

Resolutions

**Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE
during its 82nd General Session**

25 – 30 May 2014

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RESOLUTION No. 1

**Approval of the Annual Report of the Director General on the Activities of the OIE in 2013
and the Report on the current situation on events and trends in the animal health worldwide**

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 2013 (82 SG/1) and the Report on the current situation on events and trends in the animal health worldwide (82 SG/2).

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 29 May 2014)

RESOLUTION No. 2

**Approval of the Report of the Director General on the Management,
Activities and Administrative Work of the OIE in 2013**

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 2013 (82 SG/3).

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 30 May 2014)

RESOLUTION No. 3

**Approval of the Financial Report for the 87th Financial Year of the OIE
(1 January – 31 December 2013)**

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 87th Financial Year of the OIE (1 January – 31 December 2013) (82 SG/4).

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 30 May 2014)

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 2013 and the meetings organised by the OIE in 2013,

THE ASSEMBLY

REQUESTS

The Director General to sincerely thank:

1. The Governments of Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Cyprus, Djibouti, Egypt, France, Germany, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, New Zealand, Oman, Panama, Paraguay, People's Republic of China, Qatar, Sudan, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States of America;

To intergovernmental organisations: the European Union (European Commission) and the World bank;

And the non-governmental organisations: the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the *Fédération Equestre Internationale* (FEI), Saint Jude Children's hospital, the World Society for the Protection of Animals (WSPA) and the *Conseil Supérieur de l'Ordre des Vétérinaires* (France)

for their voluntary contributions or subsidies to support the execution of the programmes of the OIE in 2013.

2. The Governments of Algeria, Benin, Botswana, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Mexico, Mozambique, People's Republic of China, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Serbia, Singapore, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia and Uruguay;

for their contribution in the organisation of OIE Regional Conferences, seminars and workshops that were held during 2013.

3. The Governments of Brazil, France, Germany, Italy, Republic of Korea and United States of America

for the provision of personnel to support the implementation of the programmes of the OIE in 2013.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 30 May 2014)

RESOLUTION No. 6

**OIE budgetary income and expenses for the 89th financial year
(1 January to 31 December 2015)**

RESERVED FOR DELEGATES

RESOLUTION No. 7

Financial contributions from OIE Member Countries for 2015

RESERVED FOR DELEGATES

RESOLUTION No. 8

Planned Working Programme for 2015

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 Planned Working Programme for 2015 (Appendix I of document 82 SG/6).

2. RECOMMENDS THAT

Member Countries provide the necessary support to allow the Planned Working 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 30 May 2014)

RESOLUTION No. 9

Renewal of the 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 renew for a period of 1 year (2014) the appointment of Mr Didier Selles as OIE External Auditor.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 30 May 2014)

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, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Oman, People's Republic of China, 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 Fédération équestre internationale (FEI) and the Latin American Poultry Association.

RECOMMENDS THAT

This subscription remains open, until further notice, to the other Member Countries and potential donors so as to finalise the acquisition and renovation of the property situated at 14 rue de Prony and, if needed, to proceed with the total or partial reimbursement of the bank loan granted in 2009 to acquire the first part of the building.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 30 May 2014)

RESOLUTION No. 11

Creation of two categories of extra-ordinary contributions

RESERVED FOR DELEGATES

RESOLUTION No. 12

Accession of the Republic of Liberia 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,

In accordance with the Resolution No. 11 of 31 May 2013 establishing a procedure for examination of applications for accession to the OIE,

Recalling that this procedure is only applicable to membership applications received after 31 May 2013,

Considering the decision of the Council at its meeting held 2 October 2013, which was expressed unanimously in favor of accession of the Republic of Liberia to the OIE

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

To accept the application for accession of the Republic of Liberia that becomes Member of the OIE.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 30 May 2014)

RESOLUTION No. 13

Accession of the Republic of South Sudan 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,

In accordance with the Resolution No. 11 of 31 May 2013 establishing a procedure for examination of applications for accession to the OIE,

Recalling that this procedure is only applicable to membership applications received after 31 May 2013,

Considering the decision of the Council at its meeting held 2 October 2013, which was expressed unanimously in favor of accession of the Republic of South Sudan to the OIE

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

To accept the application for accession of the Republic of South Sudan that becomes Member of the OIE.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 30 May 2014)

RESOLUTION No. 14

**Adoption of new or revised 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 comments 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 new or revised chapters were sent to Member Countries for comment:
 - 2.2.2. Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis
 - 2.3.5. Infection with infectious salmon anaemia virus
 - 2.3.X. Infection with salmonid alphavirus
 - 2.4.9. Infection with ostreid herpesvirus 1 microvariants

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

1. To adopt the new or revised chapters for the seventh edition of the *Aquatic Manual* proposed in Annexes 17, 19, and 20 of Document 82 SG/12/CS4 B, each text being authentic.
2. To adopt the revised chapter for the seventh edition of the *Aquatic Manual* proposed in Annex 18 (Chapter 2.4.9. Infection with ostreid herpesvirus 1 microvariants) of Document 82 SG/12/CS4 B, the text being authentic, with the following modifications:
 - 2.1. In Section 2.3.3. Geographical Distribution: replace the word ‘occur’ with ‘be detected’.
 - 2.2. In Section 7.2. Definition of a confirmed case: delete the words ‘of the microsatellite locus upstream of the ORF4 (Segarra *et al.*, 2010)’.
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 29 May 2014)

RESOLUTION No. 15

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 81st General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 30, 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 Delegates 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 untimely reporting to the OIE Headquarters 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 8.6. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Albania	Dominican Republic	Japan	Romania
Australia	El Salvador	Latvia	San Marino
Austria	Estonia	Lesotho	Serbia ¹
Belarus	Finland	Lithuania	Singapore
Belgium	Former Yug. Rep. of	Luxembourg	Slovakia
Belize	Macedonia	Madagascar	Slovenia
Bosnia and	France	Malta	Spain
Herzegovina	Germany	Mauritius	Swaziland
Brunei	Greece	Mexico	Sweden
Bulgaria	Guatemala	Montenegro	Switzerland
Canada	Guyana	Netherlands	Ukraine
Chile	Haiti	New Caledonia	United Kingdom
Costa Rica	Honduras	New Zealand	United States of
Croatia	Hungary	Nicaragua	America
Cuba	Iceland	Norway	Vanuatu
Cyprus	Indonesia	Panama	
Czech Republic	Ireland	Poland	
Denmark	Italy	Portugal	

¹ Excluding Kosovo administered by the United Nations.

2. The Director General publish the following List of Member Countries recognised as FMD free where vaccination is practised, according to the provisions of Chapter 8.6. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Korea (Rep. of) and Uruguay.

3. The Director General publish the following List of Member Countries having FMD free zones² where vaccination is not practised, according to the provisions of Chapter 8.6. 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;

Patagonia Norte A as designated by the Delegate of Argentina in a document addressed to the Director General in October 2013;

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 January 2009 and November 2009;

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 Chocó Department);

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

² 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.

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 documents 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 documents addressed to the Director General in December 2009 and November 2010;

South Africa: one zone designated by the Delegate of South Africa in documents addressed to the Director General in May 2005 and January 2014.

4. The Director General publish the following List of Member Countries having FMD free zones³ where vaccination is practised, according to the provisions of Chapter 8.6. 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 October 2013, and in August 2010 and February 2014;

Bolivia: one zone consisting of four merged zones covering the regions of Amazonas, Chaco, Chiquitania, Valles and part of Altiplano as designated by the Delegate of Bolivia in documents addressed to the Director General in January 2003 and March 2007, in August 2010, in August 2012 and in October 2013 and February 2014;

Brazil: four 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 three merged zones: one zone covering 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 located in States of Bahia and Tocantins (documentation of December 2010); and one zone covering States of Alagoas, Ceará, Maranhão, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Piauí, Rio Grande do Norte, and the northern region of State of Pará (documentation of October 2013);

one zone in State of Mato Grosso do Sul (documentation of August 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;

³ 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.

- Paraguay: two separate zones designated by the Delegate of Paraguay in documents addressed to the Director General in March 2007 and August 2010;
- 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 OIE Headquarters if FMD occurs in their countries or zones within their territories.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 27 May 2014)

RESOLUTION No. 16

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 recognising 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 81st General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 30, 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 Delegates 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 to the OIE Headquarters 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 8.6. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Algeria, Bolivia, Ecuador, Morocco and Tunisia.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 27 May 2014)

RESOLUTION No. 17

Recognition of the Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia 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 81st General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 30, 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 Delegates 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 untimely reporting to the OIE Headquarters 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*:

Argentina	China (People's Republic of)	Singapore
Australia	India	Switzerland
Botswana	Portugal	United States of America
Canada		

AND

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

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 27 May 2014)

RESOLUTION No. 18

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 and zones, categorised by their bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) risk according to the provisions of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code)*,
2. During the 81st General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 30, 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 BSE risk 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 Delegates of Member Countries. The OIE is not responsible for publication and maintenance of Member Countries' or zonal risk status based on inaccurate information or untimely reporting to the OIE Headquarters 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	Hungary	Norway
Australia	Iceland	Panama
Austria	India	Paraguay
Belgium	Israel	Peru
Brazil	Italy	Portugal
Bulgaria	Japan	Romania
Chile	Korea (Rep. of)	Singapore
Colombia	Latvia	Slovakia
Croatia	Luxembourg	Slovenia
Denmark	Malta	Sweden
Estonia	Netherlands	United States of America
Finland	New Zealand	Uruguay

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*:

Canada	Germany	Nicaragua
Chinese Taipei	Greece	Poland
Costa Rica	Ireland	Spain
Cyprus	Liechtenstein	Switzerland
Czech Republic	Lithuania	United Kingdom
France	Mexico	

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

China (People's Rep. of): a zone designated by the Delegate of China in a document addressed to the Director General in November 2013, consisting of the People's Republic of China with the exclusion of Hong Kong and Macau.

AND

4. The Delegates of these Member Countries shall immediately notify the OIE Headquarters if BSE occurs in their countries or their territories.
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(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 27 May 2014)

RESOLUTION No. 19

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 81st General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 30, 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 Delegates 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 untimely reporting to the OIE Headquarters of changes in epidemiological status or other significant 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	Czech Rep.	Kuwait	Poland
Andorra	Denmark	Kyrgyzstan	Portugal
Argentina	Ecuador	Latvia	Qatar
Australia	Estonia	Liechtenstein	Romania
Austria	Finland	Lithuania	Singapore
Azerbaijan	Former Yug. Rep. of Macedonia	Luxembourg	Slovakia
Belgium	France	Malaysia	Slovenia
Bolivia	Germany	Malta	Spain
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Greece	Mexico	Sweden
Brazil	Hungary	Myanmar	Switzerland
Bulgaria	Iceland	Netherlands	Thailand
Canada	India	New Caledonia	Tunisia
Chile	Ireland	New Zealand	Turkey
China (People's Rep. of)	Italy	Norway	United Arab Emirates
Chinese Taipei	Japan	Oman	United Kingdom
Colombia	Korea (Rep.of)	Paraguay	United States of America
Croatia		Peru	Uruguay
Cyprus			

AND

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

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 27 May 2014)

RESOLUTION No. 20

Recognition of the Peste des Petits Ruminants Status of Member Countries

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 81st General Session, the OIE World Assembly of Delegates (Assembly) adopted Resolution No. 29, which amended the chapter of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code)* on peste des petits ruminants (PPR). These standards provide a pathway for Member Countries or zones to be recognised by the OIE as free from PPR,
2. During the 81st General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 30, which specified and updated the procedure for Member Countries to follow to achieve official recognition and maintenance of status for certain animal diseases, including PPR,
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. During the 81st General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 31 which specified the financial implications for Member Countries applying for official recognition or re-instatement of PPR status,
5. Information published by the OIE is derived from declarations made by the OIE Delegates 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 untimely reporting to the OIE Headquarters of changes in epidemiological status or other significant events subsequent to the time of declaration of freedom from PPR,

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES THAT

1. The Director General publish the following List of Member Countries recognised as PPR free according to the provisions of Chapter 14.8. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Argentina	France	New Zealand
Australia	Germany	Norway
Austria	Greece	Paraguay
Belgium	Hungary	Poland
Bolivia	Iceland	Portugal
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Ireland	Romania
Brazil	Italy	Singapore
Canada	Korea (Rep. of)	Slovakia
Chile	Liechtenstein	Slovenia
Chinese Taipei	Lithuania	South Africa
Colombia	Luxembourg	Spain
Cyprus	Malta	Sweden
Denmark	Mauritius	Switzerland
Ecuador	Myanmar	Thailand
Estonia	Netherlands	United Kingdom
Finland	New Caledonia	United States of America

AND

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

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 27 May 2014)

RESOLUTION No. 21

**First addendum to Resolution No. 30 of 30 May 2013
“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. During the 81st General Session, the OIE World Assembly of Delegates (Assembly), adopted Resolution No. 30 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,
2. During the 82nd General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 31 establishing the endorsement by the OIE of an official control programme for contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP), in accordance to the relevant provisions of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code)*,
3. Information published by the OIE is derived from declarations made by the OIE Delegates of Member Countries. The OIE is not responsible for publication of the endorsement of Member Countries’ official control programme based on inaccurate information or non-reporting to the OIE Headquarters of significant events subsequent to the time of initial declaration,

THE ASSEMBLY

DECIDES

1. That the OIE Member Countries wishing to be officially listed for the endorsement of their official control programme for CBPP have to provide documented evidence that they comply with the disease specific provisions of the *Terrestrial Code* for the endorsement of official control programme for CBPP as well as the specific guidelines contained in the specific questionnaire 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 Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases (Scientific Commission), following the evaluation of documented evidence provided by a Member Country for the endorsement of its official control programme for CBPP, 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 CBPP.
3. That the Scientific Commission, following the endorsement of an official control programme for CBPP, may request, in consultation with the Director General of the OIE, a mission of experts to the Member Country to verify continuous compliance by that Member Country with the provisions of the *Terrestrial Code* for the control of CBPP.
4. That the endorsement by the Assembly, of an official control programme for CBPP following the recommendation made by the Scientific Commission, is contingent upon a 60 day consultative period by all Member Countries’ Delegates.

5. That a Member Country can maintain the OIE endorsement of its official control programme for CBPP, 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.
6. That when a Member Country having an endorsed official control programme for CBPP has failed to comply with the conditions for maintenance of this endorsement as prescribed in the *Terrestrial Code*, it is deleted from the List of Member Countries having an endorsed official control programme for CBPP presented yearly to the Assembly for adoption.
7. That a Member Country, having been deleted from the List mentioned in the previous paragraph and wishing to be listed again, should apply again for endorsement of its official control programme by re-submitting documented evidence to the Director General for evaluation by the Scientific Commission.
8. That financial participation of Member Countries to the cost of the procedures for the endorsement of official control programme for CBPP is determined by a specific Resolution.
9. This Resolution No. 21 complements Resolution No. 30 adopted at the 81st General Session, which remains in force.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 29 May 2014)

RESOLUTION No. 22

**Third 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. During the 80th General Session, the OIE World Assembly of Delegates (Assembly) 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 82nd General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 31 establishing the endorsement by the OIE of an official control programme for contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP), in accordance to the relevant provisions of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code)*,

THE ASSEMBLY

DECIDES

1. The full amount for the endorsement of an official control programme for CBPP will be required only when a Member Country applies for the first time for the endorsement of its official control programme for CBPP.
2. The full amount for endorsement of an official control programme for CBPP is two thousand Euros (2,000 €).
3. For subsequent additional applications, possibly submitted for endorsement of an official control programme for CBPP (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 mentioned in Article 2 will be charged.
4. In the event of the resubmission of an application for endorsement of an official control programme for CBPP by a Member Country, whose previous application was rejected, only a quarter of the initial amount mentioned in Article 2 will be charged.
5. The cost of a possible OIE mission to a Member Country, related to official control programme for CBPP, needs to be defrayed by the Member Country concerned.
6. For all applications of least developed countries as defined in Resolution No. 26 adopted at the 80th General Session, only half the amounts mentioned above are payable.
7. This Resolution No. 22 complements Resolution No. 26 adopted at the 80th General Session, as well as Resolutions No. 31 and No. 44 adopted at the 81st General Session, which remain in force.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 29 May 2014)

RESOLUTION No. 23

Procedure for the Designation of Facilities Holding Rinderpest Virus Containing Material to Maintain Global Freedom from Rinderpest

ACKNOWLEDGING the declaration of global freedom from rinderpest in May 2011 and the commitment made by Member Countries to maintaining this status,

CONSIDERING OIE Resolution No.18 (2011) requesting the Director General of the OIE to approve facilities in which rinderpest virus-containing material can be held, and to conduct regular site visits to those facilities to verify whether their biosafety/biosecurity conditions are adequate,

REITERATING the importance of reducing the number of existing rinderpest virus stocks through the destruction of virus in a safe manner and/or the transfer of virus stocks to internationally recognised reference institutions,

THE ASSEMBLY

1. REAFFIRMS its commitment to reducing, around the world, the number of institutions holding rinderpest virus-containing material under approved conditions and according to relevant guidelines.
2. URGES the Member Countries to:
 - Approve the Mandate for facilities in which rinderpest virus containing material can be held (hereinafter ‘Rinderpest Holding Facilities’) (Appendix 1) to ensure that they support efforts to maintain global freedom from rinderpest,
 - Agree to approve a required minimum number of Rinderpest Holding Facilities. With approval of each facility being based on information provided by the FAO-OIE rinderpest joint advisory committee’s review of the application, a site inspection (where appropriate), and advice from both the Director General, the Council of the OIE and the FAO Governing body,
 - Ensure that remaining stocks of rinderpest virus containing material are transferred safely to one of the Rinderpest Holding Facilities if they are not destroyed.
3. REQUESTS the Director General:
 - Put in place, jointly with FAO, a system to monitor and evaluate approved Rinderpest Holding Facilities and, when not compliant with the Mandate, to temporarily or permanently remove their approved status according to the seriousness of the non-compliance,
 - Put in place, jointly with FAO, a mechanism for tracking stocks of rinderpest virus containing material within and between approved Rinderpest Holding Facilities.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 27 May 2014)

MANDATE FOR A FACILITY HOLDING RINDERPEST VIRUS CONTAINING MATERIAL

The facilities in which rinderpest virus (RPV)-containing material⁴ can be held (hereinafter ‘Rinderpest Holding Facilities’) should have a mandate which justifies their function and ensures safe storage of this material.

The Rinderpest Holding Facility has a separate mandate and approval mechanism from an OIE Reference Laboratory for rinderpest and an FAO Reference Centre for morbillivirus.

Although the decision to designate a Rinderpest Holding Facility lies with the OIE World Assembly of Delegates, the OIE Delegate must support the application and be fully aware of the Mandate.

The following text describes the Mandates of the two categories of Rinderpest Holding Facility:

- A) Rinderpest Holding Facility for storing rinderpest virus containing material, excluding vaccine stocks
 - B) Rinderpest Vaccine Holding Facility for storing only manufactured vaccines, vaccine stocks and material solely for their production.
- A) Rinderpest virus holding facilities for storing rinderpest virus containing material, excluding vaccine stocks:**
1. To safely hold rinderpest virus (hereinafter “RPV”) containing material at an appropriate level of bio-containment and ensure appropriate measures are taken to prevent its accidental or deliberate release.
 2. To accept RPV-containing material from FAO and OIE Member Countries for safe storage and/or for destruction.
 3. To notify FAO and the OIE before receiving RPV-containing material from other institutes for FAO to assist in shipping if needed and to ensure chain of custody.
 4. To provide RPV-containing material to other institutes for the research or vaccine manufacture that has been approved by FAO and the OIE.

⁴ *Rinderpest virus-containing material* means field and laboratory strains of rinderpest virus; vaccine strains of rinderpest virus including valid and expired vaccine stocks; tissues, sera and other clinical material from infected or suspect animals; and diagnostic material containing or encoding live virus. Recombinant morbilliviruses (segmented or non-segmented) containing unique rinderpest virus nucleic acid or amino acid sequences are considered to be rinderpest virus. Full length genomic material including virus RNA and cDNA copies of virus RNA is considered to be *rinderpest virus-containing material*. Sub-genomic fragments of morbillivirus nucleic acid that are not capable of being incorporated in a replicating morbillivirus or morbillivirus-like virus are not considered as *rinderpest virus-containing material*.

5. To retain an up-to-date inventory of RPV-containing material and sequence data (including recording entry and exit of this material into and out of the facility), and to share this information with FAO and the OIE through the designated rinderpest database.
6. To send an annual report to the OIE and FAO
7. To maintain a system of quality assurance, biosafety and biosecurity.
8. To provide technical advice or training to personnel from other FAO and OIE Member Countries on the destruction, safe shipment of RPV-containing material, and/or decontamination of facilities.
9. To participate in scientific meetings in its capacity as FAO-OIE Rinderpest Holding Facility and using that title.
10. To establish and maintain a network with other Rinderpest Holding Facilities.
11. To seek approval from FAO and the OIE before manipulating RPV-containing materials for the purposes of research or any other purposes, including in private sector institutions, or before shipping RPV-containing materials to other institutes.
12. When FAO and the OIE carry out an audit or site inspection the rinderpest holding facility shall fully cooperate and provide all the relevant reports and information.

B) Rinderpest Vaccine Holding Facility for storing only manufactured vaccines, vaccine stocks and material solely for their production:

1. To retain an up-to-date inventory of vaccine stocks including current and expired vaccines and any materials solely for vaccine production and to share such information with FAO and the OIE through the designated rinderpest database.
2. To validate or destroy stocks of expired vaccines.
3. To regularly test the quality of the vaccines in accordance with the OIE guidelines.
4. To maintain and follow procedures approved by FAO and the OIE for managing vaccine stocks (storing packaged and manufactured vaccine).
5. To contribute, when requested by FAO and the OIE, to the global rinderpest vaccine bank and preparedness strategy, including through the emergency manufacture and preparation of vaccines in accordance with OIE standards.
6. To accept vaccine virus seeds or stocks from FAO and OIE Member Countries for safe storage and/or for destruction.
7. To notify FAO and the OIE before receiving RPV-containing material from other institutes for FAO to assist in shipping if needed and to ensure the chain of custody.
8. To provide vaccine virus seeds or vaccines to other institutes (public or private sector) for the research or vaccine manufacture that has been approved by FAO and the OIE.

9. To send an annual report to the OIE and FAO.
 10. To maintain a system of quality assurance, biosafety and biosecurity.
 11. When FAO and the OIE carry out an audit or site inspection the rinderpest holding facility shall fully cooperate and provide all the relevant reports and information.
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RESOLUTION No. 24

Global Control and Eradication of Peste des Petits Ruminants

CONSIDERING

1. The importance of peste des petits ruminants (PPR) as recognised by various international conferences including the OIE World Assembly of Delegates (hereafter the Assembly) in 2011, 2012 and 2013, the conferences of the OIE Regional Commissions for Africa (Lomé, Togo, February 2013) and the Middle East (Amman, Jordan, September 2013), the meetings of the OIE Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases (hereafter the Scientific Commission) (September 2011) and regional meetings organised by the OIE and its major partners such as FAO and IAEA in Southern Africa (Dar es Salam, Tanzania, June 2013), Northern Africa (Tunis, Tunisia, November 2013) or the Middle East (Amman, Jordan, March 2013),
2. That the distribution of PPR has expanded throughout the past ten years and it is now present over a large part of Africa and in the Middle East and Asia. It threatens the food security and livelihood of smallholders by affecting the development of small ruminant production as a result of the high mortality and morbidity. Since PPR is a major devastating disease of small ruminants it has been selected as one of the top priority diseases to be addressed, particularly in the Middle East, Asia and Africa,
3. The existence of strong arguments that support an effective global PPR control and eradication strategy such as the occurrence of only one serotype, the availability of very effective lifelong immunity vaccines and diagnostic tools as well as several epidemiological favourable factors such as the marginal role played by wildlife with the absence of long term virus carriage,
4. The success of the eradication of Rinderpest was built on long term continuous efforts including global and regional coordination which could serve as a model for the PPR eradication programmes,
5. That Governments and donors have increased their attention and political support for global progressive control and eradication of major transboundary diseases including PPR,
6. The well-known important difficulties to access to all areas and small holders as well as the need to address the public good dimension and the cost recovery issues of PPR control activities,
7. The recommendation given in 2011 to the OIE and FAO by the GF-TADs Global Steering Committee (Rome, June 2009 and Paris, October 2010) to establish a GF-TADs Working Group on PPR and to develop a global control strategy,
8. The on-going work by the GF-TADs PPR Working Group including the preparation of a global PPR control and eradication strategy, the organisation of several regional meetings on PPR control and the positive results of several projects for PPR control in various countries and regions,
9. The critical need for effective national Veterinary Services to define and implement national prevention and control programmes against PPR,

10. The identifiable knowledge gaps in several critical areas including the behaviour of sheep and goats small holders with vaccination campaigns, the cost of the public and private components of PPR control activities, the precise role of wild animals, the policies for the use of combined vaccines against PPR and other major diseases of small ruminants and the need to support relevant research programmes,
11. The adoption by the Assembly in May 2013 of new articles of the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* allowing Member Countries to request to the Assembly a country or zone official status recognition of freedom from PPR or to propose for endorsement national PPR control plans,
12. The reports of meetings of the Scientific Commission (September 2011, September 2013) requesting the development of a global control strategy and the launching of an OIE-FAO initiative on PPR prevention and control,
13. The proposition of the Scientific Commission (September 2013) that a Resolution on the PPR global control strategy be presented to the Assembly for adoption,

THE ASSEMBLY

RECOMMENDS THAT

1. A global initiative to control PPR be launched using the GF-TADs mechanism and building on the necessity to develop and improve national as well as regional and global partnership coordination.
2. Studies be carried out in order to provide economic and social justification to decision makers for recognising the control and eradication of PPR as a global public good and for establishing economic justification for controlling PPR globally.
3. The Global Control Strategy be finalised by the GF-TADs mechanism with the support and in consultation with relevant country representatives, research organisations, private sector and donors agencies.
4. An important objective of the Global PPR Control Strategy be to contribute to poverty alleviation and improve the livelihoods of small holders in developing countries and protect and further develop the global and regional trade in animals and animal products. The PPR strategy will also include mechanisms of protection of PPR free countries. Consequently reducing PPR at source in PPR-endemic countries is a shared interest with the world community and should be considered a global public good.
5. The control of PPR is not seen as a ‘stand-alone activity’ but that it has to progress with effective Veterinary Services. Compliance of Veterinary Services with OIE standards on quality will in turn create appropriate conditions to combine PPR control with the control and prevention of other priority diseases in a cost-effective manner.
6. Accompanying tools such as a Monitoring and Evaluation tool including a Post-Vaccination Monitoring tool and a Global Research and Expertise Network be developed using the GF-TADs mechanism.

7. The PPR control global strategy be developed in compliance with OIE relevant standards and guidelines including the compliance with OIE standards of quality of Veterinary Services supported, if requested, by the use of the PVS Pathway as well as with the compliance with OIE standards of the *Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals (Terrestrial Manual)* for vaccines and diagnostic reagents.
 8. The countries make the best use of the possibilities offered by the OIE official endorsement of national official control programmes and OIE official recognition of PPR disease free status of country or zones in order to convince national governments and donors to support national control investments, the development of trade activities as well as the prevention of disease reintroduction in free countries.
 9. The establishment of PPR vaccine banks in strategic locations and in support of regional PPR control programmes be considered with vaccines compliant with the OIE standards of the *Terrestrial Manual*.
 10. The OIE, in addition to its collaboration with FAO in this area, further enhance the capabilities of diagnostic laboratories for the rapid detection of PPR through initiatives such as the OIE laboratory twinning and PVS Laboratory programmes.
 11. The OIE, in collaboration with FAO and other relevant sources of expertise, support the establishment or strengthening of epidemiological and laboratory networks at national, regional and global levels to increase transparency and timely disease reporting to OIE to protect PPR free countries and zones and to enable better monitoring of the progress of PPR control programmes in endemic areas.
 12. The OIE and FAO through the GF-TADs coordinating mechanism, provide policy and technical support to their Members Countries for the elaboration and implementation of PPR control programmes, taking into account regional specificities.
 13. Research programmes be developed in the field of socioeconomics and delivery systems, vaccines, diagnostic tools and epidemiology.
 14. An International Conference be organised on PPR control and eradication to present the global strategy developed in the framework of GF-TADs and garner support from the international community.
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(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 27 May 2014)

RESOLUTION No. 25

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 thirteenth meeting in October 2013 and drafted a work programme for 2014,
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. During the FAO/OIE/WHO Tripartite meeting held in February 2012, FAO and WHO asked the OIE to encourage its Member Countries to designate INFOSAN Focal Points from their official Veterinary Services,
6. 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,
7. The OIE Council, during its February 2014 meeting, made some amendments to the Terms of Reference and *Modus Operandi* of the Animal Production Food Safety Working Group.

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 2014 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 Terms of Reference and *Modus Operandi* of the Animal Production Food Safety Working Group be revised as shown in Annex I.
 5. The Director General continue to work with Codex to implement measures to promote collaboration, in particular the adoption of systematic procedures for cross referencing between OIE and Codex standards, the enhancement of processes to identify joint priorities of mutual interest, and to strengthen collaboration at the national and regional level.
 6. 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) and other relevant organisations from the private sector to ensure their awareness of and compliance with OIE science-based animal production food safety standards.
 7. National OIE Delegates collaborate with their public health counterparts and that OIE Delegates designate the national OIE Focal Point for animal production food safety to be the same person as the INFOSAN Focal Point or, if is not possible, to nominate an officer from Veterinary Services as both the INFOSAN Emergency Contact Point and OIE Focal Point.
 8. The Director General continue to organise seminars for the national animal production food safety focal points designated by Delegates.
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(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 28 May 2014)

**TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR, AND *MODUS OPERANDI*
OF THE OIE ANIMAL PRODUCTION FOOD SAFETY WORKING GROUP**

TERMS OF REFERENCE

The scope for the Animal Production Food Safety Working Group includes:

1. Consideration of all foodborne hazards arising from animals before slaughter;
2. Giving a primary focus on risk based food safety measures applicable at the farm level;
3. Consideration of food safety measures applicable elsewhere, for example during animal transport and harvesting of wild animals for food;
4. Work criteria and priorities that take into account global food safety priorities and current work programmes of relevant international organisations, especially the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC), FAO and WHO;
5. Ensuring harmonisation of the food safety standards developed and under development by the OIE and relevant international organisations, especially the CAC;
6. Improving coordination between competent authorities, such as Veterinary Services and Public Health Services, with animal health and food safety responsibilities at the national and regional levels, including participation by other interested parties, as appropriate;
7. Describing the role of Veterinary Services in food safety operations.

MODUS OPERANDI

Within the above terms of reference, the Working Group's role is to:

1. Provide advice to the OIE Director General on policy and strategic issues relating to the OIE's work on animal production food safety, which has the goal of 'the development of standards on animal production food safety covering pre-slaughter issues and those prior to the first transformation of animal products, with a primary focus on food safety measures applicable at the farm level. This work will also include hazards such as pathogens that do not normally cause disease in animals'.

The priorities are:

- a) Identifying and addressing gaps, contradictions, areas where harmonisation is necessary and duplications in the work of the OIE and other intergovernmental organisations involved in food safety standards (in particular CAC);
 - b) Promoting stronger public - private sector collaboration by providing opportunities for participation for international non-governmental organisations involved in food production, transformation and food safety that have cooperation agreements with the OIE;
 - c) Strengthening the relationship to other relevant scientific and normative intergovernmental organisations working in the area of food safety (in particular CAC, FAO and WHO), through enhanced information exchange.
2. Support the work of the OIE Specialist Commissions on pre-slaughter animal production food safety;
 3. Provide the following to the Director General and relevant Specialist Commissions:
 - a) annual work programme;
 - b) policy advice;
 - c) discussion papers;
 - d) reports.
-

RESOLUTION No. 26

Animal Welfare

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The mandate of the OIE includes the improvement of terrestrial and aquatic animal health and welfare worldwide, health being a key component of animal welfare,
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 have been adopted at the 2005, and subsequent General Assemblies and are regularly updated,
6. 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,
7. Two new OIE *ad-hoc* Groups on animal welfare were selected, one on the welfare of working equids and another on disaster risk reduction and management in relation to animal health and welfare,
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 in the Americas and Asia Pacific and the European platform and their associated implementation plans, can make an important contribution to the OIE mandate of improving animal health and welfare worldwide,
11. The OIE has introduced the Improved Animal Welfare Programme, to directly support selected OIE Member Countries seeking assistance to implement OIE international animal welfare standards for transport and slaughter.

THE ASSEMBLY

RECOMMENDS THAT

1. The Working Group and OIE Headquarters 2014 work programmes continue to be the basis for the OIE's activities on animal welfare and that the necessary resources be provided to address the agreed priorities.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. OIE Regional Commissions and Regional Representations continue to support the OIE animal welfare mandate through the development and implementation of Regional Animal Welfare Strategies, with the assistance of OIE Animal Welfare Working Group members from their respective regions.
6. 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 criteria agreed by the OIE Council.
7. The Director General continue to take steps to promote the inclusion of animal welfare in veterinary teaching curricula and in continuing education programmes.
8. The Director General continue to take the necessary steps to ensure that the final text of the proposed Universal Declaration on Animal Welfare (UDAW) explicitly recognises, and confirms, the OIE's international leadership role in setting animal welfare standards and the need to implement OIE adopted standards worldwide.
9. The Director General to encourage Member Countries and donors to continue support for the Improved Animal Welfare Programme to improve implementation of OIE animal welfare standards in Member Countries seeking such assistance.
10. The Director General continue dialogue with the Global Food Safety Initiative (GFSI), GLOBALG.A.P. and the International Standardization Organization (ISO) and other relevant organisations from the private sector to ensure their awareness of and compliance with OIE science-based animal welfare standards.
11. The Director General to encourage Member Countries to implement the adopted Regional Animal Welfare Strategies and seek for the creation of regional platforms to improve animal welfare and implementation of the OIE animal welfare chapters at the regional level.
12. 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 28 May 2014)

RESOLUTION No. 27

**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 comments 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 chapters for the *Terrestrial Manual*:
 - 1.1.3a. Standard for managing biorisk in the veterinary laboratory and animal facilities
 - 2.1.3. Bluetongue
 - 2.1.4. Crimean–Congo haemorrhagic fever
 - 2.1.6. Epizootic haemorrhagic disease
 - 2.1.8. Leishmaniosis
 - 2.1.9. Leptospirosis
 - 2.1.11. Paratuberculosis (Johne’s disease)
 - 2.1.14. Rift Valley fever
 - 2.2.2. American foulbrood of honey bees
 - 2.3.3. Avian infectious laryngotracheitis
 - 2.3.4. Avian influenza
 - 2.3.6. Avian tuberculosis
 - 2.4.2. Bovine babesiosis
 - 2.4.9. Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia
 - 2.4.16. Theileriosis
 - 2.5.8. Equine piroplasmiasis
 - 2.6.1. Myxomatosis
 - 2.7.6. Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia
 - 2.7.10. Ovine pulmonary adenomatosis (adenocarcinoma)
 - 2.8.3. Classical swine fever (hog cholera)
 - 2.9.1. Bunyaviral diseases of animals (excluding Rift Valley fever and Crimean–Congo haemorrhagic fever)
 - 2.9.2. Camel pox
 - 2.9.5. Cysticercosis
 - 2.9.7. *Listeria monocytogenes*

And to adopt the following final Guidelines for the web version of the *Terrestrial Manual*:

Guideline 3.5. Managing biorisk: examples of aligning risk management strategies with assessed biorisks

Validation Guidelines:

Guideline 3.6.1. Development and optimisation of antibody detection assays

Guideline 3.6.2. Development and optimisation of antigen detection assays

Guideline 3.6.3. Development and optimisation of nucleic acid detection assays

Guideline 3.6.4. Measurement uncertainty

Guideline 3.6.5. Statistical approaches to validation

Guideline 3.6.6. Selection and use of reference samples and panels

Guideline 3.6.7. Principles and methods for the validation of diagnostic tests for infectious diseases applicable to wildlife

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 28 May 2014)

RESOLUTION No. 28

Designation of OIE Collaborating Centres

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The OIE's *Basic Texts* provide the Terms of Reference, designation criteria, and internal rules for OIE 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 Collaborating Centres with activities corresponding to the Commission's area of expertise,
3. All OIE Collaborating 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 Collaborating Centre applications are assessed by the corresponding Regional Commission and endorsed by the OIE Council,
6. Proposals for a major change in an OIE Collaborating Centre follow the same procedure,
7. 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",

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

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

OIE Collaborating Centre for Biological Threat Reduction
National Center for Foreign Animal and Zoonotic Diseases Defense (FAZD), College
Station, Texas, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

OIE Collaborating Centre for Food-Borne Parasites from the Asia-Pacific Region
Institute of Zoonosis, Jilin University, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

OIE Collaborating Centre for Food-Borne Parasites from the European Region
Agence nationale de sécurité sanitaire de l'alimentation, de l'environnement et du travail
(ANSES), Maisons-Alfort, FRANCE

OIE Collaborating Centre for Food Safety

A tri-partner consortium formed by the Veterinary Public Health Centre, SINGAPORE, the Division of Health and Environment Sciences, School of Veterinary Medicine, Rakuno Gakuen University, JAPAN and the current OIE Collaborating Centre at the Research Center for Food Safety, Graduate School of Agricultural and Life Sciences, the University of Tokyo, JAPAN

OIE Collaborating Centre for Laboratory Biorisk Management

Sandia National Laboratories, International Biological Threat Reduction Program, New Mexico, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

OIE Collaborating Centre for Veterinary Epidemiology and Public Health

A consortium formed by the China Animal Health and Epidemiology Centre (CAHEC), PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA and the current OIE Collaborating Centre at the mEpiLab, EpiCentre, Massey University, NEW ZEALAND

OIE Collaborating Centre for Veterinary Public Health

Pan American Centre for Foot and Mouth Disease (PANAFTOSA/Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), Rio de Janeiro, BRAZIL

OIE Collaborating Centre for Viral Genomics and Bioinformatics

Medical Research Council, University of Glasgow Centre for Virus Research, UNITED KINGDOM

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 29 May 2014)

RESOLUTION No. 29

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 Biological 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
Newcastle Disease Virus antibody detection ELISA	BioChek UK Ltd	Fit to detect Newcastle disease virus specific IgG antibodies in chicken sera and for the following purposes: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To demonstrate historical freedom from infection in a defined population (country/zone/compartments/flock);2. To determine immune status in individual animals or populations (post-vaccination);3. To monitor infection or disease in unvaccinated populations;4. To estimate prevalence of infection to facilitate risk analysis in non-vaccinated populations (surveys/ flock health schemes/disease control).

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

Name of the diagnostic kit	Name of the Manufacturer	Fitness for purpose
TeSeE™ Western Blot	Bio-Rad	<p>Fit for the post-mortem detection of transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSEs) in cattle (bovine spongiform encephalopathy, BSE), in ovines and caprines (BSE and scrapie), and in cervids (chronic wasting disease, CWD), and for the following purposes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="783 524 1383 763">1. To confirm TSE suspected positive samples detected at the screening laboratories in countries with active/passive surveillance programmes. Any sample with a negative result according to the TeSeE™ WESTERN BLOT assay interpretation criteria, following a positive rapid test result, should be tested with one of the other OIE certified confirmatory methods, Immunohistochemistry (IHC) or SAF-Immunoblot;<li data-bbox="783 786 1383 891">2. To confirm the prevalence of infection with one of the TSE associated diseases (BSE, scrapie, CWD) in the context of an epidemiological survey in a low prevalence country;<li data-bbox="783 913 1383 1039">3. To estimate prevalence of infection to facilitate risk analysis (e.g. surveys, implementation of disease control measures) and to assist the demonstration of the efficiency of eradication policies.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 28 May 2014)

RESOLUTION No. 30

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 February 2014 report of the OIE Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission (Annexes 3 to 16 of Document 82 SG/12/CS4 B), after consultation with the World Assembly of Delegates,

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

1. To adopt the updates to the *Aquatic Code* proposed in Annexes 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 16 of Document 82 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 7, 9, 10 and 15 of Document 82 SG/12/CS4 B in English, French and Spanish, each text being authentic, with the following modifications:
 - 2.1. In Annexes 7, 9 and 10 (Chapters 2.1., 5.1. and 5.2.) revert to the 2013 version of the *Aquatic Code*.
 - 2.2. In Annex 15 (Chapter 10.X.) Article 10.X.13 point 1b) delete the following words '(ovarian fluid and milt)'.
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 29 May 2014)

RESOLUTION No. 31

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 2014 report of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission (the Terrestrial Code Commission) (Document 82SG/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 VI, VII, VIII, IX, XI, XII, XVII, XVIII, XIX, XX, XXI, XXIII, XXIV, XXVII, XXVIII, XXIX, XXX, XXXI, XXXII and XXXIII of Document 82 SG/12/CS1 B in English, French and Spanish, each text being authentic.
2. To adopt the updates to the *Terrestrial Code* proposed in Annexes IV, X, XIII, XIV, XV, XVI, XXII, XXV and XXVI of Document 82 SG/12/CS1 B in English, French and Spanish, each text being authentic, with the following modifications:
 - 2.1. In Annex IV (User's Guide)
 - a) In point 2 of Section A, add “internal” before “reporting”
 - b) Delete point 4 of Section A
 - c) In point 4 of Section C, replace the first sentence with the following:

“Animal health measures related to international trade should be based on OIE standards”.
 - 2.2. In Annex X (Chapter 4.7.)
 - a) In point 3 b) of Article 4.7.14., add “(not a *listed disease*)” after “Swine vesicular disease”.
 - b) In point 4 b) of Article 4.7.14., add “(not a *listed disease*)” after “Vesicular stomatitis (cattle, pigs)”.

2.3. In Annex XIII (Chapter 6.6.)

- a) In the English version only, in the 4th paragraph of Article 6.6.1., delete “the” before “all animal sectors”.

2.4. In Annex XIV (Chapter 6.9.)

- a) In point 3 b) of Article 6.9.4., replace “discourage the advertising of” with “not advertise”.

2.5. In Annex XV (Chapter 6.10.)

- a) Replace the 1st paragraph of point 1 of Article 6.10.1. with the following text:

“Antimicrobial resistance is a naturally occurring phenomenon influenced by many factors. However, the main driving force for the selection of antimicrobial resistance is the use of *antimicrobial agents* in any environment, including human, animal and other usages [under study]”.
- b) Replace “may lead” in the 2nd paragraph of point 1 of Article 6.10.1. with “has lead”.

2.6. In Annex XVI (Chapter 7.10.)

- a) Replace “These recommendations cover” in the introductory paragraph of Article 7.10.2 with “This chapter covers”.
- b) In Article 7.10.3., move the last sentence of the 1st paragraph to follow the 1st sentence, so that the paragraph reads:

“The welfare of broilers should be assessed using outcome-based measurables. Consideration should also be given to the resources provided and the design of the system. The following outcome-based measurables, specifically animal-based measurables, can be useful indicators of *animal welfare*. The use of these indicators and the appropriate thresholds should be adapted to the different situations where broilers are managed, also taking into account the strain of bird concerned.”

- c) Delete the last sentence of point 8 b) of Article 7.10.3.

2.7. In Annex XXII (Chapter 8.12.)

- a) In Article 8.12.1., reinstate and amend the sentence after point 6 c) as follows:

“For the purpose of this chapter, ruminants include dromedary camels”.
- b) In point 2 a) of Article 8.12.3., add “for a minimum of ten years” after “in the country or *zone*”.
- c) Delete the sentence after point 2 b) of Article 8.12.3.

2.8. In Annex XXV (Chapter 10.4.)

- a) In the English version only, in Articles 10.4.6. and 10.4.7., add “attached” after “should be” in the last paragraph.
- b) In Article 10.4.21., modify point 2 as follows:
 - “2) these *commodities* have been processed to ensure the destruction of avian influenza virus using:
 - a) moist heat treatment for 30 minutes at 56°C; or
 - b) any equivalent treatment which has been demonstrated to inactivate avian influenza virus;”

2.9. In Annex XXVI (Chapter 10.9.)

- a) In Article 10.9.16., modify point 2 as follows:
 - “2) these *commodities* have been processed to ensure the destruction of NDV using:
 - a) moist heat treatment for 30 minutes at 56°C; or
 - b) any equivalent treatment which has been demonstrated to inactivate NDV;”

- 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 29 May 2014)

RESOLUTION No. 32

**Criteria and factors for rational prioritisation of animal diseases
that should be covered by public health policies**

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The strengthening of Veterinary Services (VS) is crucial to guarantee both animal and public health along with a healthy eco-system that is conducive to sustainable livestock development,
2. A number of countries and regional organisations have committed to an animal disease prioritisation approach to boost the effectiveness of VS actions,
3. The choice of priority diseases that should be covered by public policies must be based on scientifically proven criteria that take into account public health issues including food safety, food security, economic, societal and environmental concerns,
4. The prioritisation of animal diseases should assist in reaching national consensus on the priority policies of VS by key economic stakeholders, small livestock holders, communities and other partners as well as political decision-makers,
5. The prioritisation of animal diseases should enhance public policy adaptability to changing epidemiological contexts and evolution of scientific knowledge, while ensuring the sustainability of these policies for better effectiveness,
6. The animal disease prioritisation criteria should strengthen the safety of international trade in line with the SPS Agreement without creating unjustified trade barriers,
7. A country's choice of priority diseases serves to strengthen international cooperation and the implementation of international programmes to combat transboundary diseases,
8. The choice of priority diseases must be supported by suitable resources to implement animal health policies to address these diseases. This choice should continue to strengthen the VS critical competencies such as active or passive surveillance, veterinary laboratory capability, animal identification and traceability, as well as the development of preparedness and contingency plans,
9. The OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* and the OIE *Aquatic Animal Health Code* are the recognised international scientific animal health reference that should guide the prioritisation of animal diseases,

THE ASSEMBLY

RECOMMENDS THAT

1. The OIE terrestrial and aquatic animal health standards, including those pertaining to zoonoses, are a basic tool for the prioritisation of animal diseases based on scientific evidence. In parallel they ensure the safety of international trade of animals and animal products, while avoiding unjustified barriers.

2. The OIE provide scientific data on the main animal diseases to the Member Countries to facilitate the choice of priority diseases based on scientific evidence.
 3. The OIE consider Member Countries' experiences in formulating guidelines for animal disease prioritisation as an animal health risk management tool, taking into account a balanced consideration of public health, economic, societal and environmental issues.
 4. The OIE facilitate the involvement of essential partners to the VS in this animal disease prioritisation process, such as other competent authorities (e.g. human health authorities), political and financial decision-makers, farmers including small livestock holders, communities and other stakeholders and interested parties.
 5. The OIE prepare animal disease prioritisation guidelines and recommendations to support regional and national efforts to control priority animal diseases.
 6. The OIE also develop guidelines for aquatic animal disease prioritisation, taking into account their specific characteristics.
 7. The OIE continue to promote the PVS Pathway tools to strengthen VS compliance with OIE international standards, in concert with the prioritisation of animal diseases.
-

(Adopted by the World Assembly of OIE Delegates on 29 May 2014)

RESOLUTION No. 33

African swine fever: new challenges and measures to prevent its spread

CONSIDERING THAT

1. African swine fever is a transboundary disease endemic in some African countries which was introduced into parts of Europe in 2007, with recent further spread,
2. African swine fever is a disease of global significance that poses a current threat for porcine health and international trade,
3. OIE Member Countries are obliged to notify outbreaks of the disease to the OIE,
4. The current absence of any effective vaccine or treatment seriously limits control of the disease,
5. Past experience in a number of countries demonstrates that the disease can be eradicated through collaboration and joint efforts by the different sectors involved applying strict biosecurity and elimination of sick and carrier animals and their contaminated products,
6. Early detection of the African swine fever virus is essential to enable rapid response and limit serious consequences,
7. Wild Suidae (including wild boars and feral pigs) can play an important and potentially complex role in the epidemiology and spread of African swine fever,
8. There is an urgent need to raise the awareness of hunters, others related to game and wildlife management, through their national and international organisations,
9. Effective Veterinary Services are fundamental to any African swine fever control strategy, including in promoting crucial biosecurity measures,
10. The OIE Reference Laboratories for African swine fever lead and coordinate international research and diagnostic activities, together with twinning with candidate laboratories,
11. there is extensive knowledge of the disease, which, when combined with the data gathered from various risk analyses and the appropriate diagnostic techniques available, constitutes major assets for controlling African swine fever,

THE ASSEMBLY

RECOMMENDS THAT

1. The OIE Member Countries respect their obligations of reporting African swine fever outbreaks including findings in wildlife to OIE in a timely and transparent manner using the WAHIS system.
2. The OIE Member Countries base their early detection and rapid response strategies on the results of a comprehensive risk assessment.

3. The OIE Member Countries engage in controlling African swine fever through the application of biosecurity measures, development of contingency plans and by control programmes in endemic zones and the creation of disease-free zones.
 4. The OIE Member Countries base their requirements for safe trade of live animals and commodities on the relevant science-based international standards adopted by the OIE.
 5. The OIE Member Countries establish and enhance official cooperation, including through agreements, between Veterinary Services and national bodies and international organisations responsible for hunting and wildlife management in all activities aimed at, surveillance, prevention, early detection, control and eradication of African swine fever and other important diseases.
 6. Member Countries with the scientific support of the OIE promote awareness programmes for veterinarians and organise awareness and training programmes for hunters and farmers in the field of early detection of key infectious diseases, carcass inspection and viscera disposal when relevant.
 7. The OIE cooperate with international organisations for hunting and wildlife management to raise awareness on African swine fever and other relevant diseases for hunters and other persons related with game and wildlife management and to establish models of agreements with Veterinary Services.
 8. The International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation (CIC) continue its efforts to establish a training centre on wildlife diseases for hunters to be managed by CIC with scientific support from the OIE.
 9. The OIE continue to support Member Countries to follow the OIE PVS pathway including the OIE Veterinary Legislation Support Programme enhancing their efforts of detecting, controlling and eradicating African swine fever.
 10. The OIE Reference Laboratories continue research into the epidemiology of African swine fever in different scenarios; the development of non-invasive sampling methods for wild Suidae; the distribution and epidemiological role of ticks of the *Ornithodoros* genus in newly infected zones; the role of wild Suidae and feral pigs in high and low density populations; and the development of vaccines to combat African swine fever.
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(Adopted by the World Assembly of OIE Delegates on 29 May 2014)

RESOLUTION No. 34

**Agreement between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)
and the Eurasian Economic Commission (EEC)**

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 Eurasian Economic Commission (EEC),

The Agreement between the OIE and the EEC that was approved following the deliberations of the Council on 1 October 2013 (82 SG/20),

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 30 May 2014)

RESOLUTION No. 35

**Agreement between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)
and the Global Alliance for Rabies Control (GARC)**

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 Global Alliance for Rabies Control (GARC),

The Agreement between the OIE and the GARC that was approved following the deliberations of the Council on 1 October 2013 (82 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 30 May 2014)

RESOLUTION No. 36

**Agreement between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)
and the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD)**

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 Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD),

The Agreement between the OIE and the IGAD that was approved following the deliberations of the Council on 1 October 2013 (82 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 30 May 2014)

RESOLUTION No. 37

**Agreement between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)
and the International Veterinary Students Association (IVSA)**

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 Veterinary Students Association (IVSA),

The Agreement between the OIE and the IVSA that was approved following the deliberations of the Council on 26 February 2014 (82 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 30 May 2014)

RESOLUTION No. 38

**Agreement between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)
and the the Association for Assessment and Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care International
(AAALAC International)**

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 Association for Assessment and Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care International (AAALAC International),

The Agreement between the OIE and the AAALAC International that was approved following the deliberations of the Council on 26 February 2014 (82 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 30 May 2014)

RESOLUTION No. 39

**Agreement between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)
and the International Society for Animal Hygiene (ISAH)**

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 Society for Animal Hygiene (ISAH),

The Agreement between the OIE and the ISAH that was approved following the deliberations of the Council on 26 February 2014 (82 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 30 May 2014)

RESOLUTION No. 40

Designation of OIE Reference Laboratories for aquatic animal diseases

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The OIE's *Basic Texts* provide the Terms of Reference, designation criteria, and internal rules for OIE Reference Laboratories,
2. The Terms of Reference of the OIE Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission include the responsibility to examine applications from Member Countries relating to the creation of new OIE Reference Laboratories with activities corresponding to the Commission's scientific mandate and report its findings to the Director General,
3. All OIE Reference Laboratory applications are assessed by the OIE Aquatic Animal Health Standards 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 laboratories that have been assessed by the OIE Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission are published in the report of the meeting of the Commission,
5. All Reference Laboratory applications are endorsed by the OIE Council,
6. Proposals for a major change in an OIE Reference Laboratory follow the same procedure,
7. 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",

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

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

OIE Reference Laboratory for Infection with infectious salmon anaemia virus
Laboratorio de Patógenos Acuícolas, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Valparaíso, CHILE

OIE Reference Laboratory for Infection with salmonid alphavirus
National Veterinary Institute, Oslo, NORWAY

OIE Reference Laboratory for White spot disease
National Cheng Kung University, CHINESE TAIPEI

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 27 May 2014)

RESOLUTION No. 41

Designation of OIE Reference Laboratories for terrestrial animal diseases

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The OIE's *Basic Texts* provide the Terms of Reference, designation criteria, and internal rules for OIE Reference Laboratories,
2. The Terms of Reference of the OIE Biological Standards Commissions include the responsibility to examine applications from Member Countries relating to the creation of new OIE Reference Laboratories with activities corresponding to the Commission's scientific mandate and report its findings to the Director General,
3. All OIE Reference Laboratory applications are assessed 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 laboratories that have been assessed by the OIE Biological Standards Commission are published in the report of the meeting of the Commission,
5. All Reference Laboratory applications are endorsed by the OIE Council,
6. Proposals for a major change in an OIE Reference Laboratory follow the same procedure,
7. 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",

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

To designate the following new OIE Reference Laboratories for terrestrial animal diseases and add them to the list of OIE Reference Laboratories (available on the OIE web site):

OIE Reference Laboratory for Avian chlamydiosis (Chlamydia psittaci)
Laboratory for Immunology and Animal Biotechnology, Ghent University, BELGIUM

OIE Reference Laboratory for Peste des petits ruminants
National Diagnostic Center for Exotic Animal Diseases, China Animal Health and Epidemiology Center, Qingdao, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

OIE Reference Laboratory for Leishmaniosis
Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale della Sicilia (IZSSi), Centro di Referenza Nazionale per le Leishmaniosi (C.Re.Na.L.), Palermo, ITALY

OIE Reference Laboratory for Babesiosis

IZSSi, Centro di Referenza Nazionale per Anaplasma, Babesia, Rickettsia e Theileria
(C.R.A.Ba.R.T.), Palermo, ITALY

OIE Reference Laboratory for Theileriosis

IZSSi, C.R.A.Ba.R.T., Palermo, ITALY

OIE Reference Laboratory for Rabies

Centro Nacional de Servicios de Diagnóstico en Salud Animal Carretera Federal, Tecámac,
Mexico City, MEXICO

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 28 May 2014)