

Resolutions

**Adopted by the World Assembly of OIE Delegates
during their 86th General Session**

20 – 25 May 2018

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RESOLUTION No. 1

Approval of the Annual Report of the Director General on the Activities of the OIE in 2017

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 2017 (86 SG/1).

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 21 May 2018
in view of an entry into force on 25 May 2018)

RESOLUTION No. 2

**Approval of the Report of the Director General on the Management,
Activities and Administrative Work of the OIE in 2017**

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 2017 (86 SG/3).

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 24 May 2018
in view of an entry into force on 25 May 2018)

RESOLUTION No. 3

**Approval of the Financial Report for the 91st Financial Year of the OIE
(1 January – 31 December 2017)**

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 91st Financial Year of the OIE (1 January – 31 December 2017) (86 SG/4).

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 24 May 2018
in view of an entry into force on 25 May 2018)

RESOLUTION No. 4

**Acknowledgements to the Members 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 2017 and the meetings organised by the OIE in 2017,

THE ASSEMBLY

REQUESTS

The Director General to sincerely thank:

1. Argentina, Australia, Canada, China (People's Rep. of), France, Germany, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lebanon, New Zealand, Oman, Panama, Qatar, Russia, Switzerland, United Kingdom (Fleming Fund), United States of America;

The European Union (European Commission and European Parliament), the Regional International Organization for Plant Protection and Animal Health (OIRSA), the World Health Organisation (WHO) and the World Bank;

The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, the Global Alliance for Livestock Veterinary Medicines (GALVmed), the Hashemite Fund, the International Horse Sports Confederation, the PEW Charitable Trusts, the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Royal Veterinary College, the St Jude Children's Hospital and the World Horse Welfare;

for their voluntary contributions or subsidies to support the execution of the programmes of the OIE in 2017.

2. Albania, Argentina, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Brunei, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, China (People's Rep. of), Fiji, Former Yug. Rep. of Macedonia, Georgia, Guatemala, Indonesia, Japan, Jordan, Korea (Rep of), Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Malaysia, Moldavia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Namibia, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Russia, Rwanda, Slovenia, South Africa, Swaziland, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Uzbekistan and Zambia;

for their contribution to the organisation of OIE Regional Conferences, seminars and workshops that were held during 2017.

3. Argentina, Brazil, Canada, France, Italy, Korea (Rep. of), Norway, United Kingdom 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 2017.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 24 May 2018
in view of an entry into force on 25 May 2018)

RESOLUTION No. 5

Modification of the 2018 Budget

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

Considering the variation in expenses and income for the 92nd Financial Year (1 January to 31 December 2018),

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

To modify Resolution No. 6 of 26 May 2017 and replace paragraphs 1 and 2 of the said Resolution with the following paragraphs:

1. The budget of the 92nd Financial Year, corresponding to the period from 1 January to 31 December 2018, is set, on the basis of the following income and expenses, at an amount of EUR 12 637 000:

1.1. Income

Sections	Description	Amount EUR
Section 1	OIE Members' contributions established according to the categories provided in Article 11 of the Organic Statutes of the OIE and in accordance with Article 14 of the Organic Rules of the OIE	9 554 000
	Extraordinary contributions	630 000
	Sub-total Section 1	10 184 000
Section 2	Registration fees (General Session, conferences)	70 000
	Publication sales	30 000
	Fees for evaluation of sanitary status applications	100 000
	World Fund overheads	530 000
	Internal contributions	560 000
	Other operating income	261 900
	Sub-total Section 2	1 551 900
Section 3	Investment income	50 000
	Extraordinary income	260
	Recovery of subsidies	607 840
	Cancellation of provisions	243 000
	Sub-total Section 3	901 100
	TOTAL	12 637 000

1.2. Expenses

1.2.1 Expenses by budgetary section

Budgetary section	Amount EUR
1. Purchases	246 200
2. Outside services	3 915 500
3. Taxes	17 000
4. Staff costs	7 037 300
5. Administrative expenses and financial charges	215 900
6. Extraordinary expenses	100
7. Depreciation and amortisation expenses	1 205 000
TOTAL	12 637 000

1.2.2 Expenses by field of activity

Field of Activity	Amount EUR
1. Assembly and Council	938 000
2. General Directorate and Administration	3 091 000
3. Communication	462 000
4. Animal Health Information	1 289 200
5. Publications	595 000
6. International Standards and Science	2 966 300
7. Regional Activities	875 500
8. Miscellaneous missions and meetings	250 500
9. General expenses	964 500
10. Depreciation and amortisation expenses	1 205 000
TOTAL	12 637 000

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 24 May 2018
in view of an entry into force on 25 May 2018)

RESOLUTION No. 6

**OIE Budgetary Income and Expenses for the 93rd Financial Year
(1 January to 31 December 2019)**

In accordance with Article 15 of the Organic Statutes and Article 6.h of the Organic Rules of the OIE,

THE ASSEMBLY

DECIDES

That the budget for the 93rd Financial Year, corresponding to the period from 1 January to 31 December 2019, shall be set in terms of income and expenses at an amount of EUR 12 770 000, established as follows:

1. **Income**

Sections	Description	Amount EUR
Section 1	OIE Members' contributions established according to the categories provided in Article 11 of the Organic Statutes of the OIE and in accordance with Article 14 of the Organic Rules of the OIE	9 773 000
	Extraordinary contributions	621 550
	Sub-total Section 1	10 394 550
Section 2	Registration fees (General Session, conferences)	70 000
	Publication sales	30 000
	Fees for evaluation of sanitary status applications	100 000
	World Fund overheads	530 000
	Internal contributions	578 000
	Other operating income	175 000
	Sub-total Section 2	1 483 000
Section 3	Investment income	50 000
	Extraordinary income	1 350
	Recovery of subsidies	575 100
	Cancellation of provisions	266 000
	Sub-total Section 3	892 450
	TOTAL	12 770 000

2. Expenses

2.1. Expenses by budgetary section

Budgetary section	Amount EUR
1. Purchases	219 000
2. Outside services	3 835 800
3. Taxes	17 000
4. Staff costs	7 349 400
5. Administrative expenses and financial charges	185 000
6. Extraordinary expenses	200
7. Depreciation and amortisation expenses	1 163 600
TOTAL	12 770 000

2.2. Expenses by field of activity

Field of Activity	Amount EUR
1. Assembly and Council	938 000
2. General Directorate and Administration	3 133 500
3. Communication	442 000
4. Animal Health Information	1 295 500
5. Publications	607 800
6. International Standards and Science	3 119 900
7. Regional Activities	919 000
8. Miscellaneous missions and meetings	261 000
9. General expenses	889 700
10. Depreciation and amortisation expenses	1 163 600
TOTAL	12 770 000

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 24 May 2018
in view of an entry into force on 25 May 2018)

RESOLUTION No. 7

Financial contributions from OIE Members for 2019

In accordance with Article 11 of the Organic Statutes and Article 14 of the Organic Rules,

CONSIDERING

The need to meet the budgetary expenses of the OIE for 2019,

Resolution No. 8 dated 1 June 2001 related to contributions by the Least Developed Countries (LDC),

Resolution No. 11 of 30 May 2014 creating two categories of extraordinary contributions,

Resolution No. 15 of 24 May 2018 related to taking an annual price index into account when calculating the annual contributions of OIE Members,

THE ASSEMBLY

DECIDES

- 1) that the annual contributions from Members of the OIE be established for the 2019 Financial Year as follows:

Category	Annual total contribution
1st category	210 250 EUR
2nd category	168 200 EUR
3rd category	126 150 EUR
4th category	84 100 EUR
5th category	42 050 EUR
6th category	25 230 EUR

that the OIE will call for only 50% of the total contributions due, in accordance with the six-category scale, from the Members classified as LDCs (Least Developed Countries) by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

- 2) that Members, while retaining the choice of category in which they are registered, may if they wish opt for one of the two extraordinary categories for 2019, in which case, the Members concerned shall be exempt from their statutory contribution for the year in question.

The two extraordinary categories of contribution of a lump sum are as follows:

Category A: EUR 500 000 minimum

Category B: EUR 300 000 minimum

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 24 May 2018
in view of an entry into force on 25 May 2018)

RESOLUTION No. 8

Planned Work Programme for 2018-2019

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 2018-2019 (86 SG/6-A), subject to prioritisation by the Council to ensure that expenditure remains within the allotted budget.

2) RECOMMENDS THAT

Members 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 Regular Budget and/or to the World Animal Health and Welfare Fund, or any other form of support to OIE activities.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 24 May 2018
in view of an entry into force on 25 May 2018)

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 (2018) the appointment of Mr Didier Selles as External Auditor of OIE Accounts.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 24 May 2018
in view of an entry into force on 25 May 2018)

RESOLUTION No. 11

**Memorandum of Understanding between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)
and the International Coalition for Animal Welfare (ICFAW)**

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 Coalition for Animal Welfare (ICFAW),

That the Memorandum of Understanding between the OIE and the ICFAW was approved following the deliberations of the Council on 1 March 2018 (86 SG/19),

THE ASSEMBLY

DECIDES

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

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 25 May 2018
in view of an entry into force on 26 May 2018)

RESOLUTION No. 12

**Memorandum of Understanding between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)
and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)**

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 Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA),

That the Memorandum of Understanding between the OIE and the COMESA was approved following the deliberations of the Council on 1 March 2018 (86 SG/20),

THE ASSEMBLY

DECIDES

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

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 25 May 2018
in view of an entry into force on 26 May 2018)

RESOLUTION No. 13

Accession of Saint Lucia to the OIE

HAVING REGARD TO

Article 6 of the International Agreement,

The Organic Rules, particularly article 3 designating the organs in charge of the operation of the Organisation, and article 5 stating that the OIE is under the authority and the control of the Assembly,

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

Resolution No. 11 of 31 May 2013 establishing a procedure for the examination of applications for accession to the OIE, applicable only to membership applications received after 31 May 2013,

The application of 10 October 2017 sent by Saint Lucia,

CONSIDERING

The decision of the Council at its meeting held on 27 February 2018, which was expressed unanimously in favour of the accession of Saint Lucia to the OIE,

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

To accept the application for accession of Saint Lucia to become a Member of the OIE.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 25 May 2018
in view of an entry into force on 26 May 2018)

RESOLUTION No. 14

**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 texts for the *Terrestrial Manual*:

Glossary

- 1.1.3. Transport of biological materials
- 1.1.8. Principles of veterinary vaccine production
- 2.1.1. Anthrax
- 2.1.2. Aujeszky's disease (infection with Aujeszky's disease virus)
- 2.1.9. Heartwater
- 2.1.16. Q fever (vaccine section)
- 2.1.17. Rabies (infection with rabies virus)

With the amendments approved by the Assembly:

Regarding Table 1. Test methods available for the diagnosis of rabies and their purpose:

- i) to delete the RIAD test [rabies immunoperoxidase antigen detection];
- ii) to delete the Sellers staining;
- iii) to downgrade the MIT [mouse inoculation test] from +++ to +;
- iv) to reinstate the ranking "not applicable" for the ELISA for the purpose "Individual animal freedom from infection prior to movement.

Regarding the text of the chapter:

- i) to delete the RIAD;
- ii) to clarify that the ELISA is not applicable for testing for international movement of animals or trade.

- 2.1.19. Rinderpest (infection with rinderpest virus)
 - 2.1.24. West Nile fever
 - 2.2.5. Infestation with *Aethina tumida* (small hive beetle)
 - 2.2.6. Infestation of honey bees with *Tropilaelaps* spp.
 - 2.3.1. Avian chlamydiosis
 - 2.3.2. Avian infectious bronchitis
 - 2.3.7. Duck virus enteritis
 - 2.3.11. Fowl typhoid and Pullorum disease
 - 2.4.10. Enzootic bovine leukosis
 - 2.4.14. Malignant catarrhal fever
 - 2.4.15. Theileriosis
 - 2.4.16. Trichomonosis
 - 2.4.17. Animal trypanosomoses (including Tsetse-transmitted, but excluding surra and dourine)
 - 2.5.2. Contagious equine metritis
 - 2.5.4. Epizootic lymphangitis
 - 2.5.11. Glanders and Melioidosis
 - 2.7.4. Contagious agalactia
 - 2.7.6. Enzootic abortion of ewes (Ovine chlamydiosis)
 - 2.8.2. Atrophic rhinitis of swine
 - 2.8.8. Swine vesicular disease
 - 3.4. The role of official bodies in the international regulation of veterinary biologicals
 - 3.7.2. Minimum requirements for the production and quality control of vaccines
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 22 May 2018
in view of an entry into force on 25 May 2018)

RESOLUTION No. 15

Taking an annual price index into account when calculating the annual contributions of OIE Members

HAVING REGARD TO

Article 11 of the Organic Statutes of the OIE establishing six (6) categories of annual contribution to cover the expenses required for the functioning of the Organisation,

Article 14 of the Organic Rules of the OIE defining the financial participations of OIE Members,

Article 5 of the Financial Regulations,

CONSIDERING

Resolution No. 8 of 1 June 2001 relating to the contributions from Least Developed Countries (LDCs),

The development of OIE activities and the need to ensure they can be funded by the Regular Budget, and

That the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) produces an annual consumer price index (“OECD-Total” CPI), which measures the general trend in prices, and that this indicator is expressed as an annual rate of increase,

THE ASSEMBLY

DECIDES

That, each year, the Resolution relating to the financial contributions of OIE Members will take into account the annual Consumer Price Index (“OECD-Total” CPI) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) for the previous year, when calculating the financial contributions of OIE Members for the following year,

That this provision shall apply with effect from May 2018 (“OECD-Total” CPI for 2017 to be taken into account when calculating the contributions for 2019),

That this provision does not preclude other increases in the financial contributions of OIE Members necessary for the development of OIE activities,

That the OIE will call for only 50% of the total contributions due, in accordance with the six-category scale, from the Members classified as LDCs (Least Developed Countries) by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 24 May 2018
in view of an entry into force on 25 May 2018)

RESOLUTION No. 16

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 Commission include the responsibility to examine applications from Member Countries relating to the creation of new OIE Reference Laboratories with activities corresponding to the Commission's scientific mandate and report its findings to the Director General,
3. All OIE Reference Laboratory applications are assessed by the OIE Biological Standards Commission using standardised criteria that include: the institution's ability, capacity and readiness to provide services; the scientific and technical standing of the institution concerned at the national and international levels; the quality of its scientific and technical leadership including internationally recognised expertise; the institution's prospective stability in terms of personnel, activity and funding; and the technical and geographical relevance of the institution and its activities to OIE's programme priorities,
4. Details of the applicant laboratories that have been assessed by the OIE Biological Standards Commission are published in the reports 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 Infectious bursal disease

Infectious Bursal Disease Laboratory, Harbin Veterinary Research Institute (HVRI), Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences (CAAS), Harbin, CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP. OF)

OIE Reference Laboratory for Salmonellosis

Animal and Plant Quarantine Agency (APQA), Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (MAFRA), Gimcheon-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do, KOREA (REP. OF)

OIE Reference Laboratory for Chronic wasting disease
Norwegian Veterinary Institute (NVI), Oslo, NORWAY

OIE Reference Laboratory for Highly pathogenic avian influenza and low pathogenic avian influenza (poultry)
Federal Centre for Animal Health (FGBI-ARRIAH), Vladimir, RUSSIA

OIE Reference Laboratory for Newcastle disease
Federal Centre for Animal Health (FGBI-ARRIAH), Vladimir, RUSSIA

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 22 May 2018
in view of an entry into force on 25 May 2018)

RESOLUTION No. 17

Suspension of OIE Reference Laboratory status for terrestrial animal diseases

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The principal mandate of an OIE Reference Laboratory is to function as a world reference centre of expertise on designated pathogens or diseases,
2. The network of OIE Collaborating Centres and Reference Laboratories constitutes the core of OIE's scientific expertise and excellence; the on-going contribution of these institutes to the OIE work ensures, in particular, that the standards, guidelines and recommendations developed by the Specialist Commissions, adopted and published by the OIE are scientifically sound and up-to-date,
3. All OIE Reference Centre applications are assessed by the appropriate OIE Specialist Commission using standardised criteria that include: the institution's ability, capacity and readiness to provide services; the scientific and technical standing of the institution concerned at the national and international levels; the quality of its scientific and technical leadership including internationally recognised expertise; the institution's prospective stability in terms of personnel, activity and funding; and the technical and geographical relevance of the institution and its activities to OIE's programme priorities,
4. All Reference Laboratory applications are endorsed by the OIE Council, and all applications endorsed by the Council are presented to the Assembly for approval,
5. The OIE has made significant investment and effort to bring increased rigour to the approval and maintenance of OIE Reference Laboratory status to ensure the highest standards of services to OIE Member Countries,
6. At the 79th General Session in May 2011, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 10 *Modernisation of the Basic Texts*. The Terms of Reference for OIE Reference Laboratories were amended to include the requirement to maintain a system of quality assurance. Since then, the importance and benefit of having a quality management system has been increasingly stressed by the Biological Standards Commission and the Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission, particularly for confidence in test results,
7. At the Third Global Conference of OIE Reference Centres, held in Seoul, Korea (Rep. of) in October 2014, a deadline for achieving accreditation to ISO 17025 or equivalent quality management system was set: 31 December 2017,
8. At the 85th General Session in May 2017, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 20 *Procedures for the designation of OIE Reference Laboratories*, which include as a performance criterion the necessity for OIE Reference Laboratories to be accredited to ISO 17025 or equivalent quality management system before the end of December 2017,
9. In accordance with these procedures, Reference Laboratories that did not meet the 31 December 2017 deadline for accreditation will be suspended with the possibility to be reinstated within 2 years should they achieve accreditation in that time. Laboratories that have still not achieved accreditation 2 years after suspension would have to re-apply for OIE Reference Laboratory status once accreditation is achieved,

10. The Biological Standards Commission, with the agreement of the Council and in consultation with the Delegate of the Member Country concerned, established a list of OIE Reference Laboratories that are not currently accredited to an appropriate quality management system as required by the Terms of Reference for OIE Reference Laboratories,

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

To suspend for a maximum of 2 years the OIE Reference Laboratory status of the following laboratories:

OIE Reference Laboratory for Avian mycoplasmosis (*Mycoplasma gallisepticum*, *M. synoviae*)
University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

OIE Reference Laboratory for Bovine spongiform encephalopathy
Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Agropecuaria (INTA), Buenos Aires, ARGENTINA

OIE Reference Laboratory for Scrapie
Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Agropecuaria (INTA), Buenos Aires, ARGENTINA

OIE Reference Laboratory for Dourine
All-Russian Research Institute for Experimental Veterinary Medicine (VIEV), Moscow,
RUSSIA

OIE Reference Laboratory for Echinococcosis
Institut Agronomique et Vétérinaire Hassan II, Rabat-Instituts, MOROCCO

OIE Reference Laboratory for Echinococcosis
University of Salford, Salford, UNITED KINGDOM

OIE Reference Laboratory for Equine rhinopneumonitis
All-Russian Research Institute for Experimental Veterinary Medicine (VIEV), Moscow,
RUSSIA

OIE Reference Laboratory for Equine piroplasmosis
Washington State University, Pullman, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

OIE Reference Laboratory for Enzootic bovine leukosis
Leipzig University, Leipzig, GERMANY

OIE Reference Laboratory for Equine influenza
Free University of Berlin, Berlin, GERMANY

OIE Reference Laboratory for Equine rhinopneumonitis
Free University of Berlin, Berlin, GERMANY

OIE Reference Laboratory for Infectious bursal disease (Gumboro disease)
Food Animal Health Research Program, Ohio State University, Wooster, UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA

OIE Reference Laboratory for Marek's disease
United States Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service, Avian Disease and
Oncology Laboratory, East Lansing, Michigan, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

OIE Reference Laboratory for New world screwworm (Cochliomyia hominivorax)
COPEG (Panama–US Commission for the Eradication and Prevention of NWS), Panama,
PANAMA

OIE Reference Laboratory for Rabies
Changchun Veterinary Research Institute (CVRI), Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences
(CAAS), Changchun, CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP. OF)

OIE Reference Laboratory for Swine streptococcosis
Nanjing Agricultural University, Nanjing, Jiangsu province, CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP. OF)

OIE Reference Laboratory for Transmissible gastroenteritis
Food Animal Health Research Program, Ohio State University, Wooster, UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 22 May 2018
in view of an entry into force on 25 May 2018)

RESOLUTION No. 18

Procedures for the designation of OIE Collaborating Centres

CONSIDERING THAT

1. At the 61st General Session in May 1993, the Assembly adopted a formal set of Mandates and Rules for OIE Collaborating Centres, and the Rules setting out the procedures for applications, designations, entitlements and obligations, which were included in the OIE's *Basic Texts*,
2. At the 79th General Session in May 2011, the Assembly adopted new Terms of Reference and Internal Rules for OIE Reference Centres,
3. The scientific integrity and credibility of the OIE relies heavily on this network of over 50 OIE Collaborating Centres,
4. All OIE Collaborating Centre applications are assessed using standardised criteria by the relevant Specialist Commission and endorsed by the relevant Regional Commission and once approved by the Council, proposed to the Assembly for adoption,
5. The need for clear criteria and procedures for designation and de-listing OIE Collaborating Centres has been identified,
6. The Biological Standards Commission, in consultation with the three other OIE Specialist Commissions, identified six main topics, each with a number of specific focus areas (Annex 3 of Doc. 86 SG/12/CS2 A) of strategic interest to the OIE for future Collaborating Centre applicants,
7. Existing Collaborating Centres will be asked where their core activities and expertise lies within this list so that they can retain their designation, when relevant by forming a consortium with Centres having the same specialty in the same region with the aim of having within 2–3 years, only OIE Collaborating Centres for defined focus areas of strategic interest to the OIE, creating greater opportunities for collaboration and networking; and improving Collaborating Centre support offered to the OIE and its Member Countries,
8. The Biological Standards Commission developed these procedures in consultation with the three other OIE Specialist Commissions,
9. The procedures were appended to the report of the meeting of the Biological Standards Commission February 2018 meeting (Annex 4 of Document 86 SG/12/CS2 B),
10. The procedures have been endorsed by the OIE Council,

THE ASSEMBLY

DECIDES

1. To adopt the procedures proposed in Annex 4 of Document 86 SG/12/CS2 B.

2. To request that the Biological Standards Commission and the Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission implement these procedures when reviewing OIE Collaborating Centre applications and evaluating their performance.
 3. To ask the Director General to publish the adopted text on the OIE website and to ensure that the document is kept up-to-date through periodic review by the relevant Specialist Commissions.
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(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 22 May 2018
in view of an entry into force on 25 May 2018)

RESOLUTION No. 19

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 Assembly adopted Resolution No. XXIX endorsing the principle of validation and certification of diagnostic assays for 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 kit is taken by the Assembly,
2. The Resolution has established that “fitness for purpose” should be used as a criterion for validation,
3. The aim of the OIE procedure for registration of diagnostic kits is to produce a register of recognised kits for OIE Member Countries and for diagnostic kit manufacturers,
4. OIE Member Countries need kits that are known to be validated according to OIE criteria in order to improve the quality of kits and to enhance confidence in kits,
5. The OIE register of recognised diagnostic kits 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 Assembly 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 OIE procedure for registration of diagnostic kits and the recommendations of the OIE Biological Standards Commission and the Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission, the Director General renews for a period of five additional years the inclusion in the OIE Register of the following diagnostic kits certified by the OIE as validated as fit for purpose:

Name of the diagnostic kit	Name of the Manufacturer	Fitness for purpose
Avian Influenza Disease Antibody Test Kit	BioChek UK Ltd	Fit for serological diagnosis of type A avian influenza in chickens (specific to IgG in serum) and for the following purposes: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To demonstrate historical freedom from infection in a defined population (country/zone/compartiment/herd);2. To demonstrate re-establishment of freedom after outbreaks in a defined population (country/zone/compartiment/herd);3. To confirm diagnosis of suspect or clinical cases;

		<p>4. To estimate prevalence of infection to facilitate risk analysis in non-vaccinated populations (surveys/herd health schemes/disease control);</p> <p>5. To determine immune status in individual animals or populations (post-vaccination).</p>
Prionics®-Check WESTERN	Prionics AG	<p>Fit for the post-mortem diagnosis of bovine spongiform encephalopathy in cattle and for the following purposes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To confirm diagnosis of suspect or clinical cases (includes confirmation of a positive screening test); 2. To estimate prevalence of infection to facilitate risk analysis (surveys/herd health schemes/disease control, e.g. surveys, implementation of disease control measures) and to assist in the demonstration of the efficiency of control policies; 3. To confirm a non-negative test result obtained during active surveillance with a different type of test.
IQ 2000™ WSSV Detection and Prevention System	GeneReach Biotechnology Corporation	<p>Fit for the diagnosis of white spot disease in crustaceans and for the following purposes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To certify freedom from infection (<10 virions/sample) in individual animals or products for trade/movement purposes; 2. To confirm diagnosis of suspect or clinical cases (confirmation of a diagnosis by histopathology or clinical signs); 3. To estimate prevalence of infection to facilitate risk analysis (surveys/herd health schemes/disease control).
IQ Plus™ WSSV Kit with POCKIT System	GeneReach Biotechnology Corporation	<p>Fit for the detection of white spot disease in target tissues (Shrimp tissue of ectodermal and mesodermal origin) of <i>Litopenaeus vannamei</i> and for the following purposes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To certify freedom from infection (<10 virions/reaction) in individual animals or products for trade/movement purposes; 2. To confirm diagnosis of suspect or clinical cases (confirmation of a diagnosis by histopathology or clinical signs); 3. To estimate prevalence of infection to facilitate risk analysis (surveys/herd health schemes/disease control).

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 22 May 2018
in view of an entry into force on 25 May 2018)

RESOLUTION No. 20

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’) 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 applications of institutes wishing to be approved as FAO-OIE Rinderpest Holding Facility are assessed by the FAO-OIE Rinderpest Joint Advisory Committee (hereinafter ‘the Committee’),
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,
7. Resolution No. 25 (2015) by the OIE Member Countries at the 83rd General Session states that facilities approved for holding rinderpest virus containing material are subject to re-evaluation every 3 years,

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

1. To re-evaluate, jointly with the FAO, the five Rinderpest Holding Facilities that were designated in 2015 through the approval by the World Assembly of Delegates of Resolution No. 25, during the period 2018-2019, through a consistent review process considered adequate by the OIE and the FAO, under recommendations from the FAO-OIE Rinderpest Joint Advisory Committee, and subject to on-site inspections whenever deemed necessary by the organisations.

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. African Union Pan African Veterinary Vaccine Centre (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.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 22 May 2018
in view of an entry into force on 25 May 2018)

RESOLUTION No. 21

List of antimicrobial agents of veterinary importance

CONSIDERING THAT

1. *Antimicrobial agent* is defined in the Glossary of the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* as “a naturally occurring, semi-synthetic or synthetic substance that exhibits antimicrobial activity (kill or inhibit the growth of micro-organisms) at concentrations attainable *in vivo*. Anthelmintics and substances classed as disinfectants or antiseptics are excluded from this definition”,
2. At the 74th General Session of the OIE in May 2006, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. XXXIII. This Resolution allowed the publication of a preliminary List of antimicrobial agents of veterinary importance based on the list compiled by the OIE from the answers received to the questionnaire sent to OIE Member Countries, and requested the OIE Director General to further refine the list and consider breaking it down into subcategories according to type of usage,
3. At the 75th General Session of the OIE in May 2007, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. XXVIII, which approved the List of antimicrobial agents of veterinary importance (OIE List) and mentioned that the OIE List will be regularly updated in accordance with new scientific information,
4. At the 81st General Session of the OIE in May 2013, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 16 which approved the updated OIE List,
5. In 2015, the OIE List was updated by the OIE *ad hoc* Group on Antimicrobial Resistance the aim of which was to be consistent with the WHO List on *Critically important antimicrobials for human medicine* regarding the classification of antimicrobial agents and to specify, for some antimicrobial agents, the species for which they are currently used,
6. Revision of the recommendations of the OIE List was suggested by the OIE *ad hoc* Group on Antimicrobial Resistance and endorsed by the Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases at its February 2018 meeting to be proposed for adoption to the World Assembly of Delegates during the 86th General Session,

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

1. To adopt the revised List of antimicrobial agents of veterinary importance presented as Appendix III of Annex 16 of the report of the meeting of the OIE Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases, February 2018 (Doc. 86 SG/12/CS3 B).
2. To request the Director General to publish the adopted OIE List on the OIE website.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 22 May 2018
in view of an entry into force on 25 May 2018)

RESOLUTION No. 22

1. Recognition of the Foot and Mouth Disease Status of Members

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 Members 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 Members 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 Members applying for evaluation of official recognition of disease status to meet part of the costs defrayed by the OIE in the evaluation process,
4. 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 Members,
5. During the 85th General Session, the Assembly noted a complete revision of the standard operating procedures providing further details on the process of official status recognition. The document has been published on the OIE website,
6. Information published by the OIE is derived from declarations made by the OIE Delegates of Members. The OIE is not responsible for publication and maintenance of 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 Members 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 ³²
Belgium	Former Yug. Rep. of Macedonia	Luxembourg	Singapore
Belize	France	Madagascar	Slovakia
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Germany	Malta	Slovenia
Brunei	Greece	Mexico	Spain
Bulgaria	Guatemala	Montenegro	Suriname
Canada	Guyana	New Caledonia	Swaziland
Chile	Haiti	New Zealand	Sweden
Costa Rica	Honduras	Nicaragua	Switzerland
Croatia	Hungary	Norway	The Netherlands
Cuba	Iceland	Panama	Ukraine
Cyprus	Indonesia	Peru	United Kingdom
Czech Republic	Ireland	Philippines	United States of America
Denmark	Italy	Poland	Vanuatu

³² Excluding Kosovo administered by the United Nations.

2. The Director General publish the following List of Members recognised as FMD free where vaccination is practised, according to the provisions of Chapter 8.8. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Paraguay, Uruguay

3. The Director General publish the following List of Members having FMD free zones³³ 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;

one zone covering Zone 3b designated by the Delegate of Botswana in a document addressed to the Director General in August 2016;

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;

³³ For detailed information on the delimitation of zones of Members 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;
- 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 Members having FMD free zones³⁴ 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: one zone covering the territory of State of Rio Grande do Sul (documentation of September 1997);
one zone in State of Mato Grosso do Sul as designated by the Delegate of Brazil in documents addressed to the Director General in August 2010;
one extended zone designated by the Delegate of Brazil in a document addressed to the Director General in September 2017, composed of the States of Amapá, Roraima, Amazonas, Pará, Rondônia, Acre, Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, Sergipe, Distrito Federal, Goiás, Mato Grosso, Paraná, São Paulo, Bahia, Tocantins, Alagoas, Ceará, Maranhão, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Piauí, Rio Grande do Norte, and parts of Mato Grosso do Sul;
- Chinese Taipei: one zone covering Taiwan, Penghu and Matsu areas, as designated by the Delegate of Chinese Taipei in a document addressed to the Director General in August 2016;
one zone consisting of Kinmen County as designated by the Delegate of Chinese Taipei in a document addressed to the OIE Director General in September 2017;
- Colombia³⁵: 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;
- 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;

³⁴ For detailed information on the delimitation of zones of Members recognised as FMD free, enquiries should be addressed to the Director General of the OIE.

³⁵ With the exclusion of the containment zone.

Kazakhstan: five separate zones designated by the Delegate of Kazakhstan in documents addressed to the Director General in August 2016 as follows:

- one zone consisting of Almaty region;
- one zone consisting of East Kazakhstan region;
- one zone including part of Kyzylorda region, northern part of South Kazakhstan region, northern and central parts of Zhambyl region;
- one zone including southern part of Kyzylorda region and south-western part of South Kazakhstan region;
- one zone including south-eastern part of South Kazakhstan region and southern part of Zhambyl region;

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 Members shall immediately notify the OIE Headquarters if FMD occurs in their countries or free zones within their territories.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 22 May 2018
in view of an entry into force on 25 May 2018)

RESOLUTION No. 23

Endorsement of Official Control Programmes for Foot and Mouth Disease of Members

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, 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 Members 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 Members 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. 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 Members,
5. During the 85th General Session, the Assembly noted a complete revision of the standard operating procedures providing further details on the process of official status recognition. The document has been published on the OIE website,
6. Information published by the OIE is derived from declarations made by the OIE Delegates of Members. The OIE is not responsible for publication and maintenance of the endorsement of Members' 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 country subsequent to the time of endorsement of the official control programme for FMD,

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES THAT

1. The Director General publish the following List of Members with an endorsed official control programme for FMD, according to the provisions of Chapter 8.8. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

China (People's Rep. of)	Mongolia	Namibia
India	Morocco	Thailand

2. The Delegates of these Members shall notify the OIE Headquarters the occurrence of FMD in their countries or territories in accordance with Chapter 1.1. of the *Terrestrial Code*.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 22 May 2018
in view of an entry into force on 25 May 2018)

RESOLUTION No. 24

Recognition of the Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia Status of Members

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 Members 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 Members 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 Members applying for evaluation of official recognition of disease status to meet part of the costs defrayed by the OIE in the evaluation process,
4. 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 Members,
5. During the 85th General Session, the Assembly noted a complete revision of the standard operating procedures providing further details on the process of official status recognition. The document has been published on the OIE website,
6. Information published by the OIE is derived from declarations made by the OIE Delegates of Members. The OIE is not responsible for publication and maintenance of 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 Members recognised as CBPP free according to the provisions of Chapter 11.5. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Argentina	France	Singapore
Australia	India	South Africa
Botswana	Mexico	Swaziland
Brazil	New Caledonia	Switzerland
Canada	Portugal	United States of America
China (People's Rep. of)		

2. The Director General publish the following List of Members having a CBPP free zone³⁶ according to the provisions of Chapter 11.5. 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 Members shall immediately notify the OIE Headquarters if CBPP occurs in their countries or free zone within their territories.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 22 May 2018
in view of an entry into force on 25 May 2018)

³⁶ For detailed information on the delimitation of the zone of the Member recognised as CBPP free, enquiries should be addressed to the Director General of the OIE.

RESOLUTION No. 25

**Endorsement of Official Control Programmes
for Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia of Members**

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 Members to follow to achieve endorsement of their official control programme for CBPP,
3. During the 83rd General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 16, which specified the financial implications for Members 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. 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 Members,
5. During the 85th General Session, the Assembly noted a complete revision of the standard operating procedures providing further details on the process of official status recognition. The document has been published on the OIE website,
6. Information published by the OIE is derived from declarations made by the OIE Delegates of Members. The OIE is not responsible for publication and maintenance of the endorsement of Members' 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 country subsequent to the time of endorsement of the official control programme for CBPP,

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES THAT

1. The Director General publish the following List of Members with an endorsed official control programme for CBPP, according to the provisions of Chapter 11.5. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Namibia.
2. The Delegate of this Member shall notify the OIE Headquarters the occurrence of CBPP in its country or territory in accordance with Chapter 1.1. of the *Terrestrial Code*.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 22 May 2018
in view of an entry into force on 25 May 2018)

RESOLUTION No. 26

Recognition of the Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy Risk Status of Members

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 Members 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 Members 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 Members 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. 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 Members,
5. During the 85th General Session, the Assembly noted a complete revision of the standard operating procedures providing further details on the process of official status recognition. The document has been published on the OIE website,
6. Information published by the OIE is derived from declarations made by the OIE Delegates of Members. The OIE is not responsible for publication and maintenance of 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 Members recognised as having a negligible BSE risk in accordance with Chapter 11.4. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Argentina	Denmark	Liechtenstein	Poland
Australia	Estonia	Lithuania	Portugal
Austria	Finland	Luxembourg	Romania
Belgium	Germany	Malta	Singapore
Brazil	Hungary	Mexico	Slovakia
Bulgaria	Iceland	Namibia	Slovenia
Chile	India	New Zealand	Spain
Colombia	Israel	Nicaragua	Sweden
Costa Rica	Italy	Norway	Switzerland
Croatia	Japan	Panama	The Netherlands
Cyprus	Korea (Rep. of)	Paraguay	United States of America
Czech Republic	Latvia	Peru	Uruguay

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

Canada	France	Ireland
Chinese Taipei	Greece	

3. The Director General publish the following List of Members having zones³⁷ 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;

United Kingdom: two zones consisting of Northern Ireland and Scotland, as designated by the Delegate of the United Kingdom in documents addressed to the Director General respectively in September and October 2016.

4. The Director General publish the following List of Members having a zone⁶ recognised as having a controlled BSE risk in accordance with Chapter 11.4. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

United Kingdom: a zone consisting of England and Wales as designated by the Delegate of the United Kingdom in documents addressed to the Director General in September and October 2016.

AND

5. The Delegates of these Members 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 22 May 2018
in view of an entry into force on 25 May 2018)

³⁷ For detailed information on the delimitation of the zones of the Members recognised as having a negligible or controlled BSE risk, enquiries should be addressed to the Director General of the OIE.

RESOLUTION No. 27

Recognition of the African Horse Sickness Status of Members

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 Members 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 Members 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 Members applying for evaluation of official recognition of disease status to meet part of the costs defrayed by the OIE in the evaluation process,
4. 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 Members,
5. During the 85th General Session, the Assembly noted a complete revision of the standard operating procedures providing further details on the process of official status recognition. The document has been published on the OIE website,
6. Information published by the OIE is derived from declarations made by the OIE Delegates of Members. The OIE is not responsible for publication and maintenance of 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 Members recognised as AHS free according to the provisions of Chapter 12.1. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Algeria	Czech Republic	Kuwait	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	New Caledonia	The Netherlands
Canada	India	New Zealand	Tunisia
Chile	Ireland	Norway	Turkey
China (People's Rep. of)	Italy	Oman	United Arab Emirates
Chinese Taipei	Japan	Paraguay	United Kingdom
Colombia	Kazakhstan	Peru	United States of America
Croatia	Korea (Rep. of)	Philippines	Uruguay
Cyprus		Poland	

AND

2. The Delegates of these Members shall immediately notify the OIE Headquarters if AHS occurs in their countries or their territories.
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(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 22 May 2018
in view of an entry into force on 25 May 2018)

RESOLUTION No. 28

Recognition of the Peste des Petits Ruminants Status of Members

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 Members 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 Members 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 Members applying for evaluation of official recognition of disease status to meet part of the costs defrayed by the OIE in the evaluation process,
4. 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 Members,
5. During the 85th General Session, the Assembly noted a complete revision of the standard operating procedures providing further details on the process of official status recognition. The document has been published on the OIE website,
6. Information published by the OIE is derived from declarations made by the OIE Delegates of Members. The OIE is not responsible for publication and maintenance of 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 Members recognised as PPR free according to the provisions of Chapter 14.7. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

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

2. The Director General publish the following List of Members having a PPR free zone³⁸ 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 Members shall immediately notify the OIE Headquarters if PPR occurs in their countries or free zone within their territories.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 22 May 2018
in view of an entry into force on 25 May 2018)

³⁸ For detailed information on the delimitation of the zone of the Member recognised as PPR free, enquiries should be addressed to the Director General of the OIE.

RESOLUTION No. 29

Recognition of the Classical Swine Fever Status of Members

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 Members 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 Members 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 Members applying for evaluation of official recognition of disease status to meet part of the costs defrayed by the OIE in the evaluation process,
4. 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 Members,
5. During the 85th General Session, the Assembly noted a complete revision of the standard operating procedures providing further details on the process of official status recognition. The document has been published on the OIE website,
6. Information published by the OIE is derived from declarations made by the OIE Delegates of Members. The OIE is not responsible for publication and maintenance of 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 Members recognised as CSF free according to the provisions of Chapter 15.2. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

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

2. The Director General publish the following List of Members having CSF free zones³⁹, 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;

one zone covering the States of Acre, Bahia, Espírito Santo, Goiás, 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;

Colombia: one zone designated by the Delegate of Colombia in a document addressed to the Director General in September 2015;

AND

3. The Delegates of these Members shall immediately notify the OIE Headquarters if CSF occurs in their countries or free zones within their territories.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 22 May 2018
in view of an entry into force on 25 May 2018)

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

RESOLUTION No. 30

Designation of OIE Reference Laboratories for aquatic animal diseases

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The OIE's *Basic Texts* provide the Terms of Reference, designation criteria, and internal rules for OIE Reference Laboratories,
2. The Terms of Reference of the OIE Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission include the responsibility to examine applications from Member Countries relating to the creation of new OIE Reference Laboratories with activities corresponding to the Commission's scientific mandate and report its findings to the Director General,
3. All OIE Reference Laboratory applications are assessed by the OIE Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission using standardised criteria that include: the institution's ability, capacity and readiness to provide services; the scientific and technical standing of the institution concerned at the national and international levels; the quality of its scientific and technical leadership including internationally recognised expertise; the institution's prospective stability in terms of personnel, activity and funding; and the technical and geographical relevance of the institution and its activities to OIE's programme priorities,
4. Details of the applicant laboratories that have been assessed by the OIE Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission are published in the reports 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 aquatic animal diseases and add them to the list of OIE Reference Laboratories (available on the OIE web site):

OIE Reference Laboratory for Infectious haematopoietic necrosis
Pacific Biological Station – Aquatic Animal Health Laboratory (PBS-AAHL), Fisheries & Oceans Canada, Nanaimo, British Columbia, CANADA

OIE Reference Laboratory for Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia
Pacific Biological Station – Aquatic Animal Health Laboratory (PBS-AAHL), Fisheries & Oceans Canada, Nanaimo, British Columbia, CANADA

OIE Reference Laboratory for Acute hepatopancreatic necrosis disease
National Cheng Kung University, Tainan City, CHINESE TAIPEI

OIE Reference Laboratory for Infectious haematopoietic necrosis

Animal and Plant Inspection and Quarantine Technical Centre, Shenzhen Exit & Entry
Inspection and Quarantine Bureau, Shenzhen City, Guangdong Province, CHINA
(PEOPLE'S REP. OF)

OIE Reference Laboratory for Koi herpesvirus disease

Friedrich-Loeffler-Institut (FLI), Federal Research Institute for Animal Health, Institute of
Infectology, Insel Riems, GERMANY

OIE Reference Laboratory for Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia

Aquatic Animal Quarantine Laboratory, General Service Division, National Fishery
Products Quality Management Service, Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries, Busan, KOREA
(REP. OF)

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 23 May 2018
in view of an entry into force on 25 May 2018)

RESOLUTION No. 31

Suspension of OIE Reference Laboratory status for aquatic animal diseases

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The principal mandate of an OIE Reference Laboratory is to function as a world reference centre of expertise on designated pathogens or diseases,
2. The network of OIE Collaborating Centres and Reference Laboratories constitutes the core of OIE's scientific expertise and excellence; the on-going contribution of these institutes to the OIE work ensures, in particular, that the standards, guidelines and recommendations developed by the Specialist Commissions, adopted and published by the OIE are scientifically sound and up-to-date,
3. All OIE Reference Centre applications are assessed by the appropriate OIE Specialist Commission using standardised criteria that include: the institution's ability, capacity and readiness to provide services; the scientific and technical standing of the institution concerned at the national and international levels; the quality of its scientific and technical leadership including internationally recognised expertise; the institution's prospective stability in terms of personnel, activity and funding; and the technical and geographical relevance of the institution and its activities to OIE's programme priorities,
4. All Reference Laboratory applications are endorsed by the OIE Council, and all applications endorsed by the Council are presented to the Assembly for approval,
5. The OIE has made significant investment and effort to bring increased rigour to the approval and maintenance of OIE Reference Laboratory status to ensure the highest standards of services to OIE Member Countries,
6. At the 79th General Session in May 2011, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 10 *Modernisation of the Basic Texts*. The Terms of Reference for OIE Reference Laboratories were amended to include the requirement to maintain a system of quality assurance. Since then, the importance and benefit of having a quality management system has been increasingly stressed by the Biological Standards Commission and the Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission, particularly for confidence in test results,
7. At the Third Global Conference of OIE Reference Centres, held in Seoul, Korea (Rep. of) in October 2014, a deadline for achieving accreditation to ISO 17025 or equivalent quality management system was set: 31 December 2017.
8. At the 85th General Session in May 2017, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 20 *Procedures for the designation of OIE Reference Laboratories*, which include as a performance criterion the necessity for OIE Reference Laboratories to be accredited to ISO 17025 or equivalent quality management system before the end of December 2017,
9. In accordance with these procedures, Reference Laboratories that did not meet the 31 December 2017 deadline for accreditation will be suspended with the possibility to be reinstated within two years should they achieve accreditation in that time. Laboratories that have still not achieved accreditation two years after suspension would have to re-apply for OIE Reference Laboratory status once accreditation is achieved,

10. The Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission, with the agreement of the Council and in consultation with the Delegate of the Member Country concerned, established a list of OIE Reference Laboratories that are not currently accredited to an appropriate quality management system as required by the Terms of Reference for OIE Reference Laboratories,

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

To suspend for a maximum of 2 years the OIE Reference Laboratory status of the following laboratories:

*OIE Reference Laboratory for Infection with Aphanomyces invadans
(epizootic ulcerative syndrome)*
Kasetsart University Campus, Bangkok, THAILAND

OIE Reference Laboratory for White tail disease
C. Abdul Hakeem College, Aquaculture Biotechnology Division, Vellore Dt. Tamil Nadu,
INDIA

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 23 May 2018
in view of an entry into force on 25 May 2018)

RESOLUTION No. 32

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 chapters were sent to Member Countries for comment:
 - Chapter 2.2.8. White spot disease (Infection with white spot syndrome virus)
 - Chapter 2.3.1. Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis virus (Infection with epizootic haematopoietic necrosis virus)
 - Chapter 2.3.3. Infection with *Gyrodactylus salaris*
 - Chapter 2.3.5. Infection with infectious salmon anaemia virus (Infection with HPR-deleted or HPR0 infectious salmon anaemia virus)
 - Chapter 2.2.3. Infection with infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis virus
 - Chapter 2.2.1. Acute hepatopancreatic necrosis disease

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

1. To adopt the revised chapters for the eighth edition of the *Aquatic Manual* proposed in Annexes 23 to 28 of Document 86 SG/12/CS4 B in English, each text being authentic.
2. To ask the Director General to publish the adopted text in the on-line version of the *Aquatic Manual* with appropriate numbering and formatting.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 23 May 2018
in view of an entry into force on 25 May 2018)

RESOLUTION No. 33

Amendments to the OIE *Aquatic Animal Health Code*

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The *Aquatic Animal Health Code (Aquatic Code)*, like the *Manual of Diagnostic Tests for Aquatic Animals*, is an important contribution to the international harmonisation of sanitary standards related to aquatic animals and aquatic animal products;
2. The current content of the *Aquatic Code* is the result of modifications made by the World Assembly of Delegates during previous OIE General Sessions;
3. It is necessary to update the *Aquatic Code* in accordance with the recommendations of the February 2018 report of the OIE Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission (Annexes 3 to 22 of Document 86 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, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22 of Document 86 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 23 May 2018
in view of an entry into force on 25 May 2018)

RESOLUTION No. 34

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 OIE General Sessions;
2. The necessity to update the *Terrestrial Code* in accordance with recommendations in the February 2018 report of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission (Document 86 SG/12/CS1 B), after consultation with the World Assembly of Delegates;

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

1. To adopt the updates to the *Terrestrial Code* proposed in Annexes 4, 7, 8, 9, 11, 14, 16, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32 of Document 86 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 5, 6, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17 and 19 of Document 86 SG/12/CS1 B in English, French and Spanish, each text being authentic, with the following modifications:
 - 2.1. In Annex 5 (Glossary)
 - a) In definition for *Compartment*,
add the word “susceptible” before “populations”.
 - 2.2. In Annex 6 (Chapter 2.1.)
 - a) In Article 2.1.1., the 1st paragraph,
replace the word “degree” with “certain level” and replace the words “or infections” with “, infections or infestations”.
 - 2.3. In Annex 10 (Chapter 4.X.)
 - a) In Article 4.X.6. , Point 2. b), the twelfth indent,
replace the words “and age” with “, age or physiological status”.
 - b) In Article 4.X.11., the last paragraph,
add the words “demonstrated by adequate surveillance,” after the words “in the absence of cases”.
 - 2.4. In Annex 12 (Chapter 6.7.)
 - a) In Article 6.7.3., the 1st paragraph,
undelete “, environment” in the 1st sentence and delete the words “and the environment” in the 2nd sentence.

- b) In Article 6.7.4., Point 3.,
replace reference to “Table 2” with “Table 1”.
 - c) In Article 6.7.4., Point 3. d),
delete “(the animal-immediate environment or the wider environment)” .
 - d) In Article 6.7.4., Point 4.,
replace reference to “Table 2” with “Table 1”.
 - e) In Article 6.7.5., Point 1. c),
replace reference to “Table 3” with “Table 2”.
- 2.5. In Annex 13 (Chapter 6.8.)
- a) In Article 6.8.1., the 3rd paragraph,
replace the word “therapeutic” with “veterinary medical” and replace the word “nontherapeutic” with “non veterinary medical”.
 - b) In Article 6.8.1bis.,
replace the word “therapeutic” with “veterinary medical” and replace the word “nontherapeutic” with “non veterinary medical”.
 - c) In Article 6.8.3., Point 2. b),
replace the word “therapeutic” with “veterinary medical” and replace the word “nontherapeutic” with “non veterinary medical”.
- 2.6. In Annex 15 (Chapter 6.X.)
- a) In Article 6.X.1., the 5th paragraph,
replace the words “the prevention and management” with “the assessment, prevention, management and communication”.
- 2.7. In Annex 17 (Chapter 7.1.)
- a) In Article 7.1.3bis., Point 3),
delete the last sentence reading “To guide users, *Competent Authorities* should collect all relevant data that can be used to set target values”.
- 2.8. In Annex 19 (Chapter 8.3.)
- a) In Article 8.3.7., Point 5. c),
undelete the words “country or” and add “,” before the words “ and until shipment”.
- 2.9. In Article 1.3.4., (Chapter 1.3.)
- delete the seventh indent, Glanders, and add a new indent after “Infection with African horse sickness virus” to read:
- “- Infection with *Burkholderia mallei* (Glanders)”.
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 25 May 2018
in view of an entry into force on 26 May 2018)

RESOLUTION No. 36

**Implementation of OIE standards by OIE Member Countries:
state of play and specific capacity building needs**

CONSIDERING

1. OIE international standards have the objective of improving animal health and welfare, and veterinary public health, worldwide, and taking into account the variable animal health situation of Member Countries, to facilitate safe international trade of live animals and animal products, while also avoiding unjustified sanitary barriers;
2. In addition to animal health and welfare, and veterinary public health, OIE international standards address the capability of Veterinary Services and Aquatic Animal Health Services, which need to be supported by effective and transparent legislation, good governance and engagement with the private sector;
3. The Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS Agreement) of the World Trade Organization (WTO) requires that members adopt sanitary measures that are non-discriminatory and based on OIE international standards; more restrictive measures should be justifiable, based on scientific evidence and risk assessment;
4. OIE Member Countries are aware of the importance of the OIE standards and their relevance to national obligations under the WTO SPS Agreement but there are still many instances where sanitary measures are not based on or consistent with OIE standards and this has a negative effect on trust between trading partners and on trade;
5. The WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) contains provisions for expediting the movement, release and clearance of goods, and sets out measures for effective cooperation between customs and other appropriate authorities, including Veterinary Services and Aquatic Animal Health Services, in order that the responsibilities under and interactions between the SPS and TFA Agreements be effectively managed at the national or regional level;
6. While countries need to consider more systematically OIE international standards in their national legislation and decision making, they also need assurances that these standards are continuously relevant and fit for purpose. Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of OIE international standards is essential;
7. The Good Regulatory Practices, identified by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), should be used by the OIE and Member Countries to ensure that regulatory processes are effective, transparent and inclusive and provide sustainable results;
8. Lack of engagement between the public and the private sector is a challenge to the provision of health safeguards at national and international level. Resolution No. 39 adopted by the Assembly in May 2017, at the 85th General Session, promoted the establishment of Public-Private Partnerships to support the achievement of animal health and veterinary public health objectives;
9. The OIE seeks to improve the adoption and implementation of OIE international standards by all Member Countries.

THE ASSEMBLY

RECOMMENDS THAT

1. The OIE continue to advocate that national Veterinary Services and Aquatic Animal Health Services improve implementation of the OIE international standards, as the foundation for improving animal health, animal welfare, and veterinary public health at the national, regional and international level;
2. The OIE develop an Observatory to monitor the implementation of its international standards, to increase transparency and to identify constraints and difficulties faced by Member Countries. The design of the Observatory should ensure an efficient and integrated collection, analysis and reporting of information on progress and challenges associated with implementation of OIE international standards by Member Countries in a manner that incentivises increasing harmonisation while maintaining anonymity of the Member Countries;
3. In addition to monitoring the implementation of the international standards, the Observatory should evaluate the relevance, feasibility and effectiveness of the standards to Member Countries, as a basis to develop a more strategic focus to the OIE standard setting and capacity building work programmes;
4. The OIE support Member Countries in the implementation of its international standards by providing guidance, organising training workshops and continuing to improve the Pathway for the Evaluation of Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS Pathway) and related tools;
5. The OIE, through the PVS Pathway, notably the Veterinary Legislation Support Programme, encourage the application of Good Regulatory Practices as defined by the OECD;
6. OIE Member Countries improve their participation in the OIE standard-setting process, in particular by carrying out effective multi-stakeholder coordination at the national and regional level;
7. OIE Member Countries commit to improve their implementation of the OIE standards and the key SPS Agreement principles of harmonisation, risk analysis, equivalence, regionalisation, transparency and non-discrimination;
8. OIE Member Countries should comply with their obligations to notify diseases and, for the purposes of trade, should use the OIE standards, including official OIE disease status;
9. OIE Member Countries support increased participation of officials who are responsible for setting sanitary measures and negotiating market access in OIE capacity building activities relevant to the international standards;
10. OIE Member Countries consider, on a voluntary basis and as relevant, requesting PVS Pathway missions, notably missions on Veterinary Legislation and PVS Follow-up missions to evaluate country progress in complying with OIE international standards and recommendations;
11. OIE Member Countries promote a greater responsibility of the private sector in the implementation of OIE international standards, in particular by facilitating the development of Public-Private Partnerships to provide more efficient and effective approaches to the management of animal health and welfare and veterinary public health.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 24 May 2018
in view of an entry into force on 25 May 2018)

