

Resolutions

**Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE
during its 79th General Session**

22 – 27 May 2011

LIST OF RESOLUTIONS

- No. 1 Approval of the Annual Report of the Director General on the Activities of the OIE in 2010 and the Report on the Animal Disease Status Worldwide in 2010 and the Beginning of 2011
- No. 2 Approval of the Report of the Director General on the Management, Activities and Administrative Work of the OIE in 2010
- No. 3 Approval of the Financial Report for the 84th Financial Year of the OIE (1st January – 31 December 2010)
- No. 4 Acknowledgements to the Governments of Member Countries and Intergovernmental Organisations that made Voluntary Contributions or Subsidies to the OIE, or contributed in the organisation of OIE Meetings
- No. 5 2011 Budget modification
- No. 6 OIE Budgetary Income and Expenses for the 86th Financial Year of the OIE (1st January – 31 December 2012)
- No. 7 Financial Contributions from OIE Members for 2012
- No. 8 Renewal of the appointment of the External Auditor
- No. 9 Work programme for 2012
- No. 10 Modernisation of the Basic Texts
- No. 11 Programme of Work 2011-2013
- No. 12 Acknowledgements to the Governments of Member Countries that helped the OIE in the acquisition of the property situated at 14 rue de Prony
- No. 13 Adoption of two draft chapters for the *Manual of Diagnostic Tests for Aquatic Animals*
- No. 14 Recognition of the Foot and Mouth Disease Status of Members
- No. 15 Recognition of the Rinderpest Disease Status of Members and Non-Members
- No. 16 Recognition of the Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia Status of Members
- No. 17 Recognition of the Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy Risk Status of Members
- No. 18 Declaration of Global Eradication of Rinderpest and Implementation of Follow-up Measures to Maintain World Freedom from Rinderpest
- No. 19 Towards Global Control and Eradication of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)
- No. 20 Amendment to Resolution No. XXIII of 28 May 2008 “Update on the cost to be covered by Member Countries applying for the official recognition or reinstatement of disease status for bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), foot and mouth disease (FMD), and contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) in accordance with the provisions of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*”
- No. 21 Animal Production Food Safety
- No. 22 Animal Welfare

- No. 23 Adoption of a draft chapter for the *Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals*
- No. 24 Register of Diagnostic Tests Validated and Certified by the OIE
- No. 25 Amendments to the OIE *Aquatic Animal Health Code*
- No. 26 Amendments to the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*
- No. 27 Contribution of veterinary activities to global food security
- No. 28 Agreement between the World Organisation for Animal Health OIE (OIE) and the International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation (CIC)
- No. 29 Agreement between the World Organisation for Animal Health OIE (OIE) and the Arab Maghreb Union (AMU)
- No. 30 Agreement between the World Organisation for Animal Health OIE (OIE) and the International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
- No. 31 Agreement between the World Organisation for Animal Health OIE (OIE) and the “Global Food Safety Initiative” (GFSI)
- No. 32 Agreement between the World Organisation for Animal Health OIE (OIE) and the World Small Animal Veterinary Association (WSAVA)
- No. 33 Agreement between the World Organisation for Animal Health OIE (OIE) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- No. 34 Veterinary education
-

RESOLUTION No. 1

Approval of the Annual Report of the Director General on the Activities of the OIE in 2010 and the Report on the Animal Disease Status Worldwide in 2010 and the beginning of 2011

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

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

to approve the Annual Report of the Director General on the Activities of the OIE in 2010 (79 SG/1) and the Report on the Animal Disease Status Worldwide in 2010 and the beginning of 2011 (79 SG/2).

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 26 May 2011)

RESOLUTION No. 2

**Approval of the Report of the Director General on the Management, Activities
and Administrative Work of the OIE in 2010**

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

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

to approve the Report of the Director General on the Management, Activities and Administrative Work of the OIE during the 83rd Financial Year (1 January – 31 December 2010) (79 SG/3).

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 27 May 2011)

RESOLUTION No. 3

**Approval of the Financial Report for the 84th Financial Year of the OIE
(1 January – 31 December 2010)**

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

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

to approve the Financial Report for the 84th Financial Year of the OIE (1 January – 31 December 2010) (79 SG/4).

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 27 May 2011)

RESOLUTION No. 4

Acknowledgements to the Governments of Member Countries and Intergovernmental Organisations that made Voluntary Contributions or Subsidies to the OIE, or contributed in the Organisation of OIE Meetings

Having noted the voluntary contributions or subsidies received by the OIE in 2009 and the meetings organised by the OIE in 2010,

THE ASSEMBLY

REQUESTS

The Director General to sincerely thank:

1. The Governments of Argentina, Australia, Canada, Cambodia, China (People's Rep of), Cyprus, Djibouti, Egypt, France, Indonesia, Italia, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lithuania, Malaysia, Myanmar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Oman, Panama, Philippines, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Singapore, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States of America;

To intergovernmental organisations: the European Union (European Commission), the FAO, the WHO,

for their voluntary contributions or subsidies to support the execution of the programmes of the OIE in 2010.

2. The Governments of Argentina, Bangladesh, Belarus, Botswana, Bhutan, Cambodia, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Ethiopia, France, Honduras, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea (Rep of), Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Mali, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, Oman, Serbia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, South Africa, Tanzania, Thailand, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Uruguay for their contribution in the organisation of OIE Regional Conferences, seminars and workshops that were held during 2010.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 27 May 2011)

RESOLUTION No. 5

2011 Budget modification
RESERVED ON DELEGATES



(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 27 May 2011)

RESOLUTION No. 6

**OIE Budgetary Income and Expenses for the 86th Financial Year
(1st January to 31 December 2012)**
RESERVED ON DELEGATES

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 27 May 2011)

RESOLUTION No. 7

Financial Contributions from OIE Members for 2012
RESERVED ON DELEGATES

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 27 May 2011)

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 her mandate,

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

To renew for a period of one year the mandate of Mrs Marie-Pierre Cordier as OIE External Auditor.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 27 May 2011)

RESOLUTION No. 9

Work Programme for 2012

CONSIDERING

The Fifth Strategic Plan of the OIE, established for the 2011-2015 period,

THE ASSEMBLY, ON THE PROPOSAL OF THE COUNCIL

1. DECIDES

To approve the 2012 Work Programme prepared by the Director General (Appendix I of document 79 SG/6).

2. RECOMMENDS THAT

Member Countries provide the necessary support to allow the Work Programme to be carried out, in the form of payment of both regular contributions and, when possible, voluntary contributions to the general budget and/or to the World Animal Health and Welfare Fund, or any other subsidies to support the OIE activities.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 27 May 2011)

RESOLUTION No.10

Modernisation of the Basic Texts

CONSIDERING

1. The objectives of the Fifth Strategic Plan for the period 2011–2015, in particular the chapter on the modernisation of the Basic Texts of the OIE,
2. Article 2 of the Organic Rules, and in particular paragraph 5 concerning the procedure for modifying the General Rules,
3. Resolution No. XVI of 23 May 2003 concerning the use of a common name for the Office International des Epizooties, adopted unanimously,
4. Resolution No. 13 of 29 May 2009 concerning the name of the International Committee, adopted unanimously,
5. Resolution No. 33 of 29 May 2009 concerning the name of the Administrative Commission and the Central Bureau, adopted unanimously,
6. Resolution No. XVIII of 26 May 2006 concerning the Terms of Reference and Internal Rules of the Regional Commissions, as well the need to modernise certain aspects of this text,
7. Resolution No. XVII of 22 May 2003 concerning new Terms of Reference for the OIE Specialist Commissions, but noting that certain modifications are required so as to establish common Internal Rules for these bodies, harmonise certain aspects of their terms of reference, and define the qualifications of the members,
8. Resolution No. XIX of 19 May 1995 concerning the Mandates and Rules for OIE Regional Representations and Resolution No. XIX of 25 May 2007 concerning the Terms of Reference of the Sub-Regional Representations of the OIE, and desirous of combining, simplifying and modernising the contents of these Resolutions and confirming that these mandates, rules and terms of reference should be included in the Basic Texts of the OIE,
9. Resolution No. XVII of 28 May 2004 concerning the creation of a World Animal Health and Welfare Fund, and desirous of modernising the rules governing the function of this Fund as contained in the Appendix to the said Resolution and confirming that these rules should be included in the Basic Texts of the OIE,

AND CONSIDERING

10. That certain modifications are required to the General Rules as part of the modernisation process,
11. That certain modifications are required to the mandates and internal rules of organs of the OIE to ensure consistency of operating procedures and rules,
12. That it is desirable to protect the OIE from possible conflicts of interest between the activities undertaken by experts, reference laboratories and collaborating centres on behalf of the Organisation and their other activities,
13. That the OIE has entered into a number of Agreements with the Governments of countries hosting an OIE Regional or Sub-Regional Representation,

14. That no new financial charges will result from the proposed modifications,

THE ASSEMBLY, ON A PROPOSAL BY THE COUNCIL

DECIDES

1. To adopt the Revised General Rules and other texts as contained in document 79 SG/19c.
2. To make the following amendment to Article 1 “Qualifications of the Members” of Chapter 2, entitled “Mandate and qualifications of the Members” applied to the OIE Scientific Commission:

Instead of reading:

“The members of the Commission shall be veterinarians internationally recognized in a field relevant to the control of infectious diseases of animals and shall have appropriate experience in animal disease control.”

It should read:

“The members of the Commission shall be specialists internationally recognised in a field relevant to the control of infectious diseases of animals and shall have appropriate experience in animal disease control.”

3. To amend Article 3 of Chapter 4 “Internal Rules” of the section entitled “Mandate and internal rules of the OIE Reference Centres” as follows:

Instead of reading:

“However, in principle, no more than one Reference Laboratory shall be designated for the same pathogen or disease in the same country and no more than one Collaborating Centre shall be designated for the same category of specialty in the same region or sub-region.”

It should read:

“However, in principle, no more than one Reference Laboratory shall be designated for the same pathogen or disease in the same country and no more than one Collaborating Centre shall be designated for the same category of specialty in the same region or, exceptionally, in a sub-region.”

This Resolution shall come into effect on 28 May 2011.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 27 May 2011)

RESOLUTION No. 11

Programme of Work 2011-2013

CONSIDERING

The Resolution N°11 of 27 May 2011 adopted by the Assembly during the 78th General Session,

The document 79 SG/20 that introduces the Programme of Work of the Director General of the OIE, established for the 2011-2013 period, made under the Fifth Strategic Plan of the OIE adopted by the Assembly in May 2011

THE ASSEMBLY

DECIDES

To approve the Programme of Work of the Director General of the OIE established for the 2011-2013 period.

REQUESTS

The Director General to prepare annual work programmes based on the objectives of this Programme of Work, with the corresponding budgets.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 27 May 2011)

RESOLUTION No. 12

**Acknowledgements to the Governments of Member Countries that helped the OIE,
in the acquisition of the property situated at 14 rue de Prony**

CONSIDERING

The Resolution N° XI of 30 May 2008 giving the Director General a mandate for the acquisition of a property situated at 14 rue de Prony,

Having noted the voluntary contributions received by the OIE within the framework of the subscription launched with Member Countries or other donors to contribute to this acquisition,

THE ASSEMBLY

REQUESTS

- The Director General to sincerely thank the Governments of Australia, Canada, China (People's Rep of), France, Italy, Luxembourg, Oman, Turkey and the United Kingdom for their voluntary contributions to support the extension of the Headquarters so that it corresponds to the development of the objectives of the Organisation,
- And the Latin American Poultry Association

RECOMMENDS THAT

This subscription remains opened until new order for other Member Countries or potential donors to finalize the acquisition of the property situated at 14 rue de Prony and, if needed, to proceed to the total or partial reimbursement of the bank loan granted in 2009 to acquire for the first part of the building

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 27 May 2011)

RESOLUTION No. 13

**Adoption of two draft chapters for the
*Manual of Diagnostic Tests for Aquatic Animals***

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The *Manual of Diagnostic Tests for Aquatic Animals (Aquatic Manual)*, like the *Aquatic Animal Health Code*, is an important contribution to the international harmonisation of sanitary standards related to aquatic animals and aquatic animal products,
2. A revised edition of the printed version of the *Aquatic Manual* is published approximately every three years. It is the intention of the OIE, represented by the Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission that, following approval of changes by the World Assembly of the OIE, the Web version of the *Aquatic Manual* will be updated on an annual basis,
3. Members are asked for the contributions of their specialists for each new or revised chapter of the *Aquatic Manual* before it is finalised by the Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission,
4. All revised chapters have been sent to Members for comment,

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

1. To adopt the updates to the *Aquatic Manual* proposed in Annex 16 of Document 79 SG/12/CS4 B in English.

Chapter 2.1.2. Infection with ranavirus, title 1. Scope, be amended as follows:

For the purpose of this chapter, ranavirus disease is considered to be systemic clinical or subclinical infection, in the major families of Anura and Caudata, with a member of the genus *Ranavirus*.

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

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 24 May 2011)

RESOLUTION No. 14

Recognition of the Foot and Mouth Disease Status of Members

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 62nd General Session, the OIE International Committee established a procedure for annually updating a list of Member countries and zones recognised as free from foot and mouth disease (FMD) according to the provisions of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code)*,
2. The Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases (the Scientific Commission) has continued to apply the procedure approved by the International Committee, and has supported the recognition of the FMD free status of additional countries and zones for annual adoption of the list by the International Committee,
3. During the 76th General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolution No. XXII, which specified and updated the procedure for Members to follow to achieve official recognition and maintenance of status for certain animal diseases,
4. During the 76th General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolution No. XXIII, which specified the financial implications for Members applying for evaluation of official recognition or re-instatement of disease status to meet part of the costs sustained by the OIE in the evaluation process,
5. Information published by the OIE is derived from declarations made by the official Veterinary Services of Members. The OIE is not responsible for inaccurate publication of country or zonal disease free status based on inaccurate information, changes in epidemiological status or other significant events that were not promptly reported to the Headquarters 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 8.5. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Albania	Germany	New Caledonia
Australia	Greece	New Zealand
Austria	Guatemala	Nicaragua
Belarus	Guyana	Norway
Belgium	Haiti	Panama
Belize	Honduras	Poland
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Hungary	Portugal
Brunei	Iceland	Romania
Canada	Indonesia	San Marino
Chile	Ireland	Serbia ¹
Costa Rica	Italy	Singapore
Croatia	Japan	Slovakia
Cuba	Latvia	Slovenia
Cyprus	Lesotho	Spain
Czech Rep.	Lithuania	Swaziland
Denmark	Luxembourg	Sweden
Dominican Republic	Madagascar	Switzerland
El Salvador	Malta	Ukraine
Estonia	Mauritius	United Kingdom
Finland	Mexico	United States of America
Former Yug. Rep. of Macedonia	Montenegro	Vanuatu
France	Netherlands	

2. The Director General publish the following Members recognised as FMD free where vaccination is practised, according to the provisions of Chapter 8.5. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Uruguay.

3. The Director General publish the following list of Members having FMD free zones where vaccination is not practised, according to the provisions of Chapter 8.5. of the *Terrestrial Code*²:

Argentina: zone designated by the Delegate of Argentina in a document addressed to the Director General in January 2007;

Botswana: one zone designated by the Delegate of Botswana in documents addressed to the Director General in November 2010;

Brazil: State of Santa Catarina;

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 Choco Department),

one zone designated by the Delegate of Colombia in documents addressed to the Director General in January 2008 (Archipelago de San Andres and Providencia);

Malaysia: 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;

¹ Excluding Kosovo administered by the United Nations.

² For detailed information on the delimitation of zones of Members recognised as FMD free, enquiries should be addressed to the Director General of the OIE.

- Moldova: zone designated by the Delegate of Moldova in a document addressed to the Director General in July 2008;
- Namibia: zone designated by the Delegate of Namibia in a document addressed to the Director General in February 1997;
- Peru: one zone consisting of two merged zones as designated by the Delegate of Peru in two documents addressed to the Director General in December 2004 and in January 2007;
- Philippines: one zone consisting of the Mindanao Islands,

one zone consisting of the Islands of Visayas and the provinces of Palawan and Masbate, as designated by the Delegate of the Philippines in a document addressed to the Director General in August 2000 and December 2001,

three separate zones that cover the whole Island of Luzon as designated by the Delegate of the Philippines in a document addressed to the Director General in December 2009 and November 2010;
4. The Director General publish the following list of Members having FMD free zones where vaccination is practised, according to the provisions of Chapter 8.5. 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 in August 2010;
- Bolivia: zone of Chiquitania designated by the Delegate of Bolivia in documents addressed to the Director General in January 2003 and March 2007,

zone located in the western part of the Department of Oruro in documents addressed to the Director General in September 2005,

zone adjacent to the east of Chiquitania designated by the Delegate of Bolivia in documents addressed to the Director General in August 2010;
- Brazil: five separate zones designated by the Delegate of Brazil in documents addressed to the Director General as follows:

zone covering the territory of the State Rio Grande do Sul (documentation of September 1997),

zone consisting of State of Rondônia (documentation of December 2002), State Acre along with two adjacent municipalities of Amazonas State (documentation of March 2004 and an extension of this zone into the territory of the State of Amazonas (December 2010),

zone consisting of the middle southern part of the State Parà (documentation of February 2007), the States of Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, Sergipe, parts of Tocantins, parts of Bahia, Distrito Federal, Goiás, Mato Grosso, Paraná, São Paulo (documentation of May 2008) and the zone in the State of Mato Grosso do Sul (documentation of July 2008),

zone in the State of Mato Grosso do Sul (documentation of August 2010),

zone located in the States of Bahia and Tocantins (documentation of December 2010);
- Colombia: one merged zone consisting of originally five zones designated by the Delegate of Colombia in documents addressed to the Director General in January 2003, December 2004 (two zones), January 2007 and January 2009;

Paraguay: two separate zones designated by the Delegate of Paraguay in documents addressed to the Director General in March 2007 and August 2010;

Turkey: zone designated by the Delegate of Turkey in documents addressed to the Director General in November 2009 and in March 2010.

AND

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

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 24 May 2011)

RESOLUTION No. 15

Recognition of the Rinderpest Disease Status of Members and Non-Members

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 63rd General Session, the OIE International Committee established a procedure for annually updating a list of Member countries and zones, recognised as free from rinderpest according to the provisions of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code),
2. During the 76th General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolution No. XXII, which specified and updated the procedure for Members to follow to achieve official recognition and maintenance of status for certain animal diseases,
3. During the 76th General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolution No. XXIII, which specified the financial implications for Members applying for evaluation of official recognition or re-instatement of disease status, excluding rinderpest because participation in the cost of rinderpest disease status evaluation could be obtained, from sources other than direct payment by Members,
4. Information published by the OIE is derived from declarations made by the official Veterinary Services of Members. The OIE is not responsible for inaccurate publication of country disease free status based on inaccurate information, changes in epidemiological status or other significant events that were not promptly reported to the Headquarters subsequent to the time of declaration of freedom from rinderpest infection,
5. During the 75th General Session the International Committee adopted the proposed update in the “OIE rinderpest pathway” of the Terrestrial Code. In view of the progress in global rinderpest eradication, the provisions of Chapter 2.2.12. of the Terrestrial Code 2007 were restricted to the sole recognition of rinderpest free status representing a country-wide infection free status. Therefore new applications from Members for zones free from rinderpest or “rinderpest disease free” status were no longer applicable or listed,
6. The International Committee and relevant organisations having an official agreement with the OIE accepted that the OIE assess and publish in a separate list the rinderpest status of non-OIE Members in accordance with the provisions of the OIE *Terrestrial Code*. However, to be recognised as free from rinderpest, specific conditions applied to the obligations of the Veterinary Services of countries or territories not yet Members of the OIE,

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES THAT

1. The Director General publish the complete list of Members, now all recognised as free from rinderpest, according to the provisions of Chapter 8.12. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Afghanistan	Czech Rep.	Laos	Russia
Albania	Denmark	Latvia	Rwanda
Algeria	Djibouti	Lebanon	Sao Tomé and Príncipe
Andorra	Dominican Rep.	Lesotho	San Marino
Angola	Ecuador	Libya	Saudi Arabia
Argentina	Egypt	Liechtenstein	Senegal
Armenia	El Salvador	Lithuania	Serbia ⁴¹
Australia	Equatorial Guinea	Luxembourg	Seychelles
Austria	Eritrea	Madagascar	Sierra Leone
Azerbaijan	Estonia	Malawi	Singapore
Bahamas	Ethiopia	Malaysia	Slovakia
Bahrain	Fiji	Maldives	Slovenia
Bangladesh	Finland	Mali	Somalia
Barbados	Former Yug. Rep. of Macedonia	Malta	South Africa
Belarus	France	Mauritania	Spain
Belgium	Gabon	Mauritius	Sri Lanka
Belize	Gambia	Mexico	Sudan
Benin	Georgia	Micronesia (Federated)	Suriname
Bhutan	Germany	Moldova	Swaziland
Bolivia	Ghana	Mongolia	Sweden
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Greece	Montenegro	Switzerland
Botswana	Guatemala	Morocco	Syria
Brazil	Guinea	Mozambique	Tajikistan
Brunei	Guinea Bissau	Myanmar	Tanzania
Bulgaria	Guyana	Namibia	Timor Leste
Burkina Faso	Haiti	Nepal	Thailand
Burundi	Honduras	Netherlands	Togo
Cambodia	Hungary	New Caledonia	Trinidad and Tobago
Cameroon	Iceland	New Zealand	Tunisia
Canada	India	Nicaragua	Turkey
Cape Verde	Indonesia	Niger	Turkmenistan
Central African Republic	Iran	Nigeria	Uganda
Chad	Iraq	Norway	Ukraine
Chile	Ireland	Oman	United Arab Emirates
China (People's Rep. of)	Israel	Pakistan	United Kingdom
Chinese Taipei	Italy	Panama	United States of America
Colombia	Jamaica	Papua New Guinea	Uruguay
Comoros	Japan	Paraguay	Uzbekistan
Congo	Jordan	Peru	Vanuatu
Congo (Dem. Rep. of the)	Kazakhstan	Philippines	Venezuela
Costa Rica	Kenya	Poland	Vietnam
Côte d'Ivoire	Korea (Dem. People's Rep.)	Portugal	Yemen
Croatia	Korea (Rep. of)	Qatar	Zambia
Cuba	Kuwait	Romania	Zimbabwe
Cyprus	Kyrgyzstan		

2. The Director General publish the following list of all non-OIE Members which have rinderpest susceptible livestock and which are now all recognised as free from rinderpest according to the provisions of Chapter 8.12. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Antigua and Barbuda	Marshall Islands	St. Kitts and Nevis
Cook Islands	Nauru	St. Lucia
Dominica	Niue	St. Vincent and the Grenadines
Grenada	Palau	Tonga
Kiribati	Palestinian Auton. Territories	Tuvalu
Kosovo	Samoa	Vatican
Liberia	Solomon Islands	

⁴¹ Excluding Kosovo administered by the United Nations.

3. In accordance with the current provisions on rinderpest in the *Terrestrial Code* that shall remain applicable until the adoption of future revisions thereto in the context of global eradication of rinderpest, each Member maintains its recognised rinderpest free status.

AND

4. The Delegates of Members and competent authorities of non-OIE Members will immediately notify the Headquarters if rinderpest or a suspicion thereof occurs in their countries.
-

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 24 May 2011)

RESOLUTION No. 16

Recognition of the Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia Disease Status of Members

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 71st General Session, the OIE World Assembly of Delegates established a procedure for annually updating a list of Member countries and zones, recognised as free from contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) according to the provisions of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code)*,
2. During the 76th General Session, the World Assembly of Delegates adopted Resolution No. XXII, which specified and updated the procedure for Members to follow to achieve official recognition and maintenance of status for certain diseases,
3. During the 76th General Session, the World Assembly of Delegates adopted Resolution No. XXIII, which specified the financial implications for Members applying for evaluation of official recognition or re-instatement of disease status to meet part of the costs sustained by the OIE in the evaluation process,
4. Information published by the OIE is derived from declarations made by the official Veterinary Services of Members. The OIE is not responsible for inaccurate publication of country or zonal disease free status based on inaccurate information, changes in epidemiological status or other significant events that were not promptly reported to the Headquarters 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 free from CBPP according to the provisions of the Chapter 11.9. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Australia	India	Switzerland
Botswana	Portugal	United States of America
China (People's Republic of)		

AND

2. The Delegates of these Members will immediately notify the Headquarters if CBPP occurs in their countries.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 24 May 2011)

RESOLUTION No. 17

Recognition of the Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy Risk Status of Members

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 67th General Session the OIE World Assembly of Delegates established a procedure for annually updating a list of Members, categorised by their Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) risk according to the provisions of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code)*,
2. During the 76th General Session, the OIE adopted Resolution No. XXII, which specified and updated the procedure for Members to follow to achieve official recognition and maintenance of status of certain diseases,
3. During the 76th General Session, the World Assembly of Delegates adopted Resolution No. XXIII, which specified the financial implications for Members applying for evaluation of official recognition or re-instatement of a BSE risk status to meet part of the costs sustained by the OIE in the evaluation process,
4. Information published by the OIE is derived from declarations made by the official Veterinary Services of Members. The OIE is not responsible for inaccurate publication of a Member disease status based on inaccurate information, changes in epidemiological status or other significant events that were not promptly reported to the Headquarters, subsequent to the time of declaration of the BSE risk status.

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES THAT

1. The Director General publish the following list of Members recognised as having a negligible BSE risk in accordance with Chapter 11.6. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Argentina	Iceland	Paraguay
Australia	India	Peru
Chile	New Zealand	Singapore
Denmark	Norway	Sweden
Finland	Panama	Uruguay

1. The Director General publish the following list of Members recognised as having a controlled BSE risk in accordance with Chapter 11.6. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Austria	Greece	Mexico
Belgium	Hungary	Netherlands
Brazil	Ireland	Poland
Canada	Italy	Portugal
Chinese Taipei	Japan	Slovak Republic
Colombia	Korea (Rep. of)	Slovenia
Cyprus	Latvia	Spain
Czech Republic	Lichtenstein	Switzerland
Estonia	Lithuania	United Kingdom
France	Luxembourg	United States of America
Germany	Malta	

AND

3. The Delegates of these Members will immediately notify the Headquarters if BSE occurs in their countries or their territories.
-

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 24 May 2011)

RESOLUTION No. 18

**Declaration of Global Eradication of Rinderpest and
Implementation of Follow-up Measures to Maintain
World Freedom from Rinderpest**

ACKNOWLEDGING the efforts made by Members, non-Members, OIE, FAO, IAEA, other international organisations, regional organisations, the veterinary profession, the scientific community, donors and other partners to eradicate rinderpest;

CONSIDERING the contributions made by OIE and FAO towards global freedom from rinderpest;

NOTING the conclusions of the Final Report of the Joint FAO/OIE Committee on Global Rinderpest Eradication that rinderpest virus has ceased to circulate in animals;

REITERATING the importance of reducing the number of existing rinderpest virus stocks through the destruction of virus in a safe manner and/or the transfer of virus stocks to internationally recognised reference institutions; and

MINDFUL of the need for the international community and the responsibility of national authorities to take the necessary measures to ensure that the world remains free from rinderpest,

THE ASSEMBLY

1. DECLARES solemnly that the world has achieved freedom from rinderpest in its natural setting, one of the most dreadful animal diseases with severe impacts on livelihoods.
2. EXPRESSES its deep gratitude to all nations, organisations and individuals who contributed to the fight against rinderpest and the successful eradication of the disease.
3. UNDERTAKES to reduce, around the world, the number of institutions holding rinderpest virus-containing material other than attenuated vaccines, under approved conditions and according to relevant guidelines.
4. URGES the membership:
 - To maintain, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*, appropriate surveillance systems for rinderpest and immediately notify the OIE of suspect or confirmed cases of rinderpest;
 - To collaborate with OIE and FAO in managing confirmed or suspected outbreaks of rinderpest, through the provision of information, support and facilitation;
 - To put in place and update national contingency plans consistent with international guidance from OIE and FAO;

- To destroy, under the supervision of the Veterinary Authority, rinderpest virus-containing materials or assure the storage or use of these materials in a biosecure facility in their country or, where applicable, assure the safe transfer to an approved laboratory in another country in agreement with the Veterinary Authority of the receiving country and complying with the standards of the *OIE Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals* and the Guidelines elaborated by the Joint FAO/OIE Committee on Global Rinderpest Eradication (Appendix);
- To take effective measures to forbid synthesis of rinderpest full-length infectious clones unless approved by the relevant authorities, OIE and FAO;
- To use rinderpest vaccines solely for the emergency management of confirmed rinderpest outbreaks under the authority of the Veterinary Services following international and regional guidelines and not to use rinderpest vaccines to protect animal populations from other morbillivirus infections;
- To ensure that rinderpest occupies an appropriate place in veterinary education curricula and training programmes to maintain professional knowledge and adequate diagnostic capabilities at national levels.

5. REQUESTS the Director General:

- To approve, jointly with FAO, facilities in which rinderpest virus-containing material can be held, and conduct regular site visits to those facilities to verify whether their biosafety/biosecurity conditions are adequate;
- To maintain and regularly update, jointly with FAO, an inventory of facilities holding rinderpest virus-containing material;
- To establish, jointly with FAO, an advisory body that assists both Organisations in (i) the approval of facilities for holding rinderpest virus-containing material and of facilities that produce and/or hold rinderpest vaccines, (ii) the approval of requests for research and other manipulations of the rinderpest virus, (iii) reviewing the plans and results of regular site visits of virus repositories, and (iv) planning and implementing other rinderpest-related activities as required;
- To develop and update, in collaboration with FAO, a plan of action for the post-eradication activities at the international level;
- To facilitate and make sustainable, in collaboration with FAO, the provision of technical assistance to OIE Members in the maintenance of adequate surveillance systems and national preparedness, and to facilitate their access to diagnostic reagents or facilities and relevant rinderpest vaccines;
- To ensure that OIE Members are informed of the status of rinderpest virus sequestration and research involving rinderpest virus.

6. REQUESTS the relevant Specialist Commissions to complete the necessary revisions to the relevant chapters of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* and the *Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals* as soon as possible.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 25 May 2011)

**Global Rinderpest Eradication:
Guidelines for Rinderpest Virus Sequestration**

Endorsed with amendments on 28 January 2010
by the Biological Standards Commission of the OIE

Endorsed with amendments on 14 April 2010
by the Joint FAO/OIE Committee on Global Rinderpest Eradication

Introduction

The global eradication of rinderpest creates a duty for the international community to prevent the re-emergence of the disease through release of virus from laboratory sources. To this end FAO and OIE shall establish the principle of international oversight and regulation of facilities holding rinderpest virus containing material. The objective of the present guidelines is to ensure secure handling and sequestration of rinderpest virus in the post-eradication era. FAO and OIE and Member states undertake to reduce the number of virus repositories in order to minimise the risk of accidental release.

FAO and OIE, in collaboration with Member states, will put in place global contingency plans and will ensure approval of a minimum number of repositories and Reference Centres/Reference Laboratories necessary to maintain preparedness against releases of the virus into the environment. These plans will include, amongst others, vaccine production, vaccine banks and deployment of vaccines in case of emergency. Vaccines should be available to countries for immediate dissemination in case of emergency. The following guidelines deal with biosafety and bio-containment measures to be observed in laboratories and other facilities holding rinderpest virus containing material.

Definitions

For the purpose of these guidelines the following definitions apply:

An *approved BSL3 facility* means a facility that is jointly approved by FAO and OIE and subject to joint regular inspection. The facility meets BSL3 standards as defined in chapter 1.1.2 of the *OIE Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals*, is certified by the *Veterinary Authority*, and in addition has mandatory shower out for staff and either an exclusion zone or a restricted movement zone for rinderpest-susceptible species around the facility. Staff are subject to restriction on contact with susceptible species (e.g. on farms, in zoos)¹.

Rinderpest virus-containing material means field and laboratory strains of rinderpest virus; vaccine strains of rinderpest virus including valid and expired vaccine stocks; tissues, sera and other clinical material from infected or suspect animals; and diagnostic material containing or encoding live virus. Recombinant morbilliviruses (segmented or non-segmented) containing unique rinderpest virus nucleic acid or amino acid sequences are considered to be rinderpest virus. Full length genomic material including virus RNA and cDNA copies of virus RNA is considered to be *rinderpest virus-containing material*. Sub-genomic fragments of morbillivirus nucleic acid that are not capable of being incorporated in a replicating morbillivirus or morbillivirus-like virus are not considered as *rinderpest virus-containing material*.

¹ A detailed protocol on the approval and inspection process for BSL3 facility will be jointly developed by FAO and OIE.

Veterinary Authority means the Governmental Authority of an OIE/FAO Member, comprising veterinarians, other professionals and para-professionals, having the responsibility and competence for ensuring or supervising the implementation of animal health and welfare measures, international veterinary certification and other standards and recommendations in the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* in the whole territory.

Guidelines for rinderpest virus sequestration

1. All manipulation of *rinderpest virus-containing materials*, including vaccine production, shall be forbidden unless approved the *Veterinary Authority* and by FAO and OIE. An advisory body, jointly established by FAO and OIE, shall be tasked to approve in advance and monitor any activities involving the use of *rinderpest virus-containing material*.
2. All countries shall either destroy or transparently audit and manage all remaining *rinderpest virus-containing material* under biologically secure conditions. The *Veterinary Authority* shall be kept aware of and be held responsible for any activity involving *rinderpest virus-containing material*.
3. *Rinderpest virus-containing material*, with the exception of stocks of packaged, manufactured vaccines, must only be kept, and can only be manipulated, in an *approved BSL3 facility*.
4. Master seed stocks must be maintained in, and tested by, the *approved BSL3 facilities* designated by FAO and OIE. Stocks of packaged, manufactured vaccines, as covered under *rinderpest virus-containing material*, shall only be kept in FAO and OIE approved facilities which are subject to joint regular inspection. Any expired vaccine stocks shall be destroyed by a validated process.
5. *Rinderpest virus-containing material* that is not in an *approved BSL3 facility* shall be destroyed by a validated process or transferred to an *approved BSL3 facility*. Its relocation or destruction shall be supervised and documented by the *Veterinary Authority* and be notified to FAO and OIE.
6. Transfers of *rinderpest virus-containing material* to an *approved BSL3 facility* located in another country must be notified to FAO and OIE; such material may remain the property of the country of origin.
7. Transport (intra and inter-country) arrangements for *rinderpest virus-containing material* shall be agreed by the relevant *Veterinary Authorities* in advance and in accordance with chapter 1.1.1 of the OIE *Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals*.
8. FAO and OIE shall establish and maintain a single global inventory on all existing *rinderpest virus-containing materials*, including vaccine stocks and the facilities holding such stocks and any movement of such materials. The global database shall be kept up-to-date on a permanent basis.
9. FAO and OIE shall develop a mechanism to facilitate and standardise reporting of *rinderpest virus-containing material* by *Veterinary Authorities* to update the global database.
10. FAO and OIE shall widely publicise the availability of internationally accessible rinderpest vaccine stocks to assist in convincing national authorities that they do not need to continue holding *rinderpest virus-containing material*.

11. FAO and OIE shall develop a set of guidelines and standard operating procedures to govern the maintenance of rinderpest vaccine stocks and their use for emergency purposes.
 12. FAO and OIE, through their Reference Centres and Reference Laboratories, (including the laboratory of the Joint FAO/IAEA division) shall advise regional, national and international partners on laboratory-related issues having to do with rinderpest virus, including virus sequestration, destruction and disinfection protocols and diagnostic quality control.
 13. FAO and OIE shall oversee the development of diagnostic kits that do not require the use of live virus within the kit itself or during the manufacture of the kit.
-

RESOLUTION No. 19

Towards Global Control and Eradication of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The ‘*OIE/FAO Global Conference on Foot and Mouth Disease: The way towards global control*’ held from 24 to 26 June 2009 in Asunción, Paraguay, summarised the key findings on the global FMD situation and adopted a set of recommendations supporting a coordinated approach to achieve control and eradication of FMD at the worldwide level;
2. The strong commitment of all countries at the highest political level is key to harmonisation of global, regional and national policies for the control and eventual eradication of FMD;
3. Global control and eradication of FMD can only be achieved if the international community recognises that the control of FMD is a global public good that will benefit all populations and future generations;
4. The OIE and FAO, through the GF-TADs coordinating mechanism, Reference Laboratories, Collaborating and Reference Centres, provide policy and technical support to Members to ensure elaboration and implementation of sustainable FMD control programmes, taking into account regional specificities;
5. The FAO and OIE, in support of non-FMD free countries and regions that need implementing FMD control activities and programmes, have developed a tool called the Progressive Control Pathway (PCP) for FMD Control to assist Members to monitor their achievements in their national FMD control programmes before reaching an FMD free status officially recognised by the OIE;
6. The OIE and FAO are currently developing a global strategy for FMD control, the overall objective of which is the gradual reduction in the incidence of FMD through maintenance of the officially recognised status in FMD free countries and zones without vaccination, the progressive cessation of vaccination in FMD free countries or zones practising it so as to move, where appropriate, towards the status of FMD free without vaccination, and the gradual improvement of FMD control in infected countries with the eventual aim of achieving an official OIE recognised status;
7. The following requirements are essential to the development of a global strategy for FMD control:
 - Compliance with OIE standards of quality of Veterinary Services supported, if requested, by the use of the PVS Pathway;
 - Application of OIE guidelines for FMD surveillance and control;
 - Control of movements of FMD susceptible animals and their products;
 - Production and use of vaccines that comply with the OIE *Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals (Terrestrial Manual)*;

- Regional programmes for the progressive, long term control of FMD that address the principal virus pools, using successful experiences having accumulated knowledge to be incorporated in the global strategy;
 - Regional Agreements between countries having common epidemiological ecosystems, using when necessary the concept of protection zones;
 - Strong public–private partnerships involving in particular farmers and private veterinarians;
 - Support from national and reference laboratories, preferably working in networks, that build scientific capacity to support national and regional programmes and which contribute to and are advised by the global OIE/FAO FMD Reference Laboratory network;
 - Relevant training and communication activities.
8. OIE official recognition of FMD free status and OIE endorsement of official control programmes for FMD, with the potential aim of obtaining country or zonal freedom from FMD, are important elements in the drive towards the global control of FMD and the safe trade in animals and animal products.

THE ASSEMBLY

RECOMMENDS THAT

1. The OIE, together with Members, FAO and other international, regional and national role players and stakeholders, confirm and communicate the economic and social justification for recognising the global control and eventual eradication of FMD as a global public good.
2. A global strategy for FMD control and eradication be defined and managed jointly by the OIE and FAO using the GF-TADs platform, in consultation with the relevant international, regional and national stakeholders and experts and the donor community.
3. The joint FAO-OIE PCP tool for FMD be used to monitor and assess the achievements of the global strategy implementation as often as appropriate at national and regional levels on the basis of a voluntary participation of countries.
4. The OIE, in collaboration with FAO, continue to support FMD control programmes at national and regional levels, using the results of specific successful regional strategies and programmes.
5. The OIE develop its capacities for disease status recognition to adequately support the expected increase in the number of countries and zones requesting official recognition of disease status or endorsement of official FMD control programmes, following the implementation of a global strategy for the FMD control.
6. The OIE Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases (Scientific Commission), during the evaluation of evidence provided by a Member for the endorsement of an official FMD control programme, could, in consultation with the Director General of the OIE, as is currently done for any disease status recognition, request, if needed, a mission of experts to the applicant Member to verify compliance by that Member with the relevant provisions of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*.

7. The OIE Members give a full consideration to the essential requirements enumerated above (in the preamble paragraph No. 7) for the global strategy for FMD control.
8. The OIE, in collaboration with FAO and the international donor community, consider the establishment of FMD vaccine banks in strategic locations and in support of regional FMD control programmes.
9. The OIE continue to update its existing standards for FMD, encouraging worldwide use of diagnostic tests and vaccines that are compliant with the standards of the *Terrestrial Manual* and official certification of FMD diagnostic tests for inclusion into the OIE Register of Diagnostic Tests.
10. The OIE, in addition to its collaboration with FAO in this area, further enhance the establishment of and access to diagnostic laboratories for the rapid and accurate detection of FMD through initiatives such as the OIE laboratory twinning programme.
11. The OIE, in collaboration with FAO and other relevant sources of expertise, support strategies of epidemiological networks and strengthen cooperation for national, regional and global surveillance systems for FMD, while Members continue to increase transparency and timely disease reporting to OIE to protect FMD free countries and zones and to enable better monitoring of the progress of FMD control in endemic areas.
12. The OIE, jointly with FAO, organise an international pledging conference, with FMD free and infected countries, and relevant organisations and donors, to support the goal of global FMD control.

AND DECIDES THAT

1. The Working Group preparing the global strategy will include renowned and recognised experts of the five OIE Regions.
2. The OIE Scientific Commission be given a mandate to evaluate and endorse national programmes for the control of FMD and to annually present for adoption by the World Assembly a proposed list of Members with an '*OIE-endorsed official FMD control programme*'.
3. The Scientific Commission should, in making their evaluation of national programmes, take into account the epidemiological and virological situation in the neighbouring areas e.g. through adopting border protection measures.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 26 May 2011)

RESOLUTION No. 20

Amendment to Resolution No. XXIII of 28 May 2008

“Update on the cost to be covered by Member Countries applying for the official recognition or reinstatement of disease status for bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), foot and mouth disease (FMD) and contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) in accordance with the provisions of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*”

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 79th General Session, the Assembly has adopted Resolutions Nos. 19 and 26 establishing a new step in the procedure for recognising the foot and mouth disease (FMD) status of a Member Country, namely the endorsement by the OIE of a national official control programme for FMD being in compliance with the provisions of the chapter on FMD in the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*, and inviting Delegates wishing to have their national official control programme for FMD evaluated to submit a formal application to the Director General of the OIE for consideration by the Scientific Commission.
2. Initiation of a procedure for OIE-endorsement of an official control programme for FMD will be voluntary, as is the case for recognition of an official disease status, and any costs, such as examination of documentation by experts and the organisation of meetings (*ad hoc* Groups), shall be partly covered by the country concerned.
3. These costs do not include additional expenses relating to any expert missions to be sent to an applicant country, on a proposal by the said experts and by decision of the Director General of the OIE. These additional expenses will be charged separately to the country concerned.
4. Member Countries applying for an evaluation must submit with their application payment of the appropriate standard costs. The amount paid will not be refunded, even if the application is rejected, the grounds for which will in all cases be indicated by the OIE.

THE ASSEMBLY

DECIDES THAT

1. The standard contribution relating to the procedure described in paragraph No. 1 of the preamble is two thousand Euros. This amount does not include the cost of any field missions described in paragraph No. 3 of the preamble.
2. The standard amount referred to above will only be charged in full the first time a Member Country submits an application.
3. For any subsequent applications submitted, in the event of the OIE having withdrawn its endorsement due to non-compliance with commitments relating to the initial recognition of the programme, only half of the initial amount will be charged.
4. For all applications submitted by Member Countries listed among the least developed countries, only half the amounts mentioned above need to be submitted, with the exception of costs relating to any field mission by OIE experts. In considering this, the eligibility of Members authorised to pay at the reduced rate is based on the official United Nations list of least developed countries.

5. The amount transferred at the time of any application to the OIE will not be refunded, even in the case of applications that for any reason are rejected or not endorsed. In the event of the resubmission of an application by a Member Country whose previous application was rejected, only a quarter of the amounts referred to above will be payable.
 6. The present Resolution No. 20 complements Resolution No. XXIII, adopted during the 76th General Session, which remains in force.
-

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 24 May 2011)

RESOLUTION No. 21

Animal Production Food Safety

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The permanent Working Group on Animal Production Food Safety, established by the Director General in 2002, held its tenth meeting in November 2010 and drafted a work programme for 2011.
2. The OIE and the Codex Alimentarius Commission continued to work together to ensure that standards relevant to animal production food safety developed by both organisations are consistent and take a ‘whole food chain’ approach to food safety.
3. The work on animal production food safety benefits from cooperation between the OIE and the FAO and WHO, which provide additional expert advice and expertise in regard to food safety, zoonotic diseases and related issues.
4. That the Director General asked the Delegates to nominate national focal points for animal production food safety according to established terms of reference.
5. That the OIE is regularly organising seminars for national focal points to provide information and contribute to capacity building of veterinary services.

THE ASSEMBLY

RECOMMENDS THAT

1. The Director General retain the Working Group on Animal Production Food Safety to advise him and the relevant Specialist Commissions on issues relevant to animal production food safety.
2. The participation of high level FAO and WHO experts as members of this Working Group be maintained, to further strengthen the collaboration between OIE and Codex.
3. The 2011 work programme prepared by the Working Group guide the OIE’s activities on animal production food safety during the next 12 months, with provision of the resources needed to address the identified priorities.
4. The Director General continue to organise seminars for the national focal points.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 25 May 2011)

RESOLUTION No. 22

Animal Welfare

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The mandate of the OIE includes the improvement of animal health and welfare worldwide;
2. Animal welfare is a complex, multi-faceted, international and domestic public policy issue, with important scientific, ethical, economic, cultural, political and trade policy dimensions;
3. The Director General has established a permanent Animal Welfare Working Group, which draws up and implements a detailed annual work programme;
4. Successful Global Conferences on Animal Welfare were held in 2004 and 2008 and confirmed the OIE's international leadership role in animal welfare;
5. Animal welfare standards (eight chapters to date) were adopted starting at the 2005 and subsequent General Assemblies and are regularly updated (this part only mentions the terrestrial chapters);
6. An expansion of the mandate of the Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission to cover, inter alia, aquatic animal welfare, has been adopted by OIE Members;
7. A new standard on animal welfare and broiler chicken production systems has been proposed for adoption by OIE Members;
8. More work is underway on the development of animal welfare standards concerning animal welfare in livestock production systems, with animal welfare and beef cattle production systems already under development and dairy cattle to be developed;
9. An OIE Resolution providing in principle support for the proposed Universal Declaration on Animal Welfare was adopted at the 2007 General Session;
10. The Director General confirmed OIE policy on the establishment of “twinning” relationships between OIE Collaborating Centres in a letter sent to delegates on 16 March 2009;
11. The active involvement of all OIE Members is essential to the successful global implementation of the OIE animal welfare mandate;
12. Animal welfare is included in the *OIE Tool for the Evaluation of Performance of Veterinary Services* and OIE Veterinary Legislation initiative;
13. The Director General asked the Delegates to nominate national focal points for animal welfare according to established terms of reference;
14. The OIE regularly organises seminars for national focal points to provide information and contribute to capacity building of veterinary services;
15. Regional animal welfare strategies, and associated implementation plans, make a major contribution to the OIE mandate of improving animal health and welfare worldwide.

THE ASSEMBLY

RECOMMENDS THAT

1. The Director General maintain the Animal Welfare Working Group to advise him, and the Terrestrial and Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commissions, concerning OIE priorities and proposed activities in the field of animal welfare.
2. The Working Group and OIE Headquarters 2011/2012 work programmes be the basis for the OIE's activities on animal welfare for the next 12 months and that the necessary resources be provided to address the agreed priorities.
3. Delegates take steps to ensure that their national animal welfare focal points be nominated as soon as possible and participate in regional training programmes.
4. Within the framework of an agreed strategy and implementation plan, OIE Members play an active role in their regions with institutions, non-governmental organisations, the private sector and other international organisations in promoting the OIE international animal welfare mandate.
5. Veterinary Services of each Member continue to take steps to implement the OIE animal welfare standards, including, as appropriate, the possible need to strengthen the regulatory framework for animal welfare.
6. OIE Regional Commissions and Regional Representations continue to play an active role in raising awareness of the OIE animal welfare role, with active involvement of OIE Working Group members from their respective regions.
7. The OIE Headquarters and the Animal Welfare Working Group continue to give priority to effective and transparent consultation in implementing the OIE animal welfare work programme.
8. The Director General continue to take the necessary steps to ensure that the final text of the proposed Universal Declaration on Animal Welfare explicitly recognises, and confirms, the OIE's International Leadership role in setting animal welfare standards.
9. OIE Animal Welfare Collaborating Centres be encouraged to identify "twinning" opportunities in accordance with OIE policy.
10. Further applications to be recognised as OIE Animal Welfare Collaborating Centres be assessed according to the criteria agreed by the OIE Council.
11. The Director General continue to take the necessary steps to ensure that animal welfare criteria are included in the *OIE PVS Tool for the Evaluation of Veterinary Services*.
12. The Director General continue to take steps to promote the inclusion of animal welfare in veterinary teaching curricula and in continuing education programmes.
13. The Director General organise a third global conference on animal welfare in 2012.
14. The Director General continue to organise seminars for the national focal points.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 25 May 2011)

RESOLUTION No. 23

**Adoption of a draft chapter for the
*Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals***

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The *Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals (Terrestrial Manual)*, like the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*, is an important contribution to the international harmonisation of sanitary standards of terrestrial animals and animal products,
2. A revised edition of the printed version of the *Terrestrial Manual* is published approximately every four years. It is the intention of the OIE, represented by the Biological Standards Commission that, following approval of changes by the World Assembly of the OIE, the Web version of the *Terrestrial Manual* will be updated on an annual basis,
3. Members are asked for the contributions of their specialists for each new or revised chapter of the *Terrestrial Manual* before it is finalised by the Biological Standards Commission,
4. All revised chapters have been sent to Members for comment,

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

To adopt the updated chapter of the *Terrestrial Manual*.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 25 May 2011)

RESOLUTION No. 24

Register of Diagnostic Tests Validated and Certified by the OIE

CONSIDERING THAT

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

THE ASSEMBLY

DECIDES THAT

1. In accordance with the recommendation of the OIE Biological Standards Commission, the Director General add the following to the register of diagnostic kits certified by the OIE as validated as fit for purpose:

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

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 25 May 2011)

RESOLUTION No. 25

Amendments to the OIE *Aquatic Animal Health Code*

CONSIDERING

1. The present content of the OIE *Aquatic Animal Health Code* (the *Aquatic Code*), which is the result of modifications made by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE during previous OIE General Sessions,
2. That the Director General asked the Delegates to nominate national focal points for aquatic animals according to established terms of reference.
3. That the OIE is regularly organising seminars for national focal points to provide information and contribute to capacity building of veterinary services.
4. The necessity to update the *Aquatic Code* in accordance with the recommendations in the February 2011 report of the OIE Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission (Appendices 3 to 15 of Document 79 SG/12/CS4 B), after consultation with the Delegates of the Members.

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

1. To adopt the updates to the *Aquatic Code* proposed in Annexes 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12 and 14 of Document 79 SG/12/CS4 B in English, French and Spanish, each text being authentic.
2. To adopt the updates to the *Aquatic Code* proposed in Annexes 3, 6, 10, 13 and 15 of Document 79 SG/12/CS4 B in English, French and Spanish, each text being authentic, with the following modifications:
 - 2.1. In Annex 3 (Glossary)
 - a) retain the definition for ‘feed’ as per the 2010 OIE *Aquatic Code*.
 - 2.2. In Annex 6 (Chapter 6.3.)
 - a) In Article 6.3.3.

insert “aquatic” before the word “animals” in the definition for “Pharmacovigilance of antimicrobial agents”.
 - b) In Article 6.3.5.

paragraph 1: in the English version only replace the word ‘effectiveness’ with ‘efficacy’.

c) In Article 6.3.7.

paragraph 2: insert ‘authorised to prescribe veterinary medicines’ after ‘aquatic animal health professionals’ and delete ‘or recommend’.

paragraph 3: replace ‘recommending’ with ‘prescribing’.

paragraph 4: insert ‘authorised to prescribe veterinary medicines’ after ‘aquatic animal health professional’.

paragraph 6: insert ‘authorised to prescribe veterinary medicines’ after ‘aquatic animal professionals’.

paragraph 7: delete the sentence ‘For products destined for export, the requirements of importing countries should be considered’.

paragraph 8: in the English version only replace the word ‘effectiveness’ with ‘efficacy’.

d) In Article 6.3.8.:

paragraph 2: insert ‘authorised to prescribe veterinary medicines’ after ‘aquatic animal health professional’ and delete ‘or recommendation’.

2.3. In Annex 10 (Chapter 6.1.)

a) In Article 6.1.1.

paragraph 2: delete ‘are also important references’ and insert ‘may be relevant sources of guidance’.

2.4. In Annex 13 (Chapter 7.3.)

a) In Article 7.3.5. g)

remove the parentheses around the words “e.g. to clear the gut or to reduce undesirable organoleptic properties”.

2.5. In Annex 15 (Chapter 10.3.)

a) In Article 10.3.3., amend points g) and h) as follows:

g) chilled eviscerated fish that have been harvested from seawater with a salinity of at least 25 ppt.

h) chilled fish fillets or steaks derived from fish that have been harvested from seawater with a salinity of at least 25 ppt.

3. To ask the Director General to publish the adopted texts in a revised edition of the *Aquatic Code*.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 24 May 2011)

RESOLUTION No. 26

Amendments to the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The current content of the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (the *Terrestrial Code*) is the result of modifications made by the World Assembly of Delegates at previous General Sessions;
2. The necessity to update the *Terrestrial Code* in accordance with recommendations in the February 2011 report of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission (the Terrestrial Code Commission) (Document 79 SG/12/CS1 B), after consultation with the World Assembly of Delegates;

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

1. To adopt the updates to the *Terrestrial Code* proposed in Annexes 6,9,10,11, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27 of Document 79 SG/12/CS1 B in English, French and Spanish, each text being authentic.
2. To adopt the updates to the *Terrestrial Code* proposed in Annexes 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 12, 13 and 22 of Document 79 SG/12/CS1 B in English, French and Spanish, each text being authentic, with the following modifications:
 - 2.1. In Annex 2 (Glossary)
 - a) add the definition of “Wildlife” as follows:

“Wildlife means feral animals, captive wild animals and wild animals”
 - 2.2. In Annex 3 (Chapter 1.2.)
 - a) In Article 1.2.3.

in French version only, remove the last indent “Rhinopneumonie équine (Equine rhinopneumonitis)” of point 4.
 - 2.3. In Annex 4 (Chapter 3.2.)
 - a) In Article 3.2.14.

In French version only, delete “médecine” in the title of point 2. vi.
 - b) In Article 3.2.14.

replace “by the OIE” in the third indent of point 2.vi. with “in the relevant chapter(s) of the *Terrestrial Code*”

- 2.4. In Annex 5 (Chapter 3.4.)
- a) In Article 3.4.1.
replace “audiences” in the first paragraph with “groups”
 - b) In Article 3.4.4.
replace “unit” in point 4.a) with “personnel”
- 2.5. In Annex 7 (Chapter 4.3.)
- a) In Article 4.3.2.
In English version only, replace the last “and” in the second paragraph with “as well as”
- 2.6. In Annex 8 (Chapter 4.7.)
- a) In Article 4.7.14.
revert to the 2010 version of the *Terrestrial Code*
- 2.7. In Annex 12 (Chapters 6.4 and 6.5.)
- a) In Article 6.4.1.
insert [under study] at the end of the first paragraph.
 - b) In Article 6.5.5.
replace “antimicrobials” with “*antimicrobial agents*”
 - c) In Article 6.5.6.
Insert “as such” at the end of the first sentence of point 3.
 - d) In Article 6.5.6.
In French version only, insert point 3.
- 2.8. In Annex 13 (Chapters 7.3., 7.7. and 7.8.)
- a) In Article 7.3.5.
add “[under study]” after “under tropical and sub-tropical conditions” in the last sentence in point 6.e)
 - b) In Article 7.7.2.
delete the words “for successful reproduction” in point 3. of the definition of stray dog
 - c) In Article 7.7.2.
French version only, replace “naturel” with “sauvage” in point 3. of the definition of stray dog
 - d) In Article 7.8.4.
delete “minimum” in point 1 c)

- e) In Article 7.8.7.
replace “generally” in the first paragraph of point 1. with “strongly”
 - 2.9. In Annex 22 (Chapter 10.13.)
 - a) in Spanish version only, replace “manada(s)” in the entire chapter with “parvada(s)”
 - 3. To adopt the updates to the *Terrestrial Code* proposed as follows:
 - 3.1. In Chapter 8.12.
 - a) In Article 8.12.2.
delete “Retention on the list requires that the information in points 2a), 2b) and 2c) above be submitted annually and” and replace the following “changes” with “Changes”
 - 4. To ask the Director General to publish the adopted texts in a revised edition of the *Terrestrial Code* with appropriate numbering and formatting.
-

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 26 May 2011)

RESOLUTION No. 27

Contribution of veterinary activities to global food security

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The Millennium Development Goals include halving, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of the population living on less than one dollar a day and the proportion of people who suffer from hunger,
2. In the context of the fight against poverty, undernutrition and malnutrition, agriculture is now facing the challenge of feeding 9 billion people by the year 2050 while at the same time preserving natural resources,
3. The continuing growth in demand for food products, especially those of animal origin, in a context of globalisation of trade and climate change, requires a major transformation of agricultural and livestock production practices, with the focus on responsible intensification, rather than purely on productivity, and on reducing post-harvest waste of food,
4. Animal production makes a significant year-round contribution to a balanced diet worldwide as a source of energy, protein with a high nutritional value and micronutrients, to the production of fertiliser and to agricultural work through the use of draught animals, as well as contributing to the income of smallholder mixed farmers and other livestock sector operators, both nationally and internationally, and ultimately to countries' GDP,
5. Sanitary problems, including biosecurity problems, whether they occur at the production stage or during the processing or marketing of animal products, have major consequences for food security and food safety both directly at the consumption stage and indirectly via their wide-ranging impact on the economy of animal production sectors,
6. Veterinary activities complying with international standards contribute to safeguarding the quality of animal products and help to ensure not only food security, but also public health and the sanitary safety of trade,
7. Sanitary and economic optimisation of the livestock production chain 'from farm to fork', which requires a wide range of competencies and activities, especially in the veterinary field, must be achieved in a framework that is both operational and regulatory, involving public-private partnerships, based on appropriate legislation and coordination implemented by Veterinary Services organised for this purpose,
8. Access to veterinary services varies across vulnerable stakeholder groups from the perspective of socio-economic status and gender,
9. The globalisation of trade in animals and animal products, combined with the mobility of human populations and movement of animals, greatly increases the risk of the rapid and wide-ranging spread of pathogens and contaminants, requiring national Veterinary Services that are open to the world for timely reporting, transparency and cooperation with others,
10. The core activities of the OIE are developing international sanitary standards and helping Veterinary Services (1) to improve their quality and performance, (2) to promote the prevention and control of animal diseases, including zoonoses, and (3) to improve the safety of trade in animals and animal products.

THE ASSEMBLY

RECOMMENDS

1. That the OIE continue to develop international standards, notification systems and guidelines, including on disease control methods, supporting national Veterinary Services to help them meet their obligations,
2. That the OIE, while addressing its core activities, consider the possible impact on food security,
3. That the OIE continue to implement the PVS Pathway in order to strengthen the capacity of Member Countries to exercise good veterinary governance and consolidate activities aimed at ensuring the sanitary quality and safety of animal products and safe trade in animals and animal products at a national and international level, including in aquatic animals,
4. That the OIE support the development of regional animal health and veterinary public health networks jointly with OIE Regional Representations, OIE/FAO Regional Animal Health Centres where they exist and other regional bodies concerned, in order to address matters relating to existing or emerging sanitary risks with an impact on food security,
5. That the OIE work with its Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres and engage with other relevant partners at global and regional levels, to ensure the continuation of studies and research on the determinants of disease dynamics (environmental change, animal movements, etc.) and integrated control methods for animal diseases, and to ensure that new knowledge is disseminated and used to enhance international sanitary standards,
6. That the OIE continue to promote the ‘One Health’ concept, by demonstrating the important role played by independent Veterinary Services – and veterinary activities in general – in the field of public health, through the control of zoonoses and contaminants, and in the field of environmental protection, by contributing to a move towards more appropriate agricultural practices, and also by participating in the supervision and facilitation of terrestrial and aquatic animal production with the aim of guaranteeing an adequate supply of safe and nutritional food for all,
7. That the OIE promote the active participation of the Veterinary Services in national and international surveys to establish the characteristics of and quantified indicators for food security, in order to ensure that animal production and animal products are appropriately represented in the collected data and subsequent assessments,
8. That the OIE envisage the creation of one or more Collaborating Centres in Animal Health Economics to carry out economic analyses of animal health programmes and quantify their impact, especially in terms of their contribution to food security.
9. That the G20 Members take into account in their current work on food security the importance of strengthening international and regional networks, international standard-setting, information and surveillance systems, good governance in public health, terrestrial and aquatic animal health, and plant health systems, as well as encouraging international organisations, especially FAO, WHO and the OIE to continue their efforts towards reinforcement of their cooperation to ensure global biological security.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 26 May 2011)

RESOLUTION No. 28

**Agreement between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)
and the International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation (CIC)**

CONSIDERING

That it is desirable, in the general interest of all concerned, that cooperation be established between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and the International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation (CIC),

The Agreement between the OIE and the CIC approved following the deliberations of the Council on 20 May 2011 (79 SG/21),

THE ASSEMBLY

DECIDES

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

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 27 May 2011)

RESOLUTION No. 29

**Agreement between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)
and the Arab Maghreb Union (AMU)**

CONSIDERING

That it is desirable, in the general interest of all concerned, that cooperation be established between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and the Arab Maghreb Union (AMU),

The Agreement between the OIE and the AMU approved following the deliberations of the Council on 20 May 2011 (79 SG/22),

THE ASSEMBLY

DECIDES

To approve the terms of this Agreement and its signature by the Director General on behalf the OIE

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 27 May 2011)

RESOLUTION No. 30

**Agreement between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)
and the International Organization for Standardization (ISO)**

CONSIDERING

That it is desirable, in the general interest of all concerned, that cooperation be established between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and the International Organization for Standardization (ISO),

The Agreement between the OIE and the ISO approved following the deliberations of the Council on 20 May 2011 (79 SG/23),

THE ASSEMBLY

DECIDES

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

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 27 May 2011)

RESOLUTION No. 31

**Agreement between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)
and the « Global Food Safety Initiative » (GFSI)**

CONSIDERING

That it is desirable, in the general interest of all concerned, that cooperation be established between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and the « Global Food Safety Initiative » (GFSI),

The Agreement between the OIE and the GFSI approved following the deliberations of the Council on 20 May 2011 (79 SG/24),

THE ASSEMBLY

DECIDES

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

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 27 May 2011)

RESOLUTION No. 32

**Agreement between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)
and the World Small Animal Veterinary Association (WSAVA)**

CONSIDERING

That it is desirable, in the general interest of all concerned, that cooperation be established between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and the World Small Animal Veterinary Association (WSAVA),

The Agreement between the OIE and the WSAVA approved following the deliberations of the Council on 20 May 2011 (79 SG/25),

THE ASSEMBLY

DECIDES

To approve the terms of this Agreement and its signature by the Director General on behalf the OIE

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 27 May 2011)

RESOLUTION No. 33

**Agreement between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)
and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)**

CONSIDERING

That it is desirable, in the general interest of all concerned, that cooperation be established between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO),

The Agreement between the OIE and the UNESCO approved following the deliberations of the Council on 20 May 2011 (79 SG/26),

THE ASSEMBLY

DECIDES

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

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 27 May 2011)

RESOLUTION N° 34

Veterinary Education

CONSIDERING

1. The obligations of the veterinary profession, whatever they may include, regarding the animal kingdom and society in its largest sense;
2. The need to strengthen the capacities of countries globally to create or maintain national animal health and veterinary public health systems that cover the whole national territory and that can provide for efficiency in the surveillance, early detection and rapid response to outbreaks of aquatic and terrestrial animal diseases, including zoonoses, whether these arise through natural or intentional events;
3. That the mandate of the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) as an intergovernmental organisation with 178 Members (as of April 2011) is to improve animal health and welfare worldwide and to ensure sanitary safety of world trade of animals and animal products, while consolidating the place of animals in the world;
4. That the OIE provides to Members the global PVS Pathway for Efficient Veterinary Services under its mandate to strengthen capacities relevant to the veterinary domain, including for animal health and welfare, veterinary legislation, veterinary education and regulation of the veterinary profession by the Veterinary Statutory Bodies (VSB);
5. That, following the 1st Global Conference on Veterinary Education (October 2009), the OIE convened an *ad hoc* Group on Veterinary Education, which recommended a set of minimum competencies required of 'Day 1' veterinary graduates (in the public and private sector) to enable Members to meet the OIE standards for efficient veterinary services;
6. The Declaration of the OIE Conference on the Role of Veterinary Statutory Bodies (Bamako [Mali], 14–15 April 2011), published on the internet site of the OIE Regional Representation for Africa; and
7. The Resolutions of the 2nd Global Conference on Veterinary Education (Lyon [France], 13–14 May 2011).

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES THAT

1. The OIE, with support from relevant international organisations, should continue to progress the PVS Pathway for efficient Veterinary Services (including relevant public and private components).

2. The OIE should continue to work closely with Member Countries, their veterinary statutory bodies (VSB) and veterinary education establishment leaders, and Regional and Global Organisations to support efforts to improve the quality of (initial and ongoing) training of veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals, and to harmonise approaches to recognition of qualifications, notably with the support of VSB.
3. The OIE should in future present a framework and recommendations to the World Assembly of Delegates on the Day 1 minimum competencies required by veterinarians for countries to meet the OIE quality standards for Veterinary Services (both public and private components), taking into account existing input prepared by the ad hoc Group on Veterinary Education and relevant Specialist Commission.
4. In the framework of the PVS Pathway, the OIE should consider the creation or strengthening of mechanisms to support the evaluation of the quality of national Veterinary Services personnel on the basis of their initial and continuing education, particularly where recognised evaluation systems currently do not apply;
5. The OIE should use the principles established under the successful Laboratories Twinning Programme to prepare guidelines for pilot twinning projects between Veterinary Education Establishments (VEE) and between VSB and convince potential donors to make financial contributions to such projects;
6. Members should note the Bamako Declaration and the Resolutions of the Lyon conference and should promote all OIE activities described above, in order to improve animal health and veterinary public health worldwide.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 26 May 2011)