

Resolutions

**Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE
during its 80th General Session**

20 – 25 May 2012

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RESOLUTION No. 1

Approval of the Annual Report of the Director General on the Activities of the OIE in 2011 and the Report on the Animal Disease Status Worldwide in 2011 and the beginning of 2012

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 2011 (80 SG/1) and the Report on the Animal Disease Status Worldwide in 2011 and the beginning of 2012 (80 SG/2).

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 24 May 2012)

RESOLUTION No. 2

**Approval of the Report of the Director General on the Management, Activities
and Administrative Work of the OIE in 2011**

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 85th Financial Year (1 January – 31 December 2011) (80 SG/3).

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 24 May 2012)

RESOLUTION No. 3

**Approval of the Financial Report for the 85th Financial Year of the OIE
(1 January – 31 December 2011)**

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 85th Financial Year of the OIE (1 January – 31 December 2011) (80 SG/4).

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 24 May 2012)

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 2011 and the meetings organised by the OIE in 2011,

THE ASSEMBLY

REQUESTS

The Director General to sincerely thank:

1. The Governments of Argentina, Australia, Canada, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Oman, Panama, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sudan, Switzerland, Syria, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States of America;

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

for their voluntary contributions or subsidies to support the execution of the programmes of the OIE in 2011.

2. The Governments of Argentina, Botswana, Cambodia, China (People's Rep of), Czech Republic, France, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Korea (Rep of), Lebanon, Mali, Morocco, Panama, Russia, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Swaziland, Thailand, Tunisia, and Vietnam for their contribution in the organisation of OIE Regional Conferences, seminars and workshops that were held during 2011.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 24 May 2012)

RESOLUTION No. 5

2012 Budget modification

RESERVED ON DELEGATES

RESOLUTION No. 6

**OIE Budgetary Income and Expenses for the 87th Financial Year
(1st January to 31 December 2013)**

RESERVED ON DELEGATES

RESOLUTION No. 7

Financial Contributions from OIE Members for 2013

RESERVED ON DELEGATES

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 24 May 2012)

RESOLUTION No. 9

Work Programme for 2013

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 2013 Work Programme prepared by the Director General (Appendix I of document 80 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 24 May 2012)

RESOLUTION No. 10

Basic Texts

IN ACCORDANCE with the adoption of the OIE Basic Texts by the Assembly during the General Session held the 27th of May 2011,

CONSIDERING

1. That some modifications of the General Rules are needed to modify the reference to appropriate international diplomatic instruments,
2. That some additional mentions must be added to the terms of reference and internal rules of the Specialist Commissions of the OIE for insuring the consistency of the procedures and of the operating rules.

THE ASSEMBLY, ON A PROPOSAL BY THE COUNCIL

DECIDES

1. To modify the article 33 of the General Rules, by replacing the words “the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations” by the words “the United Nations Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialist Agencies”,
2. To modify the wording of the item 15. of the Terms of reference of the OIE Scientific Commission as following: “To work closely with the “Code Commission” and the “Laboratories Commission” to harmonize the standards, guidelines and other draft texts submitted to the Assembly for adoption”.
3. To modify the wording of the item 11. of the Terms of reference of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission as following: “To work closely with the “Scientific Commission” and the “Laboratories Commission” to harmonize the standards, guidelines and other draft texts submitted to the Assembly for adoption.”
4. To modify the wording of the paragraph related to the qualifications of the members of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission as following: “The members of the Commission shall be veterinarians with a broad knowledge of the major diseases of animals, experience and expertise in the control of animal diseases and in the animal health aspects of international trade in animals and animal products, and an understanding and practical experience of the relevant international trading rules.

This Resolution shall come into effect on 26 May 2012.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 25 May 2012)

RESOLUTION No. 11

Creation of an OIE Representation

IN ACCORDANCE with Article 33 of the General Rules of the OIE,

CONSIDERING

1. The attention paid by the OIE to regional and sub-regional matters,
2. The objectives of the Fifth Strategic Plan for the period 2011-2015, in particular the chapter relating the support to the member Countries for the capacity building of the National Veterinary Services,
3. The current network of the OIE Representations established, with the support of the Council of the OIE, in Argentina (Buenos Aires), in Belgium (Brussels), in Botswana (Gaborone), in Bulgaria (Sofia), in Japan (Tokyo), in Kenya (Nairobi), in Lebanon (Beirut), in Mali (Bamako), in Panama (Panama City), in Thailand (Bangkok) and in Tunisia (Tunis),
4. The need of an extension of the Representation's network to carry out the activities programme of the Organisation, in favour of the Member Countries,

AND CONSIDERING

The commitment of the Russian Federation to support the proper functioning of the Representation,

THE ASSEMBLY, ON THE PROPOSAL OF THE COUNCIL

DECIDES

The creation in Moscow (Russia) of a Representation of the OIE.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 25 May 2012)

RESOLUTION No. 12

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

CONSIDERING the Resolution No. 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 additional 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 open until a new order for the other Member Countries or potential donors to finalise 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 24 May 2012)

RESOLUTION No. 13

**Adoption of the seventh edition of 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. Member Countries were asked for the contributions of their specialists for each new or revised chapter of the *Aquatic Manual* before it was finalised by the Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission,
3. The following revised chapters were sent to Members for comment:

Part 2. Recommendations applicable to specific diseases – General introduction	2.3.3. Gyrodactylosis (<i>Gyrodactylus salaris</i>)
2.2.0. General Information	2.3.4. Infectious haematopoietic necrosis
2.2.1. Crayfish plague (<i>Aphanomyces astaci</i>)	2.3.5. Infectious salmon anaemia
2.2.2. Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis	2.3.6. Koi herpesvirus disease
2.2.3. Infectious myonecrosis	2.3.7. Red sea bream iridoviral disease
2.2.4. Necrotising hepatopancreatitis	2.3.8. Spring viraemia of carp
2.2.5. Taura syndrome	2.3.9. Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia
2.2.6. White spot disease	2.3.10. <i>Oncorhynchus masou</i> virus disease
2.2.7. White tail disease	2.3.11. Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy
2.2.8. Yellow head disease	2.4.0. General Information
2.2.9. Spherical baculovirus (<i>Penaeus monodon</i> -type baculovirus)	2.4.1. Infection with abalone herpes-like virus
2.2.10. Tetrahedral baculovirus (<i>Baculovirus penaei</i>)	2.4.2. Infection with <i>Bonamia exitiosa</i>
2.3.0. General information	2.4.3. Infection with <i>Bonamia ostreae</i>
2.3.1. Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis	2.4.4. Infection with <i>Marteilia refringens</i>
2.3.2. Epizootic ulcerative syndrome	2.4.5. Infection with <i>Perkinsus marinus</i>
	2.4.6. Infection with <i>Perkinsus olseni</i>
	2.4.7. Infection with <i>Xenohaliotis californiensis</i>
	2.4.8. Infection with <i>Mikrocytos mackini</i>
	2.4.9. Infection with ostreid herpesvirus-1

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

1. To adopt the following revised chapters for seventh edition of the *Aquatic Manual*:

Part 2. Recommendations applicable to specific diseases – General introduction	2.3.3. Gyrodactylosis (<i>Gyrodactylus salaris</i>)
2.2.0. General Information	2.3.4. Infectious haematopoietic necrosis
2.2.1. Crayfish plague (<i>Aphanomyces astaci</i>)	2.3.7. Red sea bream iridoviral disease
2.2.2. Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis	2.3.8. Spring viraemia of carp
2.2.3. Infectious myonecrosis	2.3.9. Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia
2.2.4. Necrotising hepatopancreatitis	2.3.10. <i>Oncorhynchus masou</i> virus disease
2.2.5. Taura syndrome	2.3.11. Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy
2.2.6. White spot disease	2.4.0. General Information
2.2.7. White tail disease	2.4.1. Infection with abalone herpesvirus
2.2.8. Yellow head disease	2.4.2. Infection with <i>Bonamia exitiosa</i>
2.2.9. Spherical baculovirus (<i>Penaeus monodon</i> -type baculovirus)	2.4.3. Infection with <i>Bonamia ostreae</i>
2.2.10. Tetrahedral baculovirus (<i>Baculovirus penaei</i>)	2.4.4. Infection with <i>Marteilia refringens</i>
2.3.0. General information	2.4.5. Infection with <i>Perkinsus marinus</i>
2.3.1. Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis	2.4.6. Infection with <i>Perkinsus olseni</i>
2.3.2. Epizootic ulcerative syndrome	2.4.7. Infection with <i>Xenohaliotis californiensis</i>
	2.4.8. Infection with <i>Mikrocytos mackini</i>
	2.4.9. Infection with ostreid herpesvirus-1

2. To adopt the version of chapter 2.3.6. Koi herpesvirus disease sent for Member Country comment with the following modifications:

To move the second paragraph in Section 2.2.1. Susceptible host species, to Section 2.2.7. Known or suspected wild aquatic animal carriers, and to delete the words “known or” and “wild” from the title of this section.

3. To ask the Director General to publish the seventh edition of the *Aquatic Manual*.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 24 May 2012)

RESOLUTION No. 14

Recognition of the Foot and Mouth Disease Status of Member Countries

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 62nd General Session, the OIE World Assembly of Delegates (Assembly) 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. During the 76th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. XXII, which specified and updated the procedure for Member Countries to follow to achieve official recognition and maintenance of status for certain animal diseases,
3. During the 76th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. XXIII, which specified the financial implications for Member Countries applying for evaluation of official recognition or re-instatement of disease status to meet part of the costs defrayed by the OIE in the evaluation process,
4. Information published by the OIE is derived from declarations made by the OIE Delegate of Member Countries. The OIE is not responsible for publication and maintenance of Member Countries or zonal disease free status based on inaccurate information or non-reporting of changes in epidemiological status or other significant events subsequent to the time of declaration of freedom from FMD.

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES THAT

1. The Director General publish the following list of Member Countries recognised as FMD free where vaccination is not practised, according to the provisions of Chapter 8.5. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

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

¹ Excluding Kosovo administered by the United Nations.

2. The Director General publish the following Member Countries 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 Member Countries having FMD free zones² where vaccination is not practised, according to the provisions of Chapter 8.5. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

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

Bolivia: zone in the Macro-region of the Altiplano designated by the Delegate of Bolivia in documents addressed to the Director General in November 2011;

Botswana: one zone designated by the Delegate of Botswana in documents addressed to the Director General in November 2010, with the exclusion of the containment zone as designated by the Delegate of Botswana in a document addressed to the Director General in September 2011;

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

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;

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 on the islands of Mindanao designated by the Delegate of the Philippines in a document addressed to the Director General in August 2000,

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 located on the 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;

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

4. The Director General publish the following list of Member Countries having FMD free zones³ 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 in March 2007,

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 State of Rio Grande do Sul (documentation of September 1997),

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

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

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

zone located in States of Bahia and Tocantins (documentation of December 2010);

Colombia: one zone consisting of five merged zones designated by the Delegate of Colombia in documents addressed to the Director General in January 2003, in December 2004 (two zones), in January 2007 and in January 2009;

AND

5. The Delegates of these Member Countries shall 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 22 May 2012)

³ For detailed information on the delimitation of zones of Member Countries recognised as FMD free, enquiries should be addressed to the Director General of the OIE.

RESOLUTION No. 15

Endorsement of official control programmes for Foot and Mouth Disease of Member Countries

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 79th General Session, the OIE World Assembly of Delegates (Assembly) adopted Resolution No. 19 establishing a new step in the procedure for recognizing 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 (Terrestrial Code)*,
2. During the 79th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 20, which specified the financial implications for Member Countries applying for endorsement of their official control programme for FMD to meet part of the costs defrayed by the OIE in the evaluation process,
3. Information published by the OIE is derived from declarations made by the OIE Delegate of Member Countries. The OIE is not responsible for publication and maintenance of Member Countries with an endorsed official control programme for FMD based on inaccurate information or non-reporting of significant changes in the implementation of relevant measures in the Member Country subsequent to the time of endorsement of the official control programme for FMD.

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES THAT

The Director General publish the following list of Member Countries with endorsed official control programme for FMD, according to the provisions of Chapter 8.5. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 22 May 2012)

RESOLUTION No. 16

Recognition of the Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy Risk Status of Member Countries

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 67th General Session the OIE World Assembly of Delegates (Assembly) established a procedure for annually updating a list of Member Countries, 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 Assembly adopted Resolution No. XXII, which specified and updated the procedure for Member Countries to follow to achieve official recognition and maintenance of status of certain diseases,
3. During the 76th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. XXIII, which specified the financial implications for Member Countries applying for evaluation of official recognition or re-instatement of a BSE risk status to meet part of the costs defrayed by the OIE in the evaluation process,
4. Information published by the OIE is derived from declarations made by the OIE Delegate of Member Countries. The OIE is not responsible for publication and maintenance of Member Countries disease status based on inaccurate information or non-reporting of changes in epidemiological status or other significant events subsequent to the time of declaration of the BSE risk status.

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES THAT

1. The Director General publish the following list of Member Countries recognised as having a negligible BSE risk in accordance with Chapter 11.5. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

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

2. The Director General publish the following list of Member Countries recognised as having a controlled BSE risk in accordance with Chapter 11.5. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

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

AND

3. The Delegates of these Member Countries shall immediately notify the Headquarters if BSE occurs in their countries or their territories.
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(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 22 May 2012)

RESOLUTION No. 17

Recognition of the Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia Disease Status of Member Countries

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 71st General Session, the OIE World Assembly of Delegates (Assembly) 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 Assembly adopted Resolution No. XXII, which specified and updated the procedure for Member Countries to follow to achieve official recognition and maintenance of status for certain diseases,
3. During the 76th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. XXIII, which specified the financial implications for Member Countries applying for evaluation of official recognition or re-instatement of disease status to meet part of the costs defrayed by the OIE in the evaluation process,
4. Information published by the OIE is derived from declarations made by the OIE Delegate of Member Countries. The OIE is not responsible for publication and maintenance of Member Countries or zonal disease free status based on inaccurate information or non-reporting of changes in epidemiological status or other significant events subsequent to the time of declaration of freedom from CBPP.

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES THAT

1. The Director General publish the following list of Member Countries recognised as free from CBPP according to the provisions of the Chapter 11.8. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

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

AND

2. The Delegates of these Member Countries shall immediately notify the Headquarters if CBPP occurs in their countries.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 22 May 2012)

RESOLUTION No. 18

Amendments to the OIE *Aquatic Animal Health Code*

CONSIDERING

1. The current content of the OIE *Aquatic Animal Health Code* (the *Aquatic Code*) is the result of modifications made by the World Assembly of Delegates at 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 March 2012 report of the OIE Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission (Annexes 3 to 16 of Document 80 SG/12/CS4 B), after consultation with the Assembly;

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

1. To adopt the updates to the *Aquatic Code* proposed in Annexes 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 15 and 16 of Document 80 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, 5, 11, 12, and 13 of Document 80 SG/12/CS4 B in English, French and Spanish, each text being authentic, with the following modifications:
 - 2.1. In Annex 3 (Glossary)
 - a) delete the definition for “Aquatic animal health professional”
 - 2.2. In Annex 5 (Chapter 1.3.)
 - a) delete Infection with ostreid herpesvirus (OsHV-1 and OsHV-1 μ var).
 - 2.3. In Annex 11 (Chapter 7.2.)
 - a) in Article 7.2.4 point 2.f) replace the word “avoid” with “minimise”.

2.4. In Annex 12 (Chapter 7.3.)

- a) in Articles 7.3.4. points 4 a) and c) and 7.3.5 point 2 f) replace the word “avoid” with “minimise”.

2.5. In Annex 13. (Chapter 7.4.)

- a) amend Article 7.4.6 point 1 a) to read: “decapitation, using a sharp device, such as a guillotine or knife, may be used but should be preceded by stunning or, if appropriate, anaesthesia;”

3. To ask the Director General to publish the adopted texts in a revised edition of the *Aquatic Code* with appropriate numbering and formatting.
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(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 24 May 2012)

RESOLUTION No. 19

Amendments to the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The present content of the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (the *Terrestrial Code*) is the result of modifications made by the OIE World Assembly during previous General Sessions;
2. The *Terrestrial Code* is to be updated in accordance with recommendations in the February 2012 report of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission (the Terrestrial Code Commission) (Document 80 SG/12/CS1 B), after consultation with the Delegates of the Member Countries;

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

1. To adopt the updates to the *Terrestrial Code* proposed in Annexes VII, IX, XI, XII, XIII, XV, XVII, XX, XXI, XXIII, XXVI, XXVIII and XXIX of Document 80 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 of III, IV, V, VI VIII, X, XIV, XVI, XVIII, XIX XXII, XXIV, XXV and XXVII of Document 80 SG/12/CS1 B in English, French and Spanish, each text being authentic, with the following modifications:
 - 2.1. In Annex III (Glossary)

In the French and Spanish versions only, in the definition of ‘infestation’, replace ‘or’ after ‘invasion’ with ‘and/or’.
 - 2.2. In Annex IV (Chapter 1.1.)

In Article 1.1.6., delete ‘, telegram’ after ‘telephone’.
 - 2.3. In Annex V (Chapter 1.2.)
 - a) Replace ‘diseases and infections’ with ‘diseases, infections and infestations’ in the title of the chapter, as well as wherever ‘diseases and infections’ is found and the reference to infestation is relevant.
 - b) In Article 1.2.1., add ‘or, if not possible, by fax or email’ after ‘WAHIS’ in the last sentence.
 - 2.4. In Annex VI (Chapter 1.4.)
 - a) In the Spanish version only, in Article 1.4.4. points 2 and 3 and Article 1.4.5. subpoint 1j), replace ‘biólogos’ with ‘profesionales’.
 - b) In Article 1.4.6., delete ‘or compartment’ from the title and the first sentence of point 1.

2.5. In Annex VIII (Chapter 3.2.)

- a) In the English version only, in Article 3.2.6. subpoint 3b) and Article 3.2.14. subpoint 5a) ii), replace ‘accredited’ with ‘authorised’.
- b) In Article 3.2.14. subpoint 5 a) ii), replace ‘government’ with ‘veterinary authority’.

2.6. In Annex X (Chapter 3.4.)

- a) In Article 3.4.1., second paragraph, replace ‘sanitary measures’ after ‘affect’ with ‘trade’.
- b) In Article 3.4.2., replace ‘legislative branch of government’ with ‘legislative body of a Member’ in the definition of ‘primary legislation’.
- c) In Article 3.4.2., replace ‘branch of government’ with ‘body of a Member’ in the definition of ‘secondary legislation’.
- d) In Article 3.4.4. subpoint g), add ‘; the financing should be ensured in accordance with the national funding system’ at the end.
- e) In Article 3.4.5., first sentence, add ‘legally mandated, capacitated and’ before ‘organised’.
- f) In Article 3.4.5. subpoint 1b), replace ‘conducting their duties’ with ‘executing their legal mandate’.

2.7. In Annex XIV (Chapter 6.4.)

In Article 6.4.2., first sentence, add ‘intensive’ before ‘*poultry* production’.

2.8. In Annex XVI (Chapter 6.7.)

In Article 6.7.3. point 5, replace “hazard analysis and critical control points (HACCP)” with ‘risk-based management’.

2.9. In Annex XVIII (Chapter 6.11.)

- a) In Article 6.11.1., second paragraph, delete ‘wild’ at the beginning.
- b) In the table after Article 6.11.4., replace ‘*Mycobacterium tuberculosis* and *M. bovis*’ with ‘*Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex’.

2.10. In Annex XIX (Chapter 7.1.)

- a) In Article 7.1.4. point 1, delete the second sentence.
- b) In Article 7.1.4. point 2, replace ‘species’ with ‘species and breed’.

2.11. In Annex XXII (Chapter 7.8.)

In Article 7.8.10., first paragraph, delete the sentence ‘General recommendations are made in Chapter 7.3 and Chapter 7.4.’.

- 2.12. In Annex XXIV (Chapter 1.6.)
- a) In Article 1.6.7. subpoint 1a), delete ‘any’ before ‘zones’.
 - b) In Article 1.6.7. point 9, replace ‘status’ in the title with ‘official endorsement of the national FMD control programme’.
- 2.13. In Annex XXV (Chapters 8.10. and 5.11.)
- a) In the English version only, in Article 8.10.5. point 5, replace ‘quarantined’ with ‘kept in a *quarantine station*’.
 - b) In the Spanish version only, part II of Chapter 5.11., replace the entire last line with ‘Identificación, número, fecha y ubicación en el animal (ver nota 1)’
 - c) In Part IV of Chapter 5.11., add ‘vaccinated the animal described in part II, or I have’ before ‘seen evidence that’.
 - d) In Part VI of Chapter 5.11., modify the sentence as follows: ‘I, the undersigned, declare herewithin that I have examined the animal described in Part II on the date indicated below, or that I have seen evidence that the animal was examined on that date, and that the animal was found to be free from clinical signs of rabies (see note 5).’
 - e) In Part VI of Chapter 5.11., delete the second column with the name and signature of the veterinarian.
- 2.14. In Annex XXVII (Chapter 10.4.)
- a) In Article 10.4.1. point 1, add ‘notifiable’ after ‘low pathogenicity’.
 - b) In the French version only, in Article 10.4.1. point 10, add ‘immédiatement’ after ‘restrictions’
 - c) In the Spanish version only, replace ‘manada’ with ‘parvada’ and ‘pájaros’ with ‘aves silvestres’ in Chapter 10.4.
3. To request the Director General to publish the adopted texts in a revised edition of the *Terrestrial Code* with appropriate numbering and formatting.
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(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 24 May 2012)

RESOLUTION No. 20

Designation of OIE Reference Centres

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The OIE's *Basic Texts* provide the Terms of Reference, designation criteria, and internal rules for OIE Reference Centres, which comprise Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres,
2. The Terms of Reference of each of the four elected OIE Specialist Commissions include the responsibility to examine applications from Member Countries relating to the designation of new OIE Reference Centres with activities corresponding to the Commission's scientific terms of reference and report its findings to the Director General,
3. All OIE Reference Centres applications are assessed by the appropriate OIE Specialist Commission using standardised criteria that include: the institution's ability, capacity and readiness to provide services; the scientific and technical standing of the institution concerned at the national and international levels; the quality of its scientific and technical leadership including internationally recognised expertise; the institution's prospective stability in terms of personnel, activity and funding; and the technical and geographical relevance of the institution and its activities to OIE's programme priorities,
4. Details of the applicant institutions that have been accepted by a Specialist Commission are published in the report of the meeting of the Commission,
5. All Reference Laboratory applications also need to be endorsed by the OIE Council, and all Collaborating Centre applications are also endorsed by the corresponding Regional Commission and by the OIE Council,
6. Article 4 of the Internal Rules for OIE Reference Centres states that "Applications endorsed by the Council shall be presented to the Assembly for approval",
7. Proposals for a major change in an OIE Reference Centre follow the same procedure.

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

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

OIE Reference Laboratory for Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia
Botswana National Veterinary Laboratory, Gaborone, BOTSWANA

OIE Reference Laboratory for Porcine reproductive & respiratory syndrome
Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory, China Animal Disease Control Center, Beijing, CHINA
(PEOPLE'S REP. OF)

OIE Reference Laboratory for Newcastle disease
National Diagnostic Center for Exotic Animal Diseases, China Animal Health and Epidemiology Center, Ministry of Agriculture, Qingdao, CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP. OF)

OIE Reference Laboratory for Rabies

Diagnostic Laboratory for Rabies and Wildlife Associated Zoonoses (DLR), Department of Virology, Changchun Veterinary Research Institute (CVRI), Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences (CAAS), Changchun, CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP. OF)

OIE Collaborating Centre for Zoonoses of Asia-Pacific

Harbin Veterinary Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP. OF)

OIE Reference Laboratory for Avian mycoplasmosis

MYCOLAB (Laboratorio para diagnóstico de micoplasmas), Centro nacional de sanidad Agropecuaria, CENSA, Provincia Mayabeque, CUBA

OIE Reference Laboratory for Epizootic haemorrhagic disease

Agence nationale de sécurité sanitaire de l'alimentation, de l'environnement et du travail (Anses), Laboratoire de santé animale de Maisons-Alfort, National Reference Laboratory for BT/EHD and AHS Diseases, Maisons-Alfort, FRANCE

OIE Reference Laboratory for Paratuberculosis

Agence nationale de sécurité sanitaire de l'alimentation, de l'environnement et du travail (Anses), Laboratoire de Niort, FRANCE

OIE Reference Laboratory for Enzootic bovine leucosis

Institute of Virology, Centre for Infectious Diseases, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Leipzig University, GERMANY

OIE Reference Laboratory for Myxomatosis

Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale della Lombardia e dell'Emilia Romagna, Brescia, ITALY

OIE Reference Laboratory for Swine influenza

Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale della Lombardia e dell'Emilia Romagna, Brescia, ITALY

OIE Reference Laboratory for Swine influenza

National Reference Laboratory for Animal Influenza, Viral Disease and Epidemiology Research Division, National Institute of Animal Health, National Agriculture and Food Research Organization, Ibaraki, JAPAN

OIE Reference Laboratory for Chronic wasting disease

Prion Disease Research Laboratory, Division of Foreign Animal Disease, Animal, Plant and Fisheries Quarantine and Inspection Agency (QIA), KOREA (REP. OF)

OIE Reference Laboratory for Rabies

Rabies Research Laboratory, Division of Viral Disease, Animal, Plant and Fisheries Quarantine and Inspection Agency (QIA), Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (MIFAFF), KOREA (REP. OF)

OIE Reference Laboratory for Equine babesiosis (piroplasmosis)

Animal Disease Research Unit (ADRU), Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Co-located at the College of Veterinary Medicine Washington State University Pullman, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

OIE Reference Laboratory for Foot and mouth disease

National Veterinary Services Laboratories, USDA-APHIS-VS, Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory, Plum Island Animal Disease Center, NY, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

OIE Collaborating Centre for Research, Diagnosis and Surveillance of Wildlife Pathogens

A consortium formed by the US Department of Interior, US Geological Survey, National Wildlife Health Center, Madison, Wisconsin, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and the current OIE Collaborating Centre at the Canadian Cooperative Wildlife Health Centre, Department of Veterinary Pathology, Western College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Saskatchewan, CANADA

NOTES deletion of the following Reference Centres:

OIE Reference Laboratory for Brucellosis (*Brucella abortus*, *B. melitensis*, *B. suis*) and *Ovine epididymitis* (*Brucella ovis*)

Canadian Food Inspection Agency, Animal Diseases Research Institute, Nepean, Ontario, CANADA.

OIE Reference Laboratory for Equine viral arteritis

Epizootic Research Center, Equine Research Institute, Japan Racing Association, Tochigi, JAPAN

OIE Reference Laboratory for Paratuberculosis

Anses, Laboratoire d'Etudes et de Recherches en Pathologie Animale & Zoonoses, Unité Zoonoses Bactériennes, Maisons-Alfort Cedex, FRANCE

OIE Reference Laboratory for Tularemia

Department of Pathology and Wildlife Diseases, National Veterinary Institute, Uppsala, SWEDEN

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 24 May 2012)

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 eleventh meeting in November 2011 and drafted a work program for 2012.
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 has asked National Delegates to nominate national focal points for animal production food safety according to established terms of reference.
5. That the OIE continues to organise seminars for national focal points in all five OIE regions, with the objective of providing information and contributing 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, and appropriate activities undertaken with the objective of further strengthening the collaboration between OIE and Codex.
3. The 2012 work programme prepared by the Working Group guide the OIE’s activities in the field of animal production food safety in 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.
5. The Director General continue to work with the Codex Committee on General Principles to develop methods providing for harmonisation of approaches, notably regarding cross references between OIE and CAC standards.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 23 May 2012)

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, confirming the OIE's international leadership role in animal welfare, and that a Third Global Conference will be held in 2012;
5. Animal welfare standards were adopted at the 2005, and subsequent, General Assemblies and are regularly updated;
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, with two standards adopted to date;
7. General Principles for livestock production systems have been proposed for adoption by OIE members
8. A new standard on animal welfare and beef cattle production systems has been proposed for adoption by OIE Members;
9. More work is underway on the development of animal welfare standards concerning animal welfare in livestock production systems, with animal welfare and broiler chicken production systems already under development and dairy cattle to be developed
10. Animal welfare is included in the OIE Tool for the Evaluation of Performance of Veterinary Services and in the OIE Veterinary Legislation initiative;
11. The Director General has asked Delegates to nominate national focal points for animal welfare according to proposed terms of reference and the OIE regularly organises seminars for national focal points to provide information and contribute to capacity building of veterinary services;
12. Regional animal welfare strategies, and associated implementation plans, can make an important 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 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, if this has not already been done, and that focal points participate in regional training programmes organised by the OIE.
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. 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.
7. OIE Animal Welfare Collaborating Centres be encouraged to identify "twinning" opportunities in accordance with OIE policy and that further applications to be recognised as OIE Animal Welfare Collaborating Centres be assessed according to the new criteria agreed by the OIE Council.
8. The Director General continue to take steps to promote the inclusion of animal welfare in veterinary teaching curricula and in continuing education programmes.
9. The Director General continue dialogue with the Global Food Safety Initiative, GLOBALG.A.P. and the International Standardization Organization (ISO) to ensure awareness of OIE science-based animal welfare standards.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 23 May 2012)

RESOLUTION No. 23

**Adoption of the seventh edition of the
*Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals***

CONSIDERING THAT

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

1.1.3. Quality management in veterinary testing laboratories	2.3.14. Newcastle disease
1.1.6. Laboratory methodologies for bacterial antimicrobial susceptibility testing	2.4.1. Bovine anaplasmosis
1.1.7. Biotechnology in the diagnosis of infectious diseases	2.4.11. Enzootic bovine leukosis
2.1.1. Anthrax	2.4.12. Haemorrhagic septicaemia
2.1.2. Aujeszky's disease	2.4.17. Trichomonosis
2.1.5. Foot and mouth disease	2.5.1. African horse sickness
2.1.16. Trichinellosis	2.5.2. Contagious equine metritis
2.1.17. <i>Trypanosoma evansi</i> infection (surra)	2.5.7. Equine influenza
2.3.1. Avian chlamydiosis	2.7.7. Enzootic abortion of ewes (ovine chlamydiosis)
2.3.4. Avian influenza	2.7.11. Peste des petits ruminants (diagnostic section)
2.3.7. Duck virus enteritis	2.8.1. African swine fever
2.3.11. Fowl typhoid and Pullorum disease	2.8.2. Atrophic rhinitis of swine
	2.1.15. Rinderpest

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

1. To adopt the seventh edition of the *Terrestrial Manual*.
2. To ask the Director General to publish the seventh edition of the *Terrestrial Manual*.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 23 May 2012)

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 Member Countries and for diagnostic kit manufacturers,
4. OIE Member Countries 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 Member Countries,

THE ASSEMBLY

DECIDES THAT

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
IDEXX M. bovis Antibody Test Kit	IDEXX Laboratories	Fit for the detection of antibody to <i>Mycobacterium bovis</i> (<i>M. bovis</i>) in cattle serum and plasma samples and to be used as a supplemental test, in conjunction with other methods, for diagnosing and managing tuberculosis infection. The test also has utility when performing sero-surveys to understand prevalence and risk at a herd management level.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 23 May 2012)

RESOLUTION No. 25

**Procedures for Member Countries for the official recognition
and maintenance of status of certain animal diseases and the endorsement
of a national official control programme for foot and mouth disease**

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The OIE World Assembly of Delegates (Assembly) during the 67th General Session adopted Resolution No. XVI describing the general procedure to be followed by the OIE Member Countries wishing to achieve an officially recognised status for foot and mouth disease (FMD), rinderpest, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) and bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), according to the provisions of the relevant chapters of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code)*,
2. During the 80th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 19 adding African horse sickness (AHS) to the list of diseases for which status is officially recognised by the OIE in accordance to the relevant provisions of the *Terrestrial Code*,
3. This procedure invites Delegates of the applicant OIE Member Countries to submit to the OIE Headquarters documentation for evaluation by the Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases (Scientific Commission) and its designated experts,
4. Resolution No. XII (FMD) of the 65th General Session, Resolutions No. XVI (rinderpest) and No. XV (BSE) of the 69th General Session and Resolution No. XXIII (CBPP) of the 72nd General Session, required that Member Countries with an official free status or, negligible or controlled BSE risk status, either for the whole country or for zone(s), should confirm by official letter, in accordance with the relevant requirements of the *Terrestrial Code*, during the month of November of each year, that their official disease free status or BSE risk status and the criteria by which that status was recognised have remained unchanged,
5. Regarding rinderpest, the Assembly, during the 79th General Session, adopted Resolution No. 18 declaring global freedom of the disease and Resolution No. 26 deciding to suspend the duties of Member Countries to annually confirm the disease free status,
6. During the 70th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. XVIII asking Member Countries applying for evaluation for officially recognised status of certain diseases to meet part of the costs defrayed by the OIE Headquarters in the evaluation process,
7. During the 65th and 72nd General Sessions, the Assembly adopted Resolutions No. XVII and XXIV, respectively, delegating to the Scientific Commission the authority to recognise, without further Assembly consultation, that a Member Country or zone has regained its previously recognised disease free status following outbreaks that have been eradicated in accordance with the relevant provisions of the *Terrestrial Code*,
8. During the 75th General Session, the Assembly approved the addition of Article 2.2.10.7 to the *Terrestrial Code* allowing a Member Country to establish an FMD *containment zone* for the purpose of minimising the impact of an outbreak of FMD on an entire free country or zone,
9. During the 76th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. XXII, which specified and updated the procedures that Member Countries should follow to achieve official recognition and maintenance of status of certain animal diseases,

10. During the 79th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolutions Nos. 19 and 26 establishing a new, non-mandatory step in the procedure for recognising FMD status of a Member Country, namely the endorsement by the OIE of an official control programme for FMD being in compliance with the provisions of the Chapter on FMD in the *Terrestrial Code*, and inviting Delegates wishing to have their official control programme for FMD evaluated to submit a formal application to the Director General of the OIE for consideration by the Scientific Commission and the Assembly,
11. During the 79th General Session, the Assembly noted that an explanatory document outlining the standard operating procedures for official disease status evaluations had been compiled by the OIE Headquarters for the benefit of Member Countries and the document was published and kept up-to-date on the OIE website,
12. Information published by the OIE is derived from declarations made by the OIE Delegate of Member Countries. The OIE is not responsible for publication or maintenance of Member Countries' disease status based on inaccurate information or non-reporting of changes in epidemiological status or other significant events subsequent to the time of initial declaration.

THE ASSEMBLY

DECIDES

1. That the OIE Member Countries wishing to be officially recognised and listed for a specific disease status or for the endorsement of its official control programme for FMD have to provide documented evidence that they comply with the disease specific provisions of the *Terrestrial Code* for the recognition for disease status or official control programme for FMD as well as the specific guidelines contained in disease specific questionnaires endorsed by the Scientific Commission and the general provisions for *Veterinary Services* as outlined in Chapters 1.1., 3.1. and 3.2. of the *Terrestrial Code*.
2. That the Scientific Commission, following the evaluation of documented evidence provided by a Member Country for the recognition or reinstatement of a specific disease status or endorsement of its official control programme for FMD, may request, in consultation with the Director General of the OIE, a mission of experts to the applicant Member Country to verify compliance by that Member Country with the provisions of the *Terrestrial Code* for the control of that particular disease.
3. That in the event of the application for an official status to be assigned to a new zone adjacent to another zone having already the same official status, the Delegate should indicate, in writing to the Director General, whether the new zone is being merged with the adjoining zone to become one enlarged zone, and, if the two zones remain separate, provide details on the control measures to be applied for the maintenance of the status of the separate zones and particularly on the identification and movement of animals between the two zones of the same status in accordance with Chapter 4.3. of the *Terrestrial Code*.
4. That the recognition by the Assembly of the disease status of a Member Country or the endorsement of its official control programme for FMD following the recommendation made by the Scientific Commission is contingent upon a 60 day consultative period by all Member Countries' Delegates for all new disease status recognitions, changes in the category of disease free status or disease risk status as specified in the *Terrestrial Code*, changes in the boundaries of an existing free zone, and endorsement of official control programme for FMD.

5. To delegate to the Scientific Commission the authority to recognise, without further Assembly consultation, that a Member Country or a zone within its territory has regained its previously recognised disease status following outbreaks or infections as appropriate, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the *Terrestrial Code*.
6. To delegate to the Scientific Commission the authority to recognise, without further Assembly consultation, the reinstatement of the free status of a zone outside a FMD *containment zone* on evaluation of documented evidence provided by that Member Country that a FMD *containment zone* has been established in accordance with the provisions of the *Terrestrial Code*.
7. To delegate to the Scientific Commission the authority, without further Assembly consultation, to confirm or reject the maintenance of the allocated BSE risk status of a Member Country or a same zone following a report of a change in the epidemiological situation by the Delegate of the Member Country.
8. That a Member Country can maintain its recognised disease status or the OIE endorsement of its official control programme for FMD, provided that the Delegate submits, during the month of November of each year, a letter to the Director General of the OIE providing the relevant information as prescribed in the *Terrestrial Code* and that the Scientific Commission is satisfied that the requirements of the *Terrestrial Code* continue to be met.
9. That when a Member Country having an officially recognised disease status or an endorsed official control programme for FMD has failed to comply with the conditions for maintenance of this status or endorsement as prescribed in the *Terrestrial Code*, it is deleted from the list of officially recognized Member Countries or zones presented yearly to the Assembly for adoption.
10. That a Member Country having been deleted from the list mentioned in the previous paragraph should apply again for recognition of the lost disease status or endorsement of the official control programme for FMD by re-submitting documented evidence to the Director General for evaluation by the Scientific Commission.
11. That the Delegates of Member Countries should document and clarify aspects of *Veterinary Services* and the specific animal health situation in non-contiguous territories covered by the same Veterinary Authority when submitting new applications for official recognition of disease status.
12. That financial participation of Member Countries to the cost of official recognition and endorsement procedures is determined by a specific Resolution.
13. This Resolution No. 25 replaces Resolution XXII of the 76th General Session.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 24 May 2012)

RESOLUTION No. 26

The cost to be covered by Member Countries applying for the official recognition or re-instatement of disease status of certain animal diseases and the endorsement of a national official control programme for foot and mouth disease

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 70th General Session, the OIE World Assembly of Delegates (Assembly) adopted Resolution No. XVIII which informs all Delegates wishing to have their countries evaluated for official bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), foot and mouth disease (FMD), rinderpest and contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) status of the procedures to be followed,
2. During the 79th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolutions Nos. 19 and 26 establishing a new, non-mandatory step in the procedure for endorsement by the OIE of a national official control programme for FMD in compliance with the provisions of the Chapter on FMD in the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code)*,
3. During the 80th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 19 adding African horse sickness (AHS) to the list of diseases for which status is officially recognised by the OIE in accordance to the relevant provisions of the *Terrestrial Code*,
4. Resolution No. XVIII of the 70th General Session and Resolution No. 20 of the 79th General Session stated that Member Countries applying for evaluation will submit with their application the amount of nine thousand Euros for BSE, of seven thousand Euros each for FMD and CBPP, and of two thousand Euros for national official control programme for FMD; that least developed countries need to submit only half the amounts mentioned; that this payment will cover the complete cost of one application for evaluation, except the extra cost of possible country missions; that the money submitted will not be refunded, even in the case of an application not being approved; that the participation of the costs for rinderpest evaluation will be obtained from other sources than direct payment by Member Countries,
5. Resolution No. XVIII of the 70th General Session and Resolution No. 20 of the 79th General Session highlighted further that the full amount for evaluation of BSE, FMD, CBPP status and endorsement of a national official control programme for FMD will be required only when a Member Country applies for recognition for the first time; that for subsequent applications only half of the initial sum will be charged.

THE ASSEMBLY

DECIDES

1. For new applications, the full amount for each evaluation of BSE, FMD, CBPP, AHS status or for the endorsement of official control programme for FMD will be required only when a Member Country not having already an officially recognised disease status for the particular disease or diseases under consideration, or an endorsed official control programme for FMD, applies for recognition of status for that disease or for endorsement of official control programme for FMD for the first time, for either the entire country or for one or several zones within the country.

2. The full amount is nine thousand Euros for BSE and AHS, seven thousand Euros for FMD and CBPP, irrespective of whether the application for evaluation is for a Member Country's whole national territory or only for one or several zones within the Member Country's territory. The full amount for endorsement of an official control programme for FMD is two thousand Euros. The cost of possible country missions is not included in these amounts.
3. For subsequent additional applications possibly submitted for the same disease (e.g. recognition of an additional zone or change in category of a Member Country's disease status, merging of zones or recovery of status along with enlargement of the zone under consideration) or for endorsement of an official control programme for FMD (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 for each disease or programme.
4. Member Countries seeking evaluation for reinstatement of a formerly recognised disease status, or seeking for confirmation of maintenance of the recognised disease status, will not be charged except in the event of an OIE mission to the Member Country or territory, provided that the application is for the reinstatement of the same disease status within the same country or the same zone(s) as described by the Delegate for the initial recognition of disease status.
5. In the event of the resubmission of an application for endorsement of official control programme for FMD by a Member Country whose previous application was rejected, only a quarter of the initial amount will be charged.
6. For all applications of least developed countries, only half the amounts mentioned above are payable. The eligibility of Member Countries for these reduced amounts is based on the current official United Nations list of least developed countries at the time of the OIE's call for capitals.
7. The amount transferred with any application will not be refunded, even in the case of applications that are withdrawn, are not compliant on a technical basis or are not approved by either the Scientific Commission for Animal Disease or the Assembly.
8. This Resolution No. 26 replaces Resolution No. XXIII adopted at the 76th General Session and Resolution No. 20 adopted at the 79th General Session.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 24 May 2012)

RESOLUTION No. 27

**The “One Health” Approach to Address Health Risks
at the Animal–Human–Ecosystem Interface**

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The concept of “One Health” is necessarily broad and flexible, as it is intended to encompass the many facets of the relationships between humans, animals, and the ecosystems in which they co-exist. Within “One Health” the control of diseases at the animal-human-ecosystem interface is important;
2. The health of humans and animals is interlinked, and that both populations affect and are affected by the environment in which they co-exist;
3. A majority of existing and emerging human infectious diseases are caused by pathogens that also affect animals;
4. Good governance underpins the prevention, surveillance, timely detection, transparent notification and rapid response to animal diseases, and also to animal-related threats including zoonotic diseases, antimicrobial resistance and those that may have an impact on human health through food security and food safety;
5. Control of zoonotic diseases, including those caused by foodborne pathogens, at their source has the greatest benefit for human and animal populations and that Veterinary Services are in the frontline to achieve this objective;
6. The concept or practice of “One Health” reflects the intersectoral collaborative approach to protecting animal, human and environmental health and includes the collaboration among stakeholders, institutions and systems at all levels that support positive health outcomes;
7. Animal production contributes in important ways to food security and human health through nutrition and poverty reduction; and furthermore that emerging, re-emerging, and endemic diseases of animals can have additional implications for human health through food security and safety concerns;
8. OIE Member Countries recognise that the achievement of major public health outcomes through the protection and promotion of animal health is a fundamental part of competent Veterinary Services;
9. Zoonotic diseases, especially rabies, and other issues, such as antimicrobial resistance, are recognised as a high priority by OIE Member Countries for which “One Health” approaches should be taken;
10. Member Countries reported that guidance on intersectoral collaboration and capacity building on implementing intersectoral approaches is needed;
11. OIE Member Countries endorsed the OIE Fifth Strategic Plan (2011–2015), in which the application of the “One Health” concept for the reduction of risks of high impact diseases at the animal–human–ecosystem interface was a new major element, and mandated the OIE to implement this plan;

THE ASSEMBLY

RECOMMENDS THAT

1. The Director General and the OIE Delegates advocate to governments and regional and international organisations for the fundamental role of Veterinary Services in the protection of animal, human and ecosystem health and the application of “One Health” approaches.
2. The OIE continue its initiative of evaluating Veterinary Services through the application of the PVS tool, the PVS gap analysis and PVS follow-up evaluations to further strengthen the ability of OIE Member Countries to practise good veterinary governance.
3. The OIE promote activities to build trust among the concerned professions, institutions and individuals and encourage a deeper understanding of the cultural and ethical challenges to collaboration.
4. The OIE standards and guidance provide support for Member Countries to implement “One Health” approaches, and that the OIE work through its Specialist Commissions, Working Groups, and *ad hoc* Groups to review existing standards and develop evidence-based guidance on issues related to health risks at the animal–human–ecosystem interface.
5. The Director General encourage relevant OIE Reference Centres to further develop the “One Health” concept and approaches to animal disease detection, prevention and control, including economic studies, and further develop and provide capacity building programmes on implementing “One Health” approaches.
6. The OIE maintain and expand training and capacity building in the area of “One Health”, including components within the PVS Pathway, to strengthen the skills of and provide information to OIE Delegates, national focal points, and Veterinary Services in general.
7. The Director General continue to work closely with the World Health Organization to negotiate and ensure harmonisation of the OIE international guidance and standards for good governance of Veterinary Services with guidance from WHO for good governance of human health services, and with other international organisations providing guidance relevant to good governance of ecosystems.
8. Veterinary and medical institutions and faculties worldwide be encouraged to incorporate relevant “One Health” approaches within their undergraduate and postgraduate curricula, including within continuing professional education programmes.
9. The FAO/OIE/WHO Tripartite Concept Note be used as a basis for the cooperation of the OIE with WHO and FAO, and this also serve as a framework for the work of the OIE with other key partners such as the World Bank and European Union, civil society, the private sector and the many other supporters of the “One Health” approach.
10. The OIE and Member Countries consider rabies as a model for the application of the principles of the “One Health” approach and identify the control of dog rabies as a “One Health” priority in the context of implementation of the OIE Fifth Strategic Plan (2011–2015).

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 24 May 2012)

RESOLUTION No. 28

**Agreement between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)
and the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA)**

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 Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA),

The Agreement between the OIE and the UNODA approved following the deliberations of the Council on 18 May 2012 (80 SG/ 20),

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 25 May 2012)

RESOLUTION No. 29

**Agreement between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)
and the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN)**

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 Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN),

The Agreement between the OIE and the IUCN approved following the deliberations of the Council on 18 May 2012 (80 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 25 May 2012)

RESOLUTION No. 30

**Agreement between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)
and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM)**

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 Caribbean Community (CARICOM),

The Agreement between the OIE and the CARICOM approved following the deliberations of the Council on 18 May 2012 (80 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 25 May 2012)

RESOLUTION No. 31

**Agreement between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)
and the Commonwealth Veterinary Association (CVA)**

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 Commonwealth Veterinary Association (CVA),

The Agreement between the OIE and the CVA approved following the deliberations of the Council on 18 May 2012 (80 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 the Delegates of the OIE on 25 May 2012)

RESOLUTION No. 32

Good governance and veterinary education

CONSIDERING

1. That the activities of *Veterinary Services* are recognised as ‘global public goods’;
2. That quality veterinary education and effective regulatory Veterinary Statutory Bodies (VSB) are the cornerstones of good governance of *Veterinary Services*;
3. That the principles for good professional veterinary organisation are the subject of international standards published in the OIE *Terrestrial* and *Aquatic Animal Health Codes*, with consensual adoption by all OIE Members;
4. That society expects that veterinarians demonstrate professional ethics and competence – and this depends on quality initial and continuing veterinary education to give each veterinarian at least a minimum knowledge on key topics relevant to the global public good concept and to societal demands (e.g. on animal health, veterinary public health and animal welfare);
5. That the level of the quality of veterinary education is not acceptable in many countries today and that the OIE has been mandated by its 178 Member Countries (as of April 2012) to take a leadership role in establishing the basic requirements for veterinary education globally.
6. That the OIE provides to Members the global PVS Pathway 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 VSB;
7. That the OIE convened an *ad hoc* Group on Veterinary Education to develop guidance in relation to the recommendations of the First OIE Global Conference on Veterinary Education (October 2009);
8. The need for additional advice and tools for OIE Members wishing to strengthen veterinary education and governance, including through the establishment of a VSB or the improvement of existing VSB to meet the standards in the *Terrestrial Code*, notably Article 3.2.12;
9. The report on ‘Minimum competencies expected of day 1 veterinary graduates to assure delivery of quality national *Veterinary Services*’, based on the work of the OIE *ad hoc* Group on Veterinary Education, with input from relevant Specialist Commissions, which was presented to the Assembly at the 80th General Session; and
10. The ongoing work of the OIE in the preparation of guidelines for new or existing twinning projects between Veterinary Education Establishments (VEE), and between VSB; and
11. Resolution No. 34 adopted by the Assembly at the General Session in May 2011.

THE ASSEMBLY

RECOMMENDS THAT

1. The OIE, with support from relevant international organisations and donors, should continue to progress the PVS Pathway for efficient *Veterinary Services*, including relevant public and private components;
2. Within the framework of the PVS Pathway, the OIE should consider, especially in countries where recognised evaluation systems currently do not apply, the creation or strengthening of mechanisms to facilitate the evaluation of national *Veterinary Services* personnel on the basis of their initial and continuing education;
3. Within the framework of the PVS Pathway, the OIE should develop Guidance for Members on the implementation of the *Terrestrial Code* standards for VSB;
4. The OIE should continue to work closely with Member Countries and the National leaders of Veterinary Education Establishments (VEE), Regional and Global Organisations and donors to support efforts to improve the quality of (initial and continuing) training of veterinarians and to promote harmonised approaches to recognition of qualifications, notably with the support of VSB;
5. The OIE should finalise procedures for twinning of VEE, and of VSB, and should convince governments, regional and international organisations and donors to support these initiatives;
6. The OIE should cooperate with recognised VEE Evaluation Bodies to ensure that they include basic requirements for veterinary education, as published in OIE guidelines, in their official requirements;
7. The OIE should develop recommendations on a core/basic veterinary curriculum relevant to the delivery of quality national *Veterinary Services* for consideration of the Assembly at the 81st General Session (May 2013);
8. The OIE should convene a Third Global Conference on the topic of Veterinary Education, with a component addressing the role and responsibilities of National VSB, in collaboration with relevant governments and partner organisations.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 24 May 2012)

RESOLUTION No. 33

The OIE Role in Maintaining World Freedom from Rinderpest

CONSIDERING

1. The adoption by the World Assembly of Delegates of Resolution No. 18 on the Declaration of Global Freedom from rinderpest in May 2011;
2. The need for the international community and national authorities to take the necessary measures to ensure that the world remains free from rinderpest;
3. The importance of reducing 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;
4. That OIE has engaged with FAO in establishing a joint rinderpest advisory committee to provide technical advice to inform and oversee post-rinderpest eradication activities;
5. The clear need for transparency on information about remaining stocks of virus, vaccines and research involving manipulation of the virus;
6. That further revision of *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* Chapter 8.12 addressing these points was announced at the 79th General Session and that a revised text is urgently needed;
7. That revision of the *Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals* Chapter 2.1.15 addressing diagnosis of rinderpest has been completed and adopted at the 80th OIE General Session (2012);

THE ASSEMBLY

RECOMMENDS

1. That the relevant OIE Specialist Commissions complete the necessary revisions to the relevant chapters of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* and that these texts be submitted to the Assembly for consideration at the 81st OIE General Session.
2. That a limited number of OIE Reference Laboratories be appointed with an even geographical distribution.
3. That the OIE Reference Laboratory network provides services to OIE Member Countries to assist with destruction and/or sequestration of remaining stocks of rinderpest virus and that this network ensures global preparedness, surveillance and investigation of, and response to, suspect cases.

REQUESTS THE DIRECTOR GENERAL

1. To accelerate the process of virus sequestration and destruction under the guidance of the new joint FAO/OIE advisory committee on rinderpest and the implementation of all activities specified in Resolution No. 18 adopted at the OIE General Session in May 2011,
 2. To seek resources necessary to support all activities specified in this and Resolution No. 18.
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(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 25 May 2012)