed or suspected *outbreak* of CSF, or giving cause for suspicion of previous association or contact with CSFV, with or without clinical signs consistent with CSF;

3. To ask the Director General to publish the adopted texts in a revised edition of the *Terrestrial Code* with appropriate numbering and formatting.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 30 May 2013)

RESOLUTION No. 30

Procedures for Member Countries for the official recognition and maintenance of disease status of certain animal diseases or risk status of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) and for the endorsement of a national official control programme

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The OIE World Assembly of Delegates (Assembly) during the 62nd General Session adopted Resolution No. IX, 'Countries and zones that may be considered as free from foot and mouth disease (FMD)',
2. During the 63rd General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolutions No. XII, XIII and XIV describing the general procedure to update the list of FMD free countries and adding contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) and rinderpest to the list of diseases for which status is officially recognised by the OIE in accordance to the relevant provisions of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code)*,
3. During the 65th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. XII requiring that Member Countries with an official free status, either for the whole country or for zone(s), should confirm by official letter, in accordance with the relevant requirements of the *Terrestrial Code*, during the month of November of each year, that their official disease free status and the criteria by which that status was recognised have remained unchanged,
4. During the 65th General Sessions, the Assembly also adopted Resolution No. XVII delegating to the Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases (Scientific Commission) the authority to recognise, without further Assembly consultation, that a Member Country or zone has regained its previously recognised FMD free status following outbreaks that have been eradicated in accordance with the relevant provisions of the *Terrestrial Code*,
5. During the 67th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. XVI describing the general procedure to be followed by the OIE Member Countries wishing to achieve an officially recognised status according to the provisions of the relevant chapters of the *Terrestrial Code* and making official recognition contingent to a 60 day consultative period given to all Member Countries' Delegates,
6. During the 69th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. XV adding bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) to the list of diseases for which risk status is officially recognised by the OIE,
7. During the 72th General Sessions, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. XXIV extending the authority of the Scientific Commission to recognise, without further Assembly consultation, that a Member Country or zone has regained its previously recognised disease free status following outbreaks that have been eradicated or its risk level for BSE in accordance with the relevant provisions of the *Terrestrial Code* to the other diseases included in the procedure of official status recognition,
8. During the 75th General Session, the Assembly approved the addition of Article 2.2.10.7. to the *Terrestrial Code* allowing a Member Country to establish an FMD *containment zone* for the purpose of minimising the impact of an outbreak of FMD on an entire free country or zone,

9. During the 76th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. XXII compiling and updating the procedures that Member Countries should follow to achieve recognition and maintenance of official status of certain animal diseases,
10. During the 79th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 18 declaring global freedom of rinderpest and Resolution No. 26 deciding to suspend the duties of Member Countries to annually confirm rinderpest free status,
11. During the 79th General Session, the Assembly also adopted Resolutions Nos. 19 and 26 establishing the endorsement by the OIE of an official control programme for FMD being in compliance with the provisions of the Chapter on FMD in the *Terrestrial Code*,
12. During the 79th General Session, the Assembly noted that an explanatory document outlining the standard operating procedures for official disease status evaluations had been compiled by the OIE Headquarters for the benefit of Member Countries and the document was published and kept up-to-date on the OIE website,
13. During the 80th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 19 adding African horse sickness (AHS) to the list of diseases for which status is officially recognised by the OIE in accordance to the relevant provisions of the *Terrestrial Code*,
14. During the 80th General Session, the Assembly also adopted Resolution No. 25 updating the procedures that Member Countries should follow to achieve recognition and maintenance of official status of certain animal diseases, or endorsement of an official control programme for FMD,
15. During the 80th General Session, the Assembly also adopted Resolution No. 26 updating the rules on the financial obligations due by Member Countries applying for the official recognition or re-instatement of disease status of certain animal diseases and for the endorsement of a national official control programme,
16. During the 81st General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 29 adding classical swine fever (CSF) and peste des petits ruminants (PPR) to the list of diseases for which status is officially recognised by the OIE and establishing the endorsement by the OIE of an official control programme for PPR in accordance to the relevant provisions of the *Terrestrial Code*,
17. Information published by the OIE is derived from declarations made by the OIE Delegate of Member Countries. The OIE is not responsible for publication or maintenance of Member Countries' disease status based on inaccurate information or non-reporting of changes in epidemiological status or other significant events subsequent to the time of initial declaration.

THE ASSEMBLY

DECIDES

1. That the OIE Member Countries wishing to be officially recognised and listed for a specific status for AHS, CBPP, CSF, FMD, PPR and risk status for BSE or for the endorsement of its official control programme for FMD and PPR have to provide documented evidence that they comply with the disease specific provisions of the *Terrestrial Code* for the recognition for disease status or official control programme as well as the specific guidelines contained in disease specific questionnaires and the general provisions for *Veterinary Services* as outlined in Chapters 1.1., 1.6., 3.1. and 3.2. of the *Terrestrial Code*.

2. That the OIE will evaluate the applications for the recognition of CSF status beginning from the annual cycle May 2014 – May 2015.
3. That the Scientific Commission, following the evaluation of documented evidence provided by a Member Country for the recognition or reinstatement of a specific disease status or endorsement of an official control programme for FMD or PPR, may request, in consultation with the Director General of the OIE, a mission of experts to the applicant Member Country to verify compliance by that Member Country with the provisions of the *Terrestrial Code* for the control of that particular disease.
4. That the Scientific Commission, following the allocation of a specific disease status, a BSE risk status or endorsement of an official control programme for FMD or PPR, may request, in consultation with the Director General of the OIE, a mission of experts to the Member Country to monitor the maintenance of the allocated disease or risk status and to verify continuous compliance by that Member Country with the provisions of the *Terrestrial Code* for the control of that particular disease.
5. That in the event of the application for an official status to be assigned to a new zone adjacent to another zone having already the same official status, the Delegate should indicate, in writing to the Director General, whether the new zone is being merged with the adjoining zone to become one enlarged zone, and, if the two zones remain separate, provide details on the control measures to be applied for the maintenance of the status of the separate zones and particularly on the identification and movement of animals between the two zones of the same status in accordance with Chapter 4.3. of the *Terrestrial Code*.
6. That the recognition by the Assembly of the disease status or BSE risk status of a Member Country or the endorsement of its official control programme for FMD or PPR following the recommendation made by the Scientific Commission is contingent upon a 60 day consultative period by all Member Countries' Delegates for all new disease status recognitions, changes in the category of disease free status or disease risk status as specified in the *Terrestrial Code*, changes in the boundaries of an existing free zone, and endorsement of official control programme for FMD or PPR.
7. To delegate to the Scientific Commission the authority to recognise, without further Assembly consultation, that a Member Country or a zone within its territory has regained its previously recognised disease status following outbreaks or infections as appropriate, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the *Terrestrial Code*.
8. To delegate to the Scientific Commission the authority to recognise, without further Assembly consultation, the reinstatement of the free status of a zone outside a *containment zone* on evaluation of documented evidence provided by that Member Country that a *containment zone* has been established in accordance with the provisions of the *Terrestrial Code*.
9. To delegate to the Scientific Commission the authority, without further Assembly consultation, to confirm or reject the maintenance of the allocated BSE risk status of a Member Country or a same zone following a report of a change in the epidemiological situation by the Delegate of the Member Country.
10. That a Member Country can maintain its recognised disease status, its recognised BSE risk status or the OIE endorsement of its official control programme for FMD or PPR, provided that the Delegate submits, during the month of November of each year, a letter to the Director General of the OIE providing the relevant information as prescribed in the *Terrestrial Code* and that the Scientific Commission is satisfied that the requirements of the *Terrestrial Code* continue to be met.

11. That when a Member Country having an officially recognised disease status or an endorsed official control programme for FMD or PPR has failed to comply with the conditions for maintenance of this status or endorsement as prescribed in the *Terrestrial Code*, it is deleted from the list of officially recognised Member Countries or zones presented yearly to the Assembly for adoption.
12. That a Member Country having been deleted from the list mentioned in the previous paragraph should apply again for recognition of the lost disease status or endorsement of the official control programme for FMD or PPR by re-submitting documented evidence to the Director General for evaluation by the Scientific Commission.
13. That the Delegates of Member Countries should document and clarify aspects of *Veterinary Services* and the specific animal health situation in non-contiguous territories covered by the same Veterinary Authority when submitting new applications for official recognition of disease status.
14. That financial participation of Member Countries to the cost of official recognition and endorsement procedures is determined by a specific Resolution.
15. This Resolution No. 30 cancels and replaces Resolution No. 25 of the 80th General Session.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 30 May 2013)

RESOLUTION No. 31

**First addendum to Resolution No. 26 of 24 May 2012
“The cost to be covered by Member Countries applying for the official recognition
or re-instatement of disease status of certain animal diseases and for the endorsement
of a national official control programme for foot and mouth disease”**

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The OIE World Assembly of Delegates (Assembly) during the 80th General Session adopted Resolution No. 26 updating the rules on the financial obligations due by Member Countries applying for the official recognition or re-instatement of disease status of certain animal diseases and for the endorsement of a national official control programme,
2. During the 81st General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 29 adding peste des petits ruminants (PPR) to the list of diseases for which status is officially recognised by the OIE and establishing the endorsement by the OIE of an official control programme for PPR, in accordance to the relevant provisions of the *Terrestrial Code*.

THE ASSEMBLY

DECIDES

1. The full amount for each evaluation of PPR status or for the endorsement of an official control programme for PPR will be required only when a Member Country applies for the first time for recognition of status, for either the entire country or for one or several zones within the country, or for endorsement of an official control programme for PPR.
2. The full amount for PPR is five thousand Euros (5,000 €), irrespective of whether the application for evaluation is for a Member Country's whole national territory or only for one or several zones within the Member Country's territory. The full amount for endorsement of an official control programme for PPR is two thousand Euros (2,000 €).
3. For subsequent additional applications possibly submitted for PPR (e.g. recognition of an additional zone, merging of zones or recovery of status along with enlargement of the zone under consideration) or for endorsement of an official control programme for PPR (in the event of the OIE having withdrawn its endorsement due to non-compliance with commitments relating to the initial recognition of the programme), only half of the initial amount will be charged.
4. In the event of the resubmission of an application for endorsement of an official control programme for PPR by a Member Country whose previous application was rejected, only a quarter of the amount mentioned in Article 2 will be charged.
5. The cost of a possible OIE mission to a Member Country related to official disease status or official control programme needs to be defrayed by the Member Country concerned.
6. This Resolution No. 31 complements Resolution No. 26 adopted at the 80th General Session, which remains in force.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 30 May 2013)

RESOLUTION No. 32

Designation of OIE Reference Centres

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The OIE's *Basic Texts* provide the Terms of Reference, designation criteria, and internal rules for OIE Reference Centres, which comprise Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres,
2. The Terms of Reference of each of the four elected OIE Specialist Commissions include the responsibility to examine applications from Member Countries relating to the designation of new OIE Reference Centres with activities corresponding to the Commission's area of expertise,
3. All OIE Reference Centres applications are assessed by the appropriate OIE Specialist Commission using standardised criteria that include: the institution's ability, capacity and readiness to provide services; the scientific and technical standing of the institution concerned at the national and international levels; the quality of its scientific and technical leadership including internationally recognised expertise; the institution's prospective stability in terms of personnel, activity and funding; and the technical and geographical relevance of the institution and its activities to OIE's programme priorities,
4. Details of the applicant institutions that have been assessed by a Specialist Commission are published in the report of the meeting of the Commission,
5. All Reference Laboratory applications are endorsed by the OIE Council, and all Collaborating Centre applications are assessed by the corresponding Regional Commission and endorsed by the OIE Council,
6. Article 4 of the Internal Rules for OIE Reference Centres states that "Applications endorsed by the Council shall be presented to the Assembly for approval",
7. Proposals for a major change in an OIE Reference Centre follow the same procedure,

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

To designate the following new OIE Reference Centres and add them to the list of OIE Reference Centres (available on the OIE web site):

OIE Collaborating Centre for Animal Welfare and Livestock Production Systems

A tri-national consortium formed by the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Facultad de Medicina Veterinaria y Zootecnia, México D.F., MEXICO and the current OIE Collaborating Centre at Instituto de Ciencia Animal, Universidad Austral de Chile, Facultad de Ciencias Veterinarias, Valdivia, CHILE and Instituto de Biociencias, Facultad de Veterinaria, Universidad de la República O del Uruguay, Montevideo, URUGUAY.

OIE Collaborating Centre for Cell Cultures

Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale della Lombardia e dell'Emilia Romagna (IZSLER),
Brescia, ITALY.

OIE Collaborating Centre for Laboratory Animal Welfare and Science

Institute for Laboratory Animal Research, National Academy of Sciences, Washington, DC,
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

OIE Collaborating Centre for Quality Control of Veterinary Vaccines

African Union Pan African Veterinary Vaccine Centre (AU-PANVAC), Debre-Zeit,
ETHIOPIA.

OIE Collaborating Centre for Veterinary Epidemiology and Public Health

EpiCentre and the ^mEpiLab, Massey University, Palmerston North, NEW ZEALAND.

OIE Reference Laboratory for Foot and mouth disease

Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale della Lombardia e dell'Emilia Romagna (IZSLER),
Brescia, ITALY.

OIE Reference Laboratory for Japanese encephalitis

Rabies Research Laboratory, Division of Viral Disease, Animal and Plant Quarantine
Agency (QIA), Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (MAFRA), Gyeonggi-do,
KOREA (REP. OF).

OIE Reference Laboratory for Ovine theileriosis

Lanzhou Veterinary Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences (CAAS),
Vector and Vector-borne Diseases Control Laboratory (VVBDC), Gansu Province, CHINA
(PEOPLE'S REP. OF).

OIE Reference Laboratory for Q fever

Anses (Agence nationale de sécurité sanitaire de l'alimentation, de l'environnement et du
travail), Laboratoire de Sophia-Antipolis, Unité de Pathologie des Ruminants, Sophia-
Antipolis, FRANCE.

OIE Reference Laboratory for Swine influenza

Animal Health and Veterinary Laboratories Agency (AHVLA), Weybridge, UNITED
KINGDOM.

OIE Reference Laboratory for Swine streptococcosis

Nanjing Agricultural University (NAU), Branch of Swine Streptococcosis Diagnostic
Laboratory (BSSDL), Jiangsu Province, CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP. OF).

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 30 May 2013)

RESOLUTION No. 33

Withdrawal of OIE Reference Centres

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The principal mandate of an OIE Reference Laboratory is to function as a world reference centre of expertise on designated pathogens or diseases; the principal mandate of an OIE Collaborating Centre is to function as a world centre of research, expertise, standardisation of techniques and dissemination of knowledge on a specialty,
2. The network of OIE Collaborating Centres and Reference Laboratories constitutes the core of OIE's scientific expertise and excellence; the on-going contribution of these institutes to the OIE work ensures, in particular, that the standards, guidelines and recommendations developed by the Specialist Commissions, adopted and published by the OIE are scientifically sound and up-to-date,
3. All OIE Reference Centre applications are assessed by the appropriate OIE Specialist Commission using standardised criteria that include: the institution's ability, capacity and readiness to provide services; the scientific and technical standing of the institution concerned at the national and international levels; the quality of its scientific and technical leadership including internationally recognised expertise; the institution's prospective stability in terms of personnel, activity and funding; and the technical and geographical relevance of the institution and its activities to OIE's programme priorities,
4. All Reference Laboratory applications are endorsed by the OIE Council, and all Collaborating Centre applications are accepted by the corresponding Regional Commission and endorsed by the OIE Council; all applications endorsed by the Council shall be presented to the Assembly for approval,
5. The OIE has made significant investment and effort to bring increased rigour to the approval and maintenance of OIE Reference Centre status to ensure the highest standards of services to OIE Member Countries,
6. Article 9 of the Internal Rules for OIE Reference Centres states that 'The Reference Centre may revoke the designation at any time',
7. Article 9 of the Internal Rules for OIE Reference Centres further states that 'The designation shall be withdrawn if the Reference Centre fails to comply with the provisions of the Terms of Reference and the present Rules. In such cases, the Director General of the OIE, after consulting an appropriate Specialist Commission, proposes the withdrawal to the World Assembly of Delegates',

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

To withdraw the following Reference Centre after advice of the Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission and opinion of the Council and in agreement with the OIE Delegate of the country of location and remove it from the list of OIE Reference Centres (available on the OIE web site):

OIE Reference Laboratory for Infectious Salmon Anaemia
Atlantic Veterinary College, Department of Pathology and Microbiology, Faculty of
Veterinary Medicine, University of Prince Edward Island, CANADA.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 30 May 2013)

RESOLUTION No. 34

Replacement of OIE designated Experts at OIE Reference Laboratories

CONSIDERING

1. That Article 7 of the Internal Rules for OIE Reference Centres states that ‘... the OIE Expert is responsible for the implementation of the technical aspects of the Terms of Reference and may delegate specific responsibilities to other experts on an *ad hoc* basis. Experts associated with OIE Reference Centres exercise their function within the rules applicable to OIE Experts’,
2. That the OIE designated Expert at an OIE Reference Laboratory is selected on examination by the relevant Specialist Commission of his or her curriculum vitae that includes documented proof of international recognition of his or her expertise, e.g. publications in peer-reviewed journals, awards, membership in high-profile academic boards, etc.,
3. The need to ensure continuity in the implementation of technical aspects of the Terms of Reference of Reference Laboratories by the high-level expert designated to this effect,
4. That the Council decided, at its meeting of 2–4 October 2012, that any proposal to replace the already designated OIE Expert at a Reference Laboratory must be submitted by the head of the establishment to the Director General through the OIE Delegate of the country of location,

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

1. To delegate to the Council the authority to approve, on behalf of the World Assembly of Delegates, the replacement of OIE designated Experts at existing OIE Reference Laboratories, provided that the nominations submitted by the head of the Reference Laboratory through the OIE Delegate of the country of location have been examined and endorsed by the relevant OIE Specialist Commission.
2. To request the Director General to update the list of OIE Reference Laboratories, including the newly designated OIE Experts, and publish it online without delay, subsequent to a decision of the Council.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 30 May 2013)

RESOLUTION No. 35

Modern approaches and the use of new technologies for the control and eradication of aquatic and terrestrial animal diseases that fully consider animal welfare and minimise the impact on food security

CONSIDERING THAT

1. Developments in science and technology will continue to provide opportunities to improve animal and public health and welfare while reducing economic losses to animal producers and enhancing food security,
2. Technologies now available to the global animal health community and their rapid evolution are changing the way animal diseases are detected, predicted, controlled and eradicated,
3. OIE Member Countries reported high interest in implementation of new technologies,
4. Compared to most non-zoonotic diseases, zoonotic diseases as well as their relevant food safety issues are rated significantly higher for the development and implementation of new technologies,
5. OIE Member Countries reported the highest needs for technical capacity building such as disease risk assessments, disease transmission modeling, molecular epidemiology techniques, DIVA compatible vaccines, nucleic acid-based tests for confirmation and high potency vaccines,
6. OIE Member Countries reported limitations to implementing technological advancements include lack of infrastructure or resources (scientific, technical and/or financial), lack of scientific evidence, and lack of national validation and OIE recognition,
7. The OIE develops and updates standards and guidelines addressing new technologies through its standard process for adoption of new chapters in the OIE *Codes* and *Manuals*,
8. There was interest by OIE Member Countries in more rapid validation and incorporation of new technologies into standards and guidelines,

THE ASSEMBLY

RECOMMENDS THAT

1. The OIE evaluates opportunities for a more rapid validation and incorporation of new technologies into OIE animal health standards and guidelines in parallel with conventional technologies.

2. The OIE, through its Twinning Programme, Reference Centres and other partnering initiatives, continues and expands training and capacity building in the development, validation and implementation of new technologies with special emphasis on disease risk assessments, disease transmission modelling, molecular epidemiology techniques, DIVA compatible vaccines, nucleic acid-based tests for confirmation and high potency vaccines.
3. The OIE continues to support National Veterinary Services through the application of the OIE PVS (Performance of Veterinary Services) Pathway, including the PVS Evaluation, and identify where additional emphasis may be needed on the implementation of new technologies that provide the opportunity to enhance animal health, animal welfare, food safety and food security.
4. The OIE continues to promote validation of diagnostic tests, including new diagnostic technologies, through its procedure for registration of diagnostic kits certified fit for a specific purpose.
5. The OIE and OIE Member Countries continue to work closely in a ‘One Health’ approach with public health and environmental authorities to develop risk-based and disease-specific guidance incorporating new technologies as appropriate to assist in the decision-making processes regarding the use of animals for human consumption in zoonotic disease situations.
6. The Director General, in conjunction with OIE’s Reference Centres, Specialist Commissions, Working Groups and *ad hoc* Groups, addresses the challenges and opportunities to Member Countries’ Veterinary Services posed by the use of new technologies and their incorporation in disease management strategies.
7. The OIE works with its Member Countries, food industries and animal health industries to provide effective communication of risks and benefits in order to support public acceptance of new technologies including vaccines.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 30 May 2013)

RESOLUTION No. 36

Benefits and challenges posed by the worldwide expansion of equestrian events – new standards for the population of competition horses and equine disease free zones in countries

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The OIE has published standards for equine diseases that relate primarily to permanent importation,
2. The growth and socio-economic benefits of the sub-population of high health, high performance horses engaging in international competitions not requiring permanent importation is significant,
3. There are requests from a number of countries and industries to elaborate standards for high health, high performance horses to facilitate their temporary and safe international movements,
4. A number of challenges exist for certain countries due to inconsistent approaches to the regulatory and biosecurity matters relating to high health, high performance horses,
5. To facilitate these safe international movements globally, the Fédération Équestre Internationale (FEI) and the OIE have signed a collaboration agreement,
6. The International Federation of Horseracing Authorities (IFHA) agrees with this approach and collaborates with the OIE,
7. FEI and IFHA have well-established management arrangements, including health requirements, for competition horses which provide a sound basis for the development of new standards for temporary international movement,
8. Practical and learning experiences from major international events such as the Sydney and Beijing (which were held in Hong Kong) Equestrian Olympics and Paralympics, as well as the 2010 Asian Games in Conghua, the PR China, indicate that Equine Disease Free Zones approaches can be very successful,
9. The OIE has established a representative *ad hoc* Group on International Horse Movements for Equestrian Sport, which will draw on relevant animal health and industry expertise as required, to propose to the OIE Specialist Commissions relevant recommendations that will complement existing standards,
10. OIE policy supports the elaboration of new or revised standards for submission to the OIE World Assembly provided they are scientifically based, endorsed by relevant elected Specialist Commissions, and the process is transparent and democratic,

THE ASSEMBLY

RECOMMENDS THAT

1. The OIE develop standards for adoption by the World Assembly and guidelines relating to the temporary international movements of a specific sub-population of high health, high performance competition horses, ensuring protection of animal health and welfare.
 2. The OIE and OIE Member Countries re-affirm the critical importance of Veterinary Services and other relevant competent regulatory authorities necessary to ensure compliance with OIE standards and guidelines to facilitate safe international movement in horses.
 3. OIE Member Countries agree that specific performance indicators be developed for horse movement control within the PVS framework.
 4. The OIE and OIE Member Countries support and encourage cooperative working relationships between governments, relevant equine industry members and other stakeholders as required for safe international movements of competition horses.
 5. The Director General and OIE Member Countries note the clear success that the current OIE-FEI public-private partnership (PPP) provides at the global level and support the further development of PPP approaches.
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(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 30 May 2013)

RESOLUTION No. 37

**Agreement between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)
and the International Federation of Horseracing Authorities (IFHA)**

CONSIDERING

That it is desirable, in the general interest of all concerned, that cooperation be established between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and the International Federation of Horseracing Authorities (IFHA),

The Agreement between the OIE and the IFHA that was approved following the deliberations of the Council on 24 May 2013 (81 SG/21),

THE ASSEMBLY

DECIDES

To approve the terms of this Agreement and its signature by the Director General on behalf of the OIE.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 31 May 2013)

RESOLUTION No. 38

**Agreement between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)
and the Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign (AU-PATTEC)**

CONSIDERING

That it is desirable, in the general interest of all concerned, that cooperation be established between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and the Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign (AU-PATTEC),

The Agreement between the OIE and the AU-PATTEC that was approved following the deliberations of the Council on 24 May 2013 (81 SG/22),

THE ASSEMBLY

DECIDES

To approve the terms of this Agreement and its signature by the Director General on behalf of the OIE.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 31 May 2013)

RESOLUTION No. 39

**Agreement between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)
and the World Farmers' Organisation (WFO)**

CONSIDERING

That it is desirable, in the general interest of all concerned, that cooperation be established between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and the World Farmers' Organisation (WFO),

The Agreement between the OIE and the WFO that was approved following the deliberations of the Council on 4 October 2012 (81 SG/23),

THE ASSEMBLY

DECIDES

To approve the terms of this Agreement and its signature by the Director General on behalf of the OIE.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 31 May 2013)

RESOLUTION No. 40

**Agreement between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)
and the World Renderers Organization (WRO)**

CONSIDERING

That it is desirable, in the general interest of all concerned, that cooperation be established between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and the World Renderers Organization (WRO),

The Agreement between the OIE and the WRO that was approved following the deliberations of the Council on 4 October 2012 (81 SG/24),

THE ASSEMBLY

DECIDES

To approve the terms of this Agreement and its signature by the Director General on behalf of the OIE.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 31 May 2013)

RESOLUTION No. 41

**Agreement between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)
and the International Feed Industry Federation (IFIF)**

CONSIDERING

That it is desirable, in the general interest of all concerned, that cooperation be established between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and the International Feed Industry Federation (IFIF),

The Agreement between the OIE and the IFIF that was approved following the deliberations of the Council on 4 October 2012 (81 SG/25),

THE ASSEMBLY

DECIDES

To approve the terms of this Agreement and its signature by the Director General on behalf of the OIE.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 31 May 2013)

RESOLUTION No. 42

**Agreement between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)
and the International Wool Textile Organisation (IWTO)**

CONSIDERING

That it is desirable, in the general interest of all concerned, that cooperation be established between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and the International Wool Textile Organization (IWTO),

The Agreement between the OIE and the IWTO that was approved following the deliberations of the Council on 4 October 2012 (81 SG/26),

THE ASSEMBLY

DECIDES

To approve the terms of this Agreement and its signature by the Director General on behalf of the OIE.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 31 May 2013)

RESOLUTION No. 43

**Agreement between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)
and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD)**

CONSIDERING

That it is desirable, in the general interest of all concerned, that cooperation be established between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD),

The Agreement between the OIE and the SCBD that was approved following the deliberations of the Council on 4 October 2012 (81 SG/27),

THE ASSEMBLY

DECIDES

To approve the terms of this Agreement and its signature by the Director General on behalf of the OIE.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 31 May 2013)

RESOLUTION No. 44

**Second addendum to Resolution No. 26 of 24 May 2012
“The cost to be covered by Member Countries applying for the official recognition
or re-instatement of disease status of certain animal diseases and for the endorsement
of a national official control programme for foot and mouth disease”**

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The OIE World Assembly of Delegates (Assembly) during the 80th General Session adopted Resolution No. 26 updating the rules on the financial obligations due by Member Countries applying for the official recognition or re-instatement of disease status of certain animal diseases and for the endorsement of a national official control programme,
2. During the 81st General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 29 adding classical swine fever (CSF) to the list of diseases for which status is officially recognised by the OIE, in accordance to the relevant provisions of the *Terrestrial Code*.

THE ASSEMBLY

DECIDES

1. The full amount for each evaluation of CSF status will be required only when a Member Country applies for the first time for recognition of status, for either the entire country or for one or several zones within the country.
2. The full amount for CSF is nine thousand Euros (9,000 €), irrespective of whether the application for evaluation is for a Member Country’s whole national territory or only for one or several zones within the Member Country’s territory.
3. For subsequent additional applications possibly submitted for CSF (e.g. recognition of an additional zone, merging of zones or recovery of status along with enlargement of the zone under consideration), only half of the initial amount will be charged.
4. The cost of a possible OIE mission to a Member Country related to official disease status or official control programme needs to be defrayed by the Member Country concerned.
5. This Resolution No. 44 complements Resolution No. 26 adopted at the 80th General Session, which remains in force.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 30 May 2013)

