

RESOLUTIONS

Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates

During the 90th General Session

21 – 25 May 2023

LIST OF RESOLUTIONS

Administrative resolutions:

- [No. 1](#) Approval of the Director General's Report on 2022 WOAHA Activities
- [No. 2](#) Approval of the Director General's Report on 2022 WOAHA Management, Activities and Administrative Work
- [No. 3](#) Approval of the 2022 Financial Report (1 January – 31 December 2022)
- [No. 4](#) Acknowledgements to the Members and Partners that made Voluntary Contributions or Subsidies to WOAHA, or contributed in the Organisation of WOAHA Meetings and the Provision of Personnel
- [No. 5](#) Modification of the 2023 Budget
- [No. 6](#) WOAHA Budgetary Incomes and Expenses for the 98th Financial Year and Related Planned Work Programme (1 January to 31 December 2024)
- [No. 7](#) Financial contributions from WOAHA Members for 2024
- [No. 8](#) Renewal of the Appointment of the External Auditor
- [No. 9](#) Memorandum of Understanding between the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAHA) and the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)
- [No. 10](#) Accession of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to the *Office International des Epizooties*

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. 20](#) Second addendum to Resolution No. 15 of 29 May 2020 on the "Procedures for Members for the official recognition and maintenance of animal health status of certain animal diseases or risk status of bovine spongiform encephalopathy and for the endorsement of official control programmes"
- [No. 21](#) Amendments to the WOAHA *Aquatic Animal Health Code*
- [No. 22](#) Amendments to the WOAHA *Manual of Diagnostic Tests for Aquatic Animals*
- [No. 23](#) Amendments to the WOAHA *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*
- [No. 24](#) Amendments to the WOAHA *Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals*
- [No. 25](#) Designation of WOAHA Reference Laboratories for terrestrial and aquatic animal diseases
- [No. 26](#) Designation of WOAHA Collaborating Centres
- [No. 27](#) Extension to the Designation of Facilities Holding Rinderpest Virus Containing Material to Maintain Global Freedom from Rinderpest
- [No. 28](#) Strategic challenges in the global control of high pathogenicity avian influenza
- [No. 29](#) Change of name of certain Sub-Regional Representations and of one Regional Commission
- [No. 30](#) Register of terrestrial animal diseases diagnostic kits validated and certified by WOAHA
- [No. 31](#) Register of aquatic animal disease diagnostic kits validated and certified by WOAHA
-

RESOLUTION N° 1

Approval of the Director General’s Report on 2022 WOAHA Activities

In accordance with Article 6 of the Organic Rules of the Organisation,

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

To approve the Director General’s Report on 2022 WOAHA Activities (90 SG/1).

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates on 23 May 2023
in view of an entry into force on 26 May 2023)

RESOLUTION No. 2

**Approval of the Director General's Report on 2022 WOAHA Management, Activities
and Administrative Work**

In accordance with Article 6 of the Organic Rules of the Organisation,

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

To approve the Director General's Report on 2022 WOAHA Management, Activities and Administrative Work (90 SG/3).

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates on 25 May 2023
in view of an entry into force on 26 May 2023)

RESOLUTION No. 3

**Approval of the 2022 Financial Report
(1 January – 31 December 2022)**

In application of Article 15 of the Organic Statutes and Article 6 of the Organic Rules of WOAAH,

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

To approve the Financial Report for the 96th Financial Year of WOAAH (1 January – 31 December 2022) (90 SG/4).

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates on 25 May 2023
in view of an entry into force on 26 May 2023)

RESOLUTION No. 4

**Acknowledgements to the Members and Partners that made
Voluntary Contributions or Subsidies to WOAAH,
or contributed in the Organisation of WOAAH Meetings and the Provision of Personnel**

Having noted the voluntary contributions or subsidies received by WOAAH in 2022 and the in-person meetings organised by WOAAH in 2022,

THE ASSEMBLY

REQUESTS

The Director General to sincerely thank:

1. Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Canada, China (People's Rep. of), Colombia, Cyprus, Djibouti, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Korea (Rep. of), Mexico, the Netherlands (through the AMR MPTF), New Zealand, Oman, Panama, Russia, Saudi Arabia, 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 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 or subsidies to support WOAAH in 2022.

2. Australia, Belgium, Bhutan, Cameroon, China (People's Rep. of), Colombia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Georgia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mongolia, Mozambique, Paraguay, Panama, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, the United States of America and Zambia;

for their contribution to the organisation of WOAAH workshops that were held during 2022.

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 WOAAH in 2022.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates on 25 May 2023
in view of an entry into force on 26 May 2023)

RESOLUTION No. 5

Modification of the 2023 Budget

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

Considering the variation in expenses and income for the 97th Financial Year (1 January to 31 December 2023),

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

To modify Resolution No. 6 of 26 May 2022 and replace paragraphs 1.2 a and 1.2 b of said Resolution with the following paragraphs:

1. The budget for the 97th Financial Year, for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023, is set in terms of income and expenses at EUR 19 497 600:

1.1. Income

Sections	Description	Amount EUR
Section 1	Members' contributions (Article 11 - Organic Statutes and Article 14 - Organic Rules)	12 873 000
	Extraordinary contributions	918 100
	Sub-total Section 1	13 791 100
Section 2	Registration fees (General Session, conferences)	-
	Publication sales	-
	Fees for evaluation of sanitary status applications	140 000
	World Fund overheads	1 400 000
	Internal contributions	845 000
	Other operating revenue	2 266 500
	Sub-total Section 2	4 651 500
Section 3	Investment income	20 000
	Extraordinary income	-
	Recovery of investment subsidies	33 000
	Reversal of provisions	417 000
	Sub-total Section 3	470 000
SUB-TOTAL		18 912 600
Carry over 2020		585 000
TOTAL		19 497 600

1.2. Expenses by budgetary chapters

Budgetary chapters	Amount EUR
1. Information Management	4 302 150
2. Standard Setting and Implementation	2 628 400
3. Capacity Building	21 000
4. Global Frameworks	832 900
5. International Collaboration	0
6. Institutional Governance	3 396 680
7. General Administration	5 655 790
8. Regional and sub-regional Representations	1 608 800
9. Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses	1 051 880
TOTAL	19 497 600

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates on 25 May 2023
in view of an entry into force on 26 May 2023)

RESOLUTION No. 6

**WOAH Budgetary Incomes and Expenses for the 98th Financial Year
and Related Planned Work Programme
(1 January to 31 December 2024)**

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

CONSIDERING the Seventh Strategic Plan of WOA, H, 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 2024 (90 SG/6), subject to prioritisation by the Council to ensure that expenditure remains within the allotted budget.

1.2) That the budget for the 98th Financial Year, for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2024, shall be set in terms of income and expenses at EUR 18 848 600 and established as follows:

a. Income

Sections	Description	Amount EUR
Section 1	Member contributions (Article 11 - Organic Statutes and Article 14 - Organic Rules)	14 804 000
	Extraordinary contributions	817 000
	Sub-total Section 1	15 621 000
Section 2	Registration fees (General Session, conferences)	-
	Publication sales	-
	Fees for evaluating disease status dossiers	140 000
	World Fund overheads	1 400 000
	Internal contributions	820 000
	Other operating revenue	295 215
	Sub-total Section 2	2 655 215
Section 3	Investment income	51 885
	Extraordinary income	-
	Recovery of investment subsidies	32 500
	Reversal of provisions	488 000
	Sub-total Section 3	572 385
	TOTAL	18 848 600

b. Expenses by Budgetary Chapters

Budgetary Chapters	Amount EUR
1. Information Management	2 825 100
2. Standard Setting and Implementation	2 667 000
3. Capacity Building	21 000
4. Global Frameworks	995 000
5. International Collaboration	0
6. Institutional Governance	3 531 000
7. General Administration	5 844 500
8. Regional and Sub-Regional Representations	1 665 000
9. Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses	1 300 000
TOTAL	18 848 600

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 WOAHA activities.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates on 25 May 2023
in view of an entry into force on 26 May 2023)

RESOLUTION No. 7

Financial contributions from WOAAH Members for 2024

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

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 recommendation from the WOAAH Council for Members to endorse a 15% increase in statutory contributions for 2024,

The financial summary report titled “Director General’s financial outlook” sent to all WOAAH Delegates on 27 April 2023,

THE ASSEMBLY

DECIDES

- 1) that the annual statutory contribution from WOAAH Members for the 2024 Financial Year are as follows:

Category	Annual total contribution
1 st category	295 025 EUR
2 nd category	236 020 EUR
3 rd category	177 015 EUR
4 th category	118 010 EUR
5 th category	59 005 EUR
6 th category	35 403 EUR

that, in accordance with the six-category scale, WOAAH 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, may contribute to one of the two extraordinary categories for 2024. 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 on 25 May 2023
in view of an entry into force on 26 May 2023)

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 of the *Cour des comptes* (French Court of auditors) as External Auditor of WOAHA Accounts to audit the 2023 accounts.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates on 25 May 2023
in view of an entry into force on 26 May 2023)

RESOLUTION No. 9

**Memorandum of Understanding between the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH)
and the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)**

CONSIDERING

The Agreement between the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) and the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) signed on 12 March 2004,

That it is desirable, in the general interest of all concerned, that the scope and the modalities of cooperation be redefined between WOAH and ILRI,

The Memorandum of Understanding between WOAH and ILRI (90 SG/15) was approved following the deliberations of the Council on 1 March 2023,

THE ASSEMBLY

DECIDES

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

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates on 25 May 2023
in view of an entry into force on 26 May 2023)

RESOLUTION No. 10

Accession of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to the *Office International des Epizooties*

HAVING REGARD TO

Article 6 of the International Agreement,

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

The General Rules, particularly article 1 stating that the Assembly is the highest authority of the Organisation and that its wishes shall be expressed by Resolutions, as well as article 50 stating that decisions related to the applications for accession received from 31 May 2013 are based on a two thirds majority,

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

The application of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines dated 13 October 2022,

CONSIDERING

The decision of the Council at its meeting held on 28 February 2023, which was expressed unanimously in favour of the accession of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to the *Office International des Epizooties*.

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

To accept the application for accession of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to become a Member of the *Office International des Epizooties*.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates on 25 May 2023
in view of an entry into force on 26 May 2023)

RESOLUTION No. 11

Recognition of the Foot and Mouth Disease Status of Members

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 62nd General Session, the 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 WOAHA 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 WOAHA 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 WOAHA 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 official animal health status. The document has been published on the WOAHA website,
7. Information published by WOAHA is derived from declarations made by the Delegates of Members. WOAHA is not responsible for the publication and maintenance of Members' or zonal animal health status based on inaccurate information or untimely reporting to WOAHA Headquarters of changes in epidemiological status or other significant events subsequent to the time of declaration of freedom from FMD,

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES THAT

1. The Director General publish the following List of Members recognised as FMD-free where vaccination is not practised, according to the provisions of Chapter 8.8. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Albania	Dominican Republic	Latvia	Portugal ⁴
Australia	El Salvador	Lesotho	Romania
Austria	Estonia	Lithuania	San Marino
Belarus	Eswatini	Luxembourg	Serbia ⁵
Belgium	Finland ²	Madagascar	Singapore
Belize	France ³	Malta	Slovakia
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Germany	Mexico	Slovenia
Brunei	Greece	Montenegro	Spain ⁶
Bulgaria	Guatemala	New Caledonia	Suriname
Canada	Guyana	New Zealand	Sweden
Chile	Haiti	Nicaragua	Switzerland
Costa Rica	Honduras	North Macedonia (Rep. of)	The Netherlands
Croatia	Hungary	Norway	Ukraine
Cuba	Iceland	Panama	United Kingdom ⁷
Cyprus	Ireland	Peru	United States of America ⁸
Czech Republic	Italy	Philippines	Vanuatu
Denmark ¹	Japan	Poland	

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 zones⁹ 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 Beni and the northern part of the Department of La Paz merged with the zone consisting of the Department of Pando (August 2018), as designated by the Delegate of Bolivia in a document addressed to the Director General in September 2022;

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 free from FMD, enquiries should be addressed to the Director General of WOAHP.

- 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, with the exclusion of the containment zone as designated by the Delegate of Botswana in documents addressed to the Director General in November 2022 and February 2023;
- one zone covering Zone 3b designated by the Delegate of Botswana in a document addressed to the Director General in August 2016;
- one zone covering Zone 7 designated by the Delegate of Botswana in a document addressed to the Director General in August 2018;
- Brazil: State of Santa Catarina designated by the Delegate of Brazil in a document addressed to the Director General in February 2007;
- three zones of Brazil as designated by the Delegate of Brazil in a document addressed to the Director General in August 2020 as follows:
- State of Paraná;
 - State of Rio Grande do Sul;
 - one zone (Block 1) including the States of Acre and Rondônia and 14 municipalities in the State of Amazonas and five municipalities in the State of Mato Grosso;
- Chinese Taipei: one zone covering Taiwan, Penghu and Matsu areas, as designated by the Delegate of Chinese Taipei in a document addressed to the Director General in September 2019;
- Colombia: one zone designated by the Delegate of Colombia in documents addressed to the Director General in November 1995 and in April 1996 (Area I - Northwest region of Chocó Department);
- one zone designated by the Delegate of Colombia in documents addressed to the Director General in January 2008 (Archipelago de San Andrés and Providencia);
- Ecuador: one zone consisting of the insular territory of the Galápagos, as designated by the Delegate of Ecuador in a document addressed to the Director General in August 2014;
- Malaysia: one zone covering the provinces of Sabah and Sarawak as designated by the Delegate of Malaysia in a document addressed to the Director General in December 2003;
- Moldova: one zone designated by the Delegate of Moldova in a document addressed to the Director General in July 2008;
- 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 zones¹⁰ where vaccination is practised, according to the provisions of Chapter 8.8. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

- Argentina: two separate zones designated by the Delegate of Argentina in documents addressed to the Director General in March 2007 and October 2013, and in August 2010 and February 2014;
- Bolivia: one zone covering the regions of Chaco, Valles and parts of Amazonas and Altiplano as designated by the Delegate of Bolivia in documents addressed to the Director General in October 2013, February 2014 and August 2018;
- Brazil: one zone consisting of two merged zones designated by the Delegate of Brazil in documents addressed to the Director General in August 2010, September 2017 and September 2019, covering the States of Alagoas, Amapá, Amazonas, Bahia, Ceará, Espírito Santo, Goiás, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Maranhão, Minas Gerais, Pará, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Piauí, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Norte, Roraima, São Paulo, Sergipe, Tocantins and Distrito Federal, with the exclusion of the municipalities of the States of Amazonas and Mato Grosso that are part of the zone of Block 1 (free from FMD where vaccination is not practised) as addressed to the Director General in August 2020;
- Chinese Taipei: one zone consisting of Kinmen County as designated by the Delegate of Chinese Taipei in a document addressed to the Director General in September 2017;
- Colombia: three separate 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;
- one zone, namely Protection Zone I (PZ I) covering 29 municipalities of the Department of Norte de Santander, as designated by the Delegate of Colombia in a document addressed to the Director General in September 2022;
- 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;

¹⁰ For detailed information on the delimitation of zones of Members recognised as free from FMD, enquiries should be addressed to the Director General of WOAHP.

- Kazakhstan: five separate zones designated by the Delegate of Kazakhstan in documents addressed to the Director General in August 2016 as follows:
- Zone 1 consisting of Almaty region;
 - Zone 2 consisting of East Kazakhstan region;
 - Zone 3 including part of Kyzylorda region, northern part of South Kazakhstan region, northern and central parts of Zhambyl region;
 - Zone 4 including southern part of Kyzylorda region and south-western part of South Kazakhstan region;
 - Zone 5 including south-eastern part of South Kazakhstan region and southern part of Zhambyl region;
- Russia: two zones of Russia as designated by the Delegate of Russia in documents addressed to the Director General in August 2020 as follows:
- Zone-South including Southern and North Caucasian Federal Districts, consisting of 13 Subjects: Rostov Oblast, Stavropol Krai, Krasnodar Krai, Volgograd Oblast, Astrakhan Oblast, Republic of Kalmykia, Chechen Republic, Republic of Ingushetia, Republic of Dagestan, Kabardino-Balkarian Republic, Karachay-Cherkess Republic, Republic of North Ossetia-Alania, Republic of Adygea;
 - Zone-Sakhalin consisting of the Island of Sakhalin and the Kurile Islands;
- one zone of Eastern Siberia consisting of two Subjects (Republic of Tuva and Republic of Buryatia) and one 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;
- one zone, namely Zone V ‘Far East’ consisting of five Subjects: Amur Oblast, Jewish Autonomous Oblast, Primorsky Krai, Khabarovsk Krai, Zabaykalsky Krai, as designated by the Delegate of Russia in a document addressed to the Director General in September 2022;
- Türkiye (Rep. of): one zone designated by the Delegate of Türkiye (Rep. of) in a document addressed to the Director General in November 2009.

AND

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

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates on 23 May 2023
in view of an entry into force on 26 May 2023)

RESOLUTION No. 12

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

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 79th General Session, the 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 WOAAH 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 WOAAH 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 WOAAH 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 WOAAH website,
6. Information published by WOAAH is derived from declarations made by the Delegates of Members. WOAAH is not responsible for the publication and maintenance of the endorsement of Members' official control programme for FMD based on inaccurate information or non-reporting to WOAAH 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)	Morocco	Thailand
India		
2. The Delegates of these Members shall notify WOAAH 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 on 23 May 2023
in view of an entry into force on 26 May 2023)

RESOLUTION No. 13

Recognition of the Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia Status of Members

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 71st General Session, the 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 WOAHA 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 WOAHA 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 WOAHA 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 official animal health status. The document has been published on the WOAHA website,
7. Information published by WOAHA is derived from declarations made by the Delegates of Members. WOAHA is not responsible for the publication and maintenance of Members' or zonal animal health status based on inaccurate information or untimely reporting to WOAHA 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	Eswatini	Peru
Australia	France ¹¹	Portugal ¹²
Bolivia	India	Russia
Botswana	Italy	Singapore
Brazil	Mexico	South Africa
Canada	Mongolia	Switzerland
China (People's Rep. of)	New Caledonia	United States of America
Colombia	Paraguay	Uruguay
Ecuador		

2. The Director General publish the following List of Members having a CBPP-free zone¹³ 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 WOAHA Headquarters if CBPP occurs in their countries or free zone within their territories.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates on 23 May 2023
in view of an entry into force on 26 May 2023)

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 free from CBPP, enquiries should be addressed to the Director General of WOAHA.

RESOLUTION No. 14

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

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 82nd General Session, the World Assembly of Delegates (the Assembly) adopted Resolution No. 31 establishing the endorsement by WOAHA 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 WOAHA 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 WOAHA 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 WOAHA website,
6. Information published by WOAHA is derived from declarations made by the Delegates of Members. WOAHA is not responsible for the publication and maintenance of the endorsement of Members' official control programme for CBPP based on inaccurate information or non-reporting to WOAHA 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 WOAHA 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 on 23 May 2023
in view of an entry into force on 26 May 2023)

RESOLUTION No. 15

Recognition of the Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy Risk Status of Members

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 67th General Session, the 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 WOAAH 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 WOAAH 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 WOAAH 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 official animal health status. The document has been published on the WOAAH website,
7. Information published by WOAAH is derived from declarations made by the Delegates of Members. WOAAH is not responsible for the publication and maintenance of Members' or zonal risk status based on inaccurate information or untimely reporting to WOAAH 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 published the following List of Members recognised as having a negligible BSE risk in accordance with Chapter 11.4. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

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

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

Chinese Taipei	Greece
Ecuador	Russia

3. The Director General publish the following List of Members with zones¹⁸ 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 published the following List of Members with zones¹⁸ 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 WOA Headquarters if BSE occurs in their countries or zones within their territories.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates on 23 May 2023
in view of an entry into force on 26 May 2023)

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 WOA.

RESOLUTION No. 16

Recognition of the African Horse Sickness Status of Members

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 80th General Session, the 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 WOAAH 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 WOAAH 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 WOAAH 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 WOAAH 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 official animal health status. The document has been published on the WOAAH website,
7. Information published by WOAAH is derived from declarations made by the Delegates of Members. WOAAH is not responsible for the publication and maintenance of Members' or zonal animal health status based on inaccurate information or untimely reporting to WOAAH Headquarters of changes in epidemiological status or other significant events subsequent to the time of declaration of freedom from AHS,

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES THAT

1. The Director General publish the following List of Members recognised as AHS-free according to the provisions of Chapter 12.1. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Algeria	Cyprus	Kuwait	Portugal ²²
Andorra	Czech Republic	Latvia	Qatar
Argentina	Denmark	Liechtenstein	Romania
Australia	Ecuador	Lithuania	Singapore
Austria	Estonia	Luxembourg	Slovakia
Azerbaijan	Finland ²⁰	Malta	Slovenia
Bahrain	France ²¹	Mexico	Spain ²³
Belgium	Germany	Morocco	Sweden
Bolivia	Greece	New Caledonia	Switzerland
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Hungary	New Zealand	Thailand
Brazil	Iceland	North Macedonia (Rep. of)	The Netherlands
Bulgaria	India	Norway	Tunisia
Canada	Ireland	Oman	Türkiye (Rep. of)
Chile	Italy	Paraguay	United Arab Emirates
China (People's Rep. of) ¹⁹	Japan	Peru	United Kingdom ²⁴
Chinese Taipei	Kazakhstan	Philippines	United States of America ²⁵
Colombia	Korea (Rep. of)	Poland	Uruguay
Croatia			

AND

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

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates on 23 May 2023
in view of an entry into force on 26 May 2023)

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.

RESOLUTION No. 17

Recognition of the Peste des Petits Ruminants Status of Members

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 81st General Session, the 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 WOAHA 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 WOAHA 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 WOAHA 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 WOAHA 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 official animal health status. The document has been published on the WOAHA website,
7. Information published by WOAHA is derived from declarations made by the Delegates of Members. WOAHA is not responsible for the publication and maintenance of Members' or zonal animal health status based on inaccurate information or untimely reporting to WOAHA Headquarters of changes in epidemiological status or other significant events subsequent to the time of declaration of freedom from PPR,

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES THAT

1. The Director General publish the following List of Members recognised as PPR-free according to the provisions of Chapter 14.7. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

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

2. The Director General publish the following List of Members having a PPR-free zone³² according to the provisions of Chapter 14.7. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

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

AND

3. The Delegates of these Members shall immediately notify WOAHP Headquarters if PPR occurs in their countries or free zone within their territories.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates on 23 May 2023
in view of an entry into force on 26 May 2023)

²⁶ Including Åland Islands.

²⁷ Including French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Réunion, Saint Barthélemy, Saint Martin, Saint Pierre and Miquelon.

²⁸ Including Azores and Madeira.

²⁹ Including Balearic Islands and Canary Islands.

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]).

³¹ Including American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico and US Virgin Islands.

³² For detailed information on the delimitation of the zone of the Member recognised as free from PPR, enquiries should be addressed to the Director General of WOAHP.

RESOLUTION No. 18

Recognition of the Classical Swine Fever Status of Members

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 81st General Session, the 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 WOAAH 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 WOAAH 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 WOAAH 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 WOAAH 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 official animal health status. The document has been published on the WOAAH website,
7. Information published by WOAAH is derived from declarations made by the Delegates of Members. WOAAH is not responsible for the publication and maintenance of Members' or zonal animal health status based on inaccurate information or untimely reporting to WOAAH Headquarters of changes in epidemiological status or other significant events subsequent to the time of declaration of freedom from CSF,

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES THAT

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

Argentina	Germany	Paraguay
Australia	Hungary	Poland
Austria	Ireland	Portugal ³⁵
Belgium	Italy	Slovakia
Bulgaria	Latvia	Slovenia
Canada	Liechtenstein	Spain ³⁶
Chile	Luxembourg	Sweden
Costa Rica	Malta	Switzerland
Croatia	Mexico	The Netherlands
Czech Republic	New Caledonia	United Kingdom ³⁷
Denmark	New Zealand	United States of America ³⁸
Finland ³³	Norway	Uruguay
France ³⁴		

2. The Director General publish the following List of Members having CSF-free zones³⁹ according to the provisions of Chapter 15.2. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

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

one zone covering the States of Acre, Bahia, Espírito Santo, Goiás, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, 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 WOAHP Headquarters if CSF occurs in their countries or free zones within their territories.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates on 23 May 2023
in view of an entry into force on 26 May 2023)

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 free from CSF, enquiries should be addressed to the Director General of WOAHP.

RESOLUTION No. 19

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

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 84th General Session, the 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 WOAAH 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 WOAAH 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 WOAAH 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 WOAAH website,
7. Information published by WOAAH is derived from declarations made by the Delegates of Members. WOAAH is not responsible for the publication and maintenance of the endorsement of Members' official control programme for dog-mediated rabies based on inaccurate information or non-reporting to WOAAH 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

Zambia

2. The Delegates of these Members shall notify WOAAH 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 on 23 May 2023
in view of an entry into force on 26 May 2023)

RESOLUTION No. 20

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

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the Adapted Procedure 2020, the World Assembly of Delegates (the Assembly) adopted Resolution No. 15, which described the procedures that Members should follow to achieve the official recognition and maintenance of animal health status of certain animal diseases or risk status of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) and for the endorsement of official control programmes,
2. During the 90th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 23, which included in the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* the revised provisions on BSE and on the application for official recognition by WOAHP of risk status for BSE,

THE ASSEMBLY

DECIDES THAT

1. the evaluation of the applications for the official recognition and the annual reconfirmation of BSE risk status will be based on the revised provisions adopted during the 90th General Session, beginning from the annual cycle of May 2024 – May 2025;
2. the maintenance of the BSE risk status, should a case of BSE occur in a Member or zone recognised as posing a negligible or controlled risk for BSE, will be defined based on the revised provisions adopted during the 90th General Session, immediately after their entry into force as defined in the Resolution No. 23;
3. this Resolution No. 20 complements Resolution No. 15 adopted during the Adapted Procedure 2020 and Resolution No. 22 adopted at the 88th General Session, which remains in force.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates on 25 May 2023
in view of an entry into force on 26 May 2023)

RESOLUTION No. 21

Amendments to the WOAH *Aquatic Animal Health Code*

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The content of the WOAH *Aquatic Animal Health Code* (the *Aquatic Code*) is the result of modifications made by the World Assembly of Delegates during previous WOAH General Sessions,
2. It is necessary to update the *Aquatic Code* in accordance with amendments proposed by the WOAH Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission (Annexes 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 of Document 90 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 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11 and 12 of Document 90 SG/10/CS4 in English, French and Spanish, each text being authentic;
2. To adopt the updates to the *Aquatic Code* proposed in Annex 8 of Document 90 SG/10/CS4 in English, French and Spanish, each text being authentic, with the following modifications:
 - 2.1. In Annex 8 (Chapter 10.X. Infection with tilapia lake virus):
 - a) In Article 10.X.3., to place points 1 and 2 under study.
 - b) In Article 10.X.5., to place the final paragraph under study.
 - c) In Article 10.X.6., to place the final paragraph under study.
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 on 25 May 2023
in view of an entry into force on 26 May 2023)

RESOLUTION No. 22

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

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The content of the WOAHA *Manual of Diagnostic Tests for Aquatic Animals* (the *Aquatic Manual*) is the result of modifications made by the World Assembly of Delegates during previous WOAHA General Sessions,
2. It is necessary to update the *Aquatic Manual* in accordance with amendments proposed by the WOAHA Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission (Annexes 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33 of Document 90 SG/10/CS4), after consultation with the World Assembly of Delegates.

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

1. To adopt the following updates to the *Aquatic Manual* chapters proposed in the Annexes of Document 90 SG/10/CS4 in English, the text being authentic;

Chapter 2.2.1. Acute hepatopancreatic necrosis diseases (Annex 22)

Chapter 2.2.3. Infection with *Hepatobacter penaei* (necrotising hepatopancreatitis) (Annex 23)

Chapter 2.2.4. Infection with infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis virus (Annex 24)

Chapter 2.2.5. Infection with infectious myonecrosis virus (Annex 25)

Chapter 2.2.7. Infection with Taura syndrome virus (Annex 26)

Chapter 2.2.8. Infection with White spot syndrome virus (Annex 27)

Chapter 2.3.1. Infection with *Aphanomyces invadans* (epizootic ulcerative syndrome) (Annex 28)

With the amendments approved by the Assembly:

In Table 4.4.2 Primer and probe sequences for the conventional polymerase chain reaction (PCR), method 1, correct the cycling parameters by deleting the repetition of “95°C/30 sec,” after “56°C/45 sec” and “72°C/2.5 min”

In method 2, correct the second cycling condition by changing “65°C/45 sec” to “65°C/30 sec”

Chapter 2.3.2. Infection with epizootic haematopoietic necrosis virus (Annex 29)

With the amendments approved by the Assembly:

In Table 4.4.2 Primer and probe sequences for the conventional PCR, correct the cycling parameters by adding “94°C/30 sec” before “50°C/30 sec” and adding “72°C/1 min” after “50°C/30 sec”

Section 2.2.1 of Chapter 2.3.9. Infection with spring viraemia of carp virus (Annex 30)

Sections 2.2.1 and 2.2.2 of Chapter 2.4.2 Infection with *Bonamia exitiosa* (Annex 31)

Sections 2.2.1 and 2.2.2 of Chapter 2.4.3 Infection with *Bonamia ostreae* (Annex 32)

Sections 2.2.1 and 2.2.2 of Chapter 2.4.4 Infection with *Marteilia refringens* (Annex 33)

2. To ask the Director General to publish the adopted text in a revised edition of the *Aquatic Manual* with appropriate numbering and formatting.
-

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates on 25 May 2023
in view of an entry into force on 26 May 2023)

RESOLUTION No. 23

Amendments to the WOAH *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The content of the WOAH *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (the *Terrestrial Code*) is the result of modifications made by the World Assembly of Delegates at previous WOAH General Sessions;
2. It is necessary to update the *Terrestrial Code* in accordance with amendments proposed by the WOAH Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission (Annexes 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22 of Document 90 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, 7, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22 of Document 90 SG/10/CS1 in English, French and Spanish, each text being authentic;
2. To adopt the updates to the *Terrestrial Code* proposed in Annexes 6, 9, 12 and 13 of Document 90 SG/10/CS1 in English, French and Spanish, each text being authentic, with the following modifications:
 - 2.1. In Annex 6 (Chapter 7.8.)
 - a) Remove the proposal to delete the definition for ‘Suffering’.
 - 2.2. In Annex 9 (Chapter 8.14.)
 - a) Remove the proposed Article 8.14.6bis. and the proposed amendments to Article 8.14.7.
 - 2.3. In Annex 12 (Chapter 11.4.)
 - a) In Article 11.4.3., in point 4,
add ‘or food’ after ‘feed’.
 - b) In Article 11.4.5bis., in the first paragraph,
replace ‘Articles 11.4.3. or 11.4.4.’ with ‘point 4 of Article 11.4.3.’.
 - c) In the English version only, in Article 11.4.10., in point 3 c) i),
add ‘were’ before ‘derived’.
 - d) In Article 11.4.18., in point 2, in the second paragraph,
replace ‘a downer (non-ambulatory)’ with ‘unable to rise or walk without assistance’.

e) In the English and Spanish versions only, in Article 11.4.18., in points 2 a), 2 c) and 2 d),
add ‘clinical’ before ‘presentation’ and “clínico” after “cuadro”, respectively.

f) In Article 11.4.18., in point 2 c),
replace ‘presented as downers (non-ambulatory)’ with ‘unable to rise or walk without assistance’.

2.4. In Annex 13 (Chapter 1.8.)

a) In Article 1.8.5., in point 2 a) iv), in the first paragraph,
replace ‘BSE agents’ with ‘the classical BSE agent’.

b) In Article 1.8.5., in point 2 a) v), in the first paragraph,
replace ‘BSE agents’ with ‘the classical BSE agent’.

c) In Article 1.8.6., in Table 1, point (C),
replace ‘presented as downers (non-ambulatory)’ with ‘unable to rise or walk without assistance’.

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

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates on 25 May 2023
in view of an entry into force on 26 May 2023)

RESOLUTION No. 24

**Amendments to the
WOAH *Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals***

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The *Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals (Terrestrial Manual)*, like the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*, is an important contribution to the international harmonisation of sanitary standards related to terrestrial animals and animal products,
2. Members were asked for the comments of their specialists for each new or revised chapter of the *Terrestrial Manual* before it was finalised by the Biological Standards Commission,

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

1. To adopt the following texts for the *Terrestrial Manual*:

Glossary of terms

- 1.1.6. Principles and methods of validation of diagnostic assays for infectious diseases
- 1.1.10. Veterinary vaccines

With the amendments approved by the Assembly:

In lines 33–34, *Summary*, to delete the words “unless shelf-life can be extended by appropriate testing and subject to approval by the relevant regulatory authority” after the words “must be discarded and destroyed”

- 3.1.1. Anthrax

With the amendments approved by the Assembly:

In line 44, Section A *Introduction*, to add the words “and anus” after the word “nostril” and the words “(for example plugged with cotton wool or other suitable material soaked in an approved disinfectant)” after the words “should be closed”

- 3.1.5. Crimean–Congo haemorrhagic fever
- 3.1.18. Rabies (infection with rabies virus and other lyssaviruses)
- 3.1.19. Rift Valley fever (infection with Rift Valley fever virus)

With the amendments approved by the Assembly:

In lines 20–21, *Summary*, to add the words “using correct personal protective equipment” after “biocontainment measures”, and delete the sentence “It is recommended that laboratory workers be vaccinated if possible.”

In lines 86–88, Section A *Introduction*, to add “work under strict biosafety and biocontainment environments where they use correct personal protective equipment to protect themselves against possible infection” after “Staff should” and delete “be vaccinated when a vaccine is available”.

- 3.1.22. Trichinellosis (infection with *Trichinella* spp.)

- 3.2.2. American foulbrood of honey bees (infection of honey bees with *Paenibacillus larvae*)
- 3.2.3. European foulbrood of honey bees (infection of honey bees with *Melissococcus plutonius*)

With the amendments approved by the Assembly:

In line 10, *Summary*, to delete the sentence “Both disease signs and the presence of *M. plutonius* are required for diagnosis.” and reinstate the text “Most infected colonies display few visible signs.”

- 3.3.10. Fowlpox

With the amendments approved by the Assembly:

In Table 1. *Test methods available for diagnosis of fowl pox and their purpose*, to change the rating of the PCR from “+” to “–” for the purpose “Prevalence of infection – surveillance”

- 3.3.13. Marek’s disease

With the amendments approved by the Assembly:

In line 86, Section A *Introduction*, to replace the word “ovary” with “gonads”

In Table 1 *Features useful in differentiating Marek’s disease, lymphoid leukosis and reticuloendotheliosis*, to replace “Neural involvement” with “Peripheral nerves” in the description of microscopic lesions, and to replace “Diffuse” with “Focal/multifocal in layers or diffuse in broiler breeders” in the row describing splenic lesions in Marek’s disease.

- 3.4.12. Lumpy skin disease

With the amendments approved by the Assembly:

In lines 82–83, Section A *Introduction*, to delete the sentence “Some wildlife species are susceptible to LSD.”

- 3.7.2. Rabbit haemorrhagic disease

- 3.9.7. Influenza A virus of swine

With the amendments approved by the Assembly:

In line 399, Section B.1.6 *Reverse-transcription polymerase chain reaction*, to replace the word “discriminate” with “differentiate” twice in the sentence.

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

With the amendments approved by the Assembly:

In lines 536–537, Section B2.4.1.1 *Infection inhibition in microtitre plates*, to replace the word “plaques” with “lesions”.

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

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates on 25 May 2023
in view of an entry into force on 26 May 2023)

RESOLUTION No. 25

Designation of WOA Reference Laboratories for terrestrial and aquatic animal diseases

CONSIDERING THAT

1. WOA's *Basic Texts* provide the Terms of Reference, designation criteria, and internal rules for WOA Reference Laboratories,
2. The Terms of Reference of the WOA Biological Standards Commission and the Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission include the responsibility to examine applications from Members relating to the creation of new WOA Reference Laboratories with activities corresponding to the Commissions' scientific mandate and report its findings to the Director General,
3. All WOA Reference Laboratory applications are assessed by the appropriate WOA 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; the technical relevance of the institution and its activities to WOA's programme priorities,
4. Details of the applicant laboratories that have been assessed by the WOA 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 WOA Council,
6. Proposals for a major change in a WOA Reference Laboratory follow the same procedure,
7. Article 4 of the Internal Rules for WOA 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 WOA Reference Laboratories for terrestrial and aquatic animal diseases and add them to the list of WOA Reference Laboratories (available on the WOA web site):

WOA Reference Laboratory for lumpy skin disease
Exotic and vector-borne diseases (EXOVEC), Department of infectious diseases in animals,
Sciensano, Uccle, BELGIUM

WOA Reference Laboratory for American foulbrood (infection of honey bees with Paenibacillus larvae)
Animal Health Laboratory, Diagnostic and Surveillance Services, Biosecurity New Zealand,
Ministry for Primary Industries, Upper Hutt, NEW ZEALAND

WOAH Reference Laboratory for varroosis of honey bees

Animal Health Laboratory, Diagnostic and Surveillance Services, Biosecurity New Zealand,
Ministry for Primary Industries, Upper Hutt, NEW ZEALAND

WOAH Reference Laboratory for mammalian tuberculosis

Centro de Vigilancia Sanitaria Veterinaria (VISAVET), Universidad Complutense de Madrid,
Madrid, SPAIN

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates on 23 May 2023
in view of an entry into force on 26 May 2023)

RESOLUTION No. 26

Designation of WOAHA Collaborating Centres

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The WOAHA's *Basic Texts* provide the Terms of Reference, designation criteria, and internal rules for WOAHA Collaborating Centres,
2. The Terms of Reference of each of the four elected WOAHA Specialist Commissions include the responsibility to examine applications from Members relating to the designation of new WOAHA Collaborating Centres with activities corresponding to the Commission's area of expertise,
3. All WOAHA Collaborating Centre applications are assessed by the appropriate WOAHA 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 WOAHA'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 WOAHA Council,
6. Proposals for a major change in a WOAHA Collaborating Centre follow the same procedure,
7. Article 4 of the Internal Rules for WOAHA 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 WOAHA Collaborating Centres and add them to the list of WOAHA Collaborating Centres (available on the WOAHA web site):

WOAHA Collaborating Centre for Wildlife Health Risk Management
Wildlife Health Australia (WHA), Cammeragal/Dharawal Country, Mosman, New South Wales, AUSTRALIA

WOAHA Collaborating Centre for Quality Control of Veterinary Vaccines in the Middle East
The Central Laboratory for Evaluation of Veterinary Biologics (CLEVB), Abbasia, Cairo, EGYPT

WOAH Collaborating Centre for Day-One Veterinary Competencies in the Middle East
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Cairo University, Oula, Giza District, Giza Governorate,
EGYPT

WOAH Collaborating Centre for Economics of Animal Health in the Americas Region
comprising the following consortium members:

Department of Agricultural Economics, Kansas State University, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Department of Economics, Business and Sociology (ESALQ/USP), University of São Paulo, and Faculty of Agronomy and Veterinary Medicine, University of Brasília, BRAZIL

Department of Business, Economics and Rural Development, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine and Husbandry, Universidad Nacional Autonoma De México, MEXICO

School of Economic Sciences, Paul G. Allen School for Global Health, Washington State University, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates on 25 May 2023
in view of an entry into force on 26 May 2023)

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 WOAHP Resolution No. 21 (2017),

REITERATING the importance of reducing the risk posed by rinderpest virus containing material stocks through its safe destruction, including all the non-essential material held by designated facilities (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 Resolution No. 25 (2015) for a three-year period,
3. Resolution No. 23 (2019) designated two new Rinderpest Holding Facilities for a three-year period.
4. Resolution No. 22 (2022) extended the designation of all the previously designated Rinderpest Holding Facilities for a one-year period.
5. An international team carried out site inspections of five FAO-WOAH designated Rinderpest Holding Facilities in four countries in 2022,
6. In the absence of a site inspection, the remaining two FAO-WOAH designated Rinderpest Holding Facilities provided a written report on the previous designation period to demonstrate compliance with their mandate and agreed to receive a site inspection in 2024.

THE ASSEMBLY RECOMMENDS THAT

Members destroy all rinderpest virus containing material held within and outside FAO-WOAH designated Rinderpest Holding Facilities, with the exception of vaccine seed, manufactured vaccines, and essential diagnostic materials used by WOAHP Reference Laboratories for rinderpest.

RESOLVES

To extend the designation of the following facilities as approved for holding rinderpest virus containing material for the period of three years, on behalf of the WOAHP, and subject to equivalent action by FAO.

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.
4. High Containment Facilities of Exotic Diseases Research Station, National Institute of Animal Health, Kodaira, Tokyo, Japan.
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.
4. Building for Safety Evaluation Research, Production Center for Biologicals; Building for Biologics, Research and Development (storage), National Institute of Animal Health, Tsukuba, Ibaraki, Japan.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates on 23 May 2023
in view of an entry into force on 26 May 2023)

Mandate for a Facility Designated to Hold Rinderpest Virus Containing Material

The facilities designated by FAO and WOAHA to hold rinderpest virus (RPV)-containing material⁴⁰ (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 to that of a WOAHA Reference Laboratory for rinderpest and a FAO Reference Centre for morbillivirus.

Although the decision to designate a Rinderpest Holding Facility lies with the WOAHA World Assembly of Delegates, the Member's WOAHA Delegate must support the application and be fully aware of the Mandate, and the country hosting the Rinderpest Holding Facility should have an up-to-date contingency plan for rinderpest.

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 WOAHA through the designated web-based system.
2. To send an annual report to FAO and WOAHA 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 WOAHA 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 WOAHA 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 WOAHA.
7. To contribute, when requested by FAO and WOAHA, 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 WOAHA, should a breach of biocontainment happen, with or without release of RPV-containing material.
9. To notify immediately FAO and WOAHA 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 WOAHA 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 critical material (diagnostic material) to safeguard the global freedom .
12. To participate in scientific meetings in its capacity as FAO-WOAHA Rinderpest Holding Facility and using that title.
13. To undergo regular inspections and inventory audits by FAO and WOAHA, 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 WOAHA carry out a site inspection.
15. To provide technical advice or training to personnel from other FAO and WOAHA 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 WOAHA through the designated web-based system.
2. To send an annual report to FAO and WOAHA through the designated web-based system.
3. To validate or destroy stocks of expired vaccines and to share such information with FAO and WOAHA through the designated web-based system.

4. To accept vaccine virus seeds or stocks from FAO and WOAHA Member Countries for safe storage and/or for destruction.
 5. To notify FAO and WOAHA 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 research or vaccine manufacture that has been approved by FAO and WOAHA.
 7. To contribute, when requested by FAO and WOAHA, to the global rinderpest vaccine reserve and the Global Rinderpest Action Plan, including through the emergency manufacture and preparation of vaccines in accordance with WOAHA standards and the FAO-WOAHA Criteria for Rinderpest Vaccine Manufacturers.
 8. To maintain a system of quality assurance, biosafety and biosecurity, and to notify FAO and WOAHA, should a breach of biocontainment happen, with or without release of RPV-containing material.
 9. To notify immediately FAO and WOAHA 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 WOAHA 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 WOAHA guidelines.
 12. To maintain and follow procedures approved by FAO and WOAHA 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 (vaccine seed and manufactured vaccines) to safeguard the global freedom.
 14. To undergo regular inspections and inventory audits by FAO and WOAHA, 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 WOAHA carry out a site inspection.
 16. To establish and maintain a network with other Rinderpest Holding Facilities.
-

RESOLUTION No. 28

Strategic challenges in the global control of high pathogenicity avian influenza

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The global recurrence, spread and significant increase of high pathogenicity avian influenza (HPAI) outbreaks is affecting domestic and wild birds, and some terrestrial and aquatic mammals, reflecting a distinct change in the epidemiology and ecology of the virus and posing a threat to animal health, public health, food security and biodiversity.
2. Conventional control measures of biosecurity, stamping out and movement restrictions, while important, can be insufficient and unsustainable given the global variation in production systems, the persistent threat of new incursions, and the high viral load present in the environment due to the ubiquitous sources of the virus.
3. The impact of the disease and mass culling of poultry result in substantial economic losses in production and associated industries, generating long-lasting effects on farmers' livelihoods and their mental health, high costs for government, and societal and environmental concerns.
4. Vaccination with high quality registered vaccines that are effective against circulating field strains can provide an extra layer of protection and reduce the quantities of the virus and the risk of further spread. Vaccination requires the adaptation of surveillance for early detection, demonstration of freedom from HPAI and monitoring of changes in circulating strains. In accordance with WOAHA international standards, the use of vaccination will not affect the status of a country or zone free from high pathogenicity avian influenza if its surveillance supports the absence of infection.
5. WOAHA international standards provide science-based recommendations to prevent the international spread of HPAI. However, concerns regarding international trade restrictions have hampered the pursuit and implementation of effective control tools and approaches, such as zoning, compartmentalisation and vaccination for HPAI control in domestic birds, which are already recommended in the adopted standards.
6. Avian influenza is identified as a priority disease by GF-TADs and most regions have mechanisms in place to promote regular exchange of information and best practices among risk managers to coordinate disease control policies and build science-based national control strategies.
7. Both the GF-TADs global strategy (2021-2025) and the Quadripartite One Health Joint Plan of Action provide frameworks to promote and foster enhanced collaboration between partners and stakeholders in animal health, wildlife health and public health, at global, regional and national levels.
8. The WOAHA Reference Laboratory Network on animal influenza and its Collaborating Centres support Members by improving the quality of laboratory tests (LPAI, HPAI) and vaccines, providing scientific and technical assistance, and expert advice on avian influenza diagnosis and control.
9. OFFLU (FAO-WOAH network of expertise on animal influenza) is a well-established global network providing technical advice, expertise and training to improve diagnosis and surveillance for animal influenza and collaborates closely with WHO on issues related to the human–animal–environment interface.

THE ASSEMBLY

RECOMMENDS THAT

1. Members maintain transparency through timely and comprehensive reporting of avian influenza events to WOAAH as described in the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*.
2. Members promptly share samples and virus isolates, virus sequence data, and associated epidemiological information with WOAAH Reference Laboratories, OFFLU and deposit sequences in publicly available databases to inform risk managers, thus enabling early detection, rapid response and pandemic preparedness through monitoring the evolution of LPAI and HPAI viruses.
3. WOAAH, in collaboration with WOAAH Reference Centres and OFFLU, assess the gaps in global coverage by national reference laboratories for animal influenza, identify ways to address capacity gaps, and ensure the sustainability of laboratories in under-resourced countries.
4. Members, with the support of WOAAH, the WOAAH Working Group on Wildlife, WOAAH Reference Centres and OFFLU, conduct appropriate, risk-based, comprehensive and systematic monitoring and surveillance in domestic birds, wild birds (e.g., along flyways) and in other susceptible animal species to support early warning and risk management at the human–animal–environment interface.
5. Members intensify the exchange of relevant information and coordination with public health authorities and other relevant authorities.
6. Members support poultry keepers, in particular smallholders, in implementing correct usage of disease preventive and control tools, such as enhanced biosecurity, early identification of clinical signs and reporting, to prevent the introduction and spread of HPAI.
7. Members respect and implement the adopted WOAAH standards and recognise compliant zones and compartments of their trade partners.
8. Members, in consultation with the poultry sector may consider the implementation of vaccination as a complementary disease control tool that is based on sound surveillance and takes into account local factors such as circulating virus strains, risk assessment and vaccination implementation conditions.
9. Members adopt vaccine best practices (stewardship) and reassess on an ongoing basis the use of appropriately field matched vaccine strains and the continuing need for update of vaccines.
10. Members respect and implement the adopted WOAAH standards and recognise compliant use of vaccination without negative consequences on trade, when the vaccination programme is supported by vaccination monitoring and disease surveillance systems that can demonstrate the effectiveness of vaccination and absence of infection.
11. WOAAH, with the support of its Reference Laboratories and OFFLU, provide up-to-date information to Members, the poultry sector and vaccine manufacturers on the genetic and antigenic characterisation of circulating virus strains, including comparison with existing vaccines, to infer levels of protection.
12. Members ensure the use of authorised vaccines manufactured according to WOAAH standards that are effective against circulating strains and regularly share information related to the effectiveness of the vaccination programme and their surveillance system to inform changes in vaccination strategies and policy.

13. WOAH closely follow the changes in LPAI and HPAI virus ecology, epidemiology, validated sampling (e.g., novel technologies and environmental sampling) and diagnostic methods, to ensure the WOAH Terrestrial Animal Health Code and Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals are up to date with the latest science and feedback from implementation.
14. WOAH, in partnership with other international organisations and the private sector, develop guidance considering different production systems, to support the implementation of standards, such as on biosecurity, surveillance including vaccinated populations, and on the implementation of vaccination, zoning and compartmentalisation.
15. Members develop and implement national disease control and operational plans in cooperation and coordination with wildlife health authorities, public health authorities and the private sector to ensure a multi-stakeholder effort to combat HPAI.
16. WOAH continue working with the Quadripartite partners to assess and address barriers to intersectoral collaboration and promote the One Health approach to mitigate the risks of avian influenza.
17. WOAH, in collaboration with FAO, under the coordinating mechanism of GF-TADs, promote global and regional coordination by updating the global strategy for the prevention and control of HPAI, and support regional coordination initiatives, such as the Standing Group of Experts, to strengthen expert networks, build capacity, exchange epidemiological information, share best practices and provide policy and technical support among and between regions.
18. WOAH, its Members and the private sector support research alliances and global research coordination mechanisms (e.g. STAR-IDAZ, WHO Public Health Research Agenda, OFFLU) to generate scientific knowledge using interdisciplinary approaches and tools, including the development, testing, production and approval of effective vaccines to contribute to the successful control of HPAI.
19. WOAH and its Members advocate for increased investment in low- and middle-income countries from funding institutions, the private sector, resource partners and development agencies in support of strengthening the human resource capacity and sustainable infrastructure of Veterinary Services, including diagnostic capability and early warning systems.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates on 25 May 2023
in view of an entry into force on 26 May 2023)

RESOLUTION No. 29

Change of name of certain Sub-Regional Representations and of one Regional Commission

CONSIDERING

1. The Basic Texts that organise the functioning of the Regional and Sub-Regional Representations, especially article 33 of the General Rules, as well as the relevant resolutions or other texts,
2. The 7th Strategic Plan of WOAHA (2021-2025), adopted by the Assembly on 27 May 2021, in particular the strategic objective regarding the “Review the business model of the Regional Representations”,
3. The Basic Texts that organise the functioning of the Regional Commissions, especially article 13 of the General Rules,

AND CONSIDERING

4. It is desirable, to have consistency in the terminology used in the names of WOAHA institutions,
5. The opinion of the Council, expressed at its meetings of September 2022 and February 2023, in favour of modifying the names of certain Sub Regional Representations to better reflect the relevant geographical coverage, and aligning the name of the Regional Commission with the name of the respective region.

THE ASSEMBLY, ON THE PROPOSAL OF THE COUNCIL,

DECIDES

1. To change the names of three Sub-Regional Representations as follows:

CURRENT NAME	NEW NAME
(i) Sub-Regional Representation in Abu Dhabi	Sub-Regional Representation for the Arabian Gulf
(ii) Sub-Regional Representation for Central America	Sub-Regional Representation for Central America and the Caribbean
(iii) Sub-Regional Representation for Eastern Africa and the Horn of Africa	Sub-Regional Representation for Eastern Africa

2. To align the name of the Regional Commission for Asia, the Far East and Oceania with the name of the corresponding Regional Representation and hence change its name to *Regional Commission for Asia and the Pacific*.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates on 25 May 2023
in view of an entry into force on 26 May 2023)

RESOLUTION No. 30

Register of terrestrial animal diseases diagnostic kits validated and certified by WOAAH

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 71st General Session of WOAAH in May 2003, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. XXIX endorsing the principle of validation and certification of diagnostic assays for animal diseases by WOAAH, and giving a mandate to the Director General to set up the specific standard procedures to be used before the final decision on the validation and certification of a diagnostic kit is taken by the World Assembly of Delegates,
2. The Resolution has established that “fitness for purpose” should be used as a criterion for validation,
3. The aim of WOAAH’s procedure for registration of diagnostic kits is to establish a register of recognised kits for WOAAH Members and for diagnostic kit manufacturers,
4. WOAAH Members need kits that are known to be validated according to WOAAH standards in order to enhance confidence in kits,
5. WOAAH’s register of recognised diagnostic kits provides greater transparency and clarity of the validation process and a means for recognising those manufacturers that validate and certify tests marketed in kit format,
6. According to WOAAH Standard Operating Procedure, registration of diagnostic kits included in the Register has to be renewed every 5 years,
7. During the 74th General Session in May 2006, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. XXXII on the importance of recognising and implementing WOAAH standards for the validation and registration of diagnostic assays by Members,
8. The *Validation Studies Abstracts* are available as annexes to the report of the Biological Standards Commission of 6-9 February 2023 (for the VDRG® FMDV 3Diff/PAN Ag Rapid kit, Enferplex Bovine TB antibody test (*additional claim*), BOVIGAM® – *Mycobacterium bovis* Gamma interferon test kit for cattle (*extension of the claim*), and Rapid MERS-CoV Ag Test (renewal with new studies). There is no Validation Studies Abstract for *Mycobacterium bovis* Antibody Test Kit, as this is a renewal without any additional data evaluation or changes.

THE ASSEMBLY

DECIDES THAT

1. In accordance with WOAAH’s procedure for registration of diagnostic kits and the recommendations of the Biological Standards Commission, the Director General proposes the inclusion in WOAAH’s Register of the following new terrestrial diagnostic kit certified by WOAAH for a period of 5 years:

Name of the diagnostic kit	Name of the Manufacturer	Fitness for purpose
VDRG® FMDV 3Diff/PAN Ag Rapid kit	MEDIAN Diagnostics Inc	The VDRG® FMDV 3Diff/PAN Ag Rapid kit is a lateral flow test or pen-side test intended for the universal detection of foot-and-mouth disease virus (FMDV) of serotypes A, O and Asia-1 in tissue samples (epithelium) or fluid from blisters or ruptured lesions of suspected swine or cattle. The test is designed to be used for the rapid diagnosis of foot-and-mouth disease virus infection in samples from swine or cattle.

2. In accordance with WOAHA procedure for registration of diagnostic kits and the recommendations of the Biological Standards Commission, the Director General proposes to **amend WOAHA validation of certification and fitness for purpose** in WOAHA's Register of the following diagnostic kits certified by WOAHA for a period of 5 years:

Name of the diagnostic kit	Name of the Manufacturer	Fitness for purpose
Enferplex Bovine TB antibody test	Enfer Scientific ULC	<p>Additional claim:</p> <p>Fit for the detection of antibody to <i>Mycobacterium bovis</i> in bovine milk samples (May 2023) to be used as an ancillary test in conjunction with other methods for serological prevalence surveys, or diagnosis and management of <i>M. bovis</i> infection within herds, in particular for the following purposes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To confirm, but not negate, diagnosis of suspect or clinical cases, including confirmation of positive screening tests in individual animals and in herds based on detection of antibodies in individual bovine milk samples excluding colostrum and first milk samples taken within 4 days of calving. 2. As a screening test to identify herds with <i>Mycobacterium bovis</i> infection based on detection of antibodies in bovine bulk tank milk samples excluding colostrum and first milk samples taken within 4 days of calving. <p>** In 2019 this test was provisionally approved for testing milk samples from cattle as a herd screening test or as a supplemental confirmatory test for use in individual animals, when used in conjunction with other methods for diagnosing and managing <i>M. bovis</i> infection (Resolution No.31)</p>
BOVIGAM® Mycobacterium <i>bovis</i> Gamma interferon test kit for cattle	Prionics Lelystad B.V.	<p>Extension of the claim</p> <p>The BOVIGAM® - <i>Mycobacterium bovis</i> Gamma interferon test kit is an indirect assay intended for the detection of interferon-gamma (IFNγ) response elicited to specific stimulation by <i>M. bovis</i> specific peptides or proteins, in plasma obtained from stimulated blood samples of suspected water buffalos (<i>Bubalus bubalis</i>).</p> <p>** The original registration with Resolution No. 34 was adopted by the World Assembly of the OIE/WOAH Delegates in 2015. This test was renewed (Resolution No.20) without any additional data evaluation or changes in 2020</p>

3. In accordance with WOAHP procedure for registration of diagnostic kits and the recommendations of the Biological Standards Commission, the Director General proposes to **renew** for a period of five additional years the inclusion in the WOAHP’s Register of the following diagnostic kit certified by WOAHP as validated as fit for purpose:

Name of the diagnostic kit	Name of the Manufacturer	Fitness for purpose
BIONOTE® Rapid MERS-CoV Ag Test Kit	BioNote, Inc	<p>Certified by WOAHP fit for the qualitative detection of Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus antigens from nasal swabs in dromedary camels in the laboratory for the following purposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Detection of MERS CoV infected herds (herd test) with acutely infected animals with high virus loads; - When used as a supplemental test, to estimate prevalence of infection to facilitate risk analysis, e.g. surveys, herd health schemes and disease control programs <p>**The original registration Resolution No.15 was adopted in May 2016 by the World Assembly of the OIE/WOAH Delegates</p>
<i>Mycobacterium bovis</i> Antibody Test Kit	IDEXX Laboratories	<p>Certified by WOAHP as fit for the detection of antibodies to <i>M. bovis</i> in cattle serum and plasma samples, to be used as a supplemental test, in conjunction with other methods, for diagnosing and managing <i>M. bovis</i> infection.</p> <p>The test also has utility when performing sero-surveys to understand prevalence and risk of <i>M. bovis</i> infection at a herd management level.</p> <p>**The original Resolution No. 24 was adopted in May 2012 and renewed by the World Assembly of the OIE/WOAH Delegates by Resolution No. 19 in 2017</p>

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates on 23 May 2023
in view of an entry into force on 26 May 2023)

RESOLUTION No. 31

Register of aquatic animal disease diagnostic kits validated and certified by WOAAH

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 71st General Session of WOAAH in May 2003, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. XXIX endorsing the principle of validation and certification of diagnostic assays for animal diseases by WOAAH, and giving a mandate to the Director General to set up the specific standard procedures to be used before the final decision on the validation and certification of a diagnostic kit is taken by the World Assembly of Delegates,
2. The Resolution has established that “fitness for purpose” should be used as a criterion for validation,
3. The aim of WOAAH’s procedure for registration of diagnostic kits is to establish a register of recognised kits for WOAAH Members and for diagnostic kit manufacturers,
4. WOAAH Members need kits that are known to be validated according to WOAAH standards in order to enhance confidence in kits,
5. WOAAH’s register of recognised diagnostic kits provides greater transparency and clarity of the validation process, and means for recognising those manufacturers that validate and certify tests marketed in kit format,
6. According to WOAAH Standard Operating Procedure, registration of diagnostic kits included in the Register has to be renewed every 5 years,
7. During the 74th General Session in May 2006, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. XXXII on the importance of recognising and implementing WOAAH standards for the validation and registration of diagnostic assays by Members,
8. The *Validation Studies Abstract* is available as annex to the report of WOAAH’s Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission meeting of 15-22 February 2023 for the Innocreate Bioscience WSSV RP Rapid Test Kit for White Spot Syndrome Virus (WSSV) infection in shrimp.

THE ASSEMBLY

DECIDES THAT

1. In accordance with WOAAH’s procedure for registration of diagnostic kits and the recommendations of the Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission, the Director General proposes the inclusion in WOAAH’s Register of the following new aquatic diagnostic kit certified by WOAAH for a period of 5 years:

Name of the diagnostic kit	Name of the Manufacturer	Fitness for purpose
Inncreate Bioscience WSSV RP Rapid Test Kit	Inncreate Bioscience Co., Ltd.	<p>The Inncreate Bioscience WSSV RP Rapid Test Kit is a qualitative detection kit for WSSV infection in shrimp. The lateral flow immunoassay device is designed for the following purposes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="719 360 1406 450">1. Field based confirmatory diagnosis of clinical cases (includes confirmation of suspect cases and a positive screening test)<li data-bbox="719 465 1406 636">2. Estimate the prevalence of infection to facilitate risk analysis in production system shrimp farms to aid in management practices. (The test kit should not be used to estimate prevalence in broodstock or post larvae shrimp for risk analysis prior to translocation to other farms or across borders).<li data-bbox="719 651 1406 734">3. For use in conjunction with other tests or diagnostic procedures as an aid in the diagnosis or other clinical or epidemiological assessments.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates on 23 May 2023
in view of an entry into force on 26 May 2023)