

Resolutions

Adopted by the World Assembly of OIE Delegates

during their 85th General Session

21 – 26 May 2017

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RESOLUTION No. 1

Approval of the Annual Report of the Director General on the Activities of the OIE in 2016

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 2016 (85 SG/1).

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 22 May 2017
in view of an entry into force on 27 May 2017)

RESOLUTION No. 2

**Approval of the Report of the Director General on the Management,
Activities and Administrative Work of the OIE in 2016**

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 in 2016 (85 SG/3).

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 26 May 2017
in view of an entry into force on 27 May 2017)

RESOLUTION No. 3

**Approval of the Financial Report for the 90th Financial Year of the OIE
(1 January – 31 December 2016)**

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 90th Financial Year of the OIE (1 January – 31 December 2016) (85 SG/4).

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 26 May 2017
in view of an entry into force on 27 May 2017)

RESOLUTION No. 4

**Acknowledgements to the Members and Partners that made
Voluntary Contributions or Subsidies to the OIE,
or contributed in the Organisation of OIE Meetings and for the provision of personnel**

HAVING NOTED the voluntary contributions or subsidies received by the OIE in 2016 and the meetings organised by the OIE in 2016,

THE ASSEMBLY

REQUESTS

The Director General to sincerely thank:

1. Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Brazil, Canada, China (People's Rep. of), Djibouti, France, Germany, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Korea (Rep. of), Lebanon, Mexico, New Zealand, Oman, Panama, Qatar, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Switzerland, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America;

The European Union (European Commission and European Parliament), the OIRSA and the World Bank;

The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, the Hashemite Fund, the International Federation of Horseracing Authorities (IFHA), the Maris Llorens Foundation and the Pew Charitable Trusts;

for their voluntary contributions or subsidies to support the execution of the programmes of the OIE in 2016.

2. Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Belarus, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Botswana, China (People's Rep. of), Egypt, Greece, Hungary, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Korea (Rep. of), Mali, Panama, Portugal, Russia, Senegal, Thailand, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Zimbabwe;

for their contribution to the organisation of OIE Regional Conferences, seminars and workshops that were held during 2016.

3. Brazil, Canada, France, Italy, Korea (Rep. of) and United States of America

for the provision of personnel paid directly by their country to support the implementation of the programmes of the OIE in 2016.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 26 May 2017
in view of an entry into force on 27 May 2017)

RESOLUTION No. 5

Modification of the 2017 Budget

RESERVED FOR DELEGATES

RESOLUTION No. 6

**OIE Budgetary Income and Expenses for the 92nd Financial Year
(1 January to 31 December 2018)**

RESERVED FOR DELEGATES

RESOLUTION No. 7

Financial contributions from OIE Members for 2018

RESERVED FOR DELEGATES

RESOLUTION No. 8

Planned Work Programme for 2017-2018

CONSIDERING

The Sixth Strategic Plan of the OIE, established for the 2016-2020 period,

THE ASSEMBLY, ON THE PROPOSAL OF THE COUNCIL

1. DECIDES

To approve the Planned Work Programme for 2018 (Appendix I of document 85 SG/6), subject to prioritisation by the Council to ensure that expenditure remains within the allotted budget.

2. RECOMMENDS THAT

Member Countries provide the necessary support to allow the Planned 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 2017
in view of an entry into force on 28 May 2017)

RESOLUTION No. 9

Renewal of the Appointment of the External Auditor

In accordance with Article 12.1. of the Financial Regulations concerning the appointment of the External Auditor and the renewal of his mandate,

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

To renew for a period of 1 year (2017) the appointment of Mr Didier Selles as OIE External Auditor.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 26 May 2017
in view of an entry into force on 27 May 2017)

RESOLUTION No. 10

**Acknowledgements to the Governments of Members 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 among Members and other donors to contribute to this acquisition,

THE ASSEMBLY

REQUESTS

The Director General to sincerely thank:

- The Governments of Australia, Brazil, Canada, China (People's Rep. Of), France, Italy, Luxembourg, Oman, Turkey, Turkmenistan 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 Fédération Equestre Internationale (FEI) and the Latin American Poultry Association.

RECOMMENDS THAT

This subscription remains open, until further notice, to the Members and potential donors so as to finalise the acquisition and renovation of the property situated at 14 rue de Prony and, if needed, to proceed with the total or partial reimbursement of the bank loan granted in 2009 to acquire the first part of the building.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 26 May 2017
in view of an entry into force on 27 May 2017)

RESOLUTION No. 11

**Memorandum of Understanding between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)
and HealthforAnimals**

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 HealthforAnimals,

That the Memorandum of Understanding between the OIE and HealthforAnimals was approved following the deliberations of the Council on 3 March 2017 (85 SG/19),

THE ASSEMBLY

DECIDES

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

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 26 May 2017
in view of an entry into force on 27 May 2017)

RESOLUTION No. 12

**Agreement between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)
and the Pan American Association of Veterinary Sciences (PANVET)**

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 Pan American Association of Veterinary Sciences (PANVET),

That the Agreement between the OIE and PANVET was approved following the deliberations of the Council on 3 March 2017 (85 SG/20),

THE ASSEMBLY

DECIDES

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

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 26 May 2017
in view of an entry into force on 27 May 2017)

RESOLUTION No. 13

**Memorandum of Understanding between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)
and the Global Alliance of Pet Food Associations (GAPFA)**

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 Alliance of Pet Food Associations (GAPFA),

That the Memorandum of Understanding between the OIE and GAPFA was approved following the deliberations of the Council on 3 March 2017 (85 SG/21),

THE ASSEMBLY

DECIDES

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

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 26 May 2017
in view of an entry into force on 27 May 2017)

RESOLUTION No. 14

Accession of Curaçao to the OIE

HAVING REGARD TO

Article 6 of the International Agreement,

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

The General Rules, particularly article 1 stating that the Assembly is the highest authority of the OIE and that its wishes shall be expressed by Resolutions, as well as article 50 stating that, except as elsewhere provided in the Organic Rules or in these General Rules, decisions shall be based on a simple majority,

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

The application of 12 January 2017 sent by the Kingdom of Netherlands for Curaçao,

CONSIDERING

The decision of the Council at its meeting held on 28 February 2017, which was expressed unanimously in favour of accession of Curaçao to the OIE,

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

To accept the application for accession of Curaçao that becomes Member of the OIE.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 26 May 2017
in view of an entry into force on 27 May 2017)

RESOLUTION No. 15

**Assignment of Sub-Regional Representation for Central Asia status
to the OIE Sub-Regional Foot and Mouth Disease Coordination Office in Astana**

HAVING REGARD TO

The General Rules, and in particular article 33,

The attention paid by the OIE to regional and sub-regional matters,

The objectives of the Sixth Strategic Plan for the period 2016-2020,

The current network of the OIE Regional and Sub-Regional Representations established, with the support of the Council of the OIE, in Bamako (Mali), Bangkok (Thailand), Beirut (Lebanon), Brussels (Belgium), Buenos Aires (Argentina), Gaborone (Botswana), Moscow (Russia), Nairobi (Kenya), Panama City (Panama), Tokyo (Japan), and in Tunis (Tunisia),

The agreement of 16 October 2013 between the OIE and the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan for the establishment of a Sub-Regional Foot-and-Mouth Disease Coordination Office in Astana,

CONSIDERING

The diversity of activities within the mandate of the OIE, which have been successfully developed by the Sub-Regional Foot and Mouth Disease Coordination Office in Astana for the benefit of the Central Asian Member Countries,

The proposition of the OIE Regional Commission for Europe and the opinion of the Council, which unanimously expressed itself in favour of the assignment of a status that better reflects the mandate and the diversity of the activities of this Sub-Regional Coordination Office,

THE ASSEMBLY, ON THE PROPOSAL OF THE COUNCIL

DECIDES

To assign the status of "Sub-Regional Representation of the OIE for Central Asia" to the current Sub-Regional Foot-and-Mouth Disease Coordination Office in Astana (Kazakhstan).

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 26 May 2017
in view of an entry into force on 27 May 2017)

RESOLUTION No. 16

Process for the Selection of Experts for Nomination for Election to the Specialist Commissions

HAVING REGARD TO

The objectives of the Sixth Strategic Plan for the period 2016-2020, in particular Section A: Scientific Excellence, and Section B: Diversity, Inclusiveness, Engagement and Transparency,

Article 16 of Chapter 5 of the General Rules of the OIE relating to the appointment of the members of Specialist Commissions by the Assembly on the proposal of the Council or of the Members of the Assembly,

CONSIDERING THAT

It is desirable that participation in the OIE's decision-making processes should reflect the global membership of the Organisation, the informed scientific opinion of specialists including those familiar with cutting-edge scientific developments and technologies, as well as the opinions of specialists in economic, social and environmental areas,

It is desirable to ensure that the membership of the Specialist Commissions is reflective of the demographics of the respective professions while continuing to respect geographic and expertise parameters,

It is desirable to ensure the transparency of the selection process of experts for nomination for election to the Specialist Commissions and to avoid any actual, apparent or potential conflicts of interest in such selection process,

It is desirable to make improvements in the selection process and establish term limits for the elected members of the Specialist Commissions.

THE ASSEMBLY, ON THE PROPOSAL BY THE COUNCIL

DECIDES

To adopt the Process for the Selection of Experts for Nomination for Election as Members of the OIE Specialist Commissions as contained in the appendix to this Resolution.

.../Appendix

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 26 May 2017
in view of an entry into force on 27 May 2017)

**PROCEDURE FOR THE SELECTION OF EXPERTS FOR NOMINATION FOR
ELECTION AS MEMBERS OF THE OIE SPECIALIST COMMISSIONS**

1. The OIE Specialist Commissions are established by the Assembly in accordance with Chapter 5 of the General Rules. The OIE Specialist Commissions each consist of a Bureau (composed of a President and two Vice-Presidents) and three other members.
2. For each Specialist Commission, the Assembly elects the members of the Bureau individually and then three other members, taking into account the need for geographically balanced representation, and the need for relevant expertise.
3. In order to establish a list of suitable experts from which the OIE Delegates to the Assembly will elect members of the Specialist Commissions for a term of three (3) years, the Director General will publish a call for nomination for election as a member of the OIE Specialist Commissions. The call for nominations will include administrative arrangements for submitting applications and the selection criteria against which applications will be evaluated. The call for nominations will be:
 - a. notified to the OIE Delegates, who will inform their national academic institutions and other relevant entities;
 - b. published in the OIE *Bulletin* and on the OIE website; and
 - c. notified through the OIE's Reference Centre network.
4. The call for nominations will be disseminated in the July of the year preceding the election.
5. In accordance with Article 16 of the General Rules members of Specialist Commissions are appointed by the Assembly in agreement with the OIE Delegates of the Member Countries in question. Therefore, applicants will be required to seek the endorsement/support of their country's OIE Delegate.
6. Applications will be submitted to OIE Delegates of their country of residence and to the OIE Headquarters. In the case of applications that are received (directly by the OIE Headquarters) without having been endorsed by the OIE Delegate, OIE Headquarters will endeavour to obtain the endorsement from the Delegate on the applicants behalf, in order not to delay the evaluation process.
7. Applications received by OIE Headquarters by the deadline specified in the call for nominations will be checked for eligibility by the OIE Standards Department.
8. An application will be considered eligible if the covering letter and CV are found to address the scientific and technical expertise and it provides examples of the applicant's personal attributes and skills. A record of all applications received, the date received and whether they were found to be eligible will be kept by the Standards Department. The Standards Department will not make any judgements on an individual's capability to meet the criteria of the positions on the Specialist Commissions.
9. All applicants will receive notification of receipt of their applications and advice as to whether their application is to be evaluated further.

10. The Director General will establish an Evaluation Committee to undertake independent evaluations of eligible applications received in response to the call for nominations, in accordance with the Evaluation Guide.
11. The membership of the Evaluation Committee will include representatives from the following (the first four being from within the OIE Headquarters):
 - a. DDG / standards and science;
 - b. Standards;
 - c. Scientific and New Technologies;
 - d. Status; and
 - e. (4) external evaluators
12. The names of the proposed external evaluators will be provided to the OIE Council in the September preceding the election.
13. The Chair of the Evaluation Committee will be selected by the Council (it may be either a member of the Council or other person who can act independently and is an experienced Chair). The Secretariat for the Evaluation Committee will be provided by the OIE Headquarters.
14. The Evaluation Committee will prepare a report, containing recommendations for candidates suitable for election for each of the Specialist Commissions. The report will be provided to the Director General no later than the end of December in the year preceding the election of experts to the Specialist Commissions. The report will not make any recommendations with regards to suitability of candidates for the positions of President or Vice President of the respective Specialist Commissions.
15. The Director General will provide the list of suitable experts to the Council in due time preceding the February meeting of the Council. The Council shall consider and endorse the list of candidates; the list must observe the need for balance of scientific and technical skills, together with regional and gender balance.
16. Based on the list endorsed by the Council, and at least 60 days before the General Session, the Director General of the OIE shall provide the OIE delegates with a proposal on the candidates (including profiles prepared by OIE Headquarters) who will be submitted to the Assembly for election at the next General Session.
17. Delegates will also be provided with a copy of the OIE *Guide to assist delegates in the preparations and nominations for statutory OIE elections for Specialist Commissions*.
18. Experts nominated for election will be advised in writing of their nomination sixty days before the General Session. In the event that they wish to withdraw their application they will be required to notify the OIE no less than thirty days before the Assembly so that they can be withdrawn from the election process.
19. Within thirty days of the conclusion of the Assembly, after the election process, the Director General will notify successful candidates in writing and provide each of the elected members with a copy of:
 - a. the Internal Rules and Terms of Reference for the Specialist Commissions;
 - b. the work program for the Specialist Commission;
 - c. proposed dates of the meetings of the Specialist Commission; and
 - d. declaration of interest and confidentiality for their signature.

20. Members of the Specialist Commissions are elected for a period of three years and are eligible for re-election.
 21. The members of the Specialist Commission will exercise their obligations in accordance with the Internal Rules, Terms of Reference of the OIE Specialist Commissions and Qualifications of their Members.
 22. In accordance with the Sixth Strategic Plan 2016-2020 and Resolution No. 13 adopted in May 2015, the performance of the elected members will be evaluated in accordance with the performance monitoring framework applied to the Specialist Commissions, before the end of their first term.
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RESOLUTION No. 17

**Amendments to 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 comments of their specialists for each new or revised chapter of the *Terrestrial Manual* before it was finalised by the Biological Standards Commission,

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

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

Glossary

- 1.1.5. Quality management in veterinary testing laboratories
- 1.1.9. Tests for sterility and freedom from contamination of biological materials intended for veterinary use
- 2.1.6. Echinococcosis (infection with *Echinococcus granulosus* and with *E. multilocularis*)
- 2.1.8. Foot and mouth disease (Infection with foot and mouth disease virus)
- 2.1.20. Trichinellosis (Infection with *Trichinella* spp.)
- 2.2.5. Infestation with *Aethina tumida* (small hive beetle)
- 2.2.6. Infestation of honey bees with *Tropilaelaps* spp.
- 2.3.8. Duck virus hepatitis
- 2.2.13. Marek's disease
- 2.4.4. Bovine genital campylobacteriosis
- 2.4.12. Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis
- 2.4.14. Lumpy skin disease
- 2.5.1. African horse sickness (Infection with African horse sickness virus)
- 2.5.9. Equine rhinopneumonitis (infection with equid herpesvirus-1 and -4)
- 2.7.1. Border disease
- 2.7.2. Caprine arthritis/encephalitis & Maedi-visna
- 2.7.13. Sheep pox and goat pox

- 2.8.9. Teschovirus encephalomyelitis
 - 2.9.3. Infection with *Campylobacter jejuni* and *C. coli*
 - 2.9.9. Toxoplasmosis

 - 2.9.11. Zoonoses transmissible from non-human primates
2. To request the Director General to publish the adopted texts in the on-line version of the *Terrestrial Manual*.
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(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 23 May 2017
in view of an entry into force on 26 May 2017)

RESOLUTION No. 18

Designation of OIE Reference Laboratories for terrestrial animal diseases

CONSIDERING THAT

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

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

To designate the following new OIE Reference Laboratories for terrestrial animal diseases and add them to the list of OIE Reference Laboratories (available on the OIE web site):

OIE Reference Laboratory for classical swine fever

China Institute of Veterinary Drug Control (IVDC), Haidian District, Beijing, CHINA
(PEOPLE'S REP. OF)

OIE Reference Laboratory for classical swine fever

Animal Health Research Institute (AHRI), Council of Agriculture, Tansui District, New Taipei City, CHINESE TAIPEI

OIE Reference Laboratory for American foulbrood of honey bees (infection of honey bees with Paenibacillus larvae)

Friedrich-Loeffler-Institut, Federal Research Institute for Animal Health, Institute of Infectology, Insel Riems, GERMANY

OIE Reference Laboratory for Small hive beetle infestation (Aethina tumida)

Friedrich-Loeffler-Institut, Federal Research Institute for Animal Health, Institute of Infectology, Insel Riems, GERMANY

OIE Reference Laboratory for Varroosis of honey bees (infestation of honey bees with Varroa spp.)

Friedrich-Loeffler-Institut, Federal Research Institute for Animal Health, Institute of Infectology, Insel Riems, GERMANY

OIE Reference Laboratory for Rabies

Kimron Veterinary Institute, Veterinary Services and Animal Health, Bet Dagan, ISRAEL

OIE Reference Laboratory for Contagious agalactia

Mycoplasma Group, Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale della Sicilia, Palermo, ITALY

OIE Reference Laboratory for Echinococcosis

Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale della Sardegna, Sassari, ITALY

OIE Reference Laboratory for Classical swine fever

Institut de Recerca i Tecnologia Agroalimentàries (IRTA), Centre de Recerca en Sanitat Animal (CRESA), Bellaterra, (Barcelona), SPAIN

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 23 May 2017
in view of an entry into force on 26 May 2017)

RESOLUTION No. 19

Register of diagnostic kits 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,
6. According to the OIE Standard Operating Procedure, registration of the diagnostic kits included in the OIE Register has to be renewed every five years,
7. 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, the Director General renew for a period of five additional years the inclusion in the OIE Register of the following diagnostic kit certified by the OIE as validated as fit for purpose:

Name of the diagnostic kit	Name of the Manufacturer	Fitness for purpose
<i>Mycobacterium bovis</i> 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 2017
in view of an entry into force on 26 May 2017)

RESOLUTION No. 20

Procedures for the designation of OIE Reference Laboratories

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The OIE World Assembly of Delegates (the Assembly) during the 54th General Session in 1986 adopted the report of the meeting of the Biological Standards Commission (formerly the Norms Commission), which included Appendix VII Criteria for Designation, Function and Responsibilities of the OIE Reference Laboratories;
2. At the 61st General Session in May 1993, the Assembly adopted a formal set of Mandates and Rules for OIE Reference Laboratories, and the Rules setting out the procedures for applications, designations, entitlements and obligations, which were included in the OIE's *Basic Texts*;
3. At the 79th General Session in May 2011, the Assembly adopted new Terms of References and Internal Rules for OIE Reference Centres;
4. The scientific integrity and credibility of the OIE relies heavily on this network of over 250 OIE Reference Laboratories;
5. All OIE Reference Laboratory applications are assessed using standardised criteria by the relevant Specialist Commission;
6. The need for clear criteria and procedures for designation and de-listing OIE Reference Laboratories has been identified;
7. The Biological Standards Commission developed these procedures in consultation with the Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission;
8. The procedures were appended to the report of the meeting of the Biological Standards Commission February 2017 meeting (Annex 3 of Document 85 SG/12/CS2 B);
9. The procedures have been endorsed by the OIE Council;

THE ASSEMBLY

DECIDES

1. To adopt the procedures proposed in Annex 3 of Document 85 SG/12/CS2 B.
2. To request that the Biological Standards Commission and the Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission implement these procedures when reviewing OIE Reference Laboratory applications and evaluating their performance.
3. To ask the Director General to publish the adopted text on the OIE website and to ensure that the document is kept up-to-date through periodic review by the relevant Specialist Commissions.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 23 May 2017
in view of an entry into force on 26 May 2017)

RESOLUTION No. 21

**Amendments to the annex
“Guidelines for Rinderpest Virus Sequestration”,
of Resolution No. 18 of 25 May 2011
“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,

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,

RECALLING the Resolution No. 23, adopted by the OIE World Assembly of Delegates during the 82nd General Session which specifies the approval procedure and mandate for facilities holding rinderpest virus containing material,

FULLY AWARE of the scientific deliberations on rinderpest from the relevant Specialist Commissions and the FAO-OIE Rinderpest Joint Advisory Committee since the declaration of Global Eradication of Rinderpest in 2011,

THE ASSEMBLY

1. PROCLAIMS to adopt the attached Guidelines for Rinderpest Virus Sequestration;
2. ACCEPTS to cancel and replace the “Guidelines for Rinderpest Virus Sequestration” which were an appendix to Resolution No.18 adopted during the 79th General Session in 2011.

.../Appendix

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 23 May 2017
in view of an entry into force on 26 May 2017)

Appendix

**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

Endorsed with amendments on 10 February 2017
by the Biological Standards Commission of the OIE

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 rinderpest holding facility is a facility that is jointly approved by FAO and OIE. The facility should comply with mandates underlined in Resolution No. 23 adopted at the 82nd General Session (2014) and undertake a risk assessment for rinderpest using Chapter 1.1.4. in the *OIE Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals* as guidance. The *Veterinary Authority* must be aware and support the mandate stipulated in Resolution No. 23 adopted at the 82nd General Session (2014).

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*.

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 and testing for quality control, shall be forbidden unless approved by FAO and OIE, supported by the *Veterinary Authority*, and is taking place at an *approved rinderpest holding facility*.
2. All countries shall either destroy or transfer all remaining *rinderpest virus-containing material* to an *approved rinderpest holding facility* under biologically secure conditions and under supervision from the *Veterinary Authority*, ensuring that the OIE and FAO are notified in advance. The *Veterinary Authority* shall be kept aware of and be held responsible for any activity involving *rinderpest virus-containing material*.
3. Should there be the need to manufacture additional stocks of rinderpest vaccine, the production must take place under strict biosecurity and biosafety measures in an *approved rinderpest holding facility*.
4. All rinderpest virus containing materials must be maintained in an approved rinderpest holding facility.
5. Transfers of *rinderpest virus-containing material* to an *approved rinderpest holding facility* located in another country must be notified to FAO and OIE beforehand; such material may remain the property of the country of origin.
6. Transport (intra and inter-country) arrangements for *rinderpest virus-containing material* shall be agreed by the relevant *Veterinary Authorities* in advance and be done in accordance with the related FAO-OIE Standard Operating Procedure¹ and chapter 1.1.3. of the OIE *Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals*, pertaining to *Transport of Specimens of Animal Origin*.
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. 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*.
10. 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.
11. 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.
12. 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.

¹ Handling, Packaging and Shipping of Rinderpest virus Containing Materials

RESOLUTION No. 22

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 (the 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 83rd General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 15, which specified and updated the procedure for Member Countries to follow to achieve official recognition and maintenance of status for certain animal diseases, including FMD,
3. During the 83rd General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 16, which specified and updated the financial implications for Member Countries applying for evaluation of official recognition of disease status to meet part of the costs defrayed by the OIE in the evaluation process,
4. During the 79th General Session, the Assembly noted that an explanatory document outlining the standard operating procedures for official disease status evaluations had been compiled by the OIE Headquarters for the benefit of Member Countries. The document, published on the OIE website since then, has been kept up-to-date,
5. Information published by the OIE is derived from declarations made by the OIE Delegates 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 untimely reporting to the OIE Headquarters of changes in epidemiological status or other significant events subsequent to the time of declaration of freedom from FMD,

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES THAT

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

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

² Excluding Kosovo administered by the United Nations.

2. The Director General publish the following List of Member Countries recognised as FMD free where vaccination is practised, according to the provisions of Chapter 8.8. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Paraguay, Uruguay

3. The Director General publish the following List of Member Countries having FMD free zones³ where vaccination is not practised, according to the provisions of Chapter 8.8. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

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

the summer pasture zone in the Province of San Juan as designated by the Delegate of Argentina in a document addressed to the Director General in April 2011;

Patagonia Norte A as designated by the Delegate of Argentina in a document addressed to the Director General in October 2013;

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

Botswana: four zones designated by the Delegate of Botswana in documents addressed to the Director General in August and November 2014 as follows:

- one zone consisting of Zones 3c (Dukwi), 4b, 5, 6a, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13;
- one zone consisting of Zone 3c (Maitengwe);
- one zone covering Zone 4a;
- one zone covering Zone 6b;

one zone covering Zone 3b designated by the Delegate of Botswana in a document addressed to the Director General in August 2016;

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 Chocó Department);

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

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

Kazakhstan: one zone consisting of the regions of Akmola, Aktobe, Atyrau, West Kazakhstan, Karaganda, Kostanay, Mangystau, Pavlodar and North Kazakhstan, as designated by the Delegate of Kazakhstan in a document addressed to the Director General in August 2014;

Malaysia: one zone covering the provinces of Sabah and Sarawak as designated by the Delegate of Malaysia in a document addressed to the Director General in December 2003;

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.

- Moldova: one zone designated by the Delegate of Moldova in a document addressed to the Director General in July 2008;
- Namibia: one zone designated by the Delegate of Namibia in a document addressed to the Director General in February 1997;
- Peru: one zone consisting of three merged zones as designated by the Delegate of Peru in documents addressed to the Director General in December 2004, in January 2007 and in August 2012;
- Russia⁴: one zone designated by the Delegate of Russia in documents addressed to the Director General in August 2015 and March 2016;
- South Africa: one zone designated by the Delegate of South Africa in documents addressed to the Director General in May 2005 and January 2014.
4. The Director General publish the following List of Member Countries having FMD free zones⁵ where vaccination is practised, according to the provisions of Chapter 8.8. of the *Terrestrial Code*:
- Argentina: two separate zones designated by the Delegate of Argentina in documents addressed to the Director General in March 2007 and October 2013, and in August 2010 and February 2014;
- Bolivia: one zone consisting of four merged zones covering the regions of Amazonas, Chaco, Chiquitania, Valles and part of Altiplano as designated by the Delegate of Bolivia in documents addressed to the Director General in January 2003 and March 2007, in August 2010, in August 2012 and in October 2013 and February 2014;
- Brazil: four separate zones designated by the Delegate of Brazil in documents addressed to the Director General as follows:
- one zone covering the territory of State of Rio Grande do Sul (documentation of September 1997);
 - one 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);
 - one zone consisting of three merged zones: one zone covering 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); one zone located in States of Bahia and Tocantins (documentation of December 2010); and one zone covering States of Alagoas, Ceará, Maranhão, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Piauí, Rio Grande do Norte, and the northern region of State of Pará (documentation of October 2013);
 - one zone in State of Mato Grosso do Sul (documentation of August 2010);

⁴ With the exclusion of the containment zone.

⁵ 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.

- Chinese Taipei: one zone covering Taiwan, Penghu and Matsu areas, as designated by the Delegate of Chinese Taipei in a document addressed to the Director General in August 2016;
- 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;
- Ecuador: one zone consisting of the continental Ecuador, as designated by the Delegate of Ecuador in a document addressed to the Director General in August 2014;
- Kazakhstan: five separate zones designated by the Delegate of Kazakhstan in documents addressed to the Director General in August 2016 as follows:
- one zone consisting of Almaty region;
 - one zone consisting of East Kazakhstan region;
 - one zone including part of Kyzylorda region, northern part of South Kazakhstan region, northern and central parts of Zhambyl region;
 - one zone including southern part of Kyzylorda region and south-western part of South Kazakhstan region;
 - one zone including south-eastern part of South Kazakhstan region and southern part of Zhambyl region;
- Peru: one zone consisting of the regions of Tumbes and parts of Piura and Cajamarca as designated by the Delegate of Peru in a document addressed to the Director General in August 2012;
- Turkey: one zone designated by the Delegate of Turkey in a document addressed to the Director General in November 2009.

AND

5. The Delegates of these Member Countries shall immediately notify the OIE Headquarters if FMD occurs in their countries or zones within their territories.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 23 May 2017
in view of an entry into force on 26 May 2017)

RESOLUTION No. 23

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 (the Assembly) adopted Resolution No. 19 establishing a new step in the procedure for recognising the foot and mouth disease (FMD) status of a Member 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 83rd General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 15, which specified and updated the procedure for Member Countries to follow to achieve endorsement of their official control programme for FMD,
3. During the 83rd General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 16, which specified and updated 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,
4. 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. The document, published on the OIE website since then, has been kept up-to-date,
5. Information published by the OIE is derived from declarations made by the OIE Delegates of Member Countries. The OIE is not responsible for publication and maintenance of the endorsement of Member Countries' official control programme for FMD based on inaccurate information or non-reporting to the OIE Headquarters of significant changes in the implementation of relevant measures in the Member 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 an endorsed official control programme for FMD, according to the provisions of Chapter 8.8. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

China (People's Rep. of)	Morocco	Thailand
India	Mongolia	Venezuela
Kazakhstan	Namibia	

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 23 May 2017
in view of an entry into force on 26 May 2017)

RESOLUTION No. 24

Recognition of the Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia Status of Member Countries

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 71st General Session, the OIE World Assembly of Delegates (the Assembly) established a procedure for annually updating a List of 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 83rd General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 15, which specified and updated the procedure for Member Countries to follow to achieve official recognition and maintenance of status for certain diseases, including CBPP,
3. During the 83rd General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 16, which specified and updated the financial implications for Member Countries applying for evaluation of official recognition of disease status to meet part of the costs defrayed by the OIE in the evaluation process,
4. During the 79th General Session, the Assembly noted that an explanatory document outlining the standard operating procedures for official disease status evaluations had been compiled by the OIE Headquarters for the benefit of Member Countries. The document, published on the OIE website since then, has been kept up-to-date,
5. Information published by the OIE is derived from declarations made by the OIE Delegates 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 untimely reporting to the OIE Headquarters of changes in epidemiological status or other significant events subsequent to the time of declaration of freedom from CBPP,

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES THAT

1. The Director General publish the following List of Member Countries recognised as CBPP free according to the provisions of Chapter 11.7. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Argentina	France	Singapore
Australia	India	South Africa
Botswana	Mexico	Swaziland
Brazil	New Caledonia	Switzerland
Canada	Portugal	United States of America
China (People's Republic of)		

2. The Director General publish the following List of Member Countries having a CBPP free zone⁶ according to the provisions of Chapter 11.7. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Namibia: one zone located south to the Veterinary Cordon Fence, designated by the Delegate of Namibia in a document addressed to the Director General in October 2015.

AND

3. The Delegates of these Member Countries shall immediately notify the OIE Headquarters if CBPP occurs in their countries or their territories.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 23 May 2017
in view of an entry into force on 26 May 2017)

⁶ For detailed information on the delimitation of the zone of the Member Country recognised as CBPP free, enquiries should be addressed to the Director General of the OIE.

RESOLUTION No. 25

**Endorsement of Official Control Programmes for Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia
of Member Countries**

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 82nd General Session, the OIE World Assembly of Delegates (the Assembly) adopted Resolution No. 31 establishing the endorsement by the OIE of a national official control programme for contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP), in accordance with the relevant provisions of the chapter on CBPP in the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code)*,
2. During the 83rd General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 15, which specified and updated the procedure for Member Countries to follow to achieve endorsement of their official control programme for CBPP,
3. During the 83rd General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 16, which specified the financial implications for Member Countries applying for endorsement of their official control programme for CBPP to meet part of the costs defrayed by the OIE in the evaluation process,
4. During the 79th General Session, the Assembly noted that an explanatory document outlining the standard operating procedures for official disease status evaluations had been compiled by the OIE Headquarters for the benefit of Member Countries. The document, published on the OIE website since then, has been kept up-to-date,
5. Information published by the OIE is derived from declarations made by the OIE Delegates of Member Countries. The OIE is not responsible for publication and maintenance of the endorsement of Member Countries' official control programme for CBPP based on inaccurate information or non-reporting to the OIE Headquarters of significant changes in the implementation of relevant measures in the Member Country subsequent to the time of endorsement of the official control programme for CBPP,

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES THAT

The Director General publish the following List of Member Countries with an endorsed official control programme for CBPP, according to the provisions of Chapter 11.7. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Namibia.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 23 May 2017
in view of an entry into force on 26 May 2017)

RESOLUTION No. 26

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 (the Assembly) established a procedure for annually updating a List of Member Countries and zones, categorised by their bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) risk according to the provisions of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code)*,
2. During the 83rd General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 15, which specified and updated the procedure for Member Countries to follow to achieve official recognition and maintenance of status of certain diseases, including BSE risk status,
3. During the 83rd General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 16, which specified and updated the financial implications for Member Countries applying for evaluation of official recognition of BSE risk status to meet part of the costs defrayed by the OIE in the evaluation process,
4. During the 79th General Session, the Assembly noted that an explanatory document outlining the standard operating procedures for official disease status evaluations had been compiled by the OIE Headquarters for the benefit of Member Countries. The document, published on the OIE website since then, has been kept up-to-date,
5. Information published by the OIE is derived from declarations made by the OIE Delegates of Member Countries. The OIE is not responsible for publication and maintenance of Member Countries' or zonal risk status based on inaccurate information or untimely reporting to the OIE Headquarters of changes in epidemiological status or other significant events subsequent to the time of declaration of the BSE risk status,

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES THAT

1. The Director General publish the following List of Member Countries recognised as having a negligible BSE risk in accordance with Chapter 11.4. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

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

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

Canada	France	Ireland
Chinese Taipei	Greece	Nicaragua

3. The Director General publish the following List of Member Countries having zones⁷ recognised as having a negligible BSE risk in accordance with Chapter 11.4. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

China (People's Rep. of): a zone designated by the Delegate of China in a document addressed to the Director General in November 2013, consisting of the People's Republic of China with the exclusion of Hong Kong and Macau;

United Kingdom: two zones consisting of Northern Ireland and Scotland, as designated by the Delegate of the United Kingdom in documents addressed to the Director General respectively in September and October 2016.

4. The Director General publish the following List of Member Countries having a zone¹ recognised as having a controlled BSE risk in accordance with Chapter 11.4. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

United Kingdom: a zone consisting of England and Wales as designated by the Delegate of the United Kingdom in documents addressed to the Director General in September and October 2016.

AND

5. The Delegates of these Member Countries shall immediately notify the OIE Headquarters if BSE occurs in their countries or their territories.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 23 May 2017
in view of an entry into force on 26 May 2017)

⁷ For detailed information on the delimitation of the zones of the Member Countries recognised as having a BSE risk, enquiries should be addressed to the Director General of the OIE.

RESOLUTION No. 27

Recognition of the African Horse Sickness Status of Member Countries

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 80th General Session, the OIE World Assembly of Delegates (the Assembly) adopted Resolution No. 19, which amended the chapter of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code)* on African horse sickness (AHS). These standards provide a pathway for Member Countries or zones to be recognised by the OIE as free from AHS,
2. During the 83rd General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 15, which specified and updated the procedure for Member Countries to follow to achieve official recognition and maintenance of status for certain animal diseases, including AHS,
3. During the 83rd General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 16, which specified and updated the financial implications for Member Countries applying for evaluation of official recognition of disease status to meet part of the costs defrayed by the OIE in the evaluation process,
4. During the 79th General Session, the Assembly noted that an explanatory document outlining the standard operating procedures for official disease status evaluations had been compiled by the OIE Headquarters for the benefit of Member Countries. The document, published on the OIE website since then, has been kept up-to-date,
5. Information published by the OIE is derived from declarations made by the OIE Delegates 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 untimely reporting to the OIE Headquarters of changes in epidemiological status or other significant events subsequent to the time of declaration of freedom from AHS,

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES THAT

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

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

AND

2. The Delegates of these Member Countries shall immediately notify the OIE Headquarters if AHS occurs in their countries or their territories.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 23 May 2017
in view of an entry into force on 26 May 2017)

RESOLUTION No. 28

Recognition of the Peste des Petits Ruminants Status of Member Countries

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 81st General Session, the OIE World Assembly of Delegates (the Assembly) adopted Resolution No. 29, which amended the chapter of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code)* on peste des petits ruminants (PPR). These standards provide a pathway for Member Countries or zones to be recognised by the OIE as free from PPR,
2. During the 83rd General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 15, which specified and updated the procedure for Member Countries to follow to achieve official recognition and maintenance of status for certain animal diseases, including PPR,
3. During the 83rd General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 16 which specified and updated the financial implications for Member Countries applying for evaluation of official recognition of disease status to meet part of the costs defrayed by the OIE in the evaluation process,
4. During the 79th General Session, the Assembly noted that an explanatory document outlining the standard operating procedures for official disease status evaluations had been compiled by the OIE Headquarters for the benefit of Member Countries. The document, published on the OIE website since then, has been kept up-to-date,
5. Information published by the OIE is derived from declarations made by the OIE Delegates 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 untimely reporting to the OIE Headquarters of changes in epidemiological status or other significant events subsequent to the time of declaration of freedom from PPR,

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES THAT

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

Argentina	France	Norway
Australia	Germany	Paraguay
Austria	Greece	Philippines
Belgium	Hungary	Poland
Bolivia	Iceland	Portugal
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Ireland	Romania
Botswana	Italy	Singapore
Brazil	Korea (Rep. of)	Slovakia
Canada	Latvia	Slovenia
Chile	Liechtenstein	South Africa
Chinese Taipei	Lithuania	Spain
Colombia	Luxembourg	Swaziland
Cyprus	Malta	Sweden
Czech Republic	Mauritius	Switzerland
Denmark	Mexico	Thailand
Ecuador	Myanmar	The Netherlands
Estonia	New Caledonia	United Kingdom
Finland	New Zealand	United States of America

2. The Director General publish the following List of Member Countries having a PPR free zone⁸ according to the provisions of Chapter 14.7. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

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

AND

3. The Delegates of these Member Countries shall immediately notify the OIE Headquarters if PPR occurs in their countries or their territories.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 23 May 2017
in view of an entry into force on 26 May 2017)

⁸ For detailed information on the delimitation of the zone of the Member Country recognised as PPR free, enquiries should be addressed to the Director General of the OIE.

RESOLUTION No. 29

Recognition of the Classical Swine Fever Status of Member Countries

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 81st General Session, the OIE World Assembly of Delegates (the Assembly) adopted Resolution No. 29, which amended the chapter of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code)* on classical swine fever (CSF). These standards provide a pathway for Member Countries or zones to be recognised by the OIE as free from CSF,
2. During the 83rd General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 15, which specified and updated the procedure for Member Countries to follow to achieve official recognition and maintenance of status for certain animal diseases, including CSF,
3. During the 83rd General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 16 which specified and updated the financial implications for Member Countries applying for evaluation of official recognition of disease status to meet part of the costs defrayed by the OIE in the evaluation process,
4. During the 79th General Session, the Assembly noted that an explanatory document outlining the standard operating procedures for official disease status evaluations had been compiled by the OIE Headquarters for the benefit of Member Countries. The document, published on the OIE website since then, has been kept up-to-date,
5. Information published by the OIE is derived from declarations made by the OIE Delegates 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 untimely reporting to the OIE Headquarters of changes in epidemiological status or other significant events subsequent to the time of declaration of freedom from CSF,

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES THAT

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

Australia	Ireland	Portugal
Austria	Italy	Romania
Belgium	Japan	Slovakia
Canada	Liechtenstein	Slovenia
Chile	Luxembourg	Spain
Czech Republic	Mexico	Sweden
Denmark	New Caledonia	Switzerland
Finland	New Zealand	The Netherlands
France	Norway	United Kingdom
Germany	Paraguay	United States of America
Hungary	Poland	

2. The Director General publish the following List of Member Countries having CSF free zones⁹, according to the provisions of Chapter 15.2. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

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

one zone covering the States of Acre, Bahia, Espírito Santo, Goias, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, Paraná, Rio de Janeiro, Rondônia, São Paulo, Sergipe and Tocantins, Distrito Federal, and the municipalities of Guajará, Boca do Acre, South of the municipality of Canutama and Southwest of the municipality of Lábrea, in the State of Amazonas as designated by the Delegate of Brazil in a document addressed to the Director General in September 2015;

Colombia: one zone designated by the Delegate of Colombia in a document addressed to the Director General in September 2015;

AND

3. The Delegates of these Member Countries shall immediately notify the OIE Headquarters if CSF occurs in their countries or their territories.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 23 May 2017
in view of an entry into force on 26 May 2017)

⁹ For detailed information on the delimitation of the zones of the Member Countries recognised as CSF free, enquiries should be addressed to the Director General of the OIE.

RESOLUTION No. 30

Foot and Mouth Disease Serotype C

CONSIDERING

1. The adoption by the World Assembly of Delegates of Resolution No. 19 Towards Global Control and Eradication of Foot and Mouth Disease and Resolution No. 15 on the Sharing of foot and mouth disease viral material and information in support of global foot and mouth disease prevention and control in May 2011 and May 2013 respectively;
2. That the OIE and FAO have been mandated to launch and implement the Global Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) Control Strategy;
3. That OIE Member Countries must notify FMD outbreaks to the OIE using the WAHIS mechanism;
4. That it is paramount that any changes in the circulating field viruses and in virological characteristics of FMD viruses resulting in increased risks to animal health and animal production are detected early;
5. All information about FMD viruses that can lead to the development of more effective prevention and control policies is a global public good and should be put into the public domain without delay;
6. Countries reporting outbreaks of FMD are responsible for sharing material and data with the international scientific community in a timely manner to assist in the implementation of the Global FMD Control Strategy;
7. Genetic information about current circulating field viruses is needed for the early development and production of FMD vaccines, for the adaptation of the vaccination strategy, and for facilitation of accurate laboratory diagnosis;
8. The network of OIE/FAO Reference Laboratories for FMD has not isolated any FMDV serotype C since 2004;
9. The network of OIE/FAO Reference Laboratories for FMD considered that the production of FMDV serotype C vaccines and their use in vaccine challenge experiments represent a risk of virus escape;
10. The highly contagious nature for animals and economic importance of FMD, all laboratory manipulations with live viral cultures or potentially infected/contaminated material such as tissue and blood samples must be performed at an appropriate containment level and as outlined in Chapter 1.1.4. of the *Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals* (2016). Countries lacking access to such specialised national or regional laboratory should send specimens to an OIE/FAO FMD Reference Laboratory. Vaccine production facilities should also meet these containment requirements.

THE ASSEMBLY

RECOMMENDS THAT

1. OIE Member Countries, other organisations or laboratories suspecting or identifying the presence of FMDV serotype C should as soon as possible share FMD viral material and information about the FMD viruses with OIE/FAO Reference Laboratories for confirmation and report its presence through the WAHIS.
2. The OIE/FAO Reference Laboratory network provides services to OIE Member Countries and to the OIE to assist with confirmatory testing of suspected FMD serotype C samples and reporting to the OIE of any positive results.
3. OIE Member Countries should assess the risks and the relevance of practices related to the use of FMDV serotype C for vaccination to progressively stop unjustified practices and consider the benefit of replacing routine vaccination against FMDV serotype C by its inclusion in vaccine antigen banks.
4. OIE Member Countries should urge vaccine manufacturers to stop the use of FMDV serotype C in vaccine challenge experiments and to consider halting the production of FMDV serotype C vaccines and inclusion in multivalent FMD vaccines except for holding in vaccine banks.
5. Countries and laboratories with the support of the network of OIE/FAO Reference Laboratories for FMD are encouraged to participate in and coordinate diagnostic and research activities related to surveillance for FMD serotype C at the international level partaking in the Global FMD Control Strategy.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 23 May 2017
in view of an entry into force on 26 May 2017)

RESOLUTION No. 31

Animal Welfare

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The mandate of the OIE includes the improvement of terrestrial and aquatic animal health and welfare worldwide, health being a key component of animal welfare,
2. Animal welfare is a complex, multi-faceted, international and domestic public policy issue, with important scientific, ethical, economic, cultural, and political and trade policy dimensions,
3. The Director General will establish the OIE Global Animal Welfare Forum, through which the OIE will continue to develop relevant animal welfare issues and priorities in consultation with scientists, industry, and civil society,
4. Additional work is underway on the development of animal welfare standards for pig, layer hen production systems and the killing methods for reptiles commercially processed for their skins and meat,
5. Guidelines on disaster management and risk reduction in relation to animal health and welfare and veterinary public health have been published on the OIE website,
6. Regional animal welfare strategies, animal welfare platforms and associated implementation plans, can make an important contribution to the OIE mandate of improving animal health and welfare worldwide,
7. Successful Global Conferences on Animal Welfare were held in 2004, 2008, 2012 and 2016 confirming the OIE's international leadership role in animal welfare.

THE ASSEMBLY

RECOMMENDS THAT

1. The OIE adopt and implement an OIE Global Animal Welfare Strategy as developed in document 85 SG/14.
2. Within the framework of OIE agreed Global and Regional strategies and implementation plans, 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 animal welfare mandate.
3. Veterinary Services of each Member Country continue to take steps to implement OIE animal welfare standards, including, as appropriate, those that will strengthen their regulatory frameworks for animal welfare.
4. Veterinary Services of each Member Country take steps to engage with governmental and non-governmental organisations to implement the guidelines on disaster management and risk reduction in relation to animal health and welfare and veterinary public health including, as appropriate, consider the possible need to strengthen their relevant regulatory frameworks, and improve their capacity to respond to any kind of disaster.

5. The OIE Regional Commissions and their respective Member Countries continue to support the OIE animal welfare mandate through the development and implementation of Regional Animal Welfare Strategies and Animal Welfare Platforms.
 6. The OIE encourage OIE Animal Welfare Collaborating Centres to explore opportunities for collaborative and partnership projects in support of the animal welfare programme in Member Countries and in their Regions, including through twinning projects.
 7. The OIE identify additional institutions that could be recognised as OIE Animal Welfare Collaborating Centres to be assessed according to the criteria agreed by the OIE Council.
 8. The OIE continues to monitor the “Universal Declaration on Animal Welfare” and its recognition of OIE’s international leadership role in setting animal welfare standards.
 9. The Director General continue to take steps to promote the inclusion of animal welfare in veterinary teaching curricula and in continuing education programmes.
 10. The Director General continue to organise seminars for national animal welfare focal points designated by Delegates,
 11. The Director General takes the necessary steps to follow up on recommendations of the 4th OIE Global Conference on Animal Welfare, held in Mexico, in December 2016.
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(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 23 May 2017
in view of an entry into force on 26 May 2017)

RESOLUTION No. 32

Animal Production Food Safety Working Group

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The permanent Working Group on Animal Production Food Safety, established by the Director General in 2002, held its sixteenth meeting in December 2016,
2. The Working Group's membership includes high level experts from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Codex Alimentarius Commission, and internationally recognised experts in animal production food safety from around the globe,
3. The Animal Production Food Safety Working Group has, since its establishment, made a significant contribution to the development of a strong working relationship with Codex and the development of standards that, when implemented, ensure the production of safe food of animal origin,
4. The Animal Production Food Safety Working Group has contributed to the development and revision of chapters in the *Terrestrial Code* that address relevant food safety pathogens,
5. The OIE's work in animal production food safety is now well integrated into the work of the OIE,
6. 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, food borne zoonotic diseases and related issues,
7. During the FAO/OIE/WHO Tripartite Annual Executive Coordination Meeting held in February 2017, it was agreed to establish an inter-agency coordination group with representatives from FAO, WHO, OIE and the Codex Secretariat. The purpose of this group is to ensure ongoing collaboration and coordination between FAO/WHO/OIE in regard to international food safety standard setting,
8. The inter-agency coordination group will report to the Tripartite Annual Executive Coordination Meetings.

THE ASSEMBLY

RECOMMENDS THAT

1. The mandate of the permanent Working Group on Animal Production Food Safety not be renewed.
2. The OIE actively participate as a member of the newly established Tripartite permanent inter-agency Working Group on food safety.

3. The Director General continue to ensure that the OIE remains active in the area of animal production food safety, in particular ensuring harmonisation of the food safety standards developed and under development by the OIE and relevant international organisations, especially Codex.
 4. The OIE thank all the current and past members of the Working Group and acknowledge the important contribution this Working Group has made in animal production food safety.
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(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 24 May 2017
in view of an entry into force on 26 May 2017)

RESOLUTION No. 33

Animal Welfare Working Group

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The mandate of the OIE on animal welfare includes the improvement of terrestrial and aquatic animal health and welfare worldwide, health being a key component of animal welfare,
2. Resolution No. XIV, from the 70th OIE General Session of May 2002, established a permanent working group on animal welfare to coordinate and manage animal welfare activities of the OIE,
3. Since 2002, the Animal Welfare Working Group, has provided guidance for the development and the implementation of the OIE animal welfare programme,
4. That the standards setting work in relation to animal welfare is now well integrated into the work of the OIE, the Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission and the Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission,
5. The AWWG has achieved its objectives and the mandate of the Animal Welfare Working Group should be reviewed,
6. The OIE strategy related to Animal Welfare is currently well defined, in particular through the OIE Strategic Plans, the OIE Global Animal Welfare Strategy and the Regional Animal Welfare Strategies and Platforms,
7. The OIE is establishing a Global Animal Welfare Forum, through which the OIE will continue to develop relevant animal welfare issues and priorities in consultation with scientists, industry, and civil society, in order to adjust its activities among the existing Strategic plans.

THE ASSEMBLY

RECOMMENDS

1. The mandate of the permanent Animal Welfare Working Group not be renewed.
2. The Director General take steps to continue developing the OIE Animal Welfare programme according to the OIE Global Animal Welfare Strategy as developed in document 85 SG/14
3. The OIE thank all the current and past members of the Working Group and acknowledge the important contribution this Working Group has made to the OIE animal welfare programme.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 24 May 2017
in view of an entry into force on 26 May 2017)

RESOLUTION No. 34

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 2017 report of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission (Document 85 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 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19 of Document 85 SG/12/CS1 B in English, French and Spanish, each text being authentic.
 2. To ask the Director General to publish the adopted texts in a revised edition of the *Terrestrial Code* with appropriate numbering and formatting.
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(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 25 May 2017
in view of an entry into force on 26 May 2017)

RESOLUTION No. 35

Amendments to the OIE Aquatic Animal Health Code

CONSIDERING THAT

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 during previous OIE General Sessions,
2. It is necessary to update the *Aquatic Code* in accordance with the recommendations of the February 2017 report of the OIE Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission (Annexes 3 to 25 of Document 85 SG/12/CS4 B), after consultation with the World Assembly of Delegates,

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

1. To adopt the updates to the *Aquatic Code* proposed in Annexes 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 of Document 85 SG/12/CS4 B in English, French and Spanish, each text being authentic.
2. To adopt the updates to the *Aquatic Code* proposed in Annex 11 of Document 85 SG/12/CS4 B in English, French and Spanish, each text being authentic, with the following modifications:
 - 2.1. Annex 11 (Chapter 9.3.)
 - a) In Article 9.3.2. “giant river prawn (*Macrobrachium rosenbergii*)” be placed [under study].
3. To ask the Director General to publish the adopted texts in a revised edition of the *Aquatic Code* with appropriate numbering and formatting.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 25 May 2017
in view of an entry into force on 26 May 2017)

RESOLUTION No. 36

Amendments to 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 are asked for the comments of their specialists for each new or revised chapter of the *Aquatic Manual* before it is finalised by the Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission,
3. The following revised chapters were sent to Member Countries for comment:

Chapter 2.2.X. Acute hepatopancreatic necrosis disease

Chapter 2.2.1. Crayfish plague (*Aphanomyces astaci*) (Infection with *Aphanomyces astaci* [Crayfish plague])

Chapter 2.2.3. Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis (Infection with infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis virus)

Chapter 2.2.4. Infectious myonecrosis (Infection with infectious myonecrosis virus)

Chapter 2.2.5. Necrotising hepatopancreatitis (Infection with *Hepatobacter penaei* [Necrotising hepatopancreatitis])

Chapter 2.2.6. Taura syndrome (Infection with Taura syndrome virus)

Chapter 2.2.8. White tail disease (Infection with *Macrobrachium rosenbergii* nodavirus [White tail disease])

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

1. To adopt the revised chapters for the eighth edition of the *Aquatic Manual* proposed in Annexes 19, 20, 23 and 25 of Document 85 SG/12/CS4 B in English, each text being authentic.
2. To adopt the updates to the *Aquatic Manual* proposed in Annexes 21, 22 and 24 of Document 85 SG/12/CS4 B in English, each text being authentic, with the following modifications:
 - 2.1. Annex 21 (Chapter 2.2.3.)
 - a) In Section 2.2.1.: “giant river prawn (*Macrobrachium rosenbergii*)” be placed under study.

2.2. Annex 22 (Chapter 2.2.4.)

- a) In Section 2.3.3. “Geographical distribution”, the last sentence be deleted.
- b) In Section 4.3.1.2.3., sub-section “*RT-PCR for detection of IMNV*”, text to remain unchanged from the previously adopted text.

2.3. Annex 24 (Chapter 2.2.6.)

- a) In Section 4.3.1.2.7.2. “*Reverse-transcription (RT)-PCR method*”, text to remain unchanged from the previously adopted text.

3. To ask the Director General to publish the adopted text in the on-line version of the *Aquatic Manual* with appropriate numbering and formatting.
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(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 25 May 2017
in view of an entry into force on 26 May 2017)

RESOLUTION No. 37

Designation of OIE Collaborating Centres

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The OIE's *Basic Texts* provide the Terms of Reference, designation criteria, and internal rules for OIE Collaborating Centres,
2. The Terms of Reference of each of the four elected OIE Specialist Commissions include the responsibility to examine applications from Member Countries relating to the designation of new OIE Collaborating Centres with activities corresponding to the Commission's area of expertise,
3. All OIE Collaborating 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 assessed by a Specialist Commission are published in the report of the meeting of the Commission,
5. All Collaborating Centre applications are assessed by the corresponding Regional Commission and endorsed by the OIE Council,
6. Proposals for a major change in an OIE Collaborating Centre follow the same procedure,
7. Article 4 of the Internal Rules for OIE Reference Centres states that "Applications endorsed by the Council shall be presented to the Assembly for approval",

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

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

OIE Collaborating Centre for Diagnostic Test Validation Science in the Asia-Pacific Region

CSIRO Australian Animal Health Laboratory (AAHL), Victoria, AUSTRALIA

Faculty of Veterinary and Agricultural Sciences (FVAS), The University of Melbourne, Victoria, AUSTRALIA

EpiCentre, Institute of Veterinary and Biomedical Sciences, Massey University, Palmerston North, NEW ZEALAND

OIE Collaborating Centre for Bee Health in Africa

International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (icipe), P.O Box 30772-00100, Nairobi, KENYA

OIE Collaborating Centre for Training of official veterinarians, diagnosis of infectious animal diseases and zoonoses, and control of veterinary drugs in West and Central Africa
Ecole Inter-Etats des Sciences et Médecine Vétérinaires (EISMV), Laboratoire de Contrôle des médicaments vétérinaires (LACOMEV), Dakar, SENEGAL

OIE Collaborating Centre for Research and control of emerging and re-emerging swine diseases in Europe

Institut de Recerca i Tecnologia Agroalimentàries (IRTA), Centre de Recerca en Sanitat Animal (CReSA), Bellaterra, (Barcelona), SPAIN

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 25 May 2017
in view of an entry into force on 26 May 2017)

RESOLUTION No. 38

**Global action to alleviate the threat of antimicrobial resistance:
progress and opportunities for future activities under the ‘One health’ initiative**

CONSIDERING

1. The adoption of several Resolutions by the World Assembly of Delegates (the Assembly) to combat antimicrobial resistance (AMR), and in particular Resolution No. 25 of May 2009 on ‘Veterinary products’, which took into account previous Resolutions on harmonisation of requirements for registration of veterinary medicinal products, their responsible and prudent use and monitoring of AMR,
2. The adoption by the Assembly, in May 2015, of Resolution No. 26 on ‘Combating Antimicrobial Resistance and Promoting the Prudent Use of Antimicrobial Agents in Animals’ during the 83rd General Session, including the setting up by the OIE, in application of this Resolution, of a database to collect information on the use of antimicrobial agents in animals, as well as the follow up, by OIE Member Countries, of the principles of the WHO Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance, developed with the support of the OIE to promote the ‘One Health’ concept, in particular through the development of national action plans,
3. The OIE Strategy on Antimicrobial Resistance and the Prudent Use of Antimicrobials published in November 2016, in accordance with Resolution No. 36 adopted by the Assembly during the 84th General Session of the OIE (May 2016), which is based on the WHO Global Action Plan and outlines the objectives and the tactics used by the OIE to help Member Countries to combat AMR, by promoting the implementation of national action plans with a One Health approach and international standards at national level,
4. The willingness of OIE Member Countries to develop harmonised short-, medium- and long-term initiatives consistent with the OIE strategy, to combat AMR more effectively, notably through the action of OIE National Focal Points for Veterinary Products,
5. The organisation of regional training seminars for OIE National Focal Points for Veterinary Products their positive impact on the way Member Countries take into account the topics covered during these seminars,
6. That in order to promote veterinary supervision to ensure the responsible and prudent use of antimicrobial agents in animals, it is important that veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals receive appropriate training and have relevant and updated information on AMR,
7. The measures taken by the OIE to make communication tools available to Member Countries to enable the organisation of awareness campaigns on the sanitary risks posed by AMR and on the need to adopt responsible and prudent use of antimicrobial agents,
8. OIE Member Countries’ wish to have standards for the analysis of samples in order to be able to determine bacterial resistance and interpret the results in the context of AMR,

THE ASSEMBLY

RECOMMENDS THAT

1. The OIE Member Countries fulfil their commitment under the Global Action Plan by applying OIE standards and guidelines, in particular those on responsible and prudent use of antimicrobial agents, which include specific recommendations on antimicrobials of critical importance, and the phasing out of the use of antibiotics for growth promotion in the absence of risk analysis.
2. OIE Member Countries continue their efforts regarding the collection of data on the use of antimicrobial agents in animals and send the information annually to the OIE using the questionnaire specifically developed for this purpose.
3. The Delegates of Member Countries and Focal Points interact at national level with their ‘One Health’ counterparts in particular with those participating in the Codex Alimentarius Commission, to ensure sustainable collaboration and coordination on the development of international standards on AMR.
4. The OIE promote approaches to reduce the need to use antibiotics by encouraging alternatives to antibiotics in particular the development of vaccines and best practice husbandry and hygiene.
5. The OIE continue to implement its work programme according to the four objectives of its Strategy on Antimicrobial Resistance and the Prudent Use of Antimicrobials, in close collaboration with its Tripartite partners, WHO and FAO, with the help of other relevant partners and stakeholders, and to promote intersectoral coordination and cooperation at regional, sub-regional and national level.
6. The OIE support Member Countries in the implementation of a national action plan and international standards, especially with regard to responsible and prudent use of antimicrobial agents in order to combat AMR more effectively, including the prescription and delivery of antimicrobial agents by well-trained veterinarians or suitably trained persons authorised in accordance with national legislation.
7. The OIE review the List of antimicrobial agents of veterinary importance including considering the purposes for use of antimicrobial agents in animals, in particular ionophores.
8. The OIE contribute to strengthening teaching on risks related to AMR and measures to be taken to control AMR in the core training curriculum and continuing education for veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals.
9. The OIE continue to organise training seminars at regional level for OIE National Focal Points for Veterinary Products (5th cycle), to improve awareness of its standards, guidelines and recommendations and the systems for improving the collection of data on the antimicrobial agents used in animals.
10. The OIE complement the specific standards and recommendations on laboratory methodologies for antimicrobial susceptibility testing to determine bacterial resistance and interpret the test results in the context of AMR, working with WHO and FAO to achieve integrated surveillance.
11. The OIE put in place tools to monitor the actions undertaken to implement its strategy on AMR, while also taking into account the evaluation developed in collaboration with its Tripartite partners and the future work of the United Nations interagency group to coordinate global action to fight antimicrobial resistance effectively and sustainably.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 25 May 2017
(in view of an entry into force on 26 May 2017))

RESOLUTION No. 39

Public-Private Partnerships: expectations of private sector partners for international animal health and livestock sector development programmes and the implications for the OIE

CONSIDERING

1. The critical role the animal health and livestock sectors play in contributing to the achievement of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),
2. That the engagement of private sector entities, including corporations, small and medium enterprises (SMEs), private foundations and philanthropists, can accelerate progress towards the accomplishment of the SDGs,
3. That Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) provide an optimal mix of the unique strengths of both the public and private sectors and can often accomplish much more than the most determined effort by any one operating alone,
4. That PPPs are a recognised mechanism for sourcing and engaging complementary resources, expertise and capabilities and offer substantial opportunities in meeting the SDGs as well as other national specific priorities,
5. That the private sector is keen to complement the efforts of national Veterinary Authorities, provided that there is a clear delegation of responsibilities, transparent governance, functional regulatory framework, consistent application of rules, regular review and clear exit arrangements,
6. That private sector partners require clear objectives and measureable impacts be defined prior to engaging in PPPs and although these may differ from the public sector, the results of the PPP will be of mutual benefit and create a win-win situation,
7. That internationally agreed animal health and welfare standards continue to apply in all aspects of PPPs, and that the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* glossary definition of Veterinary Services includes both the governmental and non-governmental organisations that implement animal health and welfare measures, thus recognising private sector organisations, veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals as vital contributors to national Veterinary Services,
8. That PPP arrangements should and often do reflect the OIE Strategic Plan with an emphasis on diversity, inclusiveness, transparency and engagement, and also acknowledge the Tripartite approach,
9. That the OIE assesses the capacity of Veterinary Authorities to interact with interested stakeholders through the Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) Pathway,
10. That the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, as a private partner, thus has specific objectives for its investments which must align with the Foundation's vision to help reduce inequity,
11. That, in October 2016, the OIE signed a three-year collaboration with the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation entitled Public Private Progress to study the impact of PPPs in improving Veterinary Service delivery in Africa and Asia, and, as such, has started garnering positive experiences with PPPs at the global level,

THE ASSEMBLY

RECOMMENDS THAT

1. The OIE develop a global resource mobilisation strategy targeting private investors, and engage with them in order to stimulate investments in international/regional/national animal health and livestock sector development programmes in collaboration with relevant partners,
2. The OIE and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, in the framework of their collaboration, use the results of the Public Private Progress initiative to demonstrate the positive impacts of PPPs and disseminate best practices to support OIE Member Countries in developing successful and sustainable PPPs in the field of animal health and livestock sector development,
3. In recognition of the fact that the growth of the private sector often outpaces that of Veterinary Authorities, the required resources be allocated to Veterinary Authorities to create enabling environments for PPPs,
4. The Member Countries encourage and facilitate the organisation of producer (commodity or industry) groups that can serve as partners with the public sector as a prelude to developing the enabling environments for the Veterinary Authority to support the development of the livestock sector through expanded production and trade,
5. The Member Countries take stock of the best practices identified by the OIE and promote, develop and implement policies and legislation to incentivise collaborations with the private sector to improve animal health and livestock sector development,
6. OIE Member Countries make every effort to appropriately manage any perception of conflict of interest arising from any PPPs,
7. When developing PPPs, Member Countries ensure that such arrangements also contribute to existing global efforts for the control of animal diseases such as Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR), Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), rabies or avian influenza,
8. Where relevant, Member Countries are encouraged to request a PVS Evaluation Follow-Up mission to monitor country progress in complying with OIE standards including their capacity to interact with interested stakeholders, as assessed in fundamental component III.

AND INVITES

The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and other investors to take action, in collaboration with the OIE, and continue to advocate and support the development of suitable private sector partners with which national Veterinary Authorities can engage to create an enabling environment for PPPs targeting the development of the livestock sector and contributing to the achievement of the SDGs.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 25 May 2017
(in view of an entry into force on 26 May 2017))