

RESOLUTIONS

**Adopted by the World Assembly of OIE Delegates
during their 88th General Session**

24 – 28 May 2021

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- [No. 24](#) Amendments to the OIE *Aquatic Animal Health Code*
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RESOLUTION No. 1

**Approval of the Annual Report of the Director General
on the Activities of the OIE in 2019 and 2020**

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 2019 and 2020 (88 SG/1).

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 27 May 2021
in view of an entry into force on 29 May 2021)

RESOLUTION No. 2

**Approval of the Report of the Director General on the Management,
Activities and Administrative Work of the OIE in 2020**

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 2020 (88 SG/3).

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 27 May 2021
in view of an entry into force on 29 May 2021)

RESOLUTION No. 3

**Approval of the Financial Report for the 94th Financial Year of the OIE
(1 January – 31 December 2020)**

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 94th Financial Year of the OIE (1 January – 31 December 2020) (88 SG/4).

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 27 May 2021
in view of an entry into force on 29 May 2021)

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 2019 and 2020 and the meetings organised by the OIE in 2019 and 2020,

THE ASSEMBLY

REQUESTS

The Director General to sincerely thank:

1. Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Canada, China (People's Rep. of), Colombia, Cyprus, Djibouti, Egypt, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Panama, Qatar, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Uzbekistan;

The European Union, the World Bank and the World Health Organization;

The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Donkey Sanctuary, Four PAWS, the International Coalition for Working Equids, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the International Fund for Animal Welfare, the International Horse Sports Confederation, the PEW Charitable Trusts, and the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals;

for their voluntary contributions or subsidies to support the execution of the programmes of the OIE in 2019 and 2020.

2. Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bosnia y Herzegovina, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China (People's Rep. of), Colombia, Congo (Rep of), Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Georgia, Greece, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Myanmar, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Russia, Senegal, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Thailand, the Netherlands, Togo, Tunisia, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, Uzbekistan, Vietnam and Zambia;

for their contribution to the organisation of OIE Regional Conferences, seminars and workshops that were held during 2019 and 2020.

3. Argentina, Brazil, Canada, France, Italy, Kenya, Korea (Rep. of), Norway, Panama, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom and the 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 2019 and 2020.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 27 May 2021
in view of an entry into force on 29 May 2021)

RESOLUTION No. 5

Modification of the 2021 Budget

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

Considering the positive result achieved at 31 December 2020 (94th Financial Year), providing an accumulated surplus of EUR 585 000 for the year 2021,

Considering the variation in expenses and income for the 95th Financial Year (1 January to 31 December 2021),

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

To modify Resolution No. 3 of 29 May 2020 and replace paragraphs 1 and 2 of the said Resolution with the following paragraphs:

1. The budget of the 95th Financial Year, corresponding to the period from 1 January to 31 December 2021, is set in terms of income at an amount of EUR 15 790 000, supplemented by the accumulated surplus of EUR 585 000, and expenses at an amount of EUR 16 375 000:

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	11 114 000
	Extraordinary contributions	884 000
	Sub-total Section 1	11 998 000
Section 2	Registration fees (General Session, conferences)	-
	Publication sales	20 000
	Fees for evaluation of sanitary status applications	100 000
	World Fund overheads	800 000
	Internal contributions	710 000
	Other operating revenue	1 719 000
	Sub-total Section 2	3 349 000
Section 3	Investment income	20 000
	Extraordinary income	-
	Recovery of subsidies	33 000
	Cancellation of provisions	390 000
	Sub-total Section 3	443 000
Total of Sections 1 to 3		15 790 000
Accumulated surplus – allocation of the 2020 result		585 000
TOTAL		16 375 000

1.2. Expenses

1.2.1 Expenses by budgetary section

Budgetary sections	Amount EUR
1. Purchases	529 900
2. Outside services	3 875 700
3. Taxes	25 000
4. Staff costs	9 590 900
5. Administrative expenses and financial charges	1 160 000
6. Extraordinary expenses	-
7. Depreciation and amortisation expenses	1 193 500
TOTAL	16 375 000

1.2.2 Expenses by field of activity

Field of Activity	Amount EUR
1. Assembly and Council	460 000
2. General Directorate and Administration	3 200 000
3. Communication	795 500
4. Information Systems	1 880 500
5. Animal Health Information	1 808 000
6. Publications	460 700
7. International Standards and Science	3 170 000
8. Regional Activities	754 000
9. Missions and organisation of various meetings	478 000
10. General expenses	1 077 800
11. Regional and Sub-Regional Representations	1 097 000
12. Depreciation and amortisation expenses	1 193 500
TOTAL	16 375 000

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 27 May 2021
in view of an entry into force on 29 May 2021)

RESOLUTION No. 6

**OIE Budgetary Income and Expenses for the 96th Financial Year
(1 January to 31 December 2022)**

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 96th Financial Year, corresponding to the period from 1 January to 31 December 2022, shall be set in terms of income and expenses at an amount of EUR 16 310 000, 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	11 269 750
	Extraordinary contributions	875 390
	Sub-total Section 1	12 145 140
Section 2	Registration fees (General Session, conferences)	120 000
	Publication sales	20 000
	Fees for evaluating disease status dossiers	100 000
	World Fund overheads	1 000 000
	Internal contributions	694 860
	Other operating revenue	1 767 000
	Sub-total Section 2	3 701 860
Section 3	Investment income	20 000
	Extraordinary income	
	Recovery of subsidies	33 000
	Cancellation of provisions	410 000
	Sub-total Section 3	463 000
	TOTAL	16 310 000

2. Expenses

2.1. Expenses by budgetary section

Budgetary section	Amount EUR
1. Purchases	541 000
2. Outside services	3 910 100
3. Taxes	25 000
4. Staff costs	9 588 500
5. Administrative expenses and financial charges	1 049 000
6. Extraordinary expenses	-
7. Depreciation and amortisation expenses	1 196 400
TOTAL	16 310 000

2.2. Expenses by field of activity

Field of Activity	Amount EUR
1. Assembly and Council	726 100
2. General Directorate and Administration	2 901 000
3. Communication	673 500
4. Information Systems	2 256 400
5. Animal Health Information	1 743 000
6. Publications	405 100
7. International Standards and Science	3 070 500
8. Regional Activities	801 500
9. Missions and organisation of various meetings	534 000
10. General expenses	1 010 500
11. Regional and Sub-Regional Representations	992 000
12. Depreciation and amortisation expenses	1 196 400
TOTAL	16 310 000

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 27 May 2021
in view of an entry into force on 29 May 2021)

RESOLUTION No. 7

Financial contributions from OIE Members for 2022

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 2022,

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 2022 Financial Year as follows:

Category	Annual total contribution
1 st category	223 075 EUR
2 nd category	178 460 EUR
3 rd category	133 845 EUR
4 th category	89 230 EUR
5 th category	44 615 EUR
6 th category	26 769 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 2022, 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 27 May 2021
in view of an entry into force on 29 May 2021)

RESOLUTION No. 8

Planned Work Programme for 2022

Considering the Seventh Strategic Plan of the OIE, established for the 2021-2025 period,

THE ASSEMBLY, ON THE PROPOSAL OF THE COUNCIL

1) DECIDES

To approve the Planned Work Programme for 2022 (88 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 27 May 2021
in view of an entry into force on 29 May 2021)

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 (2021) the appointment of Mr Didier Selles as External Auditor of OIE Accounts.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 27 May 2021
in view of an entry into force on 29 May 2021)

RESOLUTION No.10

Modalities of holding General Sessions

HAVING REGARD TO

The Adapted Procedure adopted in 2020,

Article 39 of the General Rules of the OIE,

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The OIE was obliged to put in place, in extremis and as a primary response to the unprecedented restrictions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, temporary arrangements to ensure continuity of decision-making,
2. The OIE therefore postponed the 88th General Session and, on the recommendation of the Council, put in place a special written procedure in May 2020 (named *Adapted Procedure*) for the purpose of adopting certain resolutions by the Assembly in a timely fashion,
3. The pandemic has generally speaking also accelerated the introduction of new digital working tools and methods which has improved the OIE's agility and efficiency,
4. The General Rules do not preclude the possibility for a General Session to be held virtually/remotely. Article 39 provides that "*Except when the Assembly at a previous session, or in exceptional circumstances the Council, decides otherwise, the annual session of the Assembly (named "General Session") shall be held in the month of May in Paris*",
5. In light of modern information and communication technologies, the "place" of a meeting can be interpreted not only as a physical place but also as a "virtual place" using remote videoconferencing technologies,
6. The COVID-19 pandemic, which still prevents large physical meetings in 2021, is deemed to amount to such exceptional circumstances,
7. In this regard, the Council, in order to ensure the legitimate functioning of the Assembly during the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, and mindful of the necessity to provide all Members with the opportunity to fully participate in discussions and decision-making, decided to use the possibility offered by article 39 of the General Rules to hold the 88th General Session virtually/remotely and to put in place special arrangements adapted to this format,
8. Article 39 of the General Rules must also be read as offering the possibility to the Assembly to decide, through a resolution, to validly meet and take decisions, in normal circumstances, not only in physical/in-person meetings, but also in virtual/remote meetings, by correspondence/written procedure, at another location than Paris (in case of in-person meetings) and at another period of time than May,
9. It is desirable, in the general interest of all concerned, and in light of Article 39's object and purpose of providing flexibility, that the Assembly afford the OIE with the flexibility, in normal circumstances, to adjust the location and time of the General Session, and make other arrangements which enhance agility and efficiency,

THE ASSEMBLY

DECIDES

1. To authorise the OIE, in normal circumstances, with the prior endorsement of the Council:
 - a) to conduct the General Session through physical or virtual / hybrid format when the conduct of physical/in-person meetings is deemed not possible, practical or desirable; and accordingly,
 - b) to alter the location, time, duration, agenda items and more generally the arrangements of the General Session from past practice when there is a legitimate reason, such as but not limited to, focusing on agenda items of substantive content, improving time management, or achieving other types of efficiency gains.
2. In the event the General Session is held through virtual or hybrid means, all requirements set out in Chapter 13 of the OIE General Rules remain unchanged and applicable except to the extent that they are inconsistent with the nature of the virtual or hybrid format and related arrangements, in which case (i.) the relevant provisions of the Basic Texts will be suspended to the extent necessary¹⁰, and (ii.) special arrangements and adequate security measures considered necessary should be put in place to verify the identity of participants and, whenever applicable, their credentials, and to ensure reliable and secure remote voting when required.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 27 May 2021
in view of an entry into force on 29 May 2021)

¹⁰ This will affect notably the relevant provisions of the following articles of the General Rules:
- Article 46 (organisation of the seating of Delegations); and
- Article 52 (ballot)

RESOLUTION No.11

7th Strategic Plan of the OIE (2021-2025)

CONSIDERING

The document 88 SG/14 that introduces the draft 7th Strategic Plan of the OIE, established for the 2021-2025 period,

THE ASSEMBLY

DECIDES

To approve the 7th Strategic plan of the OIE.

REQUESTS

The Director General to prepare annual work programmes, based on the guidelines of this 7th Strategic Plan, with the corresponding budgets and contribution mechanisms, which will be submitted every year to the approval of the Assembly.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 27 May 2021
in view of an entry into force on 29 May 2021)

RESOLUTION No. 12

Appointment of the Director General

HAVING REGARD TO

The Basic Texts of the OIE, particularly Article 8 of the Organic Statutes, Article 11 of the Organic Rules and Article 26 of the General Rules,

CONSIDERING

1. The postponement of the 88th General Session of the OIE World Assembly of Delegates to May 2021,
2. Resolution No. 6 adopted through the 2020 Adapted Procedure and which approved the exceptional extension of the mandate of Dr Monique Eloit until the 88th General Session (2021),
3. The result of the election which took place on 28 May 2021,

THE ASSEMBLY

DECIDES

To appoint Dr Monique Eloit as Director General of the OIE for a period of five years, i.e. until 30 June 2026.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 28 May 2021
in view of an entry into force on 29 May 2021)

RESOLUTION No. 13

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. Through the Adapted Procedure 2020, 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. Through the Adapted Procedure 2020, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 16, which specified and updated the financial implications for Members applying for evaluation of official recognition of animal health 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 animal health 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. During the 86th General Session, the Assembly noted an explanatory document outlining the standard operating procedure for official recognition of animal health status of non-contiguous territories as part of a Member already having an OIE official animal health status. The document has been published on the OIE website,
7. 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 Members' or zonal animal health 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	Poland
Australia	El Salvador	Latvia	Portugal ¹⁴
Austria	Estonia	Lesotho	Romania
Belarus	Eswatini	Lithuania	San Marino
Belgium	Finland ¹²	Luxembourg	Serbia ¹⁵
Belize	France ¹³	Madagascar	Singapore
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Germany	Malta	Slovakia
Brunei	Greece	Mexico	Slovenia
Bulgaria	Guatemala	Montenegro	Spain ¹⁶
Canada	Guyana	New Caledonia	Suriname
Chile	Haiti	New Zealand	Sweden
Costa Rica	Honduras	Nicaragua	Switzerland
Croatia	Hungary	North Macedonia (Rep. of)	The Netherlands
Cuba	Iceland	Norway	Ukraine
Cyprus	Indonesia	Panama	United Kingdom ¹⁷
Czech Republic	Ireland	Peru	United States of America ¹
Denmark ¹¹	Italy	Philippines	Vanuatu

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 zones¹⁹ 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;

one zone consisting of the Department of Pando as designated by the Delegate of Bolivia in a document addressed to the Director General in August 2018;

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;

¹¹ Including Faroe Islands and Greenland.

¹² Including Åland Islands.

¹³ Including French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Réunion, Saint Pierre and Miquelon.

¹⁴ Including Azores and Madeira.

¹⁵ Excluding Kosovo administered by the United Nations.

¹⁶ Including Balearic Islands and Canary Islands.

¹⁷ Including Guernsey (incl. Alderney and Sark), Isle of Man, Jersey and Falkland Islands (Malvinas). (A dispute exists between the Government of Argentina and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) [see resolution 2065 (XX) of the General Assembly of the United Nations]).

¹⁸ Including American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico and US Virgin Islands.

¹⁹ 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.

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

one zone covering Zone 7 designated by the Delegate of Botswana in a document addressed to the Director General in August 2018;

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

three zones of Brazil as designated by the Delegate of Brazil in a document addressed to the Director General in August 2020 as follows:

- State of Paraná;
- State of Rio Grande do Sul;
- one zone (Block 1) including the States of Acre and Rondônia and 14 municipalities in the State of Amazonas and five municipalities in the State of Mato Grosso;

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 September 2019;

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: five zones as designated by the Delegate of Kazakhstan in a document addressed to the Director General in August 2018 as follows:

- Zone 1 consisting of West Kazakhstan, Atyrau, Mangystau and south-western part of Aktobe region;
- Zone 2 including north-eastern part of Aktobe region, southern part of Kostanay region and western part of Karaganda region;
- Zone 3 including northern and central parts of Kostanay region, western parts of North Kazakhstan and Akmola regions;
- Zone 4 including central and eastern parts of North Kazakhstan region and northern parts of Akmola and Pavlodar regions;
- Zone 5 including central and eastern parts of Karaganda region and southern parts of Akmola and Pavlodar regions;

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

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

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

- Russia: one zone designated by the Delegate of Russia in documents addressed to the Director General in August 2015 and March 2016;
4. The Director General publish the following List of Members having FMD free zones²⁰ 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 covering the regions of Chaco, Valles and parts of Amazonas and Altiplano as designated by the Delegate of Bolivia in documents addressed to the Director General in October 2013, February 2014 and August 2018;
- Brazil: one zone consisting of two merged zones designated by the Delegate of Brazil in documents addressed to the Director General in August 2010, September 2017 and September 2019, covering the States of Alagoas, Amapá, Amazonas, Bahia, Ceará, Espírito Santo, Goiás, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Maranhão, Minas Gerais, Pará, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Piauí, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Norte, Roraima, São Paulo, Sergipe, Tocantins and Distrito Federal, with the exclusion of the municipalities of the States of Amazonas and Mato Grosso that are part of the zone of Block 1 (free from FMD where vaccination is not practised) as addressed to the Director General in August 2020;
- Chinese Taipei: one zone consisting of Kinmen County as designated by the Delegate of Chinese Taipei in a document addressed to the Director General in September 2017;
- Colombia: three separated zones designated by the Delegate of Colombia in documents addressed to the Director General in September 2019 as follows:
- Zone I (Northern border) consisting of Departments of La Guajira, Cesar and part of the Department of Norte de Santander;
 - Zone III (Trade) consisting of the Departments of Atlántico, Córdoba, Magdalena, Sucre and part of Antioquia, Bolívar and Chocó Departments;
 - Zone IV (Rest of the country), consisting of the Departments of Amazonas, Caldas, Caquetá, Cauca, Casanare, Cundinamarca, Guainía, Guaviare, Huila, Meta, Nariño, Quindío, Putumayo, Risaralda, Santander, Tolima, Valle del Cauca, Vaupés and part of Antioquia, Bolívar, Boyacá, and Chocó Departments,
- one zone consisting of two merged zones designated by the Delegate of Colombia in documents addressed to the Director General in September 2019 and in August 2020, which includes Zone II (Eastern border) and the former high surveillance zone covering the Departments of Arauca and Vichada and the municipality of Cubará of the Department of Boyacá;
- 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;

²⁰ 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.

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;

Russia: two zones of Russia as designated by the Delegate of Russia in documents addressed to the Director General in August 2020 as follows:

- Zone-South including Southern and North Caucasian Federal Districts, consisting of 13 Subjects: Rostov Oblast, Stavropol Krai, Krasnodar Krai, Volgograd Oblast, Astrakhan Oblast, Republic of Kalmykia, Chechen Republic, Republic of Ingushetia, Republic of Dagestan, Kabardino-Balkarian Republic, Karachay-Cherkess Republic, Republic of North Ossetia-Alania, Republic of Adygea;
- Zone-Sakhalin consisting of the Island of Sakhalin and the Kurile Islands;

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 27 May 2021
in view of an entry into force on 29 May 2021)

RESOLUTION No. 14

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 an 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. Through the Adapted Procedure 2020, 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. Through the Adapted Procedure 2020, 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 animal health 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 Member 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
Kyrgyzstan		

2. The Delegates of these Members shall notify the OIE Headquarters the occurrence of FMD, changes in the epidemiological situation and other significant events 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 27 May 2021
in view of an entry into force on 29 May 2021)

RESOLUTION No. 15

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. Through the Adapted Procedure 2020, 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. Through the Adapted Procedure 2020, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 16, which specified and updated the financial implications for Members applying for evaluation of official recognition of animal health 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 animal health 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. During the 86th General Session, the Assembly noted an explanatory document outlining the standard operating procedure for official recognition of animal health status of non-contiguous territories as part of a Member already having an OIE official animal health status. The document has been published on the OIE website,
7. 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 Members' or zonal animal health 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 ²¹	Portugal ²²
Australia	India	Russia
Bolivia	Italy	Singapore
Botswana	Mexico	South Africa
Brazil	New Caledonia	Switzerland
Canada	Paraguay	United States of America
China (People's Rep. of)	Peru	Uruguay
Eswatini		

2. The Director General publish the following List of Members having a CBPP free zone²³ according to the provisions of Chapter 11.5. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Namibia: one zone located south of 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 27 May 2021
in view of an entry into force on 29 May 2021)

²¹ Including French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Mayotte and Réunion.

²² Including Azores and Madeira.

²³ 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. 16

**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 an 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. Through the Adapted Procedure 2020, 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. Through the Adapted Procedure 2020, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 16, which specified and updated 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 animal health 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 Member 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, changes in the epidemiological situation and other significant events 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 27 May 2021
in view of an entry into force on 29 May 2021)

RESOLUTION No. 17

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. Through the Adapted Procedure 2020, 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. Through the Adapted Procedure 2020, 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 animal health 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. During the 86th General Session, the Assembly noted an explanatory document outlining the standard operating procedure for official recognition of animal health status of non-contiguous territories as part of a Member already having an OIE official animal health status. The document has been published on the OIE website,
7. 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 Members' 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	Czech Republic	Latvia	Poland
Australia	Denmark	Liechtenstein	Portugal ²⁵
Austria	Estonia	Lithuania	Romania
Belgium	Finland ²⁴	Luxembourg	Serbia ²⁶
Bolivia	Germany	Malta	Singapore
Brazil	Hungary	Mexico	Slovakia
Bulgaria	Iceland	Namibia	Slovenia
Canada	India	New Zealand	Spain ²⁷
Chile	Ireland	Nicaragua	Sweden
Colombia	Israel	Norway	Switzerland
Costa Rica	Italy	Panama	The Netherlands
Croatia	Japan	Paraguay	United States of America
Cyprus	Korea (Rep. of)	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*:

Chinese Taipei	France
Ecuador	Greece

3. The Director General publish the following List of Members with zones²⁸ 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 (People's Rep. of) 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: one zone consisting of Northern Ireland as designated by the Delegate of the United Kingdom in a document addressed to the Director General in September 2016;

one zone consisting of Jersey as designated by the Delegate of the United Kingdom in a document addressed to the Director General in August 2019.

4. The Director General publish the following List of Members with zones⁵ recognised as having a controlled BSE risk in accordance with Chapter 11.4. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

United Kingdom: one 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;

one zone consisting of Scotland as designated by the Delegate of the United Kingdom in documents addressed to the Director General in September and October 2016 and in December 2018.

AND

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

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 27 May 2021
in view of an entry into force on 29 May 2021)

²⁴ Including Åland Islands.

²⁵ Including Azores and Madeira.

²⁶ Excluding Kosovo administered by the United Nations.

²⁷ Including Balearic Islands and Canary Islands.

²⁸ 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. 18

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. Through the Adapted Procedure 2020, 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. Through the Adapted Procedure 2020, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 16, which specified and updated the financial implications for Members applying for evaluation of official recognition of animal health 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 animal health 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. During the 86th General Session, the Assembly noted an explanatory document outlining the standard operating procedure for official recognition of animal health status of non-contiguous territories as part of a Member already having an OIE official animal health status. The document has been published on the OIE website,
7. 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 Members' or zonal animal health 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	Cyprus	Kuwait	Portugal ³²
Andorra	Czech Republic	Latvia	Qatar
Argentina	Denmark	Liechtenstein	Romania
Australia	Ecuador	Lithuania	Singapore
Austria	Estonia	Luxembourg	Slovakia
Azerbaijan	Finland ³⁰	Malta	Slovenia
Belgium	France ³¹	Mexico	Spain ³³
Bolivia	Germany	Morocco	Sweden
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Greece	New Caledonia	Switzerland
Brazil	Hungary	New Zealand	The Netherlands
Bulgaria	Iceland	North Macedonia (Rep. of)	Tunisia
Canada	India	Norway	Turkey
Chile	Ireland	Oman	United Arab Emirates
China (People's Rep. of) ²⁹	Italy	Paraguay	United Kingdom ³⁴
Chinese Taipei	Japan	Peru	United States of America ³⁵
Colombia	Kazakhstan	Philippines	Uruguay
Croatia	Korea (Rep. of)	Poland	

AND

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

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 27 May 2021
in view of an entry into force on 29 May 2021)

²⁹ Including Hong Kong and Macau.

³⁰ Including Åland Islands.

³¹ Including French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Mayotte, Réunion, Saint Barthélemy, Saint Martin, Saint Pierre and Miquelon.

³² Including Azores and Madeira.

³³ Including Balearic Islands and Canary Islands.

³⁴ Including Cayman Islands, Guernsey (incl. Alderney and Sark), Isle of Man, Jersey, Saint Helena and Falkland Islands (Malvinas). (A dispute exists between the Government of Argentina and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) [see resolution 2065 (XX) of the General Assembly of the United Nations]).

³⁵ Including American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico and US Virgin Islands.

RESOLUTION No. 19

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. Through the Adapted Procedure 2020, 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. Through the Adapted Procedure 2020, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 16 which specified and updated the financial implications for Members applying for evaluation of official recognition of animal health 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 animal health 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. During the 86th General Session, the Assembly noted an explanatory document outlining the standard operating procedure for official recognition of animal health status of non-contiguous territories as part of a Member already having an OIE official animal health status. The document has been published on the OIE website,
7. 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 Members' or zonal animal health 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	Liechtenstein	Portugal ³⁸
Australia	Ecuador	Lithuania	Romania
Austria	Estonia	Luxembourg	Russia
Belgium	Eswatini	Madagascar	Singapore
Bolivia	Finland ³⁶	Malta	Slovakia
Bosnia and Herzegovina	France ³⁷	Mauritius	Slovenia
Botswana	Germany	Mexico	South Africa
Brazil	Greece	New Caledonia	Spain ³⁹
Canada	Hungary	New Zealand	Sweden
Chile	Iceland	Norway	Switzerland
Chinese Taipei	Ireland	North Macedonia (Rep. of)	The Netherlands
Colombia	Italy	Paraguay	United Kingdom ⁴⁰
Croatia	Korea (Rep. of)	Peru	United States of America ⁴¹
Cyprus	Latvia	Philippines	Uruguay
Czech Republic	Lesotho	Poland	

2. The Director General publish the following List of Members having a PPR free zone⁴² according to the provisions of Chapter 14.7. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Namibia: one zone located south of 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 27 May 2021
in view of an entry into force on 29 May 2021)

³⁶ Including Åland Islands.

³⁷ Including French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Réunion, Saint Barthélémy, Saint Martin, Saint Pierre and Miquelon.

³⁸ Including Azores and Madeira.

³⁹ Including Balearic Islands and Canary Islands.

⁴⁰ Including Cayman Islands, Guernsey (incl. Alderney and Sark), Isle of Man, Jersey, Saint Helena and Falkland Islands (Malvinas). (A dispute exists between the Government of Argentina and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) [see resolution 2065 (XX) of the General Assembly of the United Nations]).

⁴¹ Including American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico and US Virgin Islands.

⁴² 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. 20

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. Through the Adapted Procedure 2020, 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. Through the Adapted Procedure 2020, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 16 which specified and updated the financial implications for Members applying for evaluation of official recognition of animal health 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 animal health 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. During the 86th General Session, the Assembly noted an explanatory document outlining the standard operating procedure for official recognition of animal health status of non-contiguous territories as part of a Member already having an OIE official animal health status. The document has been published on the OIE website,
7. 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 Members' or zonal animal health 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	Germany	Paraguay
Australia	Hungary	Poland
Austria	Ireland	Portugal ⁴⁵
Belgium	Italy	Slovakia
Bulgaria	Kazakhstan	Slovenia
Canada	Latvia	Spain ⁴⁶
Chile	Liechtenstein	Sweden
Costa Rica	Luxembourg	Switzerland
Croatia	Malta	The Netherlands
Czech Republic	Mexico	United Kingdom ⁴⁷
Denmark	New Caledonia	United States of America ⁴⁸
Finland ⁴³	New Zealand	Uruguay
France ⁴⁴	Norway	

2. The Director General publish the following List of Members having CSF free zones⁴⁹ 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, Goias, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, Rondônia, São Paulo, Sergipe and Tocantins, Distrito Federal, and the municipalities of Guajará, Boca do Acre, South of the municipality of Canutama and Southwest of the municipality of Lábrea in the State of Amazonas as designated by the Delegate of Brazil in a document addressed to the Director General in September 2015 and in October 2020;

one zone consisting of the State of Paraná as designated by the Delegate of Brazil in a document addressed to the Director General in October 2020;

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

the central-eastern zone as designated by the Delegate of Colombia in a document addressed to the Director General in October 2020;

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 October 2018.

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 27 May 2021
in view of an entry into force on 29 May 2021)

⁴³ Including Åland Islands.

⁴⁴ Including French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Mayotte and Réunion.

⁴⁵ Including Azores and Madeira.

⁴⁶ Including Balearic Islands and Canary Islands.

⁴⁷ Including Guernsey (incl. Alderney and Sark), Isle of Man and Jersey.

⁴⁸ Including Guam, Puerto Rico and US Virgin Islands.

⁴⁹ 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. 21

**Endorsement of Official Control Programmes
for dog-mediated rabies of Members**

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 84th General Session, the OIE World Assembly of Delegates (the Assembly) adopted Resolution No. 26, which confirmed Members' commitment towards the elimination of dog-mediated rabies by 2030,
2. During the 87th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 27 establishing the endorsement by the OIE of an official control programme for dog-mediated rabies, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the chapter on infection with rabies virus in the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code)*,
3. Through the Adapted Procedure 2020, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 15, which specified the procedure for Members to follow to achieve endorsement of their official control programme for dog-mediated rabies,
4. Through the Adapted Procedure 2020, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 16, which specified the financial implications for Members applying for endorsement of their official control programme for dog-mediated rabies to meet part of the costs defrayed by the OIE in the evaluation process,
5. During the 79th General Session, the Assembly noted that an explanatory document outlining the standard operating procedures for official animal health status evaluations had been compiled by the OIE Headquarters for the benefit of Members,
6. 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,
7. 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 dog-mediated rabies based on inaccurate information or non-reporting to the OIE Headquarters of significant changes in the implementation of relevant measures in the Member subsequent to the time of endorsement of the official control programme for dog-mediated rabies,

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES THAT

1. The Director General publish the following List of Members with an endorsed official control programme for dog-mediated rabies, according to the provisions of Chapter 8.14. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Namibia

Philippines

2. The Delegates of these Members shall notify the OIE Headquarters the occurrence of dog-mediated rabies, changes in the epidemiological situation and other significant events 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 27 May 2021
in view of an entry into force on 29 May 2021)

RESOLUTION No. 22

**First addendum to Resolution No. 15 of 29 May 2020 on the
“Procedures for Members for the official recognition and maintenance of animal health status of
certain animal diseases or risk status of bovine spongiform encephalopathy and for the
endorsement of official control programmes”**

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the Adapted Procedure 2020, the OIE World Assembly of Delegates (Assembly) adopted Resolution No. 15, which described the procedures that Members should follow to achieve the official recognition and maintenance of animal health status of certain animal diseases or risk status of bovine spongiform encephalopathy and for the endorsement of official control programmes,
2. During the 88th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 26, which introduced in the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code)* the revised concept of a protection zone, allowing a Member to establish a protection zone as a temporary measure in response to an increased risk of disease to preserve the animal health status of an animal population in a free country or a free zone,

THE ASSEMBLY

DECIDES

1. To delegate to the Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases the authority to recognise, without further Assembly consultation, the establishment or lifting of a protection zone in relation to those diseases on the OIE List which are subject to official recognition of animal health or risk status. Such recognition will rely on evaluation of documented evidence provided by that Member that the protection zone has been established in accordance with the provisions of the *Terrestrial Code* and, for circumstances unforeseen by the *Terrestrial Code*, reflecting epidemiological risk management principles,
2. That financial participation of Members to the cost of the procedures for the establishment of a protection zone is determined by a specific Resolution,
3. This Resolution No. 22 complements Resolution No. 15 adopted during the Adapted Procedure 2020, which remains in force.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 28 May 2021
in view of an entry into force on 29 May 2021)

RESOLUTION No. 23

**First addendum to Resolution No. 16 of 29 May 2020 on the
“Costs to be covered by Members applying for the official recognition of animal health status of certain animal diseases or risk status of bovine spongiform encephalopathy and the endorsement of official control programmes”**

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the Adapted Procedure 2020, the OIE World Assembly of Delegates (Assembly) adopted Resolution No. 16, which described the financial obligations due by Members applying for the official recognition of animal health status of certain animal diseases or risk status of bovine spongiform encephalopathy and the endorsement of official control programmes,
2. During the 88th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 22 delegating the Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases the authority to recognise, without further Assembly consultation, in relation to those diseases on the OIE List which are subject to official recognition of animal health or risk status, the establishment of a protection zone, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code)* and, for circumstances unforeseen by the *Terrestrial Code*, reflecting epidemiological risk management principles,

THE ASSEMBLY

DECIDES

1. Application for establishment or lifting of a protection zone will not be subject to any cost recovery provision,
2. This Resolution No. 23 complements Resolution No. 16 adopted during the Adapted Procedure 2020, which remains in force.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 28 May 2021
in view of an entry into force on 29 May 2021)

RESOLUTION No. 24

Amendments to the OIE *Aquatic Animal Health Code*

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The current content of the *Aquatic Animal Health Code (Aquatic Code)* is the result of modifications made by the World Assembly of Delegates during previous OIE General Sessions;
2. It is necessary to update the *Aquatic Code* in accordance with the recommendations in Part A of the February 2021 report of the OIE Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission (Annexes 2 to 8 of Document 88 SG/12/CS4), after consultation with the World Assembly of Delegates.

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

1. To adopt the updates to the *Aquatic Code* proposed in Annexes 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of Document 88 SG/12/CS4 in English, French and Spanish, each text being authentic.
2. To adopt the updates to the *Aquatic Code* proposed in Annex 3 of Document 88 SG/12/CS4 in English, French and Spanish, each text being authentic, with the following modifications:

In Annex 3 (New Chapter 4.X. Biosecurity for Aquaculture Establishments):
 - a) In Article 4.X.4., first line, changing the order of the words "physical" and "management" to read: "Biosecurity is a set of management and physical measures..."
3. To ask the Director General to publish the adopted texts in a revised edition of the *Aquatic Code* with appropriate numbering and formatting.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 27 May 2021
in view of an entry into force on 29 May 2021)

RESOLUTION No. 25

Amendments to the OIE *Manual of Diagnostic Tests for Aquatic Animals*

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The current content of the OIE *Manual of Diagnostic Tests for Aquatic Animals* (the *Aquatic Manual*) is the result of modifications made by the World Assembly of Delegates at previous OIE General Sessions,
2. It is necessary to update the *Aquatic Manual* in accordance with recommendations in Part A of the February 2021 report of the OIE Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission (Annexes 9 to 16 of Document 88 SG/12/CS4), after consultation with the World Assembly of Delegates.

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

1. To adopt the updates to the *Aquatic Manual* proposed in Annexes 10, 11, 12 and 16 of Document 88 SG/12/CS4 in English, the text being authentic;
2. To adopt the updates to the *Aquatic Manual* proposed in Annexes 9, 13, 14 and 15 of Document 88 SG/12/CS4 in English, the text being authentic, with the following modifications:
 - 2.1. Annex 9 (Chapter 2.2.3.)
 - a) In Section 1., to delete “freshwater” before “ectoparasite”
 - 2.3. Annex 13 (Chapter 2.1.X.)
 - a) In Table 4.1., for real-time PCR, change the level of validation from “2” to “3” for all three purposes
 - 2.4. Annex 14 (Chapter 2.3.9.)
 - a) In the heading of Section 4.4.1., to add “RT-” before “PCR”
 - 2.5. Annex 15 (Chapter 2.3.4.)
 - a) In the heading of Section 4.4.1., to add “RT-” before “PCR”
3. To ask the Director General to publish the adopted text in the online version of the *Aquatic Manual* with appropriate numbering and formatting.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 27 May 2021
in view of an entry into force on 29 May 2021)

RESOLUTION No. 26

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. It is necessary to update the *Terrestrial Code* in accordance with recommendations in Part A of the February 2021 report of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission (Annexes 3 to 21 of Document 88 SG/12/CS1), after consultation with the World Assembly of Delegates.

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

1. To adopt the updates to the *Terrestrial Code* proposed in Annexes 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18 and 19 of Document 88 SG/12/CS1 in English, French and Spanish, each text being authentic;
2. To adopt the updates to the *Terrestrial Code* proposed in Annexes 6, 16, 20 and 21 of Document 88 SG/12/CS1 in English, French and Spanish, each text being authentic, with the following modifications:
 - 2.1. In Annex 6 (Chapter 1.3.)
 - a) In Article 1.3.1., replace “Infection with animal trypanosomes of African origin (*T. vivax*, *T. congolense*, *T. simiae* and *T. brucei*)” with “Infection with *Trypanosoma brucei*, *Trypanosoma congolense*, *Trypanosoma simiae* and *Trypanosoma vivax*”
 - 2.2. In Annex 16 (Chapter 8.Y.)
 - a) In the title of the chapter,
replace “ANIMAL TRYPANOSOMES OF AFRICAN ORIGIN” with “*TRYPANOSOMA BRUCEI*, *T. CONGOLENSE*, *T. SIMIAE* AND *T. VIVAX*”
 - b) In Article 8.Y.1., point 1,
replace “*Infection with animal trypanosomes of African origin is*” with “This chapter addresses”
 - c) In Article 8.Y.1., point 4,
replace “*infection with animal trypanosomes of African origin*” with “*infection with Trypanosoma brucei, T. congolense, T. simiae and T. vivax*”
 - d) In Article 8.Y.1., point 6,
replace “*infection with animal trypanosomes of African origin*” with “*infection with T. brucei, T. congolense, T. simiae and T. vivax*”
 - e) In Article 8.Y.1., point 7, the first paragraph,
replace “*infection with animal trypanosomes of African origin*” with “*infection with T. brucei, T. congolense, T. simiae and T. vivax*”

- f) In Article 8.Y.1., point 7 b),
replace “*infection with animal trypanosomes of African origin*” with “*infection with T. brucei, T. congolense, T. simiae and T. vivax*”
- g) In Article 8.Y.1., point 7 c),
replace “*infection with animal trypanosomes of African origin*” with “*infection with T. brucei, T. congolense, T. simiae and T. vivax*”
- h) In Article 8.Y.1., point 8,
replace “*infection with animal trypanosomes of African origin*” with “*infection with T. brucei, T. congolense, T. simiae and T. vivax*”
- i) In Article 8.Y.2., the first paragraph,
replace “*animal trypanosomes of African origin*” with “*infection with T. brucei, T. congolense, T. simiae and T. vivax*”
- j) In Article 8.Y.3., the title of the article,
replace “*infection with animal trypanosomes of African origin*” with “*infection with T. brucei, T. congolense, T. simiae and T. vivax*”
- k) In Article 8.Y.3., the first paragraph,
replace “*infection with animal trypanosomes of African origin*” with “*infection with T. brucei, T. congolense, T. simiae and T. vivax*”
- l) In Article 8.Y.3., the last paragraph,
replace “*infection with animal trypanosomes of African origin*” with “*infection with T. brucei, T. congolense, T. simiae and T. vivax*”
- m) In Article 8.Y.4., the title of the article,
replace “*infection with animal trypanosomes of African origin*” with “*infection with T. brucei, T. congolense, T. simiae and T. vivax*”
- n) In Article 8.Y.4., the first paragraph,
replace “*infection with animal trypanosomes of African origin*” with “*infection with T. brucei, T. congolense, T. simiae and T. vivax*”
- o) In Article 8.Y.5., the first paragraph,
replace “*infection with animal trypanosomes of African origin*” with “*infection with T. brucei, T. congolense, T. simiae and T. vivax*”
- p) In Article 8.Y.6., the title of the article,
replace “*infection with animal trypanosomes of African origin*” with “*infection with T. brucei, T. congolense, T. simiae and T. vivax*”
- q) In Article 8.Y.6., point 1,
replace “*infection with animal trypanosomes of African origin*” with “*infection with T. brucei, T. congolense, T. simiae and T. vivax*”
- r) In Article 8.Y.6., point 3,
replace “*animal trypanosomes of African origin*” with “*the pathogenic agent*”
- s) In Article 8.Y.7., the first paragraph,
replace “*infection with animal trypanosomes of African origin*” with “*infection with T. brucei, T. congolense, T. simiae and T. vivax*”

- t) In Article 8.Y.7., the third paragraph,
replace “animal trypanosomes of African origin” in the first sentence with “salivarian trypanosomes”, and “animal trypanosomes of African origin” in the third sentence with “the pathogenic agent”
- u) In Article 8.Y.7., the fourth paragraph,
replace “animal trypanosomes of African origin” with “the pathogenic agent”
- v) In Article 8.Y.8., point 2,
replace “animal trypanosomes of African origin” with “the pathogenic agent”
- w) In Article 8.Y.8., point 2 a), the first paragraph,
replace “animal trypanosomes of African origin” with “*infection with T. brucei, T. congolense, T. simiae and T. vivax*”
- x) In Article 8.Y.8., point 2 a), the second paragraph,
replace “animal trypanosomes of African origin” with “the pathogenic agent”
- y) In Article 8.Y.9., the first paragraph,
replace “animal trypanosomes of African origin” with “the pathogenic agent”
- z) In Article 8.Y.9., the second paragraph,
replace “animal trypanosomes of African origin” with “the pathogenic agent”
- aa) In Article 8.Y.9., the third paragraph,
replace “*infection with animal trypanosomes of African origin*” with “*infection with T. brucei, T. congolense, T. simiae and T. vivax*”
- bb) In Article 8.Y.9., the fourth paragraph,
replace “*infection with animal trypanosomes of African origin*” with “*infection with T. brucei, T. congolense, T. simiae and T. vivax*”
- cc) In Article 8.Y.9., the seventh paragraph,
replace “*infection with animal trypanosomes of African origin*” with “*infection with T. brucei, T. congolense, T. simiae and T. vivax*”
- dd) In Article 8.Y.9., the eighth paragraph,
replace “*infection with animal trypanosomes of African origin*” with “*infection with T. brucei, T. congolense, T. simiae and T. vivax*”
- ee) In Article 8.Y.9., the ninth paragraph,
replace “*infection with animal trypanosomes of African origin*” with “*infection with T. brucei, T. congolense, T. simiae and T. vivax*”
- ff) In Article 8.Y.9., point 1),
replace “*infection with animal trypanosomes of African origin*” with “*infection with T. brucei, T. congolense, T. simiae and T. vivax*” in the first, second and third sentences; and in the last sentence, after “the presence of”, replace “trypanosomes” with “the pathogenic agent”

- gg) In Article 8.Y.9., point 4 a),
replace “animal trypanosomes of African origin” with “the pathogenic agent”
- hh) In Article 8.Y.9., point 4 c) ii),
replace “infection by animal trypanosomes of African origin” with “infection with *T. brucei*, *T. congolense*, *T. simiae* and *T. vivax*”
- ii) In Article 8.Y.9., point 4 c) iii),
replace “infection by animal trypanosomes of African origin” with “infection with *T. brucei*, *T. congolense*, *T. simiae* and *T. vivax*”
- jj) In Article 8.Y.9., point 5 a),
replace “infection with animal trypanosomes of African origin” with “infection with *T. brucei*, *T. congolense*, *T. simiae* and *T. vivax*”
- kk) In Article 8.Y.9., point 6, the third paragraph,
replace “infection with animal trypanosomes of African origin” with “infection with *T. brucei*, *T. congolense*, *T. simiae* and *T. vivax*”
- ll) In Article 8.Y.10., the first paragraph,
replace “infection with animal trypanosomes of African origin” with “infection with *T. brucei*, *T. congolense*, *T. simiae* and *T. vivax*”
- 2.3. In Annex 20 (Chapter 14.7.)
- a) In Article 14.7.24., point 1,
delete point f)
- b) In Article 14.7.24., point 2,
delete point b)
- c) In Article 14.7.24., after point 2,
add:
“AND
The necessary precautions were taken after processing to avoid contact of the commodities with any potential source of PPRV.”
- 2.4. In Annex 21 (Chapter 15.2.)
- a) In Article 15.2.1., the fourth paragraph,
replace “CSF” with “free” and add “as recognised by the OIE” before “provided”
- b) In the Spanish version only, in Article 15.2.1., the fourth paragraph,
delete “Sin embargo” at the beginning of the second sentence
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 28 May 2021
in view of an entry into force on 29 May 2021)

RESOLUTION No. 27

**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. Members 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*:
 - 1.1.1. Management of veterinary diagnostic laboratories
 - 2.1.2. Biotechnology advances in the diagnosis of infectious diseases
 - 3.1.3. Bluetongue (infection with bluetongue virus)
 - 3.1.7. Epizootic haemorrhagic disease (infection with epizootic haemorrhagic disease virus)
 - 3.1.8. Foot and mouth disease (infection with foot and mouth disease virus)
 - 3.1.10. Japanese encephalitis (vaccine section)
 - 3.1.11. Leishmaniosis
 - 3.1.12. Leptospirosis
 - 3.1.15. Paratuberculosis (Johne's disease)
 - 3.1.21. *Trypanosoma evansi* infection (surra in all species)
 - 3.1.23. Vesicular stomatitis
 - 3.2.7. Varroosis of honey bees (infestation of honey bees with *Varroa* spp.)
 - 3.3.3. Avian infectious laryngotracheitis
 - 3.3.4. Avian influenza (including infection with high pathogenicity avian influenza viruses)
 - 3.3.5. Avian mycoplasmosis (*M. gallisepticum*, *M. synoviae*)
 - 3.3.14. Newcastle disease (infection with Newcastle disease virus)
 - 3.4.2. Bovine babesiosis
 - 3.4.4. Bovine genital campylobacteriosis
 - 3.4.5. Bovine spongiform encephalopathy

- 3.4.8. Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (infection with *Mycoplasma mycoides* subsp. *mycoides*)
- 3.4.10. Haemorrhagic septicaemia (*Pasteurella multocida* serotypes 6:b and 6:e)
- 3.4.12. Lumpy skin disease
- 3.4.16. Animal trypanosomes of African origin (excluding infection with *Trypanosoma evansi* and *T. equiperdum*)

With the amendments approved by the Assembly:

In the title to replace “Animal” with “Nagana: infections with salivarian”, to delete “of African origin”, to delete “infection with” before “*Trypanosoma*”, and to amend the text of the chapter accordingly where necessary.

- 3.5.3. *Trypanosoma equiperdum* infection (dourine in horses)
- 3.5.5. Equine encephalomyelitis (Eastern, Western and Venezuelan)
- 3.5.8. Equine piroplasmosis

With the amendments approved by the Assembly:

In lines 109 to 112: to delete “a combination of” after “Therefore,”; to replace “is” with “are” before “essential”; to add “individual” before “animal”; to delete “actually” before “free”; and to add the following sentence at the end of the paragraph: “On the other hand, microscopy and PCR, which may be used in combination, are essential for confirming clinical cases associated with current infection.”

- 3.6.1. Myxomatosis
- 3.6.2. Rabbit haemorrhagic disease
- 3.7.4. Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia
- 3.7.8. Ovine pulmonary adenocarcinoma (adenomatosis)
- 3.7.9. Peste des petits ruminants (infection with small ruminant morbillivirus) (**NB:** Vaccine section only)
- 3.8.1. African swine fever (infection with African swine fever virus) (**NB:** Introduction only)
- 3.8.6. Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome (infection with porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus)
- 3.9.2. Camelpox
- 3.9.5. Cysticercosis (including infection with *Taenia solium*)
- 3.9.6. *Listeria monocytogenes*
- 3.9.11. Zoonoses transmissible from non-human primates
- 3.x.xx Middle East respiratory syndrome (infection of dromedary camels with Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus)

- 2. To request the Director General to publish the adopted texts in the on-line version of the *Terrestrial Manual*.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 27 May 2021
in view of an entry into force on 29 May 2021)

RESOLUTION No. 28

Designation of OIE Reference Laboratories for terrestrial animal diseases

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The OIE's *Basic Texts* provide the Terms of Reference, designation criteria, and internal rules for OIE Reference Laboratories,
2. The Terms of Reference of the OIE Biological Standards Commissions include the responsibility to examine applications from Members relating to the creation of new OIE Reference Laboratories with activities corresponding to the Commission's scientific mandate and report its findings to the Director General,
3. All OIE Reference Laboratory applications are assessed using standardised criteria that include: the institution's ability, capacity and readiness to provide services; the scientific and technical standing of the institution concerned at the national and international levels; the quality of its scientific and technical leadership including internationally recognised expertise; the institution's prospective stability in terms of personnel, activity and funding; the technical 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 meetings 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 African swine fever

National Surveillance and Research Center for Exotic Animal Diseases (National Reference Laboratory for African Swine Fever), China Animal Health and Epidemiology Center, Qingdao, CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP. OF)

OIE Reference Laboratory for avian influenza

Reference Laboratory for Veterinary Quality Control on Poultry Production, Animal Health Research Institute, Agricultural Research Center, Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation, Giza, EGYPT

OIE *Reference Laboratory for brucellosis* (*Brucella abortus*, *B. melitensis*)
Department of Brucellosis Research, Animal Health Research Institute, Agricultural Research
Center, Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation, Giza, EGYPT

OIE *Reference Laboratory for contagious equine metritis*
Anses, Laboratory for Animal Health, Normandy site, Physiopathology and Epidemiology of
Equine Diseases Unit, Dozulé, FRANCE

OIE *Reference Laboratory for bovine viral diarrhoea*
National Reference Laboratory for Bovine viral diarrhoea/Mucosal Disease, Friedrich-Loeffler-
Institut, Federal Research Institute for Animal Health, Insel Riems, GERMANY

OIE *Reference Laboratory for equine influenza*
Equine Research Institute, Japan Racing Association, Tochigi, JAPAN

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 27 May 2021
in view of an entry into force on 29 May 2021)

RESOLUTION No. 29

Designation of OIE Collaborating Centres

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The OIE's *Basic Texts* provide the Terms of Reference, designation criteria, and internal rules for OIE Collaborating Centres,
2. The Terms of Reference of each of the four elected OIE Specialist Commissions include the responsibility to examine applications from Members relating to the designation of new OIE Collaborating Centres with activities corresponding to the Commission's area of expertise,
3. All OIE Collaborating 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. Details of the applicant institutions that have been assessed by a Specialist Commission are published in the reports of the meeting of the Commission,
5. All Collaborating Centre applications are assessed by the corresponding Regional Commission and endorsed by the OIE Council,
6. Proposals for a major change in an OIE Collaborating Centre follow the same procedure,
7. Article 4 of the Internal Rules for OIE Reference Centres states that "Applications endorsed by the Council shall be presented to the Assembly for approval".

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

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

OIE Collaborating Centre for Good Beekeeping Management Practices and Biosecurity Measures in the Apiculture Sector

Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale delle Regioni Lazio e Toscana, Rome, ITALY

OIE Collaborating Centre for Economics of Animal Health

University of Liverpool, Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Food Systems, Global Burden of Animal Diseases Programme, Institute of Infection, Veterinary and Ecological Sciences, Liverpool, UNITED KINGDOM

Norwegian Veterinary Institute, P.O. Box 750 Sentrum, 0106 Oslo, NORWAY

Utrecht University, Department of Population Health Services, Utrecht, NETHERLANDS

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 27 May 2021
in view of an entry into force on 29 May 2021)

RESOLUTION No. 30

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 establish a register of recognised kits for OIE Members and for diagnostic kit manufacturers,
4. OIE Members need kits that are known to be validated according to OIE standards in order 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 validate and certify tests marketed 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 5 years,
7. During the 74th General Session of the OIE in May 2016, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. XXXII on the importance of recognising and implementing OIE standards for the validation and registration of diagnostic assays by Members,

THE ASSEMBLY

DECIDES THAT

1. In accordance with the OIE procedure for registration of diagnostic kits and the recommendations of the OIE Biological Standards Commission, the Director General renews for a period of 5 additional years the inclusion in the OIE Register of the following diagnostic kit certified by the OIE as validated as fit for purpose:

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

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 27 May 2021
in view of an entry into force on 29 May 2021)

RESOLUTION No. 31

How the OIE can support Veterinary Services to achieve One Health resilience

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The OIE is the leading international standard setting body for animal health and zoonoses. The organisation plays an important role individually, and collectively with other international partners (particularly the World Health Organization [WHO], the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations [FAO] and the United Nations Environment Programme [UNEP]), in promoting a One Health approach,
2. Veterinary Services play an essential role in the prevention of zoonotic disease emergence and in ensuring food security. They are fundamental to implementing a One Health approach,
3. Resilience encompasses *the ability to prepare and plan for, absorb, recover from, and more successfully adapt to adverse events*,
4. Animal health (including wildlife health), balanced ecosystems, and biodiversity contribute to achieving One Health. One Health considers the interconnectivity between the health of humans, animals, plants and their shared ecosystems,
5. Evidence gathered by the OIE through programme activities, OIE Collaborating Centres, analysis of PVS and OIE-WAHIS data, Member questionnaires, and surveys, and through stakeholder consultation has identified vulnerabilities in One Health resilience,
6. Increased contact between humans, wildlife and livestock as a result of human activities; in some areas, habitat loss, human encroachment into natural areas, and land-use change (such as agricultural expansion and deforestation); some food production systems which could be unsustainable; climate change; illegal wildlife or non-regulated trade; an increase in interconnections between countries as a result of globalization; and some patterns of consumption; are all factors contributing to increase the risk of zoonotic disease emergence and spread,
7. Wildlife is a vital resource, providing essential ecosystem services, a source of biodiversity, and economic revenue through tourism and trade. Managing the risk of disease emergence and protecting wildlife health should be complementary,
8. Although Veterinary Services have responsibilities regarding wildlife health, they are often not the lead agency, and multisectoral collaboration could be improved in areas such as surveillance, information sharing, and disease management. Veterinary Services need support because in many countries they face challenges in addressing wildlife health,
9. In consultation with Members, experts and key partners, the OIE has developed a Wildlife Health Framework, which aims (1) to improve OIE Members' ability to manage the risk of pathogen emergence in wildlife and transmission of zoonotic diseases at the human—animal—ecosystem interface, whilst taking into account the protection of wildlife, and (2) to support OIE Members to improve surveillance systems, early detection, notification and management of wildlife diseases,

10. The OIE developed the OIE Biological Threat Reduction Strategy following the 1st Global Conference on Biological Threat Reduction in June 2015 held in Paris, France, after which progress and new priorities were discussed during the 2nd OIE Global Conference in 2017 in Ottawa, Canada, including priorities in emergency preparedness and sustainable laboratories,
11. The OIE has identified gaps in the emergency management capacity of some Members, including a lack of available resources; a failure to integrate Veterinary Services into national emergency management frameworks; shortcomings in multisectoral collaboration; weaknesses in early warning systems and their link to action to prevent local outbreaks escalating further; and gaps in emergency planning and exercising,
12. Diagnostic laboratories (and their networks) are an essential component of health systems both in terms of supporting business as usual and response to emergencies. Evidence shows that, globally, diagnostic laboratories are facing multiple challenges which impact on their sustainability, undermining their performance, safety and security,
13. In partnership, the OIE, WHO, FAO and UNEP have established a One Health High Level Expert Panel to advise the four organizations on scientific evidence to support risk management at the human—animal—environment interface,
14. Several Heads of State and WHO have signalled their intention to work towards an international legal instrument for pandemic preparedness and response which would aim to foster a comprehensive, multi-sectoral approach to strengthen national, regional and global capacities and resilience to future pandemics.

THE ASSEMBLY

RECOMMENDS THAT

1. Members should seek to ensure that wildlife health management is integrated with national One Health and conservation strategies, including multisectoral information sharing; work closely with all relevant stakeholders, for example wildlife and environment authorities, during strategy design and implementation; and ensure that appropriate governance structures are established to support integration;
2. Members should support a greater global understanding of the epidemiology and impact of pathogens in wildlife through strengthening national surveillance systems and thereby improve the global understanding of the overall burden of animal disease; by complying with the mandatory requirement to report OIE Listed diseases in wildlife in accordance with the relevant chapters of the *Terrestrial* and *Aquatic Animal Health Codes*; by identifying and notifying emerging diseases in wildlife in accordance with requirements in Articles 1.1.4 and 1.1.6 of the *Terrestrial* and *Aquatic Animal Health Codes*; and, by voluntarily sharing data on non-OIE listed diseases in wildlife in their Annual Wildlife Health reports;
3. Members should encourage research and development, innovation and education, and share scientific knowledge to support One Health risk mitigation strategies;
4. Members should develop prevention strategies with stakeholders, in particular local communities and decision-makers, through a participatory approach to ensure empowerment of communities in developing innovative solutions and their adoption for the benefit of all;

5. Members should encourage collaboration, information sharing and coordinated action amongst international partners to support new and existing approaches to improve the prevention, early detection, and control of emerging zoonotic infectious diseases at national and international level;
6. Members should take a multisectoral approach to emergency management; consider all-hazards approaches to emergency planning which include terrestrial and aquatic animals, and wildlife; and regularly exercise their emergency plans, involving other sectors, to test them for fitness for purpose;
7. Members should continue to ensure that trade measures in response to an emerging disease have a scientific justification, and those relating to OIE-listed disease occurrences in wildlife are in accordance with OIE international standards;
8. Members should consider weaknesses in sustainability of laboratories and work with the OIE to develop solutions, including through engaging voluntarily in the OIE PVS Sustainable Laboratory evaluation and planning process, and availing themselves of the capacity development opportunities through the OIE Laboratory Twinning Programme, OIE Training Platform and the Global Laboratory Leadership Programme;
9. To achieve sustainability, Veterinary Services should consider their resource requirements and advocate for investments, with support of the PVS Pathway, in core functions including emergency management, laboratories and wildlife health management;
10. The OIE should continue to promote and advocate for the central role of Veterinary Services in One Health resilience;
11. The OIE should develop, integrate, and strengthen wildlife health management, emergency preparedness and management, and the sustainability of laboratories into its core programmatic work to support Members and improve global capacity;
12. The OIE should seek resources for and implement the OIE Wildlife Health Framework, recognising the need and encouraging the parallel development of the evidence base for policy interventions designed to achieve the required changes in behaviour and health risk management in wildlife trade supply chains;
13. The OIE should strengthen existing partnerships in the wildlife and environment sectors, including with UNEP, and, where appropriate, develop new partnerships to implement the Wildlife Health Framework;
14. The OIE should continue to engage in policy dialogue with Members and Partners, including multilateral fora, aimed at improving the understanding of the relationships between animal health (including wildlife health), animal welfare, veterinary public health, human health, and ecosystems health through the One Health approach and the contribution these make to achieving the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals;
15. The OIE should closely follow and collaborate with the WHO, FAO and UNEP to ensure the international legal instrument for pandemic preparedness and response, if progressed, is well grounded in the One Health approach and promotes a continuous improvement approach to the intelligence systems, response mechanisms, evaluation processes and capacity development tools made available for our Members' benefit;
16. The OIE should continue to advocate the importance of including Veterinary Services, which are a global public good, in multisectoral cross government emergency management frameworks and provide support to Veterinary Services to better engage in such frameworks, for example by supporting advocacy;

17. The OIE should continue to work with partners, including CITES, INTERPOL and FAO and other key actors, to reduce disease risks from agro-crime and illegal and legal trade in wildlife;
 18. The OIE should consider long-term sustainability as a core objective in its capacity building programmes and encourage technical and development partners to adopt such considerations in programme design and management;
 19. The OIE should continue to work with partners to develop solutions to improve the sustainability of laboratories;
 20. The OIE should also continue to systematise the use of data in informing needs and monitoring and evaluating the impact of its activities and programmes in alignment with the 7th Strategic Plan to improve data governance;
 21. The OIE and its Members should embrace a holistic systems-based approach to One Health to seek solutions that optimise health outcomes for animals, humans and the environment, which considers the implications of other global threats such as climate change, and the other many challenges beyond the mandate of the OIE.
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(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 27 May 2021
in view of an entry into force on 29 May 2021)