RESOLUTIONS

Adopted by the World Assembly of OIE Delegates

During the 89th General Session

23 – 26 May 2022
LIST OF RESOLUTIONS

Administrative resolutions:

No. 1 Approval of the Annual Report of the Director General on the Activities of the OIE in 2021
No. 2 Approval of the Report of the Director General on the Management, Activities and Administrative Work of the OIE in 2021
No. 3 Approval of the Financial Report for the 95th Financial Year of the OIE (1 January – 31 December 2021)
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 the Provision of Personnel
No. 5 Modification of the 2022 Budget
No. 6 OIE Budgetary Income and Expenses for the 97th Financial Year and Related Planned Work Programme (1 January to 31 December 2023)
No. 7 Financial contributions from OIE Members for 2023
No. 8 Renewal of the Appointment of the External Auditor
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Technical resolutions:

No. 11 Recognition of the Foot and Mouth Disease Status of Members
No. 12 Endorsement of Official Control Programmes for Foot and Mouth Disease of Members
No. 13 Recognition of the Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia Status of Members
No. 14 Endorsement of Official Control Programmes for Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia of Members
No. 15 Recognition of the Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy Risk Status of Members
No. 16 Recognition of the African Horse Sickness Status of Members
No. 17 Recognition of the Peste des Petits Ruminants Status of Members
No. 18 Recognition of the Classical Swine Fever Status of Members
No. 19 Endorsement of Official Control Programmes for dog-mediated rabies of Members
No. 21 Amendments to the OIE Aquatic Animal Health Code
No. 22 Amendments to the Manual of Diagnostic Tests for Aquatic Animals
No. 23 Amendments to the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code
No. 24 Amendments to the Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals
No. 25 Designation of OIE Reference Laboratories for terrestrial and aquatic animal diseases
No. 26 Designation of OIE Collaborating Centres
No. 27 Extension to the Designation of Facilities Holding Rinderpest Virus Containing Material to Maintain Global Freedom from Rinderpest
No. 28 World Organisation for Animal Health, Veterinary Services and Aquatic Animal Health Services engagement in global, regional and national emergency management systems
No. 29 Contribution of the World Organisation for Animal Health and its Members to the negotiations related to an international instrument for pandemic prevention, preparedness and response
RESOLUTION N° 1

Approval of the Annual Report of the Director General on the Activities of the OIE in 2021

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 2021 (89 SG/1).

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 26 May 2022 in view of an entry into force on 27 May 2022)
RESOLUTION No. 2

Approval of the Report of the Director General on the Management, Activities and Administrative Work of the OIE in 2021

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 2021 (89 SG/3).

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 24 May 2022 in view of an entry into force on 27 May 2022)
RESOLUTION No. 3

Approval of the Financial Report for the 95th Financial Year of the OIE
(1 January – 31 December 2021)

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 95th Financial Year of the OIE (1 January – 31 December 2021) (89 SG/4).

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 26 May 2022
in view of an entry into force on 27 May 2022)
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 the Provision of Personnel

Having noted the voluntary contributions and subsidies received by the OIE in 2021 and the in-person meetings organised by the OIE in 2021,

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, Korea (Rep. of), Kuwait, Lebanon, Mexico, the Netherlands (through the AMR MPTF), New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Panama, Qatar, Russia, Spain, Sweden (through the AMR MPTF), Switzerland, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom and the United States of America;

   The European Union, Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, the World Bank and the World Health Organization, the World Trade Organization;

   The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, the Donkey Sanctuary, Four Paws, Galvmed, International Coalition for Working Equids, the International Horse Sports Confederation, the Regional International Organization for Plant Protection and Animal Health (OIRSA), the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and St Jude's Hospital;

   for their voluntary contributions and subsidies to support the OIE in 2021.

2. Kenya;

   for their contribution to the organisation of OIE workshops that were held during 2021.

3. Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Korea (Rep. of), Norway, Panama, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom and the United States of America;

   for seconding national experts to the OIE in 2021.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 24 May 2022 in view of an entry into force on 27 May 2022)
RESOLUTION No. 5

Modification of the 2022 Budget

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

Considering the variation in expenses and income for the 96th Financial Year (1 January to 31 December 2022),

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

To modify Resolution No. 6 of 27 May 2021 and replace paragraphs 1 and 2 of said Resolution with the following paragraphs:

1. The budget for the 96th Financial Year, for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022, is set in terms of income and expenses at EUR 18 475 200:

1.1. Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sections</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount EUR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Section 1</td>
<td>OIE Members’ contributions established according to the categories provided in Article 11 of the Organic Statutes of the OIE and per Article 14 of the Organic Rules of the OIE</td>
<td>11 180 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Extraordinary contributions</td>
<td>1 349 700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Sub-total Section 1</strong></td>
<td><strong>12 530 200</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 2</td>
<td>Registration fees (General Session, conferences)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Publication sales</td>
<td>20 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fees for evaluation of sanitary status applications</td>
<td>140 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>World Fund overheads</td>
<td>1 000 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Internal contributions</td>
<td>750 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other operating revenue</td>
<td>3 582 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Sub-total Section 2</strong></td>
<td><strong>5 492 000</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 3</td>
<td>Investment income</td>
<td>10 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Extraordinary income</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Recovery of subsidies</td>
<td>33 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cancellation of provisions</td>
<td>410 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Sub-total Section 3</strong></td>
<td><strong>453 000</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>18 475 200</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.2. Expenses by field of activity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field of Activity</th>
<th>Amount EUR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Assembly and Council</td>
<td>693 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. General Directorate and Administration</td>
<td>3 492 350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Communication</td>
<td>761 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Information Systems</td>
<td>3 666 400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Animal Health Information</td>
<td>1 865 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Publications</td>
<td>433 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. International Standards and Science</td>
<td>2 993 300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Regional Activities</td>
<td>456 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Missions and organisation of various meetings</td>
<td>567 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. General expenses</td>
<td>1 349 400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Regional and Sub-Regional Representations</td>
<td>1 114 250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Depreciation and amortisation expenses</td>
<td>1 083 400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>18 475 200</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 26 May 2022 in view of an entry into force on 27 May 2022)
RESOLUTION No. 6

OIE Budgetary Income and Expenses for the 97th Financial Year and Related Planned Work Programme (1 January to 31 December 2023)

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

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

THE ASSEMBLY, ON THE PROPOSAL OF THE COUNCIL

1) DECIDES

1.1) To approve the Planned Work Programme for 2023 (89 SG/6), subject to prioritisation by the Council to ensure that expenditure remains within the allotted budget.

1.2) That the budget for the 97th Financial Year, for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2023, shall be set in terms of income and expenses at EUR 18 282 100 and established as follows:

a. Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sections</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount EUR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Section 1</td>
<td>OIE Members’ contributions established according to the categories provided in Article 11 of the Organic Statutes of the OIE and per Article 14 of the Organic Rules of the OIE</td>
<td>12 858 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Extraordinary contributions</td>
<td>781 600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Sub-total Section 1</strong></td>
<td><strong>13 639 600</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 2</td>
<td>Registration fees (General Session, conferences)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Publication sales</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fees for evaluating disease status dossiers</td>
<td>140 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>World Fund overheads</td>
<td>1 000 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Internal contributions</td>
<td>760 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other operating revenue</td>
<td>2 272 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Sub-total Section 2</strong></td>
<td><strong>4 172 500</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 3</td>
<td>Investment income</td>
<td>20 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Extraordinary income</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Recovery of subsidies</td>
<td>33 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cancellation of provisions</td>
<td>417 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Sub-total Section 3</strong></td>
<td><strong>470 000</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>18 282 100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
b. Expenses by Budgetary Chapters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Budgetary Chapters</th>
<th>Amount EUR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Information Management</td>
<td>4 304 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Standard Setting and Implementation</td>
<td>2 221 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Capacity Building</td>
<td>22 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Global Frameworks</td>
<td>744 800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. International Collaboration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Institutional Governance</td>
<td>3 176 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. General Administration</td>
<td>5 362 200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Regional and Sub-Regional Representations</td>
<td>1 438 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses</td>
<td>1 012 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>18 282 100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 statutory 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 26 May 2022 in view of an entry into force on 27 May 2022)
RESOLUTION No. 7

Financial contributions from OIE Members for 2023

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

CONSIDERING

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,

The Note sent to all OIE Delegates on 11 January 2022 titled “Request to increase statutory contributions for a sustainable and balanced OIE Regular Budget”,

The OIE Council recommendation for Members to endorse a 30% increase in statutory contributions over the next three consecutive years, starting with a 15% increase in 2023 and 7.5% increases to statutory contribution in 2024 and 2025. This increase includes the annual consumer price index (“OECD-Total” CPI) produced by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

THE ASSEMBLY

DECIDES

1) that the annual statutory contribution from Members for the 2023 Financial Year are established as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Annual total contribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st category</td>
<td>256 538 EUR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd category</td>
<td>205 230 EUR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd category</td>
<td>153 923 EUR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th category</td>
<td>102 615 EUR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5th category</td>
<td>51 308 EUR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6th category</td>
<td>30 785 EUR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

2) that Members, while retaining the choice of category in which they are registered, are may contribute to one of the two extraordinary categories for 2023. In this case, the concerned Members shall be exempt from their statutory contribution for the year in question.

The two extraordinary categories of contribution to be paid as 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 26 May 2022
in view of an entry into force on 27 May 2022)
RESOLUTION No. 8

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 one year period the appointment of Mr. Didier Selles as External Auditor of OIE Accounts to audit the 2022 accounts.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 26 May 2022 in view of an entry into force on 27 May 2022)
CONSIDERING

That it is desirable, in the general interest of all concerned, that cooperation be established between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP),

The Memorandum of Understanding between the OIE and UNEP was approved following the deliberations of the Council on 10 March 2022 (89 SG/15),

THE ASSEMBLY

DECIDES

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

The provisions of this Resolution shall enter into force on 28 May 2022.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 26 May 2022 in view of an entry into force on 27 May 2022)
RESOLUTION No. 10

Logo and Acronym of the Organisation

CONSIDERING the Basic Texts that organise the functioning of the OIE, especially the International Agreement for the creation of an Office International des Epizooties of 25 January 1924, the Organic Rules of 24 May 1973 and the General Rules revised in May 2013,

CONSIDERING Resolution No. XVI of 23 May 2003 specifying the use of the designation 'World Organisation for Animal Health',

CONSIDERING the unanimous opinion of the Council of the OIE, expressed at its meeting in September 2021, in favour of the new graphical charter of the OIE logo, as well as the common acronym ‘WOAH’, which will suggest a link with the designation ‘World Organisation for Animal Health’,

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The ability of an intergovernmental organisation to perform its tasks depends, in particular, on the effective communication and dissemination of information on its activities,

2. The activities of the OIE extend beyond the prevention and control of epizootic diseases, and in general to all aspects of animal health and their consequences for human health and biodiversity,

3. The significant increase in the visibility of the OIE, particularly in the context of the 7th Strategic Plan, implies a wide external dissemination of the designation, logo and acronym of the Organisation,

4. The use of the acronym ‘OIE’, commonly applied to the designation of the Organisation, is likely to cause confusion in the minds of the public and the international community,

5. The graphical charter of the OIE logo, on the eve of the 100th anniversary of the creation of the Organisation, deserves to be reviewed in order to strengthen the identity of an evolving Organisation,

6. It is desirable, in order to improve consistency and modernity, that the distinctive emblems of the Organisation be adapted.

THE ASSEMBLY

TAKES NOTE

1. Of the new graphical charter of the official logo of the Organisation, and of the common acronym ‘WOAH’.

2. Of the unchanged statutory name ‘Office International des Epizooties’ and the corresponding acronym ‘OIE’ of the Organisation, which will continue to be used by the Organisation in certain documents of legal value and as necessary.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 26 May 2022 in view of an entry into force on 27 May 2022)
RESOLUTION No. 11

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:
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 zones 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;

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1 Including Faroe Islands and Greenland.
2 Including Åland Islands.
3 Including French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Réunion, Saint Pierre and Miquelon.
4 Including Azores and Madeira.
5 Excluding Kosovo administered by the United Nations.
6 Including Balearic Islands and Canary Islands.
7 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]).
8 Including American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico and US Virgin Islands.
9 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 Rondónia 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 (Archipélago de San Andrés and Providencia);

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

Kazakhstan: four 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;

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 zones 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, Espíritu 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;

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;

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10 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 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-Sakhalin consisting of the Island of Sakhalin and the Kurile Islands;

one zone of Eastern Siberia consisting of two Subjects (Republic of Tuva and Republic of Buryatia) and one administrative Raion of the Republic of Altai (Kosh-Agachsky Raion) designated by the Delegate of Russia in a document addressed to the Director General in August 2021;

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 24 May 2022 in view of an entry into force on 27 May 2022)
RESOLUTION No. 12

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:

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

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 24 May 2022 in view of an entry into force on 27 May 2022)
RESOLUTION No. 13

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  
Australia  
Bolivia  
Botswana  
Brazil  
Canada  
China (People's Rep. of)  
Ecuador  
Eswatini  
France  
India  
Italy  
Mexico  
Mongolia  
New Caledonia  
Paraguay  
Peru  
Portugal  
Russia  
Singapore  
South Africa  
Switzerland  
United States of America  
Uruguay

2. The Director General publish the following List of Members having a CBPP free zone 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 24 May 2022 in view of an entry into force on 27 May 2022)

11 Including French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Mayotte and Réunion.
12 Including Azores and Madeira.
13 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.
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

   Zambia

2. The Delegates of these Members shall notify the OIE Headquarters the occurrence of CBPP, 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 24 May 2022 in view of an entry into force on 27 May 2022)
RESOLUTION No. 15

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:
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argentina</th>
<th>Denmark</th>
<th>Latvia</th>
<th>Poland</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>Liechtenstein</td>
<td>Portugal&lt;br&gt;15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>Finland&lt;br&gt;14</td>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>Romania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>Serbia&lt;br&gt;16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Malta</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>Slovakia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>Namibia</td>
<td>Slovenia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>Spain&lt;br&gt;17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>Nicaragua</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Panama</td>
<td>The Netherlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Paraguay</td>
<td>United States of America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>Korea (Rep. of)</td>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>Uruguay</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. The Director General publish the following List of Members with zones<br>18 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 zones<br>18 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 and in November 2021; 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 24 May 2022 in view of an entry into force on 27 May 2022)

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14 Including Åland Islands.
15 Including Azores and Madeira.
16 Excluding Kosovo administered by the United Nations.
17 Including Balearic Islands and Canary Islands.
18 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. 16

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:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Algeria</th>
<th>Croatia</th>
<th>Korea (Rep. of)</th>
<th>Poland</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Andorra</td>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>Qatar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>Liechtenstein</td>
<td>Romania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>Slovakia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahrain</td>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>Malta</td>
<td>Slovenia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>Spain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>New Caledonia</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>The Netherlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>North Macedonia (Rep. of)</td>
<td>Tunisia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>Oman</td>
<td>United Arab Emirates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China (People's Rep. of)</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Paraguay</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese Taipei</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>United States of America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>Kazakhstan</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Uruguay</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 24 May 2022 in view of an entry into force on 27 May 2022)

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19 Including Hong Kong and Macau.
20 Including Åland Islands.
21 Including French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Mayotte, Réunion, Saint Barthélemy, Saint Martin, Saint Pierre and Miquelon.
22 Including Azores and Madeira.
23 Including Balearic Islands and Canary Islands.
24 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]).
25 Including American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico and US Virgin Islands.
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*:
2. The Director General publish the following List of Members having a PPR free zone\textsuperscript{32} according to the provisions of Chapter 14.7. of the \textit{Terrestrial Code}:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argentina</th>
<th>Denmark</th>
<th>Liechtenstein</th>
<th>Portugal\textsuperscript{28}</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>Romania\textsuperscript{28}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Eswatini</td>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>Finland\textsuperscript{26}</td>
<td>Malta</td>
<td>Slovakia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
<td>France\textsuperscript{27}</td>
<td>Mauritius</td>
<td>Slovenia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>New Caledonia</td>
<td>Spain\textsuperscript{29}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>North Macedonia (Rep. of)</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese Taipei</td>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>The Netherlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Paraguay</td>
<td>United Kingdom\textsuperscript{30}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>Korea (Rep. of)</td>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>United States of America\textsuperscript{31}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Uruguay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>Lesotho</td>
<td>Poland</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 24 May 2022 in view of an entry into force on 27 May 2022)

\textsuperscript{26} Including Åland Islands.
\textsuperscript{27} Including French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Réunion, Saint Barthélemy, Saint Martin, Saint Pierre and Miquelon.
\textsuperscript{28} Including Azores and Madeira.
\textsuperscript{29} Including Balearic Islands and Canary Islands.
\textsuperscript{30} 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]).
\textsuperscript{31} Including American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico and US Virgin Islands.
\textsuperscript{32} 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. 18

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

2. The Director General publish the following List of Members having CSF free zones 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 Galápagos 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 24 May 2022 in view of an entry into force on 27 May 2022)

33 Including Åland Islands.
34 Including French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Mayotte and Réunion.
35 Including Azores and Madeira.
36 Including Balearic Islands and Canary Islands.
37 Including Guernsey (incl. Alderney and Sark), Isle of Man and Jersey.
38 Including Guam, Puerto Rico and US Virgin Islands.
39 For detailed information on the delimitation of the zones of the Members recognised as CSF free, enquiries should be addressed to the Director General of the OIE.
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 24 May 2022
in view of an entry into force on 27 May 2022)
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 2022 report of the OIE Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission (Annexes 2, 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 of Document 89 SG/10/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, 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 of Document 89 SG/10/CS4 in English, French and Spanish, each text being authentic.

2. To adopt the updates to the *Aquatic Code* proposed in Annexes 7 and 9 of Document 89 SG/10/CS4 in English, French and Spanish, each text being authentic, with the following modifications:

   2.1. In Annex 7 (Chapter 1.4. Aquatic animal health surveillance):

       a) In Article 1.4.3., point 1, first paragraph, add the word “level” at the end of the sentence.

   2.2. In Annex 9 (Model Articles X.X.4. to X.X.8.):

       a) In Article X.X.7., point 1, change the default period for targeted surveillance from “[two] years” to “[one] year”.

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 26 May 2022 in view of an entry into force on 27 May 2022)
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 2022 report of the OIE Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission (Annexes 18 to 22 of Document 89 SG/10/CS4), after consultation with the World Assembly of Delegates.

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

1. To adopt the updates to the Aquatic Manual proposed in Annexes 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22 of Document 89 SG/10/CS4 in English, the text being authentic;

2. 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 26 May 2022 in view of an entry into force on 27 May 2022)
RESOLUTION No. 23

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 2022 report of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission (Annexes 3 to 12 and 14 to 17 of Document 89 SG/10/CS1), after consultation with the World Assembly of Delegates.

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

1. To adopt the updates to the Terrestrial Code proposed in Annexes 4, 5, 6, 8 and 16 of Document 89 SG/10/CS1 in English, French and Spanish, each text being authentic;

2. To adopt the updates to the Terrestrial Code proposed in Annexes 3, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 17 of Document 89 SG/10/CS1 in English, French and Spanish, each text being authentic, with the following modifications:

   2.1. In Annex 3 (Glossary)
      a) In the English version only, in the definition for ‘Competent Authority’,
         add “the” before “responsibility”.
      b) Remove the proposed definition for ‘protein meal’.

   2.2. In Annex 7 (Chapter 3.4.)
      a) In Article 3.4.11., point 1 b),
         add “storage” before “and disposal”.

   2.3. In Annex 9 (Chapter 7.7.)
      a) In the French version only, in Article 7.7.5., the third indent,
         replace “maintenir” with “réduire”.
      b) In the Spanish version only, in Article 7.7.8., point 3 a),
         replace “para luchar contra” with “en lo que se refiere a”.
      c) In the English version only, in Article 7.7.11., point 5, first sentence,
         replace “Estimating” with “Estimation” and add “of” before “dog”.
      d) In the English version only, in Article 7.7.11., point 5, end of first sentence,
         replace the colon with a full stop.
e) In the French version only, in Article 7.7.18., point 5, end of the first paragraph,
replace “veiller à ce que la” with “s’assurer que la stérilisation chirurgicale peut être
effectuée en toute sécurité”.

f) In the English version only, in Article 7.7.19., third paragraph,
replace “Vaccination” with “Vaccinate” (twice).

g) In the English version only, in Article 7.7.19., fifth paragraph, fifth indent,
replace “Vaccination” with “Vaccinate”.

h) In the English version only, in Article 7.7.20., last paragraph,
replace “Vaccination” with “Vaccinate”.

i) In Article 7.7.26., point 2, second indent,
add “, including fallowing” after “cleaning”.

j) In Article 7.7.27., second paragraph,
   i. In the English version only,
   replace “carcass disposal” with “disposal of dead animals”.
   ii. In the French version only,
   replace “carcasses” with “cadavres”.

k) In Article 7.7.27., point 4, title,
   i. In the English version only,
   replace “Carcass disposal” with “Disposal of dead animals”.
   ii. In the French version only,
   replace “carcasses” with “cadavres d’animaux”.

l) In Article 7.7.27., point 4, first paragraph,
   i. In the English version only,
   replace “Carcasses” with “Dead animals”, replace “carcass” with “dead animal”
   and replace “carcass disposal” with “disposing of dead animals”.
   ii. In the French version only
   replace “carcasses” with “cadavres” (twice) and replace “la carcasse” with “le
cadavre”.

2.4. In Annex 10 (Chapter 8.16.)

a) In Article 8.16.1., point 2 b) iii),
   i. In the English version only,
   delete “that are not a consequence of vaccination” before “to RPV” and add “,
   that are not a consequence of vaccination,” before “have”.
   ii. In the French version only,
   delete “, qui ne sont pas consécutifs à une vaccination,” before “dirigés”, and
   add “, qui ne sont pas consécutifs à une vaccination,” before “ont”.
2.5. In Annex 11 (Chapter 8.5.)
   a) In Article 8.5.3., point 3,
      replace “Control” with “Food safety and control”.

2.6. In Annex 12 (Chapter 15.4.)
   a) In Article 15.4.3., point 2,
      replace “Control” with “Food safety and control”.

2.7. In Annex 17 (Terminology: Use of the term ‘sanitary measure’)
   a) In the French version only, in Article 6.3.3., the first paragraph,
      replace “l’assainissement” with “d’assainissement”.

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

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(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 26 May 2022
in view of an entry into force on 27 May 2022)
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:

Glossary of terms

1.1.8. Principles of veterinary vaccine production

2.3.4. Minimum requirements for the production and quality control of vaccines

3.1.4. Brucellosis (infection with Brucella abortus, B. melitensis, B. suis)

3.1.6. Echinococcosis (infection with Echinococcus granulosus and with E. multilocularis)

3.1.8. Foot and mouth disease (infection with foot and mouth disease virus)

3.1.X. Mammalian tuberculosis (infection with Mycobacterium tuberculosis complex)

With the amendments approved by the Assembly:

In line 9, Summary, to delete the words “and is a barrier to trade” after the words “and certain wildlife populations”.

In lines 465–466, Section B.2.2.2.1 The single cervical test (SCT), replace “between” with “more than” before “2 mm” and add “less than” before “4 mm”.

In line 484, Section B.2.2.2.2 The comparative cervical test (CCT), add “more than” before “4 mm” and delete “or more” after “4 mm”. In lines 485–487, replace “there is a difference in skin thickness of ≥ 0 mm and <4 mm and a reaction to PPD-B of 2 mm or more” with “the reaction to PPD-B is 2 mm or more, and is greater than the PPD-A reaction by 4 mm or less”, and amend Table Interpretation of the comparative cervical test accordingly.

3.1.14. Nipah and Hendra virus diseases

3.1.22. Tularemia

With the amendments approved by the Assembly:

In line 94, Section A Introduction, add the sentence and reference: “Species that are moderately susceptible to tularemia, and maintain the infection for a prolonged time, may serve as reservoirs of infection to others (Hestvik et al., 2015)”.

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In line 96, Section A Introduction, add the sentence: “Hunters and forest rangers should take precautions before opening dead animals as they are at risk of infection.”

3.2.1. Acarapisosis of honey bees (infestation of honey bees with Acarapis woodi)

3.3.9. Fowl cholera

3.3.15. Turkey rhinotracheitis (avian metapneumovirus)

With the amendments approved by the Assembly:

In line 173, Section A Introduction, add “except in pheasants” after “evidence of disease”.

3.6.2. Contagious equine metritis

With the amendments approved by the Assembly:

In line 178, Section B.1.5 Molecular methods, to replace the sentence “A minimum of five suspect colonies should be taken for confirmation by PCR” with “To mitigate the possibility of false negative results, it is recommended that, whenever possible, several colonies suspected of being of the Taylorella genus are selected for confirmation by PCR.”

3.8.11. Scrapie

3.8.13. Theileriosis in sheep and goats (infection with Theileria lestoquardi, T. luwenshuni and T. uilenbergi)

3.9.3 Classical swine fever (infection with classical swine fever virus) (diagnostic section only)

3.10.1. Bunyaviral diseases of animals (excluding Rift Valley fever and Crimean–Congo haemorrhagic fever)

3.10.2. Cryptosporidiosis

3.10.6. Mange

With the amendments approved by the Assembly:

In lines 6 and 7 of the Summary, and line 30, Section A Introduction, to add “a term that should be used in relation to Psoroptes ovis” after the word “scab”.

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 26 May 2022 in view of an entry into force on 27 May 2022)
CONSIDERING THAT

1. The OIE’s Basic Texts provide the Terms of Reference, designation criteria, and internal rules for OIE Reference Laboratories,

2. The Terms of Reference of the OIE Biological Standards Commission and the Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission 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 or the Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission are published in the reports of the meetings of the Commissions,

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 and aquatic 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 Centre for Foreign Animal Disease, Canadian Food Inspection Agency, Canadian Science Centre for Human and Animal Health, Winnipeg, Manitoba, CANADA

OIE Reference Laboratory for African swine fever
USDA, APHIS, VS, NVSL, Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory, Plum Island Animal Disease Center, Greenport, New York, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
OIE Reference Laboratory for avian mycoplasmosis (Mycoplasma gallisepticum, M. synoviae)
Avian Medicine Laboratory, Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale delle Venezie, Buttapietra
Verona, ITALY

OIE Reference Laboratory for bovine tuberculosis
National Veterinary Services Laboratories, USDA, APHIS, VS, Ames, Iowa, UNITED
STATES OF AMERICA

OIE Reference Laboratory for chronic wasting disease
National Veterinary Services Laboratories, USDA, APHIS, VS, Ames, Iowa, UNITED
STATES OF AMERICA

OIE Reference Laboratory for New World screwworm (Cochliomyia hominivorax)
 Panama–United States Commission for the Eradication and Prevention of Screwworm,
Panama, PANAMA

OIE Reference Laboratory for paratuberculosis
National Reference Centre for Paratuberculosis, Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale della
Lombardia e dell’Emilia Romagna, Gariga di Podenzano, Piacenza, ITALY

OIE Reference Laboratory for Rift Valley fever
Centre de coopération internationale en recherche agronomique pour le développement (CIRAD), Campus international de Baillarguet, Montpellier, FRANCE

OIE Reference Laboratory for decapod iridescent virus 1
Aquatic Medicine Laboratory, Biology Division of Animal Health Research Institute (AHRI),
Council of Agriculture, CHINESE TAIPEI

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 24 May 2022
in view of an entry into force on 27 May 2022)
RESOLUTION No. 26

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 Antimicrobial Stewardship in Aquaculture**

Laboratory of Veterinary Pharmacology (FARMA VET) and Laboratory of Food Safety (LIA) and Center for Research and Innovation in Aquaculture (CRIA), University of Chile, Faculty of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Region Metropolitana, CHILE

**OIE Collaborating Centre for Camel Diseases**

Abu Dhabi Agriculture and Food Safety Authority, Mohammed Bin Zayed City, Abu Dhabi, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 26 May 2022
in view of an entry into force on 27 May 2022)
RESOLUTION No. 27

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

ACKNOWLEDGING the declaration of global freedom from rinderpest in May 2011 and the commitment made by Members to maintaining this status, reaffirmed through OIE Resolution No. 21 (2017),

REITERATING the importance of reducing the risk posed by rinderpest virus containing material stocks through the destruction of virus in a safe manner and/or the transfer stocks to designated facilities holding rinderpest virus containing material (hereinafter ‘Rinderpest Holding Facilities’),

CONSIDERING THAT

1. Resolution No. 23 (2014) requested the Director General to put in place, jointly with FAO, a system to designate, inspect, monitor and evaluate Rinderpest Holding Facilities,

2. Resolution No. 24 (2019) extended the designation of the Rinderpest Holding Facilities first designated through OIE Resolution No. 25 (2015) for a three-year period,


4. The COVID-19 pandemic and associated travel restrictions created conditions which prevented the deployment of an international team to carry out site inspections of the FAO-OIE designated Rinderpest Holding Facilities,

5. In the absence of a site inspection, the FAO-OIE designated Rinderpest Holding Facilities provided a written report on the previous three-year period to demonstrate compliance with their mandate.

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

To exceptionally extend the designation of the following facilities as approved for holding rinderpest virus containing material for the period of one year, on behalf of the OIE, and subject to equivalent action by FAO. These facilities shall be subject to a full inspection and evaluation process led by FAO and OIE during the year of 2022, aiming to propose a three-year extension of their mandate by the time of the next OIE General Session, in May 2023.

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

1. African Union Pan African Veterinary Vaccine Centre (AU-PANVAC), Debre-Zeit, Ethiopia.
2. Centre de coopération internationale en recherche agronomique pour le développement (CIRAD), Montpellier, France.

3. China Institute of Veterinary Drug Control/China Veterinary Culture Collection Center (IVDC), Beijing, People’s Republic of China.


5. USDA-APHIS, Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory (FADDL), Plum Island, New York, United States of America.

6. The Pirbright Institute, Surrey, United Kingdom.

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

1. African Union Pan African Veterinary Vaccine Centre (AU-PANVAC), Debre-Zeit, Ethiopia.

2. Centre de coopération internationale en recherche agronomique pour le développement (CIRAD), Montpellier, France.

3. China Institute of Veterinary Drug Control/China Veterinary Culture Collection Center (IVDC), Beijing, People’s Republic of China.


(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 24 May 2022 in view of an entry into force on 27 May 2022)
MANDATE FOR A FACILITY DESIGNATED TO HOLD RINDERPEST VIRUS CONTAINING MATERIAL

The facilities designated by FAO and OIE to hold rinderpest virus (RPV)-containing material (hereinafter 'Rinderpest Holding Facilities') have a mandate which justifies their function and ensures safe storage of this material.

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

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

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

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

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

A) Rinderpest virus holding facilities for storing rinderpest virus containing material, excluding vaccine stocks:

1. To retain an up-to-date inventory of RPV-containing material and sequence data (including recording entry and exit of this material into and out of the facility), and to share this information with FAO and the OIE through the designated web-based system.

2. To send an annual report to the OIE and FAO through the designated web-based system.

3. To safely hold RPV-containing material at an appropriate level of biocontainment and ensure appropriate measures are taken to prevent its accidental or deliberate release.

4. To accept RPV-containing material from FAO and OIE Members for safe storage and/or for destruction.

40 RPV-containing material means field and laboratory strains of RPV; vaccine strains of RPV including valid and expired vaccine stocks; tissues, sera and other material from animals known or suspected to be infected; laboratory-generated diagnostic material containing live virus, recombinant morbilliviruses (segmented or nonsegmented) containing unique RPV nucleic acid or amino acid sequences, and full length genomic material including virus RNA and its cDNA copies. Subgenomic fragments of RPV genome (either as plasmid or incorporated into recombinant viruses) that cannot be incorporated into a replicating morbillivirus or morbillivirus-like virus are not considered to be RPV-containing material, neither are sera that have been either heat-treated to at least 56°C for at least two hours, or shown to be free from RPV genome sequences by a validated RT-PCR assay.
5. To notify FAO and the OIE before receiving RPV-containing material from other institutes for FAO to assist in shipping if needed and to ensure chain of custody.

6. To provide RPV-containing material to other institutes for the research or vaccine manufacture that has been approved by FAO and the OIE.

7. To contribute, when requested by FAO and the OIE, to the Global Rinderpest Action Plan and the global rinderpest vaccine reserve.

8. To maintain a system of quality assurance, biosafety and biosecurity, and to notify FAO and OIE should a breach of biocontainment happen, with or without release of RPV-containing material.

9. To notify immediately FAO and the OIE of any release or contamination of RPV-containing material in other virus stock or material stored at the facility.

10. To seek approval from FAO and the OIE before manipulating RPV-containing materials for the purposes of research or any other purposes, including in private sector institutions, or before shipping RPV-containing materials to other institutes.

11. To work towards an ever-reducing inventory of RPV-containing material from the time of adoption of the resolution, aiming to keep only the critical material to safeguard the global freedom.

12. To participate in scientific meetings in its capacity as FAO-OIE Rinderpest Holding Facility and using that title.

13. To undergo regular inspections and inventory audits by FAO and the OIE, at the institute’s expense, to ensure that storage is secure and that safe operating conditions are met.

14. To fully cooperate by providing all the relevant reports and information when FAO and the OIE carry out a site inspection.

15. To provide technical advice or training to personnel from other FAO and OIE Member Countries on the destruction, safe shipment of RPV-containing material, and/or decontamination of facilities.

16. To establish and maintain a network with other Rinderpest Holding Facilities.

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

1. To retain an up-to-date inventory of vaccine stocks including current and expired vaccines and any materials solely for vaccine production and to share such information with FAO and the OIE through the designated web-based system.

2. To send an annual report to the OIE and FAO through the designated web-based system.

3. To validate or destroy stocks of expired vaccines.
4. To accept vaccine virus seeds or stocks from FAO and OIE Member Countries for safe storage and/or for destruction.

5. To notify FAO and the OIE before receiving RPV-containing material from other institutes for FAO to assist in shipping if needed and to ensure the chain of custody.

6. To provide vaccine virus seeds or vaccines to other institutes (public or private sector) for the research or vaccine manufacture that has been approved by FAO and the OIE.

7. To contribute, when requested by FAO and the OIE, to the global rinderpest vaccine reserve and the Global Rinderpest Action Plan, including through the emergency manufacture and preparation of vaccines in accordance with OIE standards.

8. To maintain a system of quality assurance, biosafety and biosecurity, and to notify FAO and OIE should a breach of biocontainment happen, with or without release of RPV-containing material.

9. To notify immediately FAO and the OIE of any release or contamination of RPV-containing material in other virus stock or material stored at the facility.

10. To seek approval from FAO and the OIE before manipulating RPV-containing materials for the purposes of vaccine production or any other purposes, or before shipping RPV-containing materials to other institutes.

11. To regularly test the quality of the vaccines in accordance with the OIE guidelines.

12. To maintain and follow procedures approved by FAO and the OIE for managing vaccine stocks (storing packaged and manufactured vaccine).

13. To work towards an ever-reducing inventory of RPV-containing material from the time of adoption of the resolution, aiming to keep only the critical material to safeguard the global freedom.

14. To undergo regular inspections and inventory audits by FAO and the OIE, at the institute's expense, to ensure that storage is secure and that safe operating conditions are met.

15. To fully cooperate by providing all the relevant reports and information when FAO and the OIE carry out a site inspection.

16. To establish and maintain a network with other Rinderpest Holding Facilities.
CONSIDERING THAT

1. The Technical Item at the OIE’s 89th General Session presented the OIE, Veterinary Services and Aquatic Animal Health Services engagement in global, regional and national emergency management systems;

2. The OIE plays an important role individually, and collectively with other international partners (particularly the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations [FAO], the United Nations Environment Programme [UNEP], World Health Organization [WHO], and more recently, in relation to agro-crime, the International Criminal Police Organization [INTERPOL]), in promoting prevention and preparedness and in global coordination of emergencies that affect animal health and welfare, and veterinary public health;

3. Veterinary Services and Aquatic Animal Health Services play an essential role in the prevention, preparedness, response and recovery to emergencies that affect animal health and welfare, and veterinary public health. Such emergencies may arise from a broad range of natural and artificial hazards;

4. Emergency management is a process of risk analysis and reduction (prevention), readiness (preparedness), response during an emergency, and recovery following emergencies. The principle of learning from experience to improve future performance is a best practice in emergency management. Emergency management has become a professional discipline with a growing evidence base (for example from scientific studies and after action reviews) supporting continuous learning and development;

5. The United Nations Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (the Sendai Framework) promotes an All-Hazards approach to emergency preparedness and management. National emergency management systems are increasingly designed with a Whole of Government approach to maximise coordination, effectiveness and efficiency, whilst coordinating command and control functions using a common Incident Management System;

6. Multiple initiatives to review performance of international agencies, and to improve preparedness and accountability to health emergencies, for example the WHO process to develop the global pandemic prevention, preparedness and response instrument, have been initiated in response to the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic;

7. The OIE Terrestrial and Aquatic Codes provide some international standards that describe expectations of Veterinary Services and Aquatic Animal Health Services with respect to emergency management systems, contingency planning, and legislation. The OIE Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) Pathway contains critical competencies relevant to emergency management. Results from PVS evaluations indicate many OIE Members have low levels of advancement in these competencies;
8. The OIE Preparedness and Resilience Programme, supports Members in planning and responding to animal health emergencies. As part of a project being implemented in collaboration with INTERPOL and FAO, an international simulation exercise is planned for 2022, and an OIE Global Conference on emergency management is planned for 2023;

9. Three OIE Collaborating Centres with emergency management as their speciality have formed the OIE Collaborating Centre Network on Veterinary Emergencies (EmVetNet), with objectives that address technical advice and support, training and evaluation, recommending research priorities, and supporting operational activities;

10. The drivers and root-causes of some emergencies are trending upwards, meaning emergencies requiring the engagement of the OIE and its Members are generally expected to increase in frequency, severity, and complexity;

11. It is well recognised that it is cost effective to invest in emergency management capability.

THE ASSEMBLY RECOMMENDS THAT

1. The OIE develops and maintains a sustainable work programme on emergency management, which is built on evidence, good practices, and collaborative partnerships, and strengthens synergies with other international organisations;

2. The OIE adopts an all hazards approach to emergency management which considers emerging threats, including cyber related threats, and emerging infectious diseases;

3. The OIE ensures that its International Standards and its capacity and capability evaluation and development programmes, including the PVS Pathway, Twinnings, Training Platform, and the One Health Workforce Development programme, further integrate emergency management;

4. The OIE encourages expansion of the OIE Collaborating Centre Network on Veterinary Emergencies to achieve wider geographical representation and increased coverage of the range of hazards relevant to Veterinary Services and Aquatic Animal Health Services;

5. The OIE improves its understanding of the current emergency management capacity and capability of OIE Members through its monitoring and data collection systems. For this, OIE encourages Members to share annual reports to OIE-WAHIS, national contingency plans, and notifications of simulation exercises. These data allow the OIE capacity and capability evaluation and development programmes to support Members according to their needs relating to emergency management, and inform policy development and capacity building;

6. The OIE develops an internal Incident Management System (IMS), building on past experience, to better support OIE and its partners, and OIE Members during international emergencies. The OIE should explore possibilities to support its Members in the development of their own IMS;

7. The OIE should continue to work with the Quadripartite and other key international partners, e.g., INTERPOL, to ensure coordination and interoperability of Incident Management Systems, so that the partners can work collaboratively in emergency management, while avoiding duplication;

8. Given that UNEP has only recently joined the Quadripartite, the OIE should encourage the Quadripartite to better integrate environmental elements to its emergency management policies;

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9. The OIE engages with WHO and key stakeholders during the negotiation process for a global agreement on a pandemic instrument to ensure the perspectives, needs, and interests of Veterinary Services and Aquatic Animal Health Services are recognised in a One Health approach, keeping OIE Members informed and promoting their active involvement in the negotiation process;

10. OIE Members should actively engage with their national public health partners to ensure that a One Health approach is promoted by WHO Member States in their negotiations with WHO on the global agreement on a pandemic instrument;

11. OIE Members work to engage the Veterinary Services and Aquatic Animal Health Services in Whole of Government national emergency management systems to ensure they contribute to overall national emergency management capability, and benefit from preparedness activities and capability development programmes;

12. In emergency management planning, OIE Members should carry out risk analysis to inform national and regional priorities;

13. OIE Members should adopt an all hazards approach to emergency management, which considers emerging threats, including cyber related threats, and emerging infectious diseases;

14. To create synergy and resource efficiency OIE Members are encouraged to consider collaborating with other OIE Members on emergency management planning;

15. OIE Members and Partners are encouraged to support the OIE Emergency Management and Resilience work programme through contributions to the OIE.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 25 May 2022 in view of an entry into force on 27 May 2022)
RESOLUTION No. 29

Contribution of the World Organisation for Animal Health and its Members to the negotiations related to an international instrument for pandemic prevention, preparedness and response

CONSIDERING THAT:

1. In the last 40 years there have been six pandemics, all of which have originated from the spillover of zoonotic diseases, including from wildlife,

2. The OIE is the leading international standard setting body for animal health, including zoonoses. The Organisation plays an important role individually, and collectively with other international partners, in promoting a One Health approach,

3. Veterinary Services have responsibilities for preventing zoonotic diseases and ensuring food security. They are fundamental to implementing a One Health approach as part of “Health workforces”,

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. OIE Resolution N.31 “How can the OIE support Veterinary Services to achieve One Health resilience” adopted by the Assembly in May 2021, recommended that:
   - 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,
   - 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,

6. The World Health Assembly, via adoption of resolutions to the second special session on 1 December 2021, decided that a new international instrument for the purposes of improving preparedness and response to future pandemics would progress under the auspices of the World Health Organization (WHO),

7. An intergovernmental negotiating body has been established (the “INB”) to draft and negotiate the WHO convention, agreement or other international instrument on pandemic prevention, preparedness and response, with a view to adoption under provisions of the WHO Constitution,

8. It is essential that at the outset, the international instrument is crafted in such a way to ensure that ‘One Health’ is articulated as a fundamental principle guiding the implementation of all phases of pandemic prevention, preparedness and response,

9. Applying a One Health approach to the development of the international instrument requires that human, animal, and environmental health sectors be equally represented,
10. It is essential that the OIE and other partners of the Quadripartite alliance be actively involved in the development and the negotiation of the international instrument.

THE ASSEMBLY

RECOMMENDS THAT:

1. The OIE provide strong leadership to represent and amplify the interests and concerns of the animal health sector, particularly as they relate to prevention-focused reform, which includes reducing the risk of zoonotic diseases emergence and spread (and potential spillover events) at the animal, human and environment interface under the One Health approach, wildlife health management, and regulating sanitary aspects of wildlife trade,

2. The OIE advocate for the formation of collaborative governance arrangements that provide for the Quadripartite to co-design the essential elements of the new instrument,

3. The OIE support the formation of a ‘Friends of One Health’ group to amplify the voice of the animal and environmental health sectors and ensure that the One Health approach remains a guiding principle in the international instrument negotiations. The group will provide a mechanism for dialogue and collaboration between Members and strengthening of One Health positions taken to the INB,

4. The OIE timely inform Members of the status of the negotiations and the positions it promotes.

5. Members timely inform OIE of the positions promoted by their authorities responsible for the negotiations.

6. Members actively engage with the negotiation process, to promote the views of the animal health sector, through their national governments and appropriate inter-ministerial channels and through WHO channels.

7. OIE Members advocate for One Health to be adopted as an underlying foundation of the new instrument, so it complements and strengthens the coherence between existing International Health Regulations (IHR) 2005, environmental treaties, and animal health regulations and standards as well as human, animal, and environmental health systems more broadly,

8. Members act with urgency as the instrument is intended to be finalized and adopted at the 2024 WHO General Assembly, with a very tight schedule to deliver milestones starting with a working draft of the instrument in July 2022 and a first draft to be submitted for consideration at the 2023 WHO General Assembly.

9. The OIE and its Members advocate that any financial mechanism put into place to support the international instrument include sustainable financing for the measures required and to support the Quadripartite collaboration guide and accompany Members to implement a One Health approach. Any discussions on financial support for competent, sustainable and resilient health systems capable of ensuring timely pandemic preparedness, prevention and response must consider the commitment and crucial engagement of national Veterinary Services.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 25 May 2022 in view of an entry into force on 27 May 2022)