

RESOLUTION No. 36

**Combating Antimicrobial Resistance through a One Health Approach:
Actions and OIE Strategy**

CONSIDERING

1. That antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is both an animal and human health threat of growing concern which has been significantly considered by the OIE through the development and adoption of relevant and important standards and guidelines,
2. That during the 77th General Session (May 2009), the World Assembly of Delegates (the Assembly) adopted Resolution No. 25 on Veterinary Medicinal Products, which also considered previous Resolutions on the harmonising of registration requirements for veterinary drugs, their responsible and prudent use and the monitoring of resistance including recommended actions to be implemented,
3. The recommendations of the OIE Global Conference on the responsible and prudent use of antimicrobial agents in animals, held in March 2013 in Paris, France, including Recommendation No. 7 to collect harmonised quantitative data on the use of antimicrobial agents in animals with the view to establishing a global database, which was subsequently formally endorsed by the Assembly at the 83rd General Session (May 2015) through the adoption of Resolution No. 26,
4. The contribution of the OIE to the development of the World Health Organization's (WHO) Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance, under the framework of the Tripartite agreement between the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the WHO and the OIE, which was adopted by the World Health Assembly of the WHO in May 2015,
5. The recommendation to Member Countries, to follow the guidance of the WHO Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance, in particular by developing national action plans, in respect of the use of antimicrobial agents in animals and ensuring close collaboration with public health officials, adopted through Resolution No. 26 of the 83rd General Session on Combating Antimicrobial Resistance and Promoting the Prudent Use of Antimicrobial Agents in Animals,
6. The importance of the capacities of the national Veterinary Services to comply with the relevant standards and the particular benefit of the OIE PVS Pathway in supporting the Member Countries to update their legislation, which is a prerequisite to ensure good governance covering registration, production, distribution, prescription and use as well as control and surveillance of antimicrobial agents at the national level,
7. The role of the network of the OIE National Focal Points for Veterinary Products in supporting the global implementation of the OIE standards regarding veterinary products,
8. The importance of appropriate veterinary and veterinary para-professional education in the promotion of veterinary oversight to ensure responsible use of antimicrobial agents in animals,
9. The action of OIE to raise the awareness of the health risk posed by antimicrobial resistance by developing communication materials and organising sub-regional, regional and international events,

AND RECOGNISING the importance and the relevance of the actions carried out by the OIE to date in the fight against antimicrobial resistance

THE ASSEMBLY

DECIDES THAT

All the actions developed by the OIE according to the mandate approved by the Assembly, i.e.:

- The setting of standards and guidelines,
- The implementation of capacity building programmes for better governance with the aim of an improved veterinary stewardship of veterinary drugs in order to prevent the inappropriate use of antimicrobials,
- The establishment and the management of a database for the collection of data on the use of antimicrobial agents in animals as well as the development of interpretation indicators,
- The publication of and the contribution to the development of scientific knowledge, in particular on new technologies, including vaccines and alternatives to antimicrobials,
- The development of communication materials, to promote the prudent and responsible use of antimicrobials and to increase the public awareness,

Shall be compiled and consolidated within the OIE Strategy on antimicrobial resistance.

AND RECOMMENDS THAT

1. The OIE Strategy on antimicrobials be implemented through a stepwise approach, in close cooperation with WHO and FAO through a One Health approach as well as with other concerned partners and stakeholders, and that the OIE further promote intersectorial cooperation, coordination and interaction at regional and national levels.
2. The OIE advocate that policy makers act to preserve the efficacy of antimicrobial agents. These critical tools help to sustain animal health and welfare, contribute to food security and safety, protect human health from zoonotic disease threats and contribute to the economic prosperity of countries.
3. The OIE Strategy promote the responsible and prudent use of antimicrobials as well as approaches to decrease their use, such as the adoption of best practices for sanitation, OIE Terrestrial and Aquatic Code provisions for biosecurity to prevent disease, and good husbandry practices including vaccination programmes.
4. The OIE provide guidance on alternatives to the use of antimicrobials and on how to carry out risk analyses to demonstrate appropriate management to reduce the development of resistance and the protection of both animal and human health.
5. OIE Member Countries fulfil their commitment under the Global Action Plan to implement policies on the use of antimicrobials in terrestrial and aquatic animals, respecting OIE intergovernmental standards and guidelines on the use of critically important antimicrobial agents, and the phasing out of the use of antibiotics for growth promotion in the absence of risk analysis.

6. The OIE standards, guidelines and recommendations be actively communicated by the OIE to contribute to public discussion with full consideration of the multifactorial causes of antimicrobial resistance.
 7. The OIE seek support to enable Member Countries to implement the OIE Strategy and their national action plans.
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(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 26 May 2016
in view of an entry into force on 27 May 2016)