

Resolutions

Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE

during its 84th General Session

22 – 27 May 2016

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RESOLUTION No. 1

Approval of the Annual Report of the Director General on the Activities of the OIE in 2015

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 2015 (84 SG/1).

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 26 May 2016
in view of an entry into force on 28 May 2016)

RESOLUTION No. 2

**Approval of the Report of the Director General on the Management,
Activities and Administrative Work of the OIE in 2015**

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 2015 (84 SG/3).

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 27 May 2016
in view of an entry into force on 28 May 2016)

RESOLUTION No. 3

**Approval of the Financial Report for the 89th Financial Year of the OIE
(1 January – 31 December 2015)**

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 89th Financial Year of the OIE (1 January – 31 December 2015) (84 SG/4).

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 27 May 2016
in view of an entry into force on 28 May 2016)

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 2015 and the meetings organised by the OIE in 2015,

THE ASSEMBLY

REQUESTS

The Director General to sincerely thank:

1. Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Brazil, Canada, China (People's Rep. of), Colombia, Egypt, France, Germany, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Korea (Rep. of), Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Mexico, New Zealand, Oman, Panama, Qatar, Russia, Spain, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America;

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

The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, the International Federation of Horseracing Authorities (IFHA) and the Maris Llorens Foundation;

for their voluntary contributions or subsidies to support the execution of the programmes of the OIE in 2015.

2. Algeria, Argentina, Belgium, Bolivia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Cambodia, China (People's Rep. of), Colombia, Djibouti, Fiji, Georgia, Greece, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Norway, Panama, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Serbia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tunisia, Uganda and Vietnam;

for their contribution to the organisation of OIE Regional Conferences, seminars and workshops that were held during 2015.

3. Brazil, France, Germany, Italy, Korea (Rep. of) 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 2015.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 27 May 2016
in view of an entry into force on 28 May 2016)

RESOLUTION No. 5

Modification of the 2016 Budget

RESERVED FOR DELEGATES

RESOLUTION No. 6

**OIE Budgetary Income and Expenses for the 91st Financial Year
(1 January to 31 December 2017)**

RESERVED FOR DELEGATES

RESOLUTION No. 7

Financial contributions from OIE Member Countries for 2017

RESERVED FOR DELEGATES

RESOLUTION No. 8

Planned Work Programme for 2016-2017

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 27 May 2016
in view of an entry into force on 28 May 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 (2016) the appointment of Mr Didier Selles as OIE External Auditor.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 27 May 2016
in view of an entry into force on 28 May 2016)

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 27 May 2016
in view of an entry into force on 28 May 2016)

RESOLUTION No. 11

**Memorandum of Understanding between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)
and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)**

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 Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD),

The Memorandum of Understanding between the OIE and OECD was approved following the deliberations of the Council on 30 September 2015 (84 SG/19),

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 28 May 2016.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 27 May 2016
in view of an entry into force on 28 May 2016)

RESOLUTION No. 12

**Agreement between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)
and the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC)**

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 Indian Ocean Commission (IOC),

The Agreement between the OIE and IOC was approved following the deliberations of the Council on 30 September 2015 (84 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 28 May 2016.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 27 May 2016
in view of an entry into force on 28 May 2016)

RESOLUTION No. 13

**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*:
 - 1.1.10. Vaccine banks
 - 1.1.11. Standards for high throughput sequencing, bioinformatics and computational genomics
 - 2.1.4. Brucellosis (*Brucella abortus*, *B. melitensis* and *B. suis*)
(infection with *B. abortus*, *B. melitensis* and *B. suis*)
 - 2.1.7. Japanese encephalitis
 - 2.1.14. Rift Valley fever
 - 2.1.15. Rinderpest
 - 2.1.18. Tularemia
 - 2.2.2. American foulbrood of honey bees
 - 2.2.3. European foulbrood of honey bees
 - 2.3.10. Fowl pox
 - 2.3.12. Infectious bursal disease (Gumboro disease)
 - 2.4.6. Bovine spongiform encephalopathy
 - 2.4.14. Lumpy skin disease
 - 2.5.7. Equine influenza
 - 2.6.2. Rabbit haemorrhagic disease
 - 2.7.13. Scrapie
 - 2.9.4. Cryptosporidiosis
 - 2.9.9. Salmonellosis

- 3.6.8 Validation recommendation: Comparability of assays after minor changes in a validated test method
 - 3.7. Recommendations for the manufacture of vaccines
 - 3.7.1. Minimum requirements for the organisation and management of a vaccine manufacturing facility
 - 3.7.2. Minimum requirements for the production and quality control of vaccines
 - 3.7.3. Minimum requirements for aseptic production in vaccine manufacture
 - 2. To request the Director General to publish the adopted texts in the on-line version of the *Terrestrial Manual*.
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(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 24 May 2016
in view of an entry into force on 27 May 2016)

RESOLUTION No. 14

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 highly pathogenic avian influenza
Laboratório Nacional Agropecuário em Campinas – Lanagro-SP, Unidade de Sanidade
Aviária, Campinas, BRAZIL

OIE Reference Laboratory for Newcastle disease
Laboratório Nacional Agropecuário em Campinas – Lanagro-SP, Unidade de Sanidade
Aviária, Campinas, BRAZIL

OIE Reference Laboratory for porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome
Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory, China Animal Disease Control Center, Daxing District,
Beijing, CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP. OF)

OIE Reference Laboratory for avian chlamydiosis
Laboratoire de santé animale, Unité Zoonoses bactériennes, ANSES, Maisons-Alfort,
FRANCE

OIE Reference Laboratory for enzootic abortion of ewes (ovine chlamydiosis)
Laboratoire de santé animale, Unité Zoonoses bactériennes, ANSES, Maisons-Alfort,
FRANCE

OIE Reference Laboratory for bovine spongiform encephalopathy
Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale del Piemonte, Liguria e Valle d'Aosta (IZSPLVA),
Torino, ITALY

OIE Reference Laboratory for scrapie
Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale del Piemonte, Liguria e Valle d'Aosta (IZSPLVA),
Torino, ITALY

OIE Reference Laboratory for rinderpest
National Reference Laboratory for Rinderpest, Exotic Disease Research Division, National
Institute of Animal Health (NIAH), National Agriculture and Food Research Organization,
Tokyo, JAPAN

OIE Reference Laboratory for foot and mouth disease
Division of FMD, Animal and Plant Quarantine Agency (QIA), Ministry of Agriculture,
Food and Rural Affairs, Gimcheon-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do, KOREA (REP. OF)

OIE Reference Laboratory for Q fever
National Veterinary Research Institute, Department of Cattle and Sheep Diseases, Pulawy,
POLAND

OIE Reference Laboratory for brucellosis (Brucella abortus and B. melitensis)
National Institute of Animal Health, Bangkok, THAILAND

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 24 May 2016
in view of an entry into force on 27 May 2016)

RESOLUTION No. 15

Register of diagnostic kits validated and certified by the OIE

CONSIDERING THAT

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

THE ASSEMBLY

DECIDES THAT

1. In accordance with the recommendation of the OIE Biological Standards Commission, the Director General add the following kits 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
Pourquier® IIF <i>Taylorella equigenitalis</i>	IDEXX Laboratories	Fit for the detection of <i>Taylorella equigenitalis</i> bacterial bodies from the swabs of the reproductive tract of stallions and mares for the following purposes: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Certify freedom from infection or agent in individual animals or products for trade or movement purposes;2. Estimate prevalence of infection to facilitate risk analysis (surveys, herd health schemes or disease control);3. Control of infection in stallions and mares at the start of the breeding season.

BIONOTE® Rapid MERS-CoV Ag Test Kit	BioNote, Inc.	<p>Fit for the qualitative detection of Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus (MERS-CoV) antigens from nasal swabs in dromedary camels for the following purposes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Detection of MERS-CoV infected herds (herd test) with acutely infected animals with high virus loads; 2. When used as a supplemental test, to estimate prevalence of infection to facilitate risk analysis, e.g. surveys, herd health schemes and disease control programmes.
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2. In accordance with the recommendation of the OIE Biological Standards, the Director General renew for a period of five additional years the inclusion in the OIE Register of the following diagnostic kit certified by the OIE as validated as fit for purpose:

Name of the diagnostic kit	Name of the Manufacturer	Fitness for purpose
Check&Trace Salmonella	Check-Points B.V.	<p>Fit for rapid (molecular) confirmation and serotyping of presumptive <i>Salmonella</i> spp. of the following 22 serotypes:</p> <p>Agona, Anatum, Bredeney, Derby, Dublin, Enteritidis, Hadar, Heidelberg, Indiana, Infantis, Kottbus, Mbandaka, Montevideo, Newport, Paratyphi B, Paratyphi B v Java, Saintpaul, Senftenberg, Tennessee, Typhimurium (and its monophasic variant 4,12:i:) and Virchow.</p>

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 24 May 2016
in view of an entry into force on 27 May 2016)

RESOLUTION No. 16

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 8.8. 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 8.8. 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 8.8. 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;

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

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.

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;

Russia: one zone designated by the Delegate of Russia in documents addressed to the Director General in August 2015 and March 2016;

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 8.8. 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 in 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 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.
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(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 24 May 2016
in view of an entry into force on 27 May 2016)
RESOLUTION No. 17

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 8.8. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

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

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 24 May 2016
in view of an entry into force on 27 May 2016)
RESOLUTION No. 18

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 Chapter 11.7. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

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

2. The Director General publish the following List of Member Countries having a CBPP free zone⁴ according to the provisions of Chapter 11.7. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

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 October 2015.

AND

3. 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 24 May 2016
in view of an entry into force on 27 May 2016)

⁴ For detailed information on the delimitation of the zone of the Member Country recognised as CBPP free, enquiries should be addressed to the Director General of the OIE.

RESOLUTION No. 19

**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 with 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 24 May 2016
in view of an entry into force on 27 May 2016)

RESOLUTION No. 20

Recognition of the Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy Risk Status of Member Countries

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 67th General Session, the OIE World Assembly of Delegates (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	Hungary	Norway
Australia	Iceland	Panama
Austria	India	Paraguay
Belgium	Israel	Peru
Brazil	Italy	Portugal
Bulgaria	Japan	Romania
Chile	Korea (Rep. of)	Singapore
Colombia	Latvia	Slovakia
Costa Rica	Liechtenstein	Slovenia
Croatia	Lithuania	Spain
Cyprus	Luxembourg	Sweden
Czech Republic	Malta	Switzerland
Denmark	Mexico	United States of America
Estonia	Namibia	Uruguay
Finland	Netherlands	
Germany	New Zealand	

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	Ireland	United Kingdom
France	Nicaragua	

3. The Director General publish the following List of Member Countries having a zone⁵ 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 24 May 2016
in view of an entry into force on 27 May 2016)

⁵ 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. 21

Recognition of the African Horse Sickness Status of Member Countries

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 80th General Session, the OIE World Assembly of Delegates (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	Kuwait	Philippines
Andorra	Denmark	Kyrgyzstan	Poland
Argentina	Ecuador	Latvia	Portugal
Australia	Estonia	Liechtenstein	Qatar
Austria	Finland	Lithuania	Romania
Azerbaijan	Former Yug. Rep. of Macedonia	Luxembourg	Singapore
Belgium	France	Malaysia	Slovakia
Bolivia	Germany	Malta	Slovenia
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Greece	Mexico	Spain
Brazil	Hungary	Morocco	Sweden
Bulgaria	Iceland	Myanmar	Switzerland
Canada	India	Netherlands	Thailand
Chile	Ireland	New Caledonia	Tunisia
China (People's Rep. of)	Italy	New Zealand	Turkey
Chinese Taipei	Japan	Norway	United Arab Emirates
Colombia	Kazakhstan	Oman	United Kingdom
Croatia	Korea (Rep. of)	Paraguay	United States of America
Cyprus		Peru	Uruguay

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 24 May 2016
in view of an entry into force on 27 May 2016)

RESOLUTION No. 22

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

2. The Director General publish the following List of Member Countries having a PPR free zone⁶ according to the provisions of Chapter 14.7. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

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.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 24 May 2016
in view of an entry into force on 27 May 2016)

6 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.

RESOLUTION No. 23

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	Hungary	Norway
Austria	Ireland	Poland
Belgium	Italy	Portugal
Canada	Japan	Slovakia
Chile	Liechtenstein	Slovenia
Czech Republic	Luxembourg	Spain
Denmark	Mexico	Sweden
Finland	Netherlands	Switzerland
France	New Caledonia	United Kingdom
Germany	New Zealand	United States of America

2. The Director General publish the following List of Member Countries having CSF free zones⁷, according to the provisions of Chapter 15.2. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

⁷ For detailed information on the delimitation of the zones of the Member Country recognised as CSF free, enquiries should be addressed to the Director General of the OIE.

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;

one zone covering the States of Acre, Bahia, Espírito Santo, Goias, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, Paraná, Rio de Janeiro, Rondônia, São Paulo, Sergipe and Tocantins, Distrito Federal, and the municipalities of Guajará, Boca do Acre, South of the municipality of Canutama and Southwest of the municipality of Lábrea, in the State of Amazonas as designated by the Delegate of Brazil in a document addressed to the Director General in September 2015;

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 24 May 2016
in view of an entry into force on 27 May 2016)

RESOLUTION No. 24

**New Member of the Sub-Commission for Foot and Mouth Disease Control
in China and South-East Asia (SEACFMD)**

CONSIDERING

1. Resolution No. X of the OIE International Committee on 17 May 1991, recommending the creation of a working group to coordinate foot and mouth disease control in South-East Asia,
2. The approval given by the OIE International Committee on 18 May 1994 for the creation of a Sub-Commission for Foot and Mouth Disease in South-East Asia,
3. The OIE programme for the eradication of foot and mouth disease in South-East Asia (SEAFMD) set up by the Sub-Commission for Foot and Mouth Disease in 1997,
4. Resolution No. XXXVI of 26 May 2006 relating to the composition of the Sub-Commission for the South-East Asia Foot and Mouth Disease (SEAFMD) Campaign,
5. Resolution No. 14 of 25 May 2010 relating to the inclusion of the People's Republic of China, Brunei and Singapore as Members of the Sub-Commission for Foot and Mouth Disease in South-East Asia (SEAFMD) and to the revision of the name of this Sub-Commission as "Sub-Commission for Foot and Mouth Disease Control in China and South-East Asia (SEACFMD)",
6. That the inclusion of other countries in the region in the FMD eradication programme will contribute to the effectiveness and success of the programme's objectives,
7. That the Members of the Sub-Commission and their technical and financial partners wish to pursue and step up the programme based on an approved roadmap until 2020,
8. Request by Mongolia to become a Member of the Sub-Commission,

THE ASSEMBLY

DECIDES THAT

1. Mongolia shall become Member of the Sub-Commission for Foot and Mouth Disease Control in China and South-East Asia (SEACFMD), with effect from 27 May 2016;
2. The name of the Sub-Commission remains unchanged.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 24 May 2016
in view of an entry into force on 27 May 2016)

RESOLUTION No. 25

Global Control and Eradication of Peste des Petits Ruminants

CONSIDERING THAT

1. Following its first identification in Côte d'Ivoire in 1942, peste des petits ruminants (PPR) has spread to over 70 countries in Africa, the Near and Middle East, and Asia, which are home to more than 80% of the world's sheep and goat population,
2. Controlling transboundary animal diseases such as PPR is a shared interest between infected and uninfected countries and should be considered as a global public good,
3. The eradication of PPR is achievable given that the disease is caused by only one serotype, there is neither a carrier state nor a sustainable reservoir outside domestic small ruminants, and effective diagnostic tools and vaccines that comply with the quality standards of the OIE are available,
4. At the 82nd General Session of the OIE, the World Assembly of Delegates unanimously adopted Resolution No. 24 recommending the development of a global control and eradication strategy under the GF-TADs (Global Framework for the progressive control of Transboundary Animal Diseases) mechanism that recognised the need for an integrated approach involving effective vaccination programmes, investment in the capacity of Veterinary Services to be compliant with OIE standards, and the control and prevention of other priority diseases of small ruminants in a cost-effective manner,
5. The OIE, in collaboration with the FAO, held an international conference on the Control and Eradication of Peste des Petits Ruminants in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire from 31 March to 2 April 2015, at which the OIE/FAO Global Control and Eradication Strategy based on the principles described in point 4 above was officially endorsed with a vision to eliminate PPR by 2030,
6. Subsequent to the international conference, initial roadmap meetings have been held in several regions within the GF-TADs framework,
7. The OIE and the FAO have established a joint PPR Global Secretariat hosted by the FAO and operating within the GF-TADs governance structure,
8. During the 81st General Session of the OIE, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 29, which amended the chapter on infection with PPR virus in the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*. These standards provide a pathway for Member Countries or zones to be officially recognised by the OIE as free from PPR,
9. The procurement of vaccines using the OIE regional vaccine bank mechanism ensures the timely procurement of high quality and affordable vaccines,

THE ASSEMBLY

RECOMMENDS THAT

1. Affected Member Countries consider PPR as a priority disease for the development of national control programmes in line with the guiding principles and the three pillars of the Global Control and Eradication Strategy endorsed at the Abidjan conference.

2. Such national PPR control programmes include the use of vaccines compliant with OIE international standards, the design of vaccine delivery systems adapted to local conditions, assurance of laboratory diagnostic capacity, and robust surveillance plans to support timely and accurate disease reporting to the World Animal Health Information System in order to monitor the global situation.
3. Affected Member Countries actively promote the development of public–private partnerships between official Veterinary Services, livestock owners, private veterinary and para-professional personnel and other stakeholders to facilitate the understanding and implementation of national PPR control programmes.
4. Member Countries participate in the regional GF-TADs roadmap process to ensure the continual evaluation and monitoring of the PPR situation using the PPR Monitoring and Assessment Tool and Post-Vaccination Evaluation Tool developed for this purpose.
5. The OIE and FAO work collaboratively and diligently through the established joint PPR Global Secretariat to support the endorsed Global Control and Eradication Strategy and its three component elements.
6. The OIE and FAO support the efforts of the joint PPR Global Secretariat in their development of a donor engagement and funding strategy.
7. The OIE facilitate affordable access to quality-assured vaccines manufactured in line with established standards through the use of the established regional vaccine bank mechanism.
8. The OIE continue to provide training on the official country disease status and endorsed control programme recognition procedures provided for in the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* with respect to PPR and the endorsement of successful applications by the Assembly as an important incentive for countries to engage in PPR control and eradication programmes.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 24 May 2016
in view of an entry into force on 27 May 2016)

RESOLUTION No. 26

Global elimination of dog-mediated rabies

CONSIDERING THAT

1. Rabies is a neglected and under-reported zoonosis that causes tens of thousands of human deaths annually despite being 100% preventable,
2. Half of the world's population live in rabies endemic areas and over 95% of human cases are caused by the bite of a rabies-infected dog,
3. Rabies disproportionately burdens rural communities, particularly children, from economically disadvantaged areas, where awareness of the disease and access to appropriate post-exposure prophylaxis is limited or non-existent,
4. It has been demonstrated that dog-mediated rabies can be sustainably eliminated at the animal source by implementing regular mass dog vaccination in high-risk areas with high quality vaccines, advocating for responsible dog ownership and population control complying with OIE international standards, ensuring access to affordable human post-exposure prophylaxis and by raising public awareness about dog bite prevention and treatment as recommended by WHO,
5. Investing in eliminating rabies at its source by vaccinating dogs is the most cost-effective and equitable approach for the elimination,
6. The procurement of dog rabies vaccine using the regional OIE vaccine bank ensures the timely procurement of high-quality and affordable vaccines and creates incentives at country level for the sustainability of dog-mediated human rabies elimination programme,
7. Rabies elimination remains a priority for the Tripartite (OIE, FAO and WHO) and the existence of regional strategies to eliminate human rabies using the One Health approach,
8. The progress made by OIE Member Countries in implementing the recommendations of Regional and Global OIE Rabies elimination Conferences: Ukraine 2005, France 2007, Republic of Korea 2011 and Switzerland 2015,
9. The Global Framework for the Elimination of Dog-mediated Human Rabies (Global Framework) that was elaborated in accordance with the consensus reached by participants at the Global Conference: Global Elimination of Dog-mediated Human Rabies held in Geneva in 2015,

THE ASSEMBLY

RECOMENDS THAT

1. The OIE, in partnership with WHO, FAO and other interested parties, sustains its commitment to the elimination of dog-mediated rabies as a priority in the public interest.

2. The OIE and OIE Member Countries maintain their efforts to foster political will and long-term social commitment for the elimination of dog-mediated rabies.
 3. OIE Member Countries, policy makers and donors be persuaded as to the merit and value of investing in rabies elimination strategies as well as the promotion of different forms of investment and partnership to leverage resources and community engagement.
 4. National or regional dog-mediated rabies elimination strategies be developed or refined and validated in order to allow individual countries to adapt their approaches and investments to their local circumstances.
 5. The OIE regional vaccine bank mechanism in collaboration with the WHO be promoted and supported to ensure the timely provision of quality vaccines to support the implementation of regional and national dog-mediated rabies elimination programmes.
 6. OIE Member Countries enhance rabies surveillance and reporting of incidences of human and animal cases and to share the information across government levels and sectors using a One Health approach.
 7. OIE Member Countries and other interested parties consider the Global Framework to harmonise actions and to provide adaptable guidance to achieve the elimination of dog-mediated rabies by 2030.
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(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 24 May 2016
in view of an entry into force on 27 May 2016)

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 fifteenth meeting in November 2015 and drafted a work programme for 2016, taking into consideration the objectives of the 6th Strategic Plan (2016-2020),
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 farm-to-fork system approach to achieving food safety outcomes,
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 175 national focal points for animal production food safety according to proposed terms of reference.

THE ASSEMBLY

RECOMMENDS THAT

1. The Director General review the membership and mandate of the the Working Group on Animal Production Food Safety to ensure alignment with the 6th Strategic Plan and the provision of expertise in support of the work of the 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 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.
 4. The Director General continue dialogue with the Global Food Safety Initiative (GFSI), GLOBALG.A.P, the International Standardization Organization (ISO), the International Feed Industry Federation (IFIF) and the Safe Supply of Affordable Food Everywhere (SSAFE) initiative and other relevant organisations from the private sector to ensure their awareness of and compliance with OIE animal production food safety standards.
 5. The Director General continue to organise regional seminars for the national animal production food safety focal points designated by Delegates.
 6. National OIE Delegates collaborate with their public health counterparts and designate the national OIE Focal Point for animal production food safety to be an 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.
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(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 25 May 2016
in view of an entry into force on 27 May 2016)

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 proposes and provides guidance for the implementation of a detailed annual work programme and provide regular updates to the Assembly,
4. Additional work is underway on the development of animal welfare standards for pig and layer hen production systems,
5. A new standard on the welfare of working equids is proposed for adoption,
6. Guidelines on disaster management and risk reduction in relation to animal health and welfare and veterinary public health have been prepared,
7. Regional animal welfare strategies, animal welfare platforms 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. 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.
2. Within the framework of an OIE 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 animal welfare mandate.
3. Veterinary Services of each Member Country continue to take steps to implement the OIE animal welfare standards, including, as appropriate, the possible need to strengthen the regulatory framework for animal welfare.
4. Veterinary Services of each Member Country take steps to engage with governmental and non-governmental organisations to apply the guidelines on disaster management and risk reduction in relation to animal health and welfare and veterinary public health including, as appropriate, the possible need to strengthen the relevant regulatory frameworks, and improve their capacity to respond to any kind of disaster.

5. The Working Group continues to provide recommendations to the Director General to be considered in the development of the future work programme of it relates to animal welfare.
6. The OIE Regional Commissions and their respective Member Countries continue to support the OIE animal welfare mandate through the development and implementation of Regional Animal Welfare Strategies and Animal Welfare Platforms, with the assistance of OIE Animal Welfare Working Group members from their respective regions.
7. The OIE Animal Welfare Collaborating Centres are encouraged to identify “OIE twinning project” opportunities in accordance with OIE policy, and that further applications to be recognised as OIE Animal Welfare Collaborating Centres be assessed according to the criteria agreed by the OIE Council.
8. The OIE continues to monitor the Universal Declaration on Animal Welfare and its recognition of OIE’s international leadership role in setting animal welfare standards.
9. The Director General continue to take steps to promote the inclusion of animal welfare in veterinary teaching curricula and in continuing education programmes.
10. The Director General continue dialogue with the International Standardisation Organisation (ISO) to ensure awareness of OIE science-based animal welfare standards.
11. The Director General continue to organise seminars for the national animal welfare focal points designated by Delegates.
12. The Director General continue to consult widely on the draft OIE Global Animal Welfare Strategy proposed by the Animal Welfare Working Group.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 25 May 2016
in view of an entry into force on 27 May 2016)

RESOLUTION No. 29

Designation of OIE Collaborating Centres

CONSIDERING THAT

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

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

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

OIE Collaborating Centre for Infectious Reproductive Diseases in Europe
LNCR, laboratoire national de contrôle des reproducteurs, Maisons-Alfort, FRANCE

OIE Collaborating Centre for Veterinary Services Capacity Building
Veterinary Public Health Centre for Asia-Pacific, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Chiang Mai University in collaboration with the Department of Livestock Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, THAILAND

OIE Collaborating Centre for Day-One Veterinary Competencies and Continuing Education
Center for Food Security and Public Health, Iowa State University, College of Veterinary Medicine, Ames, Iowa, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 25 May 2016
in view of an entry into force on 27 May 2016)

RESOLUTION No. 30

Designation of an OIE Reference Laboratory for aquatic animal diseases

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The OIE's *Basic Texts* provide the Terms of Reference, designation criteria, and internal rules for OIE Reference Laboratories,
2. The Terms of Reference of the OIE Aquatic Animal Health Standards 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 Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission are published in the report of the meeting of the Commission,
5. All Reference Laboratory applications are endorsed by the OIE Council,
6. Proposals for a major change in an OIE Reference Laboratory follow the same procedure,
7. Article 4 of the Internal Rules for OIE Reference Centres states that "Applications endorsed by the Council shall be presented to the Assembly for approval",

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

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

OIE *Reference Laboratory for infection with* *Hepatobacter penaei* (*necrotising hepatopancreatitis*)
Aquaculture Pathology Laboratory, School of Animal and Comparative Biomedical Sciences,
University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 25 May 2016
in view of an entry into force on 27 May 2016)

RESOLUTION No. 31

**Approval of 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 Report on the current animal health situation worldwide: analysis of events and trends (84 SG/2).

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 26 May 2016
in view of an entry into force on 27 May 2016)

RESOLUTION No. 32

Amendments to the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The current content of the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (the *Terrestrial Code*) is the result of modifications made by the World Assembly of Delegates at previous General Sessions;
2. The necessity to update the *Terrestrial Code* in accordance with recommendations in the February 2016 report of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission (the Terrestrial Code Commission) (Document 84 SG/12/CS 1B), after consultation with the World Assembly of Delegates;

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

1. To adopt the updates to the *Terrestrial Code* proposed in Annexes 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22 of Document 84 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 4, 5, 11, 13 and 14 of Document 84 SG/12/CS1 B in English, French and Spanish, each text being authentic, with the following modifications:

2.1. In Annex 4 (User's Guide)

(The modification only applies to the English version)

In the first paragraph of point 3 of Section C, add “some of the” before “tools used to control diseases”.

2.2. In Annex 5 (Glossary)

In the definition of “*Casings*”, delete “, oesophagus” between “intestines” and “and bladders”.

2.3. In Annex 11 (Chapter 6.8.)

Go back to the previously proposed text for the first paragraph of Article 6.8.1. in the September 2015 Code Commission meeting report as follows:

“For the purpose of this chapter, therapeutic use of *antimicrobial agents* means the administration of *antimicrobial agents* to *animals* for treating and controlling infectious diseases.”

2.4. In Annex 13 (Chapter 15.3.)

In Article 15.3.3. point 1 e), replace “pig *establishments*” between “people in” and “to prevent” with “areas and *establishments* where pigs are kept” as follows:

“providing adequate toilet and sanitation facilities for people in areas and *establishments* where pigs are kept to prevent the exposure of pigs and their environment to human faeces.”

2.5. In Annex 14 (Chapter 7.5.)

In Article 7.5.7. point 2, modify the text to make 3 sentences into one paragraph, as follows:

“Captive bolts powered by cartridges, compressed air or spring can be used for *poultry*. The optimum position for *poultry* species is at a right angle to the frontal surface. Firing of a captive bolt in accordance with to the manufacturers’ instructions should lead to immediate destruction of the skull and the brain and, as a result, immediate *death*.”

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

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 26 May 2016
in view of an entry into force on 27 May 2016)

RESOLUTION No. 33

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 February 2016 report of the OIE Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission (Annexes 3 to 8 of Document 84 SG/12/CS4 B), after consultation with the World Assembly of Delegates,

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

1. To adopt the updates to the *Aquatic Code* proposed in Annexes 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of Document 84 SG/12/CS4 B in English, French and Spanish, each text being authentic.
 2. To ask the Director General to publish the adopted texts in a revised edition of the *Aquatic Code* with appropriate numbering and formatting.
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(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 26 May 2016
in view of an entry into force on 27 May 2016)

RESOLUTION No. 34

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 revised chapter was sent to Member Countries for comment:

2.2.8. Infection with yellow head virus genotype 1

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

1. To adopt the revised chapter for the seventh edition of the *Aquatic Manual* proposed in Annexe 9 of Document 84 SG/12/CS4 B, with the following modifications:
 - 1.1. In Section 2.1.1. *Aetiological agent, agent strains*, to replace the abbreviation “YHD” with the words “yellow head disease”.
 - 1.2. In Section 2.2.2. *Species with incomplete evidence for susceptibility*: to add the words “red claw crayfish (*Cherax quadricarinatus*)”.
2. To ask the Director General to publish the adopted text in the on-line version of the *Aquatic Manual*.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 26 May 2016
in view of an entry into force on 27 May 2016)

RESOLUTION No. 35

**The Economics of Animal Health:
Direct and Indirect Costs of Animal Disease Outbreaks**

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* glossary definition of risk assessment includes reference to the economic consequences of the entry, establishment and spread of a hazard,
2. The veterinary profession has a critical role in the management of the health and welfare of terrestrial and aquatic animals,
3. Animal diseases, which can have profound economic consequences for countries, the animal production sector and owners, and public health, are the reasons for the existence of significant investments in Veterinary Services across the world,
4. Public animal health investments in non-notifiable endemic diseases are poorly represented in many of the current national disease control programmes, yet these may have a critical impact on animal productivity, biodiversity and environments,
5. These animal health investments do not cover all animal species and populations, particularly those animals kept by producers with limited resources,
6. Despite these animal health investments, many areas of the world continue to have low staffing levels of their national Veterinary Services relative to their animal populations,
7. There are insufficient high quality data and information on direct and indirect economic losses caused by animal diseases in general, which are required for an overall economic assessment of animal health,
8. Well-designed and presented economic analyses are a useful and necessary tool for defending existing and current resource allocation to Veterinary Services necessary to protect animal and public health, and animal welfare,
9. Economic analysis provides information on imbalances between: species and sectors; diseases; and activities within a disease control programme. Such information should be the basis for improved decision making of the Veterinary Services and their ability to engage with political and financial stakeholders at local, national and global levels,
10. The OIE is the world leader in collecting, analysing, reporting and disseminating information on global terrestrial and aquatic animal and zoonotic diseases through the World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS),
11. The OIE's support and/or involvement to promote the collection of economic data and the development, implementation, and integration of economic analyses will be critical for Member Countries to enhance the capacity of their Veterinary Services,
12. OIE Member Countries are keen to take advantage of existing and emerging educational and training opportunities, and the need to improve the economic analysis of animal health,

THE ASSEMBLY

RECOMMENDS THAT

1. Member Countries consistently report disease events in accordance with the obligations provided for in the *Terrestrial and Aquatic Animal Health Codes*, and to regularly update the related information concerning livestock populations, as well as veterinary and laboratory services as part of their annual reports.
2. Member Countries use the associated collection and capture of data as a basis for the improvement of economic analyses and their use.
3. Investments be made by Member Countries in their national disease reporting systems to ensure timely and quality data capture.
4. Investments be made by OIE and Member Countries to optimise the use of the WAHIS data in support of economic analyses.
5. The OIE, with support from relevant organisations and donors, and informed by best practice of Member Countries, develop and test a methodology to determine the global burden of animal diseases in order to address deficiencies in economic information on national and world impact of animal diseases.
6. The OIE, with support from relevant organisations and donors, and informed by best practice of Member Countries, develop and test a methodology guided by the OIE PVS Gap Analysis Tool that will determine the costs of national Veterinary Services over continuous time periods. The resulting datasets combined with the burden of animal diseases should be used to estimate of productivity changes and returns on investment.
7. Veterinary education at undergraduate, postgraduate and continuing professional development levels includes the practical use of economics in animal health and welfare, and/or enhanced collaboration with relevant professionals in order to improve the use of economic analysis by the Veterinary Services.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 27 May 2016
in view of an entry into force on 27 May 2016)

RESOLUTION No. 36

**Combating Antimicrobial Resistance through a One Health Approach:
Actions and OIE Strategy**

CONSIDERING

1. That antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is both an animal and human health threat of growing concern which has been significantly considered by the OIE through the development and adoption of relevant and important standards and guidelines,
2. That during the 77th General Session (May 2009), the World Assembly of Delegates (the Assembly) adopted Resolution No. 25 on Veterinary Medicinal Products, which also considered previous Resolutions on the harmonising of registration requirements for veterinary drugs, their responsible and prudent use and the monitoring of resistance including recommended actions to be implemented,
3. 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, which was subsequently formally endorsed by the Assembly at the 83rd General Session (May 2015) through the adoption of Resolution No. 26,
4. The contribution of the OIE to the development of the World Health Organization's (WHO) Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance, under the framework of the Tripartite agreement between the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the WHO and the OIE, which was adopted by the World Health Assembly of the WHO in May 2015,
5. The recommendation to Member Countries, to follow the guidance of the WHO Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance, in particular by developing national action plans, in respect of the use of antimicrobial agents in animals and ensuring close collaboration with public health officials, adopted through Resolution No. 26 of the 83rd General Session on Combating Antimicrobial Resistance and Promoting the Prudent Use of Antimicrobial Agents in Animals,
6. The importance of the capacities of the national Veterinary Services to comply with the relevant standards and the particular benefit of the OIE PVS Pathway in supporting the Member Countries to update their legislation, which is a prerequisite to ensure good governance covering registration, production, distribution, prescription and use as well as control and surveillance of antimicrobial agents at the national level,
7. The role of the network of the OIE National Focal Points for Veterinary Products in supporting the global implementation of the OIE standards regarding veterinary products,
8. The importance of appropriate veterinary and veterinary para-professional education in the promotion of veterinary oversight to ensure responsible use of antimicrobial agents in animals,
9. The action of OIE to raise the awareness of the health risk posed by antimicrobial resistance by developing communication materials and organising sub-regional, regional and international events,

AND RECOGNISING the importance and the relevance of the actions carried out by the OIE to date in the fight against antimicrobial resistance

THE ASSEMBLY

DECIDES THAT

All the actions developed by the OIE according to the mandate approved by the Assembly, i.e.:

- The setting of standards and guidelines,
- The implementation of capacity building programmes for better governance with the aim of an improved veterinary stewardship of veterinary drugs in order to prevent the inappropriate use of antimicrobials,
- The establishment and the management of a database for the collection of data on the use of antimicrobial agents in animals as well as the development of interpretation indicators,
- The publication of and the contribution to the development of scientific knowledge, in particular on new technologies, including vaccines and alternatives to antimicrobials,
- The development of communication materials, to promote the prudent and responsible use of antimicrobials and to increase the public awareness,

Shall be compiled and consolidated within the OIE Strategy on antimicrobial resistance.

AND RECOMMENDS THAT

1. The OIE Strategy on antimicrobials be implemented through a stepwise approach, in close cooperation with WHO and FAO through a One Health approach as well as with other concerned partners and stakeholders, and that the OIE further promote intersectorial cooperation, coordination and interaction at regional and national levels.
2. The OIE advocate that policy makers act to preserve the efficacy of antimicrobial agents. These critical tools help to sustain animal health and welfare, contribute to food security and safety, protect human health from zoonotic disease threats and contribute to the economic prosperity of countries.
3. The OIE Strategy promote the responsible and prudent use of antimicrobials as well as approaches to decrease their use, such as the adoption of best practices for sanitation, OIE Terrestrial and Aquatic Code provisions for biosecurity to prevent disease, and good husbandry practices including vaccination programmes.
4. The OIE provide guidance on alternatives to the use of antimicrobials and on how to carry out risk analyses to demonstrate appropriate management to reduce the development of resistance and the protection of both animal and human health.
5. OIE Member Countries fulfil their commitment under the Global Action Plan to implement policies on the use of antimicrobials in terrestrial and aquatic animals, respecting OIE intergovernmental standards and guidelines on the use of critically important antimicrobial agents, and the phasing out of the use of antibiotics for growth promotion in the absence of risk analysis.

6. The OIE standards, guidelines and recommendations be actively communicated by the OIE to contribute to public discussion with full consideration of the multifactorial causes of antimicrobial resistance.
 7. The OIE seek support to enable Member Countries to implement the OIE Strategy and their national action plans.
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(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 26 May 2016
in view of an entry into force on 27 May 2016)

RESOLUTION No. 37

Honorary title for OIE Directors General

CONSIDERING

1. The functions of the World Assembly of Delegates, set out in a non-exclusive manner in Article 6 of the Organic Rules,
2. The services rendered by the Directors General of the OIE during the course of their mandate(s) for the improvement of animal health worldwide and the outreach of the Organisation,

On a proposal of the Council,

THE ASSEMBLY,

RESOLVES

To grant the title of « Honorary Director General of the OIE » at the end of the mandate(s) of the OIE Directors General.

This honorary title does not grant any prerogative or specific authority, nor any statutory function within the Organisation.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 27 May 2016
in view of an entry into force on 28 May 2016)