

Resolutions

**Adopted by the World Assembly of OIE Delegates
during their 83rd General Session**

24 – 29 May 2015

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RESOLUTION No. 1

**Approval of the Annual Report of the Director General on the Activities of the OIE in 2014
and the Report on the current animal health situation worldwide: analysis of events and trends**

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 2014 (83 SG/1) and the Report on the current animal health situation worldwide: analysis of events and trends (83 SG/2).

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 28 May 2015
in view of an entry into force on 30 May 2015)

RESOLUTION No. 2

**Approval of the Report of the Director General on the Management,
Activities and Administrative Work of the OIE in 2014**

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 2014 (83 SG/3).

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 28 May 2015
in view of an entry into force on 30 May 2015)

RESOLUTION No. 3

**Approval of the Financial Report for the 88th Financial Year of the OIE
(1 January – 31 December 2014)**

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 88th Financial Year of the OIE (1 January – 31 December 2014) (83 SG/4).

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 28 May 2015
in view of an entry into force on 30 May 2015)

RESOLUTION No. 4

**Acknowledgements to the Member Countries and Partners that made
Voluntary Contributions or Subsidies to the OIE,
or contributed in the Organisation of OIE Meetings and for the provision of personnel**

Having noted the voluntary contributions or subsidies received by the OIE in 2014 and the meetings organised by the OIE in 2014,

THE ASSEMBLY

REQUESTS

The Director General to sincerely thank:

1. Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Brazil, Canada, China (People's Rep. of), Egypt, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Korea (Rep. of), Lebanon, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America;

The European Union (European Commission) and the World Bank;

The International Federation of Horseracing Authorities (IFHA), the Maris Llorens Foundation and the World Animal Protection (WPA);

for their voluntary contributions or subsidies to support the execution of the programmes of the OIE in 2014.

2. Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chad, China (People's Rep. of), Estonia, Former Yug. Rep of Macedonia, Hong Kong, Japan, Jordan, Korea (Rep. of), Mexico, Niger, Russia, Switzerland, Taipei Chinese, Thailand, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Vietnam;

for their contribution to the organisation of OIE Regional Conferences, seminars and workshops that were held during 2014.

3. Brazil, France, Germany, Italy, Korea (Rep. of), Spain and United States of America

for the provision of personnel paid directly by their country to support the implementation of the programmes of the OIE in 2014.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 28 May 2015
in view of an entry into force on 30 May 2015)

RESOLUTION No. 5

Modification of the 2015 Budget

RESERVED FOR DELEGATES

RESOLUTION No. 6

**OIE Budgetary Income and Expenses for the 90th Financial Year
(1 January to 31 December 2016)**

RESERVED FOR DELEGATES

RESOLUTION No. 7

Financial contributions from OIE Member Countries for 2016

RESERVED FOR DELEGATES

RESOLUTION No. 8

Planned Work Programme for 2016

CONSIDERING

The Sixth Strategic Plan of the OIE, established for the 2016-2020 period,

THE ASSEMBLY, ON THE PROPOSAL OF THE COUNCIL

1. DECIDES

To approve the Planned Work Programme for 2016 (Appendix I of document 83 SG/6), subject to prioritisation by the Council to ensure that expenditure remains within the allotted budget.

2. RECOMMENDS THAT

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

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 28 May 2015
in view of an entry into force on 1 January 2016)

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 his mandate,

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

To renew for a period of 1 year (2015) the appointment of Mr Didier Selles as OIE External Auditor.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 28 May 2015
in view of an entry into force on 30 May 2015)

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

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 among Member Countries and other donors to contribute to this acquisition,

THE ASSEMBLY

REQUESTS

The Director General to sincerely thank:

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

RECOMMENDS THAT

This subscription remains open, until further notice, to the 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 28 May 2015
in view of an entry into force on 30 May 2015

RESOLUTION No. 11

**Creation of a Performance Committee for the evaluation
of the Specialist Commissions of the OIE**

HAVING regard to the Organic Rules, and in particular Article 3 thereof, designating the organs responsible for carrying out the functions of the Organisation, and Article 10, thereof, stipulating that the rules governing the functioning of each of the Commissions are determined by the General Rules,

HAVING regard to the Internal Rules of the OIE Specialist Commissions, and in particular the articles relating to the qualification of the members,

CONSIDERING that the Sixth Strategic Plan reminds that the OIE's reputation rests on the quality of the science to which the Organisation has access for its standard setting,

CONSIDERING the need to create a body responsible for evaluating the work of the Specialist Commissions,

THE ASSEMBLY, ON THE PROPOSAL OF THE COUNCIL,

DECIDES

1. A Performance Committee is hereby instituted, composed of a member of the OIE Council, the President of each Specialist Commission, the Deputy Director General in charge of Animal Health, Veterinary Public Health and International Standards, a senior official of the Scientific and Technical Department and of the International Trade Department, and responsible for establishing an evaluation grid for OIE Specialist Commissions for evaluating their work each year. The evaluation grid will be submitted for agreement to the Director General and to the Council.

The work of the Specialist Commissions is evaluated each year by the said Performance Committee, which meets once a year and submits an evaluation report to the Director General established on the basis of the evaluation grid mentioned above. Thereafter, the Director General presents the report to the Council, which can then put forward proposals to the Assembly.

2. The provisions of this Resolution shall enter into force on 30 May 2015.

Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 28 May 2015
in view of an entry into force on 30 May 2015

RESOLUTION No. 12

Creation of a Joint Old-Age Allowance Fund for the staff of OIE Representations

RESERVED FOR DELEGATES

RESOLUTION No. 13

Sixth Strategic Plan

CONSIDERING

The document 83 SG/17 that introduces the draft Sixth Strategic Plan of the OIE, established for the 2016-2020 period,

THE ASSEMBLY

DECIDES

To approve the Sixth Strategic Plan of the OIE.

REQUESTS

The Director General to prepare annual work programmes, based on the guidelines of this Sixth Strategic Plan, with the corresponding budgets and contribution mechanisms, which will be submitted every year to the approval of the Assembly.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 28 May 2015
in view of an entry into force on 1 January 2016)

RESOLUTION No. 14

Amendments to 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
 - 2.2.4. Necrotising hepatopancreatitis
 - 2.2.5. Taura syndrome
 - 2.2.8. Infection with yellow head virus
 - 2.4.7. Infection with *Perkinsus olseni*

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

1. To adopt the new or revised chapters for the seventh edition of the *Aquatic Manual* proposed in Annexes 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21 of Document 83 SG/12/CS4 B, each text being authentic.
2. 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 28 May 2015
in view of an entry into force on 30 May 2015)

RESOLUTION No. 15

Procedures for Member Countries for the official recognition and maintenance of disease status of certain animal diseases or risk status of bovine spongiform encephalopathy and for the endorsement of national official control programmes

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The OIE World Assembly of Delegates (the Assembly) during the 62nd General Session adopted Resolution No. IX, 'Countries and zones that may be considered as free from foot and mouth disease (FMD)',
2. During the 63rd General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolutions Nos XII, XIII and XIV, which described the general procedure to update the list of FMD free countries and added contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) and rinderpest to the list of diseases for which status is officially recognised by the OIE in accordance with the relevant provisions of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code)*,
3. During the 65th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. XII, which required that Member Countries with an official free status, either for the whole country or for zone(s), confirm by official letter, in accordance with the relevant requirements of the *Terrestrial Code*, during the month of November of each year, that their official disease free status and the criteria by which that status was recognised have remained unchanged,
4. During the 65th General Session, the Assembly also adopted Resolution No. XVII, which delegated to the Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases (Scientific Commission) the authority to recognise, without further Assembly consultation, that a Member Country or zone has regained its previously recognised FMD free status following outbreaks that have been eradicated in accordance with the relevant provisions of the *Terrestrial Code*,
5. During the 67th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. XVI, which described the general procedure to be followed by the OIE Member Countries wishing to achieve an officially recognised status according to the provisions of the relevant chapters of the *Terrestrial Code* and made official recognition contingent to a 60-day consultative period given to all Member Countries' Delegates,
6. During the 69th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. XV, which added bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) to the list of diseases for which status is officially recognised by the OIE,
7. During the 72nd General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. XXIV, which extended the authority of the Scientific Commission to recognise, without further Assembly consultation, that a Member Country or zone has regained its previously recognised disease free status following outbreaks that have been eradicated in accordance with the relevant provisions of the *Terrestrial Code* to the other diseases included in the procedure of official status recognition,
8. During the 73rd and the 74th General Sessions, the Assembly adopted Resolutions No. XXVI and No. XXVII, respectively, which established a new procedure for BSE status recognition based on risk assessment and described three categories of BSE risk status (negligible, controlled and undetermined),

9. During the 75th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. XXXII, which introduced in the *Terrestrial Code* the concept of an FMD containment zone, allowing a Member Country to establish an FMD containment zone for the purpose of minimising the impact of an outbreak of FMD on an entire free country or zone,
10. During the 76th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. XXII, which compiled and updated the procedures that Member Countries should follow to achieve recognition and maintenance of official status of certain animal diseases,
11. During the 79th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 18, which declared global freedom of rinderpest, and Resolution No. 26, which suspended the duty of Member Countries to annually confirm rinderpest free status,
12. During the 79th General Session, the Assembly also adopted Resolutions Nos 19 and 26, which established 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 Code*,
13. During the 79th General Session, the Assembly noted that an explanatory document outlining the standard operating procedures for official disease status evaluations had been compiled by the OIE Headquarters for the benefit of Member Countries and the document was published and kept up-to-date on the OIE website,
14. During the 80th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 19, which added African horse sickness (AHS) to the list of diseases for which status is officially recognised by the OIE in accordance with the relevant provisions of the *Terrestrial Code*,
15. During the 80th General Session, the Assembly also adopted Resolution No. 25, which updated the procedures that Member Countries should follow to achieve recognition and maintenance of official status of certain animal diseases or endorsement of a national official control programme for FMD,
16. During the 81st General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 29, which added classical swine fever (CSF) and peste des petits ruminants (PPR) to the list of diseases for which status is officially recognised by the OIE and established the endorsement by the OIE of a national official control programme for PPR in accordance with the relevant provisions of the *Terrestrial Code*,
17. During the 81st General Session, the Assembly also adopted Resolution No. 30, which updated the procedure that Member Countries should follow to achieve recognition and maintenance of official status of certain animal diseases or endorsement of a national official control programme,
18. During the 82nd General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 31, which established the endorsement by the OIE of a national official control programme for CBPP, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the *Terrestrial Code*, and Resolution No. 21, which described the procedure that Member Countries should follow to achieve the endorsement of a national official control programme for CBPP,
19. Financial obligations due by Member Countries applying for official recognition of disease status and for the endorsement of a national official control programme have been determined and updated in specific resolutions,
20. Information published by the OIE is derived from declarations made by OIE Delegates of Member Countries,

21. The OIE is not responsible for publication or maintenance of Member Countries' or zonal disease status based on inaccurate information or untimely or non-reporting to the OIE Headquarters of changes in epidemiological status or other significant events subsequent to the initial declaration,
22. The OIE is also not responsible for publication or maintenance of the endorsement of Member Countries' national official control programme 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 endorsement of the national official control programme.

THE ASSEMBLY

DECIDES

1. That the OIE Member Countries wishing to be officially recognised and listed for a disease status for AHS, CBPP, CSF, FMD, PPR and risk status for BSE or for the endorsement of their national official control programme for CBPP, FMD and PPR have to provide documented evidence that they comply with the disease specific provisions of the *Terrestrial Code* for the recognition of disease status or endorsement of a national official control programme as well as the specific guidelines contained in disease specific questionnaires and the general provisions for Veterinary Services as outlined in Chapters 1.1., 1.6., 3.1. and 3.2. of the *Terrestrial Code*.
2. That the Scientific Commission, following the evaluation of documented evidence provided by a Member Country for the recognition or reinstatement of a specific disease status or endorsement of a national official control programme for CBPP, FMD or PPR, may request, in consultation with the Director General of the OIE, a mission of experts to the applicant Member Country to verify compliance by that Member Country with the provisions of the *Terrestrial Code* for the control of that particular disease.
3. That the Scientific Commission, following the allocation of a specific disease status, a BSE risk status or endorsement of a national official control programme for CBPP, FMD or PPR, may request, in consultation with the Director General of the OIE, a mission of experts to the Member Country to monitor the maintenance of the allocated disease or risk status or the progress of the national official control programme and to verify continuous compliance by that Member Country with the provisions of the *Terrestrial Code* for the control of that particular disease.
4. That in the event of the application for an official status to be assigned to a new zone adjacent to another zone having already the same official status, the Delegate should indicate, in writing to the Director General, whether the new zone is being merged with the adjoining zone to become one enlarged zone, and, if the two zones remain separate, provide details on the control measures to be applied for the maintenance of the status of the separate zones and particularly on the identification and movement of animals between the two zones of the same status in accordance with Chapter 4.3. of the *Terrestrial Code*.
5. That the recognition by the Assembly of the disease status or BSE risk status of a Member Country or the endorsement of its national official control programme for CBPP, FMD or PPR following the recommendation made by the Scientific Commission is contingent upon a 60-day consultative period by all Member Countries' Delegates for all new disease status recognitions, changes in the category of disease free status or BSE risk status as specified in the *Terrestrial Code*, changes in the boundaries of an existing free zone, and endorsement of a national official control programme.

6. To delegate to the Scientific Commission the authority to recognise, without further Assembly consultation, that a Member Country or a zone within its territory has regained its previously recognised disease status following outbreaks or infections as appropriate, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the *Terrestrial Code*.
7. To delegate to the Scientific Commission the authority to recognise, without further Assembly consultation, the reinstatement of the free status of a Member Country or a zone outside of a containment zone on evaluation of documented evidence provided by that Member Country that a containment zone has been established in accordance with the provisions of the *Terrestrial Code*.
8. To delegate to the Scientific Commission the authority to confirm or reject, without further Assembly consultation, the maintenance of the allocated BSE risk status of a Member Country or a zone following a report of a change in the epidemiological situation by the Delegate of the Member Country.
9. That a Member Country can maintain its recognised disease status, its recognised BSE risk status or the OIE endorsement of its national official control programme for CBPP, FMD or PPR, provided that the Delegate submits, during the month of November of each year, to the Director General of the OIE 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.
10. That further to the declaration of global eradication of rinderpest in 2011, Member Countries are exempt from annual reconfirmation for rinderpest free status.
11. That when a Member Country having an officially recognised disease status or an endorsed national official control programme for CBPP, FMD or PPR has failed to comply with the conditions for maintenance of this status or endorsement as prescribed in the *Terrestrial Code*, it is deleted from the list of officially recognised Member Countries or zones or from the list of Member Countries having an endorsed national official control programme presented yearly to the Assembly for adoption.
12. That a Member Country having been deleted from the list mentioned in the previous paragraph can apply again for recognition of the lost disease status or endorsement of the national official control programme for CBPP, FMD or PPR by re-submitting documented evidence to the Director General for evaluation by the Scientific Commission.
13. That the Delegates of Member Countries should document and clarify aspects of Veterinary Services and the specific animal health situation in non-contiguous territories covered by the same Veterinary Authority when submitting new applications for official recognition of disease status or endorsement of national official control programme.
14. That financial participation of Member Countries to the cost of official recognition and endorsement procedures is determined by Resolution No. 16 of the 83rd General Session.
15. This Resolution No. 15 cancels and replaces Resolution No. 30 of the 81st General Session and Resolution No. 21 of the 82nd General Session.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 28 May 2015
in view of an entry into force on 30 May 2015)

RESOLUTION No. 16

Costs to be covered by Member Countries applying for the official recognition of disease status of certain animal diseases or risk status of bovine spongiform encephalopathy and the endorsement of national official control programmes

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 70th General Session, the OIE World Assembly of Delegates (the Assembly) adopted Resolution No. XVIII, which informed all Delegates wishing to have their countries evaluated for bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), foot and mouth disease (FMD), rinderpest and contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) official status, of the procedures to be followed for payment to the OIE of a fixed amount to offset a portion of the costs incurred in conducting the assessment; Member Countries applying for evaluation should submit with their application the amount of nine thousand Euros (9,000 €) for BSE, of seven thousand Euros (7,000 €) each for FMD and CBPP,
2. Resolution No. XVIII of the 70th General Session also stated that Least Developed Countries need to submit only half the amounts mentioned; that this payment would cover the complete cost of one application for evaluation; that the money submitted would not be refunded, even in the case of an application not being approved; that payment would be required only when a Member Country applies for recognition for the first time; and that for subsequent applications only half of the initial sum would be charged,
3. During the 76th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. XXIII, which updated Delegates on the costs to be covered by Member Countries applying for the official recognition of disease status for BSE, FMD and CBPP, and clarified that the costs of possible additional country missions was not included in these amounts,
4. During the 79th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 20, which described the financial obligation due by Member Countries applying for the endorsement of a national official control programme for FMD, following the inclusion of this new possible step in the procedure for official recognition,
5. During the 80th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 26, which updated the financial implications for Member Countries applying for evaluation of official recognition of disease status of certain animal diseases and for the endorsement of a national official control programme to meet part of the costs defrayed by the OIE in the evaluation process, and described the financial obligation due by Member Countries applying for the official recognition of disease status for African horse sickness (AHS) following the inclusion of this disease in the procedure for official recognition,
6. During the 81st General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolutions Nos 31 and 44, which described the financial obligations due by Member Countries applying for the official recognition of disease status for PPR and CSF and for the endorsement of a national official control programme for PPR following the inclusion of these diseases in the procedure for official recognition,
7. During the 82nd General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 22, which described the financial obligations due by Member Countries applying for the endorsement of a national official control programme for CBPP, following the inclusion of this new possible step in the procedure for official recognition,
8. During the 83rd General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 15, which specified and updated the procedures for Member Countries to follow for the official recognition of disease status and the endorsement of a national official control programme.

THE ASSEMBLY

DECIDES

1. For new applications, the full amount for each evaluation of a disease status for AHS, CBPP, CSF, FMD, PPR and risk status for BSE or for the endorsement of a national official control programme for CBPP, FMD and PPR will be required only when a Member Country not having already an officially recognised country or zonal disease status for the particular disease or diseases under consideration, or not having an endorsed national official control programme, applies for recognition of status for that disease or for endorsement of national official control programme for the first time.
2. The full amount is nine thousand Euros (9,000 €) for AHS, BSE and CSF, seven thousand Euros (7,000 €) for CBPP and FMD, five thousand Euros (5,000 €) for PPR irrespective of whether the application for evaluation is for a Member Country's whole national territory or only for one or several zones within the Member Country's territory. The full amount is two thousand Euros (2,000 €) for the endorsement of a national official control programme for CBPP, FMD and PPR. The costs of possible country missions are not included in these amounts.
3. For subsequent additional applications possibly submitted for the same disease (e.g. recognition of an additional zone or change in category of a Member Country's disease status, merging of zones or recovery of status along with enlargement of the zone under consideration, re-submission further to a previously rejected application) or for endorsement of a national official control programme (in the event of the OIE having withdrawn its endorsement due to non-compliance with commitments relating to the initial recognition of the programme), only half of the initial amount will be charged for each disease or programme.
4. In the event of re-submission of an application for endorsement of a national official control programme by a Member Country whose previous application was rejected, only a quarter of the initial amount will be charged.
5. Application for reinstatement of a formerly recognised disease status, including the establishment or lifting of a containment zone, or seeking for confirmation of maintenance of the recognised disease status, will not be charged, provided that the application is for the reinstatement of the same disease status within the same country or the same zone(s) as described by the Delegate for the initial recognition of disease status.
6. For all applications of Least Developed Countries, only half the amounts mentioned above are payable. The eligibility of Member Countries for these reduced amounts is based on the current official United Nations list of Least Developed Countries at the time of the OIE's call for capitals.
7. The amount transferred with any application will not be refunded, even in the case of applications that are withdrawn, are not compliant on a technical basis or are not approved by either the Scientific Commission for Animal Disease or the Assembly.
8. The costs of a possible OIE mission to a Member Country related to official disease status or national official control programme needs to be defrayed by the Member Country concerned.
9. This Resolution No. 16 cancels and replaces Resolution No. 26 adopted at the 80th General Session, Resolutions Nos 31 and 44 adopted at the 81st General Session and Resolution No. 22 adopted at the 82nd General Session.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 28 May 2015
in view of an entry into force on 30 May 2015)

RESOLUTION No. 17

Recognition of the Foot and Mouth Disease Status of Member Countries

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 62nd General Session, the OIE World Assembly of Delegates (the 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 83rd General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 15, which specified and updated the procedure for Member Countries to follow to achieve official recognition and maintenance of status for certain animal diseases, including FMD,
3. During the 83rd General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 16, which specified and updated the financial implications for Member Countries applying for evaluation of official recognition 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 8.7. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

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

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 8.7. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

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 8.7. 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: four zones designated by the Delegate of Botswana in documents addressed to the Director General in August and November 2014 as follows:

- one zone consisting of Zones 3c (Dukwi), 4b, 5, 6a, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13;
- one zone consisting of Zone 3c (Maitengwe);
- one zone covering Zone 4a;
- one zone covering Zone 6b;

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);

Ecuador: one zone consisting of the insular territory of the Galapagos, as designated by the Delegate of Ecuador in a document addressed to the Director General in August 2014;

Kazakhstan: one zone consisting of the regions of Akmola, Aktobe, Atyrau, West Kazakhstan, Karaganda, Kostanay, Mangystau, Pavlodar and North Kazakhstan, as designated by the Delegate of Kazakhstan in a document addressed to the Director General in August 2014;

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;

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.

- 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;
- 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 8.7. 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.

- Ecuador: one zone consisting of the continental Ecuador, as designated by the Delegate of Ecuador in a document addressed to the Director General in August 2014;
- 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 26 May 2015
in view of an entry into force on 30 May 2015)

RESOLUTION No. 18

Endorsement of Official Control Programmes for Foot and Mouth Disease of Member Countries

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 79th General Session, the OIE World Assembly of Delegates (the 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 83rd General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 15, which specified and updated the procedure for Member Countries to follow to achieve endorsement of their official control programme for FMD,
3. During the 83rd General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 16, 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 the endorsement of Member Countries' 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 8.7. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Algeria, Bolivia, China (People's Rep. of), Ecuador, India, Morocco, Namibia and Venezuela.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 26 May 2015
in view of an entry into force on 30 May 2015)

RESOLUTION No. 19

Recognition of the Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia Status of Member Countries

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 71st General Session, the OIE World Assembly of Delegates (the 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 83rd General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 15, which specified and updated the procedure for Member Countries to follow to achieve official recognition and maintenance of status for certain diseases, including CBPP,
3. During the 83rd General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 16, which specified and updated the financial implications for Member Countries applying for evaluation of official recognition 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 11.7. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

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

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 26 May 2015
in view of an entry into force on 30 May 2015)

RESOLUTION No. 20

**Endorsement of Official Control Programmes for Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia
of Member Countries**

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 82nd General Session, the OIE World Assembly of Delegates (the Assembly) adopted Resolution No. 31 establishing the endorsement by the OIE of a national official control programme for contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP), in accordance to the relevant provisions of the chapter on CBPP in the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code)*,
2. During the 83rd General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 15, which specified and updated the procedure for Member Countries to follow to achieve endorsement of their official control programme for CBPP,
3. During the 83rd General Session, the Assembly also adopted Resolution No. 16, which specified the financial implications for Member Countries applying for endorsement of their official control programme for CBPP 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 the endorsement of Member Countries' official control programme for CBPP 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 CBPP,

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES THAT

The Director General publish the following List of Member Countries with endorsed official control programme for CBPP, according to the provisions of Chapter 11.7. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Namibia.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 26 May 2015
in view of an entry into force on 30 May 2015)

RESOLUTION No. 21

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 (the 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 83rd General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 15, which specified and updated the procedure for Member Countries to follow to achieve official recognition and maintenance of status of certain diseases, including BSE risk status,
3. During the 83rd General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 16, which specified and updated the financial implications for Member Countries applying for evaluation of official recognition 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 11.4. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Argentina	France	New Zealand
Australia	Hungary	Norway
Austria	Iceland	Panama
Belgium	India	Paraguay
Brazil	Ireland	Peru
Bulgaria	Israel	Portugal
Chile	Italy	Singapore
Colombia	Japan	Slovakia
Croatia	Korea (Rep. of)	Slovenia
Cyprus	Latvia	Sweden
Czech Republic	Liechtenstein	Switzerland
Denmark	Luxembourg	United States of America
Estonia	Malta	Uruguay
Finland	Netherlands	

2. The Director General publish the following List of Member Countries recognised as having a controlled BSE risk in accordance with Chapter 11.4. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Canada	Greece	Poland
Chinese Taipei	Lithuania	Spain
Costa Rica	Mexico	United Kingdom
Germany	Nicaragua	

3. The Director General publish the following List of Member Countries having a zone⁴ recognised as having a negligible BSE risk in accordance with Chapter 11.4. 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.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 26 May 2015
in view of an entry into force on 30 May 2015)

⁴ For detailed information on the delimitation of the zone of the Member Country recognised as having a negligible BSE risk, enquiries should be addressed to the Director General of the OIE.

RESOLUTION No. 22

Recognition of the African Horse Sickness Status of Member Countries

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 80th General Session, the OIE World Assembly of Delegates (the 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 83rd General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 15, 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 83rd General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 16, which specified and updated the financial implications for Member Countries applying for evaluation of official recognition 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 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 Republic	Kyrgyzstan	Portugal
Andorra	Denmark	Latvia	Qatar
Argentina	Ecuador	Liechtenstein	Romania
Australia	Estonia	Lithuania	Singapore
Austria	Finland	Luxembourg	Slovakia
Azerbaijan	Former Yug. Rep. of Macedonia	Malaysia	Slovenia
Belgium	France	Malta	Spain
Bolivia	Germany	Mexico	Sweden
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Greece	Morocco	Switzerland
Brazil	Hungary	Myanmar	Thailand
Bulgaria	Iceland	Netherlands	Tunisia
Canada	India	New Caledonia	Turkey
Chile	Ireland	New Zealand	United Arab Emirates
China (People's Rep. of)	Italy	Norway	United Kingdom
Chinese Taipei	Japan	Oman	United States of America
Colombia	Korea (Rep. of)	Paraguay	Uruguay
Croatia	Kuwait	Peru	
Cyprus		Poland	

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 26 May 2015
in view of an entry into force on 30 May 2015)

RESOLUTION No. 23

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 (the 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 83rd General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 15, 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 83rd General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 16 which specified and updated the financial implications for Member Countries applying for evaluation of official recognition 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 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 14.7. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

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

2. The Director General publish the following List of Member Countries having a PPR free zone⁵ according to the provisions of Chapter 14.7. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

⁵ For detailed information on the delimitation of the zone of the Member Country recognised as PPR free, enquiries should be addressed to the Director General of the OIE.

Namibia: one zone located south to the Veterinary Cordon Fence, designated by the Delegate of Namibia in a document addressed to the Director General in November 2014.

AND

3. The Delegates of these Member Countries shall immediately notify the OIE Headquarters if PPR occurs in their countries or their territories.
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(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 26 May 2015
in view of an entry into force on 30 May 2015)

RESOLUTION No. 24

Recognition of the Classical Swine Fever Status of Member Countries

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 81st General Session, the OIE World Assembly of Delegates (the Assembly) adopted Resolution No. 29, which amended the chapter of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code)* on classical swine fever (CSF). These standards provide a pathway for Member Countries or zones to be recognised by the OIE as free from CSF,
2. During the 83rd General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 15, which specified and updated the procedure for Member Countries to follow to achieve official recognition and maintenance of status for certain animal diseases, including CSF,
3. During the 83rd General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 16 which specified and updated the financial implications for Member Countries applying for evaluation of official recognition 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 CSF,

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES THAT

1. The Director General publish the following List of Member Countries recognised as CSF free according to the provisions of Chapter 15.2. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Australia	Ireland	Slovakia
Austria	Japan	Slovenia
Belgium	Liechtenstein	Spain
Canada	Luxembourg	Sweden
Chile	Mexico	Switzerland
Finland	Netherlands	United Kingdom
France	Norway	United States of America
Hungary	Portugal	

2. The Director General publish the following List of Member Countries having a CSF free zone⁶, according to the provisions of Chapter 15.2. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Brazil: one zone composed of the States of Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina as designated by the Delegate of Brazil in a document addressed to the Director General in September 2014.

AND

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

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 26 May 2015
in view of an entry into force on 30 May 2015)

⁶ For detailed information on the delimitation of the zone of the Member Country recognised as CSF free, enquiries should be addressed to the Director General of the OIE.

RESOLUTION No. 25

Designation of Facilities as Approved for Holding Rinderpest Virus Containing Material

CONSIDERING THAT

1. Resolution No. 23 (2014) adopted by the OIE Member Countries at the 82nd General Session requested the Director General to put in place, jointly with FAO, a system to designate, inspect, monitor and evaluate approved Facilities Holding Rinderpest Virus Containing Material and, when not compliant with the mandate, to temporarily or permanently remove their approved status according to the seriousness of the non-compliance,
2. The mandate provided under Resolution No. 23 of the 82nd General Session (hereinafter ‘the Mandate’) for Facilities Holding Rinderpest Virus Containing Material (hereinafter ‘Rinderpest Holding Facilities’) (Appendix 1) provides designation criteria, and describes the purpose of the two categories of Rinderpest Holding Facility as:
 - 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.
3. All FAO-OIE Rinderpest Holding Facility applications are assessed by the FAO-OIE Rinderpest Joint Advisory Committee (hereinafter ‘the Committee’) using criteria approved by both organisations,
4. Details of the applicant facilities that have been assessed by the Committee are published in their meeting reports,
5. Applicant facilities assessed by the Committee and recommended for inspection are subject to a formal detailed on-site evaluation by a team, comprised of international experts, to determine their capacity and compliance with expected norms for bio-safety and bio-security with respect to the storing of rinderpest stocks and the Mandate,
6. The report and findings of the expert on-site evaluation team are reviewed and evaluated against the Mandate by the Committee and their recommendations are endorsed by the respective internal procedures of the FAO and OIE,

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

To designate on behalf of the OIE, and subject to equivalent action by the FAO in accordance with its processes for designation, the following facilities as approved for holding rinderpest virus containing material, subject to re-evaluation every 3 years, with the category specified for each institute (Rinderpest Holding Facility or Rinderpest Vaccine Holding Facility), and proposes to add them to the list of FAO-OIE approved Rinderpest Holding Facilities (available on the OIE web site):

A) Rinderpest Holding Facility for storing rinderpest virus containing material, excluding vaccine stocks

1. African Union Pan African Veterinary Vaccine Centre (AU-PANVAC), Debre-Zeit, Ethiopia.
2. High Containment Facilities of Exotic Diseases Research Station, National Institute of Animal Health, Kodaira, Tokyo, Japan.
3. USDA-APHIS, Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory (FADDL), Plum Island, New York, United States of America.
4. The Pirbright Institute, United Kingdom.

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

1. Pan African Veterinary Vaccine Centre African Union (AU-PANVAC), Debre-Zeit, Ethiopia
 2. Building for Safety Evaluation Research, Production Center for Biologicals; Building for Biologics Research and Development (storage), National Institute of Animal Health, Tsukuba, Ibaraki, Japan.
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(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 26 May 2015
in view of an entry into force on 30 May 2015)

RESOLUTION No. 26

**Combating Antimicrobial Resistance and Promoting the Prudent Use
of Antimicrobial Agents in Animals**

CONSIDERING

1. That antimicrobial agents are essential tools for protecting animal health and welfare and also contribute to meeting the increasing global demand for safe meat, milk, fish and eggs, and other products of animal origin,
2. That antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is a significant global animal and human health threat that is influenced by the use of antimicrobial agents in some conditions,
3. That during the 77th General Session 2009, the World Assembly of Delegates (the Assembly) adopted Resolution No. 25 on Veterinary Products, which considered previous Resolutions on harmonisation of registration requirements for veterinary drugs, their responsible and prudent use and monitoring of resistance,
4. The recommendations of the OIE Global Conference on the responsible and prudent use of antimicrobial agents in animals, held in March 2013 in Paris, France, including recommendation No.7 to collect harmonised quantitative data on the use of antimicrobial agents in animals with the view to establishing a global database,
5. The recent update and development of OIE standards and guidelines related to antimicrobial resistance, which include references to the relevant standards developed by Codex Alimentarius,
6. The tripartite agreement between FAO, OIE and WHO to address as a priority antimicrobial resistance and the important contribution of the OIE to the development and achievement of the WHO global action plan on antimicrobial resistance,
7. The network of OIE National Focal Points for Veterinary Products and its role in supporting the global implementation of the OIE standards regarding veterinary products,
8. The importance of the PVS pathway in supporting compliance of national veterinary services with OIE standards including legislation, as a prerequisite to ensuring good governance covering production, registration, distribution and use of antimicrobial agents at the national level,
9. The importance of appropriate Veterinary Education and Veterinary Statutory Bodies in the promotion of veterinary oversight to ensure responsible use of antimicrobial agents in animals,

THE ASSEMBLY

RECOMMENDS THAT

1. The OIE continue to develop and update standards and guidelines related to antimicrobial resistance and the prudent use of antimicrobial agents including updating regularly the OIE List of Antimicrobial Agents of Veterinary Importance.

2. The OIE, with support from relevant organisations and donors, work with Member Countries to support them to implement OIE standards and guidelines using the PVS pathway and other relevant OIE capacity building mechanisms, including twinning and regional seminars.
3. The OIE develop a procedure and standards for data quality for collecting data annually from OIE Member Countries on the use of antimicrobial agents in food-producing animals with the aim of creating an OIE global database to be managed in parallel with the World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS).
4. OIE Member Countries set up an official harmonised national system, based on OIE standards, for the surveillance of antimicrobial resistance and the collection of data on the use of antimicrobial agents in food-producing animals, and actively participate in the development of the OIE global database.
5. The participation of OIE Member Countries in the VICH Outreach Forum be facilitated with the aim of adopting and utilising harmonised international guidelines related to the technical requirements for registration of veterinary medicinal products.
6. OIE Member Countries improve veterinary legislation and education, where necessary, in order to facilitate implementation of OIE and Codex Alimentarius standards and guidelines related to antimicrobial resistance and veterinary oversight of the use of antimicrobial agents.
7. The OIE and OIE Member Countries encourage Veterinary Statutory Bodies and the veterinary profession as a whole to develop, implement and ensure compliance with ethics and codes of good veterinary practices, with particular reference to the prescription and delivery of antimicrobial agents by well-trained veterinarians or veterinary para-professionals under their direct oversight.
8. OIE Member Countries follow the guidance of the WHO Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance, developed with the support of the OIE in the spirit of the “One Health” approach, in particular by developing national action plans, with the support of FAO and WHO where feasible and warranted, in respect of the use of antimicrobial agents in animals and ensuring their close collaboration with public health officials.
9. The OIE continue to seek donor support for the organisation of dedicated regional training seminars for OIE National Focal Points for Veterinary Products with the participation of FAO and WHO within the tripartite collaboration and invite other relevant partners to build capacity at the national and regional levels to enable the implementation of OIE and Codex Alimentarius intergovernmental standards to combat antimicrobial resistance and support the recommendations of the WHO Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance.
10. The OIE strengthen its collaboration with international organisations, such as the World Customs Organisation and Interpol, and stakeholders to combat counterfeit products with the aim of ensuring access to antimicrobial agents of proven quality.
11. Research be promoted to improve tools for rapid diagnostics for use in animals and to explore alternatives to antimicrobial use in animals, including the development of vaccines and other tools for priority diseases.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 26 May 2015
in view of an entry into force on 30 May 2015)

RESOLUTION No. 27

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 fourteenth meeting in October 2014 and drafted a work programme for 2015,
2. The Working Group's membership includes high level experts from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Codex Alimentarius Commission, and internationally recognised experts in animal production food safety from around the globe.
3. 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,
4. 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, food borne zoonotic diseases and related issues,
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. National Delegates have nominated 172 national focal points for animal production food safety according to proposed terms of reference,
7. 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,
8. The WHO celebrated its 2015 World Health Day with the theme of food safety on 8 April 2015 and invited the OIE to contribute to the campaign.

THE ASSEMBLY

RECOMMENDS THAT

1. The OIE retain the Working Group on Animal Production Food Safety to advise Director General 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 2015 work programme prepared by the Working Group guide the OIE's activities in the field of animal production food safety in the next 12 months, with provision of the resources needed to address the identified priorities.
4. The Director General continue to work with Codex to implement measures to promote collaboration, in particular the adoption of systematic procedures for cross referencing between the relevant OIE and Codex standards, the enhancement of processes to identify joint priorities of mutual interest, and the strengthening of linkages at the national and regional levels.
5. The Director General continue dialogue with the Global Food Safety Initiative (GFSI), GLOBALG.A.P., the International Standardization Organization (ISO) and the Safe Supply of Affordable Food Everywhere initiative (SSAFE) and other relevant organisations from the private sector to ensure their awareness of and compliance with OIE animal production food safety standards.
6. 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 this is not possible, to nominate an officer from Veterinary Services as both the INFOSAN Emergency Contact Point and the OIE Focal Point.
7. The Director General continue to organise regional seminars for the national animal production food safety focal points designated by Delegates.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 27 May 2015
in view of an entry into force on 30 May 2015)

RESOLUTION No. 28

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, and political and trade policy dimensions,
3. The Director General has established a permanent Animal Welfare Working Group, which draws up and implements a detailed annual work programme,
4. Successful Global Conferences on Animal Welfare were held in 2004, 2008 and 2012 confirming the OIE's international leadership role in animal welfare,
5. Animal welfare standards were adopted at the 2005, and subsequent World 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 proposed for adoption,
7. The active involvement of all OIE Member Countries is essential to the successful global implementation of the OIE animal welfare mandate,
8. Animal welfare is included in the OIE Tool for the Evaluation of Performance of Veterinary Services, the OIE Veterinary Legislation and Veterinary Education initiatives,
9. The Director General has asked Delegates to nominate national focal points for animal welfare according to established terms of reference and the OIE regularly organises seminars for national focal points to provide information and contribute to capacity building of veterinary services,
10. Regional animal welfare strategies, and associated implementation plans, can make an important contribution to the OIE mandate of improving animal health and welfare worldwide.

THE ASSEMBLY

RECOMMENDS THAT

1. The Working Group and OIE Headquarters 2015/2016 work programmes be the basis for the OIE's activities on animal welfare for the next 12 months and that the necessary resources be provided to address the agreed priorities.
2. Delegates take steps to ensure that their national animal welfare focal points be nominated, if this has not already been done, and participate in regional training programmes.

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 Countries continue to take steps to implement the OIE animal welfare standards, including, as appropriate, the 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. The Director General continue to take the necessary steps to ensure that the final text of the proposed Universal Declaration on Animal Welfare explicitly recognises, and confirms, the OIE's international leadership role in setting animal welfare standards.
7. OIE Animal Welfare Collaborating Centres be encouraged to identify “twinning” opportunities in accordance with OIE policy, and that further applications to be recognised as OIE Animal Welfare Collaborating Centres be assessed according to criteria agreed by the OIE Council.
8. The Director General continue to take steps to promote the inclusion of animal welfare in veterinary teaching curricula and in continuing education programmes.
9. The Director General continue dialogue with the Global Food Safety Initiative, GLOBAL G.A.P. and the International Standardisation Organisation(ISO) to ensure awareness of OIE science-based animal welfare standards.
10. The Director General continue to organise regional seminars for the national animal welfare focal points designated by Delegates.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 27 May 2015
in view of an entry into force on 30 May 2015)

RESOLUTION No. 29

Amendments to the OIE *Aquatic Animal Health Code*

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The current content of the OIE *Aquatic Animal Health Code* (the *Aquatic Code*) is the result of modifications made by the World Assembly of Delegates during previous OIE General Sessions,
2. It is necessary to update the *Aquatic Code* in accordance with the recommendations of the March 2015 report of the OIE Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission (Annexes 3 to 21 of Document 83 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 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21 of Document 83 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 3, 9 and 11 of Document 83 SG/12/CS4 B in English, French and Spanish, each text being authentic, with the following modifications:
 - 2.1. In Annex 3 (User's Guide)
 - a) In Section A, point 4 be replaced with the following text:

'The absence of chapters, articles or recommendations on particular pathogenic agents or commodities does not preclude the application of appropriate sanitary measures by the Competent Authorities, provided they are based on risk analyses conducted in accordance with the *Aquatic Code*.'
 - b) In Section B, point 4 replace the last sentence with the following text:

'The importing country may also use these standards to justify import measures which are more stringent than existing OIE standards.'
 - c) In Section C, point 4, third sentence be replaced with the following text:

'To scientifically justify more stringent measures, the importing country should conduct a risk analysis in accordance with OIE standards, as described in Chapter 2.1.'

2.2. In Annex 9 (Chapter 5.1.)

- a) In Article 5.1.2., point 1, the last sentence of the paragraph read as follows:

‘If there are no such recommendations or if the country chooses a level of protection requiring measures more stringent than the standards of the OIE, these should be based on an import *risk analysis* conducted in accordance with Chapter 2.1.’

- b) In Article 5.1.2., point 2, the last sentence of the paragraph read as follows:

‘The measures imposed on imports to manage the *risks* posed by a *pathogenic agent* or *aquatic animal disease* should not be more stringent than those applied as part of the official control programme operating within the *importing country*.’

2.3. In Annex 11 (new Chapter 6.5.)

- a) In the title and point 3 of Article 6.5.1.; in point 5 of Article 6.5.3.; and in point 5 of Article 6.5.4. replace the words ‘public health’ with ‘human health’.
- b) In the heading of Article 6.5.3. point 2; and Article 6.5.4. point 2 delete the word ‘identification’ after ‘Hazard’.
- c) In Article 6.5.3. point 2; and Article 6.5.4. point 2 replace the words ‘point 4 of Article 6.5.1.’ with ‘point 3 of Article 6.5.1.’

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 28 May 2015
in view of an entry into force on 30 May 2015)

RESOLUTION No. 30

Amendments to the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The present content of the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (the *Terrestrial Code*), is the result of modifications made by the OIE World Assembly during previous General Sessions;
2. It is necessary to update the *Terrestrial Code* in accordance with recommendations in the February 2015 report of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission (the Terrestrial Code Commission) (Document 83SG/12/CS1B), after consultation with the Delegates of the Members;

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

1. To adopt the updates to the *Terrestrial Code* proposed in Annexes IV, VI, VII, VIII, IX, XI, XIII, XVII, XVIII, XIX and XX of Document 83 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 V, X, XIV, XV, XVI, XXI, XXII and XXIII of Document 83 SG/12/CS1 B in English, French and Spanish, each text being authentic, with the following modifications:
 - 2.1. In Annex V (Glossary)

In the definition of “Stamping-out policy”, delete the words “in whole or in part” in the first sentence.
 - 2.2. In Annex X (Chapter 7.X.)
 - a) In Article 7.X.4., replace “animal management system” in the first paragraph with “animal management practices”.
 - b) In point 2 of Article 7.X.5., delete “and” between “management” and “practices” in the subtitle.
 - c) In point 2 of Article 7.X.5., add “animal” after “Good” and delete “and” between “management” and “practices” in the first sentence.
 - d) In point 2 m) iii) of Article 7.X.5., amend the 1st sentence in the second paragraph as follows:

“Freeze branding and branding with a hot iron should be avoided where alternative identification methods exist (e.g. electronic identification or ear-tags)”.

- 2.3. In Annex XIV (Chapter 8.3.)
In point 1) of Article 8.3.1., delete “, including naturally transmitted vaccine strains,” in the first sentence.
 - 2.4. In Annex XV (Chapter 15.X.)
In Article 15.X.3., delete “sufficient” before “evidence” in point 2 b) iv).
 - 2.5. In Annex XVI (Chapter 8.7.)
In Figure 1, delete “3 or ” before “6 months” in the box referring to Article 8.7.7.1c.
 - 2.6. In Annex XXI (Chapter 11.4.)
Reject all proposed amendments and insert a new sentence at the end of the introduction of Article 11.4.1. as follows:

“For the purpose of official BSE risk status recognition, BSE excludes ‘atypical BSE’ as a condition believed to occur spontaneously in all cattle populations at a very low rate.”
 - 2.7. In Annex XXII (Chapter 6.7.)
In point 9 c) i) of Article 6.7.3., reject the changes proposed and instead add “(micrograms per millilitre)” after “milligrams per litre”.
 - 2.8. In Annex XXIII (Chapter 6.10.)
In point 1 of Article 6.10.1., replace “including human and non-human uses” at the end of the paragraph with “including human, animal and other uses”.
 3. To ask the Director General to publish the adopted texts in a revised edition of the *Terrestrial Code* with appropriate numbering and formatting.
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(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 28 May 2015
in view of an entry into force on 30 May 2015)

RESOLUTION No. 31

**Amendments to 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*:
 - Glossary of terms
 - 1.1.1. Management of veterinary laboratories
 - 1.1.3. Biosafety and biosecurity: standard for managing biological risk in the veterinary laboratory and animal facilities
 - 1.1.6. Principles of veterinary vaccine production
 - 2.1.12. Q fever (diagnostic section only)
 - 2.1.15. Rinderpest (vaccine challenge test only)
 - 2.1.19. Vesicular stomatitis
 - 2.3.9. Fowl cholera
 - 2.3.4. Avian influenza (agar gel immunodiffusion test protocol only)
 - 2.4.1. Bovine anaplasmosis
 - 2.4.8. Bovine viral diarrhoea
 - 2.5.7. Equine influenza (requirements for authorisation of strain updates to vaccines only)
 - 2.5.9. Equine rhinopneumonitis (diagnostic section only)
 - 2.5.11. Glanders
 - 2.7.9. Ovine epididymitis (*Brucella ovis*)
 - 2.8.7. Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome
 - 2.8.8. Influenza A virus of swine
 - 2.9.6. Nipah and Hendra virus diseases
 - 2.9.12. Zoonoses transmissible from non-human primates
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 27 May 2015
in view of an entry into force on 30 May 2015)

RESOLUTION No. 32

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 Foot and mouth disease

Laboratoire de référence national français pour la fièvre aphteuse, laboratoire de santé animale, ANSES, Maisons-Alfort, FRANCE

OIE Reference Laboratory for Tularemia

Laboratory of Zoonotic Bacteriology and Mycoplasmaology, Institute for Veterinary Medical Research, Centre for Agricultural Research, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest, HUNGARY

OIE *Reference Laboratory for Equine rhinopneumonitis*
Irish Equine Centre, Johnstown, Naas, Co. Kildare, IRELAND

OIE *Reference Laboratory for Bovine spongiform encephalopathy and scrapie*
Centro de investigación en Encefalopatías y enfermedades transmisibles emergentes,
Universidad de Zaragoza, SPAIN

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 27 May 2015
in view of an entry into force on 30 May 2015)

RESOLUTION No. 33

High Throughput Sequencing, Bioinformatics and Computational Genomics (HTS-BCG)

CONSIDERING THAT

1. Developments in science and technology will continue to provide opportunities to improve animal and public health and welfare while reducing economic losses to animal production and enhancing food security and nutrition,
2. The technologies now available to the global animal health community and their rapid evolution are changing the way animal diseases are detected, predicted, controlled and eradicated,
3. Resolution No. 35 *Modern approaches and the use of new technologies for the control and eradication of aquatic and terrestrial animal diseases that fully consider animal welfare and minimise the impact on food security*, adopted at the 81st General Session in May 2013, called on the OIE to evaluate opportunities for a more rapid validation and incorporation of new technologies into OIE animal health standards and guidelines,
4. Genetic sequence information is playing an increasing role in the diagnosis of bacterial and viral infections, including in the characterisation of infectious agents, their possible pathogenicity, the identification of the genetic basis of antimicrobial resistance and their likely spread from place to place and through time,
5. High throughput genetic sequencing (also called next generation sequencing), bioinformatics and computational genomics have advanced significantly in the past few years, resulting in a rapid reduction in DNA sequencing costs, and making the technology accessible to more diagnostic laboratories,
6. In response to the rapid development of new technologies for diagnosis and characterisation of pathogens, there is a need to harmonise global initiatives in the field of genetic sequence information with the involvement of all OIE Member Countries,
7. The network of OIE Reference Centres is unique worldwide and offers the opportunity for the Global Community to have access to a massive collection of pathogens from around the world,
8. Recommendation No. 14 from the Third Global Conferences of OIE Reference Centres in Incheon, Korea, October 2014, calls on the OIE to develop, with the collective support of OIE Reference Centres, the design of an OIE platform for the collection and management of partial and complete genomic sequences (including genotype assignment) in animal disease diagnosis and notification,
9. The OIE develops and updates standards and guidelines addressing new technologies through its standard process for adoption of new chapters in the OIE *Codes* and *Manuals*, and is currently working on a chapter on general aspects of HTS-BCG for future inclusion in the *Terrestrial Manual*, and on the design of an OIE platform for the collection and management of partial and complete genomic sequences (including genotype assignment),
10. Knowledge of natural genomes is a global public good,

THE ASSEMBLY

RECOMMENDS THAT

1. The OIE develop and update OIE standards and guidelines related to high throughput genetic sequencing, bioinformatics and computational genomics, taking into consideration horizontal issues of the technology such as appropriate validation, specific requirements for quality assurance, disease-specific implications and other relevant aspects of the technology.
 2. The OIE establish a platform for the collection and management of partial and complete genomic sequences (including genotype assignment) with the aim to integrate the reporting of genomic sequence data into the OIE World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS), with the collective support of OIE Reference Centres, and involving all OIE Member Countries.
 3. The OIE address the challenges and opportunities to the OIE Member Countries' Veterinary Services posed by these new technologies and report back to the Member Countries regularly.
 4. The Network of Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres and other partnering initiatives expand the provision of support to the OIE Member Countries, including the twinning programme, training and capacity building in the development, validation and implementation of high throughput genetic sequencing, bioinformatics and computational genomics.
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(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 27 May 2015
in view of an entry into force on 30 May 2015)

RESOLUTION No. 34

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. 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
BOVIGAM® <i>Mycobacterium bovis</i> Gamma interferon test kit for cattle	Prionics AG	Fit for the detection of cell mediated immune response to infection with <i>Mycobacterium bovis</i> and other mycobacteria belonging to the tuberculosis complex on analysis of whole blood specimens in cattle, buffalo (<i>Syncerus caffer</i>), goat and sheep (provisionally) for the following purposes: 1. Historical freedom; 2. Re-establishment of freedom after outbreaks; 3. Certify freedom from infection or agent in

		<p>individual animals or products for trade/movement purposes;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">4. Eradication of infection from defined populations;5. Confirmatory diagnosis of suspect or clinical cases (includes confirmation of positive screening test);6. Estimate prevalence of infection to facilitate risk analysis (surveys/herd health schemes/disease control);7. Ancillary test for eradication of tuberculosis.
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(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 27 May 2015
in view of an entry into force on 30 May 2015)

RESOLUTION No. 35

The use of information technology in animal health management, disease reporting, surveillance, and emergency response

CONSIDERING THAT

1. Information technologies now available to the global animal health community have the ability to revolutionise the way animal disease data and information are collected, integrated, reported, analysed, shared, and disseminated to stakeholders,
2. These new technologies offer substantial opportunities for enhancing animal, public and ecosystem health across the globe,
3. These new technologies can allow for more data collection and reporting at the local, national, regional, and global levels,
4. The power of information technology systems to collect, filter, process, and present information/data from a number of data sources greatly enhances the decision-making process, animal health situational awareness, anticipation and prediction, and the ability for timely detection and response to animal disease occurrences,
5. Their capabilities offer user-friendly, low-cost, and low-maintenance options for collecting, storing, and analysing trends in animal health, movements, and management,
6. As many of these new information and communication technologies are relevant to support animal health and welfare, approaches for accessing, implementing, standardising data quality and nomenclature, utilising, and harmonising these systems will be needed,
7. OIE is the world leader in collecting, analysing, reporting and disseminating information on global terrestrial and aquatic animal and zoonotic diseases,
8. OIE's support and/or involvement to promote the development, implementation, and integration of these technologies will be critical for establishing capacity for adoption and utilisation on the part of Member Countries,
9. OIE Member Countries are keen to take advantage of existing and emerging technologies to support animal health for active and passive surveillance data management, disease outbreak reporting and response,

THE ASSEMBLY

RECOMMENDS THAT

1. The OIE should continue to promote data sharing and cooperation within and between Member Countries and partner organisations, and the inclusion of public health counterparts in this process, especially as information technologies are implemented.

2. The OIE should work to support the development of data standards and guidelines for the use of these technologies in line with current international efforts to enhance data quality and allow for efficient data sharing and cooperation among Member Countries and the OIE.
 3. The OIE should help address limitations to adoption and implementation of new technologies through continued promotion of the OIE use of the Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) Pathway including Gap Analysis tool.
 4. The OIE should consider incorporating critical competencies for the use of information technologies in the PVS tool.
 5. The OIE utilise the PVS tool to help identify and develop a strategy for addressing gaps in information technology adoption and utilisation within OIE Member Countries.
 6. Once gaps are identified, the OIE should support technology guidance, training and capacity building through Reference Centre twinning opportunities, regional workshops, and technology demonstrations.
 7. The OIE should work to identify and implement incentives that encourage early reporting from both formal and informal data sources, including public and private sector collaboration. Methods for incentivising, incorporating and analysing ‘informal’ animal health reports within the WAHIS system should be maintained and further developed with input including verification from OIE Member Countries.
 8. The OIE should continue to modernise the WAHIS system including its interfacing and compatibility with other platforms using the General budget and, if needed, World Fund for Animal Health and Welfare financial resources.
 9. The OIE should, as a matter of due diligence, perform a robust ‘requirements gathering process’ to ensure clarity of objectives and outcomes prior to investing in further information technology development, including that of WAHIS.
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(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 28 May 2015
in view of an entry into force on 30 May 2015)

RESOLUTION No. 36

**Agreement between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)
and the African Union / Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR)**

CONSIDERING

That it is desirable, in the general interest of all concerned, that the Agreement adopted by the parties on 19 September 2001, be updated to take into account the enlargement of their cooperation,

The revised Agreement between the OIE and AU-IBAR was approved following the deliberations of the Council on 22 February 2015 (83 SG/19),

THE ASSEMBLY

DECIDES

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

The provisions of this Resolution shall enter into force on 30 May 2015.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 29 May 2015
in view of an entry into force on 30 May 2015)

RESOLUTION No. 37

**Agreement between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)
and the World Customs Organization (WCO)**

CONSIDERING

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

The Agreement between the OIE and WCO was approved following the deliberations of the Council on 22 February 2015 (83 SG/20),

THE ASSEMBLY

DECIDES

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

The provisions of this Resolution shall enter into force on 30 May 2015.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 29 May 2015
in view of an entry into force on 30 May 2015)

RESOLUTION No. 38

**Memorandum of Understanding between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)
and the International Police Organization (INTERPOL)**

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 Police Organization (INTERPOL),

The Memorandum of Understanding between the OIE and INTERPOL was approved following the deliberations of the Council on 22 May 2015 (83 SG/21),

THE ASSEMBLY

DECIDES

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

The provisions of this Resolution shall enter into force on 30 May 2015.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 29 May 2015
in view of an entry into force on 30 May 2015)

RESOLUTION No. 39

**Agreement between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)
and the World Veterinary Association (WVA)**

CONSIDERING

That it is desirable, in the general interest of all concerned, that the Agreement between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and the World Veterinary Association (WVA), adopted on 29 May 2002, be updated to take into account the enlargement of their cooperation,

The revised Agreement between the OIE and WVA was approved following the deliberations of the Council on 22 May 2015 (83 SG/22),

THE ASSEMBLY

DECIDES

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

The provisions of this Resolution shall enter into force on 30 May 2015.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 29 May 2015
in view of an entry into force on 30 May 2015)

RESOLUTION No. 40

**Agreement between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)
and the Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)**

CONSIDERING

That it is desirable, in the general interest of all concerned, that cooperation be established between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and the Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES),

The Agreement between the OIE and the Secretariat of the CITES was approved following the deliberations of the Council on 22 May 2015 (83 SG/23),

THE ASSEMBLY

DECIDES

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

The provisions of this Resolution shall enter into force on 30 May 2015.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 29 May 2015
in view of an entry into force on 30 May 2015)

RESOLUTION No. 41

Appointment of the Director General

Taking note of the Basic Texts of the OIE, particularly Article 8 of the Organic Statutes, Article 11 of the Organic Rules and Article 29 of the General Rules,

CONSIDERING

The result of the election that took place on 26 May 2015,

THE ASSEMBLY

DECIDES

To appoint Dr Monique Eloit as Director General of the OIE for a period of five years, beginning on 1 January 2016.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 26 May 2015
in view of an entry into force on 1 January 2016)