

RESOLUTIONS

**Adopted by the World Assembly of OIE Delegates
during their 87th General Session**

26 – 31 May 2019

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RESOLUTION No. 1

Approval of the Annual Report of the Director General on the Activities of the OIE in 2018

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 2018 (87 SG/1).

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 27 May 2019
in view of an entry into force on 31 May 2019)

RESOLUTION No. 2

**Approval of the Report of the Director General on the Management,
Activities and Administrative Work of the OIE in 2018**

In accordance with Article 6 of the Organic Rules,

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

To approve the Report of the Director General on the Management, Activities and Administrative Work of the OIE in 2018 (87 SG/3).

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 31 May 2019
in view of an entry into force on 31 May 2019)

RESOLUTION No. 3

**Approval of the Financial Report for the 92nd Financial Year of the OIE
(1 January – 31 December 2018)**

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 92nd Financial Year of the OIE (1 January – 31 December 2018) (87 SG/4).

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 31 May 2019
in view of an entry into force on 31 May 2019)

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 2018 and the meetings organised by the OIE in 2018,

THE ASSEMBLY

REQUESTS

The Director General to sincerely thank:

1. Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Canada, China (People's Rep. of), Djibouti, Egypt, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lebanon, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Panama, Paraguay, Qatar, Russia, Spain, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America and Uzbekistan;

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

The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, the Global Alliance for Livestock Veterinary Medicines (GALVmed), the International Coalition for Working Equids (ICWE), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW), the International Horse Sports Confederation, the PEW Charitable Trusts, the Regional International Organization for Plant Protection and Animal Health (OIRSA), the St Jude Children's Hospital and the World Trade Organization;

for their voluntary contributions or subsidies to support the execution of the programmes of the OIE in 2018.

2. Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, China (People's Rep. of), Colombia, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Dominican (Rep of), Egypt, France, Georgia, Germany, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Korea (Rep of), Laos, Lesotho, Lithuania, Malaysia, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Niger, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Russia, Senegal, Serbia, South Africa, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom and Vietnam;

for their contribution to the organisation of OIE Regional Conferences, seminars and workshops that were held during 2018.

3. Argentina, Brazil, Canada, France, Italy, Kenya, Korea (Rep. of), Norway, Panama, United Kingdom 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 2018.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 31 May 2019
in view of an entry into force on 31 May 2019)

RESOLUTION No. 5

Modification of the 2019 Budget

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

Considering the variation in expenses and income for the 93rd Financial Year (1 January to 31 December 2019),

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

To modify Resolution No. 6 of 24 May 2018 and replace paragraphs 1 and 2 of the said Resolution with the following paragraphs:

1. The budget of the 93rd Financial Year, corresponding to the period from 1 January to 31 December 2019, is set, on the basis of the following income and expenses, at an amount of EUR 15 410 000:

1.1. Income

Sections	Description	Amount EUR
Section 1	OIE Members' contributions established according to the categories provided in Article 11 of the Organic Statutes of the OIE and in accordance with Article 14 of the Organic Rules of the OIE	10 722 750
	Extraordinary contributions	1 201 050
	Sub-total Section 1	11 923 800
Section 2	Registration fees (General Session, conferences)	90 000
	Publication sales	30 000
	Fees for evaluation of sanitary status applications	100 000
	World Fund overheads	850 000
	Internal contributions	680 000
	Other operating income	1 336 600
	Sub-total Section 2	3 086 600
Section 3	Investment income	20 000
	Extraordinary income	85 600
	Recovery of subsidies	43 000
	Cancellation of provisions	251 000
	Sub-total Section 3	399 600
	TOTAL	15 410 000

1.2. Expenses

1.2.1 Expenses by budgetary section

Budgetary sections	Amount EUR
1. Purchases	177 700
2. Outside services	4 914 750
3. Taxes	17 000
4. Staff costs	8 040 500
5. Administrative expenses and financial charges	1 301 050
6. Extraordinary expenses	-
7. Depreciation and amortisation expenses	959 000
TOTAL	15 410 000

1.2.2 Expenses by field of activity

Field of Activity	Amount EUR
1. Assembly and Council	982 000
2. General Directorate and Administration	2 345 950
3. Communication	489 500
4. Information Systems	813 500
5. Animal Health Information	1 734 000
6. Publications	588 300
7. International Standards and Science	3 178 500
8. Regional Activities	1 295 500
9. Missions and organisation of various meetings	773 500
10. General expenses	1 055 200
11. Regional and Sub-Regional Representations	1 195 050
12. Depreciation and amortisation expenses	959 000
TOTAL	15 410 000

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 31 May 2019
in view of an entry into force on 31 May 2019)

RESOLUTION No. 6

**OIE Budgetary Income and Expenses for the 94th Financial Year
(1 January to 31 December 2020)**

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

THE ASSEMBLY

DECIDES

That the budget for the 94th Financial Year, corresponding to the period from 1 January to 31 December 2020, shall be set in terms of income and expenses at an amount of EUR 15 510 000, established as follows:

1. Income

Sections	Description	Amount EUR
Section 1	OIE Members' contributions established according to the categories provided in Article 11 of the Organic Statutes of the OIE and in accordance with Article 14 of the Organic Rules of the OIE	11 000 700
	Extraordinary contributions	1 080 340
	Sub-total Section 1	12 081 040
Section 2	Registration fees (General Session, conferences)	100 000
	Publication sales	30 000
	Fees for evaluating disease status dossiers	100 000
	World Fund overheads	850 000
	Internal contributions	710 000
	Other operating income	1 220 000
	Sub-total Section 2	3 010 000
Section 3	Investment income	20 000
	Extraordinary income	42 460
	Recovery of subsidies	33 500
	Cancellation of provisions	323 000
	Sub-total Section 3	418 960
	TOTAL	15 510 000

2. Expenses

2.1. Expenses by budgetary section

Budgetary section	Amount EUR
1. Purchases	179 100
2. Outside services	4 630 400
3. Taxes	17 000
4. Staff costs	8 381 500
5. Administrative expenses and financial charges	1 207 000
6. Extraordinary expenses	-
7. Depreciation and amortisation expenses	1 095 000
TOTAL	15 510 000

2.2. Expenses by field of activity

Field of Activity	Amount EUR
1. Assembly and Council	982 000
2. General Directorate and Administration	2 251 500
3. Communication	503 500
4. Information Systems	827 500
5. Animal Health Information	1 657 000
6. Publications	604 300
7. International Standards and Science	3 313 500
8. Regional Activities	1 287 500
9. Missions and organisation of various meetings	783 000
10. General expenses	1 087 200
11. Regional and Sub-Regional Representations	1 118 000
12. Depreciation and amortisation expenses	1 095 000
TOTAL	15 510 000

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 31 May 2019
in view of an entry into force on 31 May 2019)

RESOLUTION No. 7

Financial contributions from OIE Members for 2020

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

CONSIDERING

The need to meet the budgetary expenses of the OIE for 2020,

Resolution No. 8 dated 1 June 2001 related to contributions by the Least Developed Countries (LDC),

Resolution No. 11 of 30 May 2014 creating two categories of extraordinary contributions,

Resolution No. 15 of 24 May 2018 related to taking an annual price index into account when calculating the annual contributions of OIE Members,

THE ASSEMBLY

DECIDES

- 1) that the annual contributions from Members of the OIE be established for the 2020 Financial Year as follows (in EUR):

Category	Annual total contribution
1 st category	215 700 EUR
2 nd category	172 560 EUR
3 rd category	129 420 EUR
4 th category	86 280 EUR
5 th category	43 140 EUR
6 th category	25 884 EUR

that the OIE will call for only 50% of the total contributions due, in accordance with the six-category scale, from the Members classified as LDCs (Least Developed Countries) by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

- 2) that Members, while retaining the choice of category in which they are registered, may if they wish opt for one of the two extraordinary categories for 2020, in which case, the Members concerned shall be exempt from their statutory contribution for the year in question.

The two extraordinary categories of contribution of a lump sum are as follows:

Category A: EUR 500 000 minimum

Category B: EUR 300 000 minimum

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 31 May 2019
in view of an entry into force on 31 May 2019)

RESOLUTION No. 8

Planned Work Programme for 2019-2020

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 2019-2020 (87 SG/6-A), subject to prioritisation by the Council to ensure that expenditure remains within the allotted budget.

2) RECOMMENDS THAT

Members provide the necessary support to allow the Planned Work Programme to be carried out, in the form of payment of both regular contributions and, when possible, voluntary contributions to the Regular Budget and/or to the World Animal Health and Welfare Fund, or any other form of support to OIE activities.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 31 May 2019
in view of an entry into force on 31 May 2019)

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 (2019) the appointment of Mr Didier Selles as External Auditor of OIE Accounts.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 31 May 2019
in view of an entry into force on 31 May 2019)

RESOLUTION No. 10

Creation of an OIE Sub-Regional Representation

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

CONSIDERING

1. The attention paid by the OIE to regional and sub-regional matters,
2. The objectives of the Sixth Strategic Plan for the period 2016-2020, in particular the chapter relating the support to the Members for the capacity building of the National Veterinary Services,
3. The current network of the OIE Representations established, with the support of the Council of the OIE, in Argentina (Buenos Aires), in Belgium (Brussels), in Botswana (Gaborone), in Japan (Tokyo), in Kazakhstan (Astana), in Kenya (Nairobi), in Lebanon (Beirut), in Mali (Bamako), in Panama (Panama City), in Russia (Moscow), in Thailand (Bangkok) and in Tunisia (Tunis),
4. The need of an extension of the Representation's network to carry out the activities programme of the Organisation, in favour of the Members,

AND CONSIDERING

The commitment of the United Arab Emirates to support the proper functioning of the OIE Sub-Regional Representation,

THE ASSEMBLY, ON THE PROPOSAL OF THE REGIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE MIDDLE EAST ON THE COUNCIL'S OPINION

DECIDES

The creation in Abu Dhabi (United Arab Emirates) of a Sub-Regional Representation of the OIE.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 31 May 2019
in view of an entry into force on 31 May 2019)

RESOLUTION No. 11

**Memorandum of Understanding between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)
and the East African Community (EAC)**

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 East African Community (EAC),

That the Memorandum of Understanding between the OIE and the EAC was approved following the deliberations of the Council on 20 February 2019 (87 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 31 May 2019
in view of an entry into force on 31 May 2019)

RESOLUTION No. 12

**Memorandum of Understanding between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)
and the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)**

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 Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN),

That the Memorandum of Understanding between the OIE and the ASEAN was approved following the deliberations of the Council on 20 February 2019 (87 SG/20),

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 31 May 2019
in view of an entry into force on 31 May 2019)

RESOLUTION No. 13

**Memorandum of Understanding between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)
and the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI)**

CONSIDERING

That it is desirable, in the general interest of all concerned, that cooperation be established between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI),

That the Memorandum of Understanding between the OIE and the UNICRI was approved following the deliberations of the Council on 20 February 2019 (87 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 31 May 2019
in view of an entry into force on 31 May 2019)

RESOLUTION No. 14

OIE's Engagement in the One Health Global Effort to Control Antimicrobial Resistance

CONSIDERING

1. That antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is globally recognised as a growing political concern with serious social, economic, human health and animal health repercussions, as demonstrated by the United Nations (UN) General Assembly Resolution A-71/3 adopted in 2016,
2. The Second OIE Global Conference on antimicrobial resistance and prudent use of antimicrobial agents, putting standards into practice, organised in October 2018 in Marrakesh, Morocco, that confirmed commitment to supporting global strategies and initiatives developed under the leadership of the Tripartite (FAO, OIE, WHO) and recommended to further strengthen international collaboration and coordination including with the World Bank, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and other related institutions to build a stronger economic case for sustainable investment,
3. The ongoing AMR activities in the framework of the Tripartite, following the Memorandum of Understanding signed in 2018, and its joint workplan to support countries in implementing National Action Plans in support of the Global Action Plan on AMR,
4. The Monitoring and Evaluation framework developed by the Tripartite to measure country progress in the implementation of the Global Action Plan using a harmonised approach,
5. The AMR Multi-Partner Trust Fund “Combatting the rising global threat of AMR through a One Health Approach” on the verge of being established by the Tripartite to enable joint resource mobilisation for the implementation of the Tripartite workplans on AMR,
6. The *Ad hoc* Inter-agency Coordination Group on Antimicrobial Resistance (IACG) report, provided to the United Nations Secretary General in April 2019 after public consultation, and particularly its recommendations regarding global leadership and coordination on AMR, and calling on Member States to effectively address AMR by developing and implementing multisectoral One Health National Action Plans,
7. The upcoming UN Secretary General report prepared for the UN General Assembly in September 2019 in response to the Resolution A-71/3 to provide an update on progress made by Member States and the Tripartite on the implementation of the Political Declaration and recommendations emanating from the Ad-hoc Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Antimicrobial Resistance,
8. The OIE Strategy on Antimicrobial Resistance and the Prudent Use of Antimicrobials developed following the adoption of Resolution No. 36 at the 84th General Session in May 2016, which also considered previous Resolutions related to AMR and the harmonisation of registration requirements for veterinary drugs,
9. The recommendation to OIE Members, to follow the guidance of the Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance, particularly by developing National Action Plans, in respect of the use of antimicrobial agents in animals adopted through Resolution No. 26 at the 83rd General Session in May 2015,

10. The importance and the relevance of the OIE standards, guidelines, tools and interventions carried out by the OIE to date in the fight against AMR, and the need to maintain its active involvement in Tripartite activities and to reaffirm its role in the global leadership regarding the challenge of AMR for animal health and welfare,

AND RECOGNISING the need to urgently implement the Tripartite Workplan on AMR supported by the Multi-Partner Trust Fund to further scale up the global effort and support to the countries and to strengthen OIE's capacity to respond to the growing challenge and expectations in addressing AMR,

THE ASSEMBLY RECOMMENDS THAT

1. The OIE continues to strengthen the central role of the Tripartite in engaging and coordinating all critical stakeholders at the global level through a Joint Tripartite Secretariat function, as well as through the AMR Multi-Partner Trust Fund, “Combating the rising global threat of AMR through a One Health Approach” while taking into account the most effective use of current resources and work streams,
2. The OIE further contributes to the rapid implementation of the recommendations emanating from the work of IACG and the UNGA, in accordance with the GAP and the OIE Strategy on addressing AMR,
3. The OIE regularly informs its Members of the global situation and progress made regarding the global use of antimicrobial agents in animals and the fight against AMR.

AND DECIDES THAT

The OIE Director General establishes a permanent Working Group on AMR supporting the implementation of the OIE Global Strategy on Antimicrobial Resistance and the Prudent Use of Antimicrobials and the organisation's capacity to respond to global challenges according to its mandate.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 28 May 2019
in view of an entry into force on 31 May 2019)

RESOLUTION No. 15

Recognition of the Foot and Mouth Disease Status of Members

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 Members and zones recognised as free from foot and mouth disease (FMD) according to the provisions of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code)*,
2. During the 83rd General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 15, which specified and updated the procedure for Members to follow to achieve official recognition and maintenance of status for certain animal diseases, including FMD,
3. During the 83rd General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 16, which specified and updated the financial implications for Members 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 Members,
5. During the 85th General Session, the Assembly noted a complete revision of the standard operating procedures providing further details on the process of official status recognition. The document has been published on the OIE website,
6. During the 86th General Session, the Assembly noted an explanatory document outlining the standard operating procedure for official recognition of disease status of non-contiguous territories as part of a country already having an OIE official disease status. The document has been published on the OIE website,
7. Information published by the OIE is derived from declarations made by the OIE Delegates of Members. The OIE is not responsible for publication and maintenance of 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 Members recognised as FMD free where vaccination is not practised, according to the provisions of Chapter 8.8. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Albania	Dominican Republic	Japan	Poland
Australia	El Salvador	Latvia	Portugal ²⁷
Austria	Estonia	Lesotho	Romania
Belarus	Eswatini	Lithuania	San Marino
Belgium	Finland ²⁵	Luxembourg	Serbia ²⁸
Belize	France ²⁶	Madagascar	Singapore
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Germany	Malta	Slovakia
Brunei	Greece	Mexico	Slovenia
Bulgaria	Guatemala	Montenegro	Spain ²⁹
Canada	Guyana	New Caledonia	Suriname
Chile	Haiti	New Zealand	Sweden
Costa Rica	Honduras	Nicaragua	Switzerland
Croatia	Hungary	North Macedonia	The Netherlands
Cuba	Iceland	Norway	Ukraine
Cyprus	Indonesia	Panama	United Kingdom ³⁰
Czech Republic	Ireland	Peru	United States of America ³
Denmark ²⁴	Italy	Philippines	Vanuatu

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

Paraguay, Uruguay

3. The Director General publish the following List of Members having FMD free zones³² where vaccination is not practised, according to the provisions of Chapter 8.8. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

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

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

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

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

one zone consisting of the Department of Pando as designated by the Delegate of Bolivia in a document addressed to the Director General in August 2018;

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;

²⁴ Including Faroe Islands and Greenland.

²⁵ Including Åland Islands.

²⁶ Including French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Réunion, Saint Pierre and Miquelon.

²⁷ Including Azores and Madeira.

²⁸ Excluding Kosovo administered by the United Nations.

²⁹ Including Balearic Islands and Canary Islands.

³⁰ Including Falkland Islands, Guernsey (incl. Alderney and Sark), Isle of Man and Jersey.

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

³² For detailed information on the delimitation of zones of Members recognised as FMD free, enquiries should be addressed to the Director General of the OIE.

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

one zone covering Zone 7 designated by the Delegate of Botswana in a document addressed to the Director General in August 2018;

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

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: five zones as designated by the Delegate of Kazakhstan in a document addressed to the Director General in August 2018 consisting of as follows:

- Zone 1 consisting of West Kazakhstan, Atyrau, Mangystau and south-western part of Aktobe region;
- Zone 2 including north-eastern part of Aktobe region, southern part of Kostanay region and western part of Karaganda region;
- Zone 3 including northern and central parts of Kostanay region, western parts of North Kazakhstan and Akmola regions;
- Zone 4 including central and eastern parts of North Kazakhstan region and northern parts of Akmola and Pavlodar regions;
- Zone 5 including central and eastern parts of Karaganda region and southern parts of Akmola and Pavlodar regions;

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

Moldova: one zone designated by the Delegate of Moldova in a document addressed to the Director General in July 2008;

Namibia: one zone designated by the Delegate of Namibia in a document addressed to the Director General in February 1997.

Russia: one zone designated by the Delegate of Russia in documents addressed to the Director General in August 2015 and March 2016;

4. The Director General publish the following List of Members having FMD free zones³³ 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;

³³ For detailed information on the delimitation of zones of Members recognised as FMD free, enquiries should be addressed to the Director General of the OIE.

- Bolivia: one zone covering the regions of Chaco, Valles and parts of Amazonas and Altiplano as designated by the Delegate of Bolivia in documents addressed to the Director General in October 2013, February 2014 and August 2018;
- Brazil: one zone covering the territory of State of Rio Grande do Sul (documentation of September 1997);
one zone in State of Mato Grosso do Sul as designated by the Delegate of Brazil in documents addressed to the Director General in August 2010;
one extended zone designated by the Delegate of Brazil in a document addressed to the Director General in September 2017, composed of the States of Amapá, Roraima, Amazonas, Pará, Rondônia, Acre, Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, Sergipe, Distrito Federal, Goiás, Mato Grosso, Paraná, São Paulo, Bahia, Tocantins, Alagoas, Ceará, Maranhão, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Piauí, Rio Grande do Norte, and parts of Mato Grosso do Sul;
- 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;
one zone consisting of Kinmen County as designated by the Delegate of Chinese Taipei in a document addressed to the OIE Director General in September 2017;
- 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;
- 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 Members shall immediately notify the OIE Headquarters if FMD occurs in their countries or free zones within their territories.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 28 May 2019
in view of an entry into force on 31 May 2019)

RESOLUTION No. 16

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

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, 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 Members 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 Members 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 Members,
5. During the 85th General Session, the Assembly noted a complete revision of the standard operating procedures providing further details on the process of official status recognition. The document has been published on the OIE website,
6. Information published by the OIE is derived from declarations made by the OIE Delegates of Members. The OIE is not responsible for publication and maintenance of the endorsement of Members' 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 country subsequent to the time of endorsement of the official control programme for FMD,

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES THAT

1. The Director General publish the following List of Members with an endorsed official control programme for FMD, according to the provisions of Chapter 8.8. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

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

2. The Delegates of these Members shall notify the OIE Headquarters the occurrence of FMD in their countries or territories in accordance with Chapter 1.1. of the *Terrestrial Code*.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 28 May 2019
in view of an entry into force on 31 May 2019)

RESOLUTION No. 17

Recognition of the Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia Status of Members

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 Members 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 Members 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 Members 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 Members,
5. During the 85th General Session, the Assembly noted a complete revision of the standard operating procedures providing further details on the process of official status recognition. The document has been published on the OIE website,
6. During the 86th General Session, the Assembly noted an explanatory document outlining the standard operating procedure for official recognition of disease status of non-contiguous territories as part of a country already having an OIE official disease status. The document has been published on the OIE website,
7. Information published by the OIE is derived from declarations made by the OIE Delegates of Members. The OIE is not responsible for publication and maintenance of 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 Members recognised as CBPP free according to the provisions of Chapter 11.5. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Argentina	Eswatini	Portugal ³⁵
Australia	France ³⁴	Singapore
Botswana	India	South Africa
Brazil	Mexico	Switzerland
Canada	New Caledonia	United States of America
China (People's Rep. of)	Peru	Uruguay

2. The Director General publish the following List of Members having a CBPP free zone³⁶ according to the provisions of Chapter 11.5. 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 Members shall immediately notify the OIE Headquarters if CBPP occurs in their countries or free zone within their territories.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 28 May 2019
in view of an entry into force on 31 May 2019)

³⁴ Including French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Mayotte and Réunion.

³⁵ Including Azores and Madeira.

³⁶ For detailed information on the delimitation of the zone of the Member recognised as CBPP free, enquiries should be addressed to the Director General of the OIE.

RESOLUTION No. 18

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

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 Members 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 Members 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 Members,
5. During the 85th General Session, the Assembly noted a complete revision of the standard operating procedures providing further details on the process of official status recognition. The document has been published on the OIE website,
6. Information published by the OIE is derived from declarations made by the OIE Delegates of Members. The OIE is not responsible for publication and maintenance of the endorsement of Members' 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 country subsequent to the time of endorsement of the official control programme for CBPP,

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES THAT

1. The Director General publish the following List of Members with an endorsed official control programme for CBPP, according to the provisions of Chapter 11.5. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Namibia.
2. The Delegate of this Member shall notify the OIE Headquarters the occurrence of CBPP in its country or territory in accordance with Chapter 1.1. of the *Terrestrial Code*.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 28 May 2019
in view of an entry into force on 31 May 2019)

RESOLUTION No. 19

Recognition of the Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy Risk Status of Members

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 Members 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 Members 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 Members 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 Members,
5. During the 85th General Session, the Assembly noted a complete revision of the standard operating procedures providing further details on the process of official status recognition. The document has been published on the OIE website,
6. During the 86th General Session, the Assembly noted an explanatory document outlining the standard operating procedure for official recognition of disease status of non-contiguous territories as part of a country already having an OIE official disease status. The document has been published on the OIE website,
7. Information published by the OIE is derived from declarations made by the OIE Delegates of Members. The OIE is not responsible for publication and maintenance of 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 Members recognised as having a negligible BSE risk in accordance with Chapter 11.4. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Argentina	Estonia	Lithuania	Portugal ³⁸
Australia	Finland ³⁷	Luxembourg	Romania
Austria	Germany	Malta	Serbia ³⁹
Belgium	Hungary	Mexico	Singapore
Brazil	Iceland	Namibia	Slovakia
Bulgaria	India	New Zealand	Slovenia
Chile	Israel	Nicaragua	Spain ⁴⁰
Colombia	Italy	Norway	Sweden
Costa Rica	Japan	Panama	Switzerland
Croatia	Korea (Rep. of)	Paraguay	The Netherlands
Cyprus	Latvia	Peru	United States of America
Czech Republic	Liechtenstein	Poland	Uruguay
Denmark			

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

Canada	Ecuador	Greece
Chinese Taipei	France	Ireland

3. The Director General publish the following List of Members having zones⁴¹ 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: one zone consisting of Northern Ireland as designated by the Delegate of the United Kingdom in a document addressed to the Director General in September 2016.

4. The Director General publish the following List of Members having zones⁵ recognised as having a controlled BSE risk in accordance with Chapter 11.4. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

United Kingdom: two zones consisting of England and Wales, and Scotland as designated by the Delegate of the United Kingdom in documents addressed to the Director General in September and October 2016, and in December 2018.

AND

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

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 28 May 2019
in view of an entry into force on 31 May 2019)

³⁷ Including Åland Islands.

³⁸ Including Azores and Madeira.

³⁹ Excluding Kosovo administered by the United Nations.

⁴⁰ Including Balearic Islands and Canary Islands.

⁴¹ For detailed information on the delimitation of the zones of the Members recognised as having a negligible or controlled BSE risk, enquiries should be addressed to the Director General of the OIE.

RESOLUTION No. 20

Recognition of the African Horse Sickness Status of Members

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 Members 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 Members 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 Members 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 Members,
5. During the 85th General Session, the Assembly noted a complete revision of the standard operating procedures providing further details on the process of official status recognition. The document has been published on the OIE website,
6. During the 86th General Session, the Assembly noted an explanatory document outlining the standard operating procedure for official recognition of disease status of non-contiguous territories as part of a country already having an OIE official disease status. The document has been published on the OIE website,
7. Information published by the OIE is derived from declarations made by the OIE Delegates of Members. The OIE is not responsible for publication and maintenance of 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 Members recognised as AHS free according to the provisions of Chapter 12.1. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Algeria	Czech Republic	Liechtenstein	Qatar
Andorra	Denmark	Lithuania	Romania
Argentina	Ecuador	Luxembourg	Singapore
Australia	Estonia	Malaysia	Slovakia
Austria	Finland ⁴³	Malta	Slovenia
Azerbaijan	France ⁴⁴	Mexico	Spain ⁴⁶
Belgium	Germany	Morocco	Sweden
Bolivia	Greece	New Caledonia	Switzerland
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Hungary	New Zealand	Thailand
Brazil	Iceland	North Macedonia	The Netherlands
Bulgaria	India	Norway	Tunisia
Canada	Ireland	Oman	Turkey
Chile	Italy	Paraguay	United Arab Emirates
China (People's Rep. of) ⁴²	Japan	Peru	United Kingdom ⁴⁷
Chinese Taipei	Kazakhstan	Philippines	United States of America ⁴⁸
Colombia	Korea (Rep. of)	Poland	Uruguay
Croatia	Kuwait	Portugal ⁴⁵	
Cyprus	Latvia		

AND

2. The Delegates of these Members 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 28 May 2019
in view of an entry into force on 31 May 2019)

⁴² Including Hong Kong and Macau.

⁴³ Including Åland Islands.

⁴⁴ Including French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Mayotte, Réunion, Saint Barthélemy, Saint Martin, Saint Pierre and Miquelon.

⁴⁵ Including Azores and Madeira.

⁴⁶ Including Balearic Islands and Canary Islands.

⁴⁷ Including Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands, Guernsey (incl. Alderney and Sark), Isle of Man, Jersey and Saint Helena.

⁴⁸ Including American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico and US Virgin Islands.

RESOLUTION No. 21

Recognition of the Peste des Petits Ruminants Status of Members

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 Members 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 Members 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 Members 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 Members,
5. During the 85th General Session, the Assembly noted a complete revision of the standard operating procedures providing further details on the process of official status recognition. The document has been published on the OIE website,
6. During the 86th General Session, the Assembly noted an explanatory document outlining the standard operating procedure for official recognition of disease status of non-contiguous territories as part of a country already having an OIE official disease status. The document has been published on the OIE website,
7. Information published by the OIE is derived from declarations made by the OIE Delegates of Members. The OIE is not responsible for publication and maintenance of 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 Members recognised as PPR free according to the provisions of Chapter 14.7. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Argentina	Denmark	Liechtenstein	Portugal ⁵¹
Australia	Ecuador	Lithuania	Romania
Austria	Estonia	Luxembourg	Singapore
Belgium	Eswatini	Madagascar	Slovakia
Bolivia	Finland ⁴⁹	Malta	Slovenia
Bosnia and Herzegovina	France ⁵⁰	Mauritius	South Africa
Botswana	Germany	Mexico	Spain ⁵²
Brazil	Greece	New Caledonia	Sweden
Canada	Hungary	New Zealand	Switzerland
Chile	Iceland	Norway	Thailand
Chinese Taipei	Ireland	Paraguay	The Netherlands
Colombia	Italy	Peru	United Kingdom ⁵³
Croatia	Korea (Rep. of)	Philippines	United States of America ⁵⁴
Cyprus	Latvia	Poland	Uruguay
Czech Republic			

2. The Director General publish the following List of Members having a PPR free zone⁵⁵ 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 Members shall immediately notify the OIE Headquarters if PPR occurs in their countries or free zone within their territories.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 28 May 2019
in view of an entry into force on 31 May 2019)

⁴⁹ Including Åland Islands.

⁵⁰ Including French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Réunion, Saint Barthélémy, Saint Martin, Saint Pierre and Miquelon.

⁵¹ Including Azores and Madeira.

⁵² Including Balearic Islands and Canary Islands.

⁵³ Including Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands, Guernsey (incl. Alderney and Sark), Isle of Man, Jersey, and Saint Helena.

⁵⁴ Including American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico and US Virgin Islands.

⁵⁵ For detailed information on the delimitation of the zone of the Member recognised as PPR free, enquiries should be addressed to the Director General of the OIE.

RESOLUTION No. 22

Recognition of the Classical Swine Fever Status of Members

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 Members 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 Members 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 Members 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 Members,
5. During the 85th General Session, the Assembly noted a complete revision of the standard operating procedures providing further details on the process of official status recognition. The document has been published on the OIE website,
6. During the 86th General Session, the Assembly noted an explanatory document outlining the standard operating procedure for official recognition of disease status of non-contiguous territories as part of a country already having an OIE official disease status. The document has been published on the OIE website,
7. Information published by the OIE is derived from declarations made by the OIE Delegates of Members. The OIE is not responsible for publication and maintenance of 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 Members recognised as CSF free according to the provisions of Chapter 15.2. of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Argentina	Denmark	Luxembourg	Slovakia
Australia	Finland ⁵⁶	Mexico	Slovenia
Austria	France ⁵⁷	New Caledonia	Spain ⁵⁹
Belgium	Germany	New Zealand	Sweden
Bulgaria	Hungary	Norway	Switzerland
Canada	Ireland	Paraguay	The Netherlands
Chile	Italy	Poland	United Kingdom ⁶⁰
Costa Rica	Latvia	Portugal ⁵⁸	United States of America ⁶¹
Czech Republic	Liechtenstein	Romania	Uruguay

2. The Director General publish the following List of Members having CSF free zones⁶², 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;

Ecuador: one zone consisting of the insular territory of the Galápagos, as designated by the Delegate of Ecuador in a document addressed to the Director General in October 2018;

AND

3. The Delegates of these Members shall immediately notify the OIE Headquarters if CSF occurs in their countries or free zones within their territories.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 28 May 2019
in view of an entry into force on 31 May 2019)

⁵⁶ Including Åland Islands.

⁵⁷ Including French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Mayotte and Réunion.

⁵⁸ Including Azores and Madeira.

⁵⁹ Including Balearic Islands and Canary Islands.

⁶⁰ Including Guernsey (incl. Alderney and Sark), Isle of Man and Jersey.

⁶¹ Including Guam, Puerto Rico and US Virgin Islands.

⁶² For detailed information on the delimitation of the zones of the Members recognised as CSF free, enquiries should be addressed to the Director General of the OIE.

RESOLUTION No. 23

**Designation of Facilities Holding Rinderpest Virus Containing Material
to Maintain Global Freedom from Rinderpest**

ACKNOWLEDGING the declaration of global freedom from rinderpest in May 2011 and the commitment made by Member to maintaining this status, reaffirmed through OIE Resolution No. 21 (2017),

REFERRING to OIE Resolution No. 23 (2014) urging OIE Members to approve the mandate for designated facilities holding rinderpest virus containing material (hereinafter ‘Rinderpest Holding Facilities’), and requesting the Director General of the OIE to put in place a system to monitor and evaluate designated Rinderpest Holding Facilities,

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The mandate provided under Resolution No. 23 (2014) (Appendix), hereinafter ‘the Mandate’, for Rinderpest Holding Facilities provides designation criteria and conditions, and describes the purpose of the two categories of Rinderpest Holding Facilities,
2. All FAO-OIE Rinderpest Holding Facility applications are assessed by the FAO-OIE Joint Advisory Committee for Rinderpest, hereinafter ‘the Committee’, using criteria approved by both organisations, and the details of the applicant facilities that have been assessed by the Committee are published in their meeting reports,
3. Applicant facilities assessed by the Committee and recommended for inspection are subject to a formal detailed on-site evaluation by a team, comprised of international experts, to determine their capacity and compliance with expected norms for bio-safety and bio-security with respect to the storing of rinderpest stocks and the Mandate,
4. The report and findings of the expert on-site evaluation team are reviewed and evaluated against international biosafety and biosecurity standards and the Mandate by the Committee and their recommendations are endorsed by the respective internal procedures of the FAO and OIE,
5. When a Rinderpest Holding Facility fails to demonstrate compliance with the Mandate its status will be suspended with immediate effect, pending review by the Committee, the OIE and FAO,

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

To designate, on behalf of the OIE, and subject to equivalent action by FAO in accordance with its processes for designation, the following facilities as approved for holding rinderpest virus containing material, subject to re-evaluation every 3 years, with the category specified for each facility and proposes to add them to the list of FAO-OIE approved Rinderpest Holding Facilities (available on the OIE and FAO websites):

A) Rinderpest Holding Facility for storing rinderpest virus containing material, excluding vaccine stocks

1. Centre de coopération internationale en recherche agronomique pour le développement (CIRAD), Montpellier, France
2. China Institute of Veterinary Drug Control/China Veterinary Culture Collection Center (IVDC), Beijing, China

B) Rinderpest Vaccine Holding Facility for storing only manufactured vaccines, vaccine stocks and material solely for their production:

1. Centre de coopération internationale en recherche agronomique pour le développement (CIRAD), Montpellier, France
2. China Institute of Veterinary Drug Control/China Veterinary Culture Collection Center (IVDC), Beijing, China.

.../Annex

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 28 May 2019
in view of an entry into force on 31 May 2019)

Annex

**MANDATE FOR A FACILITY HOLDING
RINDERPEST VIRUS CONTAINING MATERIAL**

The facilities in which rinderpest virus (RPV)-containing material⁶³ can be held (hereinafter ‘Rinderpest Holding Facilities’) should have a mandate which justifies their function and ensures safe storage of this material.

The Rinderpest Holding Facility has a separate mandate and approval mechanism from an OIE Reference Laboratory for rinderpest and an FAO Reference Centre for morbillivirus.

Although the decision to designate a Rinderpest Holding Facility lies with the OIE World Assembly of Delegates, the OIE Delegate must support the application and be fully aware of the Mandate.

The following text describes the Mandates of the two categories of Rinderpest Holding Facility:

- A) Rinderpest Holding Facility for storing rinderpest virus containing material, excluding vaccine stocks
 - B) Rinderpest Vaccine Holding Facility for storing only manufactured vaccines, vaccine stocks and material solely for their production.
- A) Rinderpest virus holding facilities for storing rinderpest virus containing material, excluding vaccine stocks:**
- 1. To safely hold rinderpest virus (hereinafter “RPV”) containing material at an appropriate level of bio-containment and ensure appropriate measures are taken to prevent its accidental or deliberate release.
 - 2. To accept RPV-containing material from FAO and OIE Members for safe storage and/or for destruction.
 - 3. To notify FAO and the OIE before receiving RPV-containing material from other institutes for FAO to assist in shipping if needed and to ensure chain of custody.
 - 4. To provide RPV-containing material to other institutes for the research or vaccine manufacture that has been approved by FAO and the OIE.

⁶³ Rinderpest virus-containing material means field and laboratory strains of RPV; vaccine strains of RPV including valid and expired vaccine stocks; tissues, sera and other material from animals known or suspected to be infected; laboratory-generated diagnostic material containing live virus, recombinant morbilliviruses (segmented or nonsegmented) containing unique RPV nucleic acid or amino acid sequences, and full length genomic material including virus RNA and its cDNA copies; subgenomic fragments of RPV genome (either as plasmid or incorporated into recombinant viruses) that cannot be incorporated into a replicating morbillivirus or morbillivirus-like virus are not considered to be RPV-containing material, neither are sera that have been either heat-treated to at least 56°C for at least two hours, or shown to be free from RPV genome sequences by a validated RT-PCR assay;

5. To retain an up-to-date inventory of RPV-containing material and sequence data (including recording entry and exit of this material into and out of the facility), and to share this information with FAO and the OIE through the designated rinderpest database.
6. To send an annual report to the OIE and FAO
7. To maintain a system of quality assurance, biosafety and biosecurity.
8. To provide technical advice or training to personnel from other FAO and OIE Members on the destruction, safe shipment of RPV-containing material, and/or decontamination of facilities.
9. To participate in scientific meetings in its capacity as FAO-OIE Rinderpest Holding Facility and using that title.
10. To establish and maintain a network with other Rinderpest Holding Facilities.
11. To seek approval from FAO and the OIE before manipulating RPV-containing materials for the purposes of research or any other purposes, including in private sector institutions, or before shipping RPV-containing materials to other institutes.
12. When FAO and the OIE carry out an audit or site inspection the rinderpest holding facility shall fully cooperate and provide all the relevant reports and information.

B) Rinderpest Vaccine Holding Facility for storing only manufactured vaccines, vaccine stocks and material solely for their production:

1. To retain an up-to-date inventory of vaccine stocks including current and expired vaccines and any materials solely for vaccine production and to share such information with FAO and the OIE through the designated rinderpest database.
2. To validate or destroy stocks of expired vaccines.
3. To regularly test the quality of the vaccines in accordance with the OIE guidelines.
4. To maintain and follow procedures approved by FAO and the OIE for managing vaccine stocks (storing packaged and manufactured vaccine).
5. To contribute, when requested by FAO and the OIE, to the global rinderpest vaccine bank and preparedness strategy, including through the emergency manufacture and preparation of vaccines in accordance with OIE standards.
6. To accept vaccine virus seeds or stocks from FAO and OIE Members for safe storage and/or for destruction.
7. To notify FAO and the OIE before receiving RPV-containing material from other institutes for FAO to assist in shipping if needed and to ensure the chain of custody.
8. To provide vaccine virus seeds or vaccines to other institutes (public or private sector) for the research or vaccine manufacture that has been approved by FAO and the OIE.
9. To send an annual report to the OIE and FAO.
10. To maintain a system of quality assurance, biosafety and biosecurity.
11. When FAO and the OIE carry out an audit or site inspection the rinderpest holding facility shall fully cooperate and provide all the relevant reports and information.

RESOLUTION No. 24

**Extension to the Designation of Facilities Holding Rinderpest Virus
Containing Material to Maintain Global Freedom from Rinderpest**

ACKNOWLEDGING the declaration of global freedom from rinderpest in May 2011 and the commitment made by Member to maintaining this status, reaffirmed through OIE Resolution No. 21 (2017),

REITERATING the importance of reducing the risk posed by rinderpest virus containing material stocks through the destruction of virus in a safe manner and/or the transfer stocks to designated facilities holding rinderpest virus containing material (hereinafter 'Rinderpest Holding Facilities'),

CONSIDERING THAT

1. Resolution No. 23 (2014) requested the Director General to put in place, jointly with FAO, a system to designate, inspect, monitor and evaluate Rinderpest Holding Facilities,
2. Resolution No. 20 (2018) informed the OIE Members that OIE would re-evaluate, jointly with the FAO, the five Rinderpest Holding Facilities that were designated in Resolution No. 25 from the 83rd General Session, in May 2015.

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

To extend the designation, on behalf of the OIE, and subject to equivalent action by FAO in accordance with its processes, of the following facilities as approved for holding rinderpest virus containing material, subject to re-evaluation every 3 years, with the category specified for each institute and to maintain them on the list of FAO-OIE approved Rinderpest Holding Facilities (available on the OIE and FAO web sites):

A) Rinderpest Holding Facility for storing rinderpest virus containing material, excluding vaccine stocks

1. African Union Pan African Veterinary Vaccine Centre (AU-PANVAC), Debre-Zeit, Ethiopia.
2. High Containment Facilities of Exotic Diseases Research Station, National Institute of Animal Health, Kodaira, Tokyo, Japan.
3. USDA-APHIS, Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory (FADDL), Plum Island, New York, United States of America.
4. The Pirbright Institute, Surrey, United Kingdom.

B) Rinderpest Vaccine Holding Facility for storing only manufactured vaccines, vaccine stocks and material solely for their production:

1. African Union Pan African Veterinary Vaccine Centre (AU-PANVAC), Debre-Zeit, Ethiopia
 2. Building for Safety Evaluation Research, Production Center for Biologicals; Building for Biologics, Research and Development (storage), National Institute of Animal Health, Tsukuba, Ibaraki, Japan.
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(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 28 May 2019
in view of an entry into force on 31 May 2019)

RESOLUTION No. 25

Amendments to the OIE *Aquatic Animal Health Code*

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The current content of the *Aquatic Animal Health Code (Aquatic Code)* is the result of modifications made by the World Assembly of Delegates at previous OIE General Sessions;
2. It is necessary to update the *Aquatic Code* in accordance with the recommendations in the February 2019 report of the OIE Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission (Annexes 3 to 12 of Document 87 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, 11 and 12 of Document 87 SG/12/CS4 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 *Aquatic Code* with appropriate numbering and formatting.
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(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 30 May 2019
in view of an entry into force on 31 May 2019)

RESOLUTION No. 26

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

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The current content of the OIE *Manual of Diagnostic Tests for Aquatic Animals* (the *Aquatic Manual*) is the result of modifications made by the World Assembly of Delegates at previous OIE General Sessions;
2. It is necessary to update the *Aquatic Manual* in accordance with recommendations in the February 2019 report of the OIE Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission (Annexes 13 to 16 of Document 87 SG/12/CS4 B), after consultation with the World Assembly of Delegates.

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

1. To adopt the updates to the *Aquatic Manual* proposed in Annex 16 of Document 87 SG/12/CS4 B in English, the text being authentic.
2. To adopt the updates to the *Aquatic Manual* proposed in Annexes 13, 14 and 15 of Document 87 SG/12/CS4 B in English, the text being authentic, with the following modifications:
 - 2.1. Annex 13 (Chapter 2.2.9.)
 - a) In Section 2.2.1., delete “grass shrimp (*Palaemonetes pugio*)”.
 - 2.2. Annex 14 (Chapter 2.3.4.)
 - a) In Section 2.2.1., delete the word “Northern” in “Northern pike (*Esox lucius*)”.
 - 2.3. Annex 15 (Chapter 2.3.6.)
 - a) In Section 2.2.2., move “Ballan wrasse (*Labrus bergylta*)” from the list of species in the second paragraph to the list of species in the first paragraph.
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.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 30 May 2019
in view of an entry into force on 31 May 2019)

RESOLUTION No. 27

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 OIE General Sessions;
2. It is necessary to update the *Terrestrial Code* in accordance with recommendations in the February 2019 report of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission (Annexes 3 to 13 of Document 87 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 5, 6, 7, 8, 11 and 12 of Document 87 SG/12/CS1 B in English, French and Spanish, each text being authentic;
2. To adopt the updates to the *Terrestrial Code* proposed in Annexes 3, 4, 9, 10 and 13 of Document 87 SG/12/CS1 B in English, French and Spanish, each text being authentic, with the following modifications:
 - 2.1. In Annex 3 (Glossary)
 - a) In the definition for “Early warning system”, delete “an” before “incursion” and add “occurrence,” before “incursion”.
 - 2.2. In Annex 4 (Chapter 1.4.)
 - a) In Article 1.4.5., point 2, add “access to” before “laboratories”.
 - b) In the English version only, in Article 1.4.6., point 1, the fourth paragraph, replace ‘prove’ with ‘demonstrate’.
 - 2.3. In Annex 9 (Chapter 7.Y.)
 - a) In the Spanish version only, delete “PROCESADOS” in the title of the chapter.
 - b) In the English version only, in Article 7.Y.7., the first paragraph, add “most” before “often”.
 - c) In the Spanish version only, in Article 7.Y.7., the first paragraph, replace “A menudo,” with “Muy frecuentemente”.

- 2.4. In Annex 10 (Chapter 8.14.)
 - a) In Article 8.14.2., point 1 d),
replace “8.14.9.” with “8.14.10.”.
 - b) In Article 8.14.2., point 1 e),
replace “8.14.7.” with “8.14.8.”.
 - c) In Article 8.14.2ter., point 1 c),
replace “8.14.9.” with “8.14.10.”.
 - d) In Article 8.14.2ter., point 1 d),
replace “8.14.7.” with “8.14.8.”.
 - e) In Article 8.14.3, point 2 b),
replace “8.14.5., 8.14.6., or 8.14.7.” with “8.14.5., 8.14.6., 8.14.7., or 8.14.8.”.
 - f) Replace the text of Article 8.14.6. with the text of Article 8.14.7. from the 2018 edition of the *Terrestrial Code*.
 - g) Add the text of Article 8.14.9. from the 2018 edition of the *Terrestrial Code* as a new Article 8.14.8. As a consequence of this amendment, renumber Articles 8.14.8., 8.14.9. and 8.14.10. as Articles 8.14.9., 8.14.10. and 8.14.11., respectively.
 - h) In point 5 a) of the renumbered Article 8.14.9. (OIE endorsed official control programme for dog-mediated rabies), replace “8.14.9.” with “8.14.10.”.
 - 2.5. In Annex 13 (Chapter 15.1.)
 - a) In Article 15.1.1bis., point 1,
replace “F-value” with “Fo value”.
 3. 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 30 May 2019
in view of an entry into force on 31 May 2019)

RESOLUTION No. 28

**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. Members were asked for the comments of their specialists for each new or revised chapter of the *Terrestrial Manual* before it was finalised by the Biological Standards Commission,

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

1. To adopt the following texts for the *Terrestrial Manual*:
 - 2.1.1. Laboratory methodologies for bacterial antimicrobial susceptibility testing
 - 3.1.6. Echinococcosis (infection with *Echinococcus granulosus* and with *E. multilocularis*)
With the amendments approved by the Assembly:
To delete Table 2. *Global distribution of Echinococcus granulosus (s.l) with associated genotypes found in different animal hosts*, but retain in the text the reference from which it is derived (Deplazes *et al.*, 2017.)
 - 3.1.13. New World screwworm (*Cochliomyia hominivorax*) and Old World screwworm (*Chrysomya bezziana*)
 - 3.5.1. African horse sickness (infection with African horse sickness virus)
 - 3.5.5. Equine encephalomyelitis (Eastern, Western and Venezuelan) (**NB: merged version**)
 - 3.5.6. Equine infectious anaemia
 - 3.5.7. Equine influenza (infection with equine influenza virus)
 - 3.7.9. Peste des petits ruminants (infection with peste des petits ruminants virus)
 - 3.8.1. African swine fever (infection with African swine fever virus)
With the amendments approved by the Assembly:
To delete lines 94 to 100: “*Animals which have recovered from either acute or chronic infections may become persistently infected, acting as virus carriers. The biological basis for the persistence of ASFV is still not well understood, nor is it clear the extent to which carriers may shed the virus (Carrillo et al., 1994). Recovered ASFV carrier pigs and persistently infected wild pigs constitute the biggest problems in controlling the disease. The serological recognition of carrier pigs has been vital for the success of eradication programmes in endemic ASF areas (Arias & Sánchez-Vizcaíno, 2002b; Sanchez-Vizcaino et al., 2015).*”

The text removed from the chapter will be referred to the OIE Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases for advice. The OIE Biological Standards Commission will then further consider the relevance of re-inserting additional epidemiological information in the *Terrestrial Manual*.

- 3.8.3. Classical swine fever (infection with classical swine fever virus)
(NB: Vaccine Section only)
 - 3.9.7. Mange
 - 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 30 May 2019
in view of an entry into force on 31 May 2019)

RESOLUTION No. 29

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 Members 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; the technical 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 reports 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 Brucellosis (*Brucella abortus*, *B. melitensis* and *B. suis*)
National Reference Laboratory for Animal Brucellosis (NRLAB), China Institute of Veterinary Drug Control (IVDC), Beijing, CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP OF)

OIE Reference Laboratory for Cysticercosis
Helminthosis Laboratory, Lanzhou Veterinary Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Lanzhou, Gansu Province, CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP OF)

OIE Reference Laboratory for Glanders
Anses Maisons-Alfort, Animal Health Laboratory, Bacterial Zoonoses Unit, Maisons-Alfort, FRANCE

OIE Reference Laboratory for Equine infectious anaemia

Division for the Diagnosis of Viral Diseases and Leptospirosis, Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale delle Regioni Lazio e Toscana (IZSLT), Rome, ITALY

OIE Reference Laboratory for Rabies

National Reference Laboratory for Rabies, Institute for Diagnosis and Animal Health, Bucharest, ROMANIA

OIE Reference Laboratory for Avian mycoplasmosis (Mycoplasma gallisepticum, M. synoviae)

Pendik Veterinary Control Institute, İstanbul, TURKEY

OIE Reference Laboratory for Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia

Pendik Veterinary Control Institute, İstanbul, TURKEY

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 30 May 2019
in view of an entry into force on 31 May 2019)

RESOLUTION No. 30

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 Members 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 reports 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 Detection and Identification in Humans of Emerging Animal Pathogens and Development of Tools for their Diagnoses

Institut Pasteur, Paris, FRANCE

OIE Collaborating Centre for Health of Marine Mammals

Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale del Piemonte Liguria e Valle d'Aosta (IZSPLVA), Italian National Reference Centre for Diagnostic Activities in Stranded Marine Mammals (C.Re.Di.Ma.), Torino, ITALY

University Research Institute of Animal Health and Food Safety (IUSA-ULPGC), University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria (ULPGC), Atlantic Center for Cetacean Research (ACCR), Arucas Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, SPAIN

OIE Collaborating Centre for Animal Welfare

Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale dell'Abruzzo e del Molise "G. Caporale" (IZSAM), Teramo, ITALY

Swedish Centre for Animal Welfare (SCAW), Faculty of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Science, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Uppsala, SWEDEN

OIE Collaborating Centre for Risk Analysis and Modelling

The Royal Veterinary College (RVC), Royal College Street, London, UNITED KINGDOM
Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA), Woodham Lane, New Haw, Addlestone, Surrey, UNITED KINGDOM

OIE Collaborating Centre for Emerging Aquatic Animal Diseases

Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Sciences (CEFAS), The Nothe, Dorset, UNITED KINGDOM

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 30 May 2019
in view of an entry into force on 31 May 2019)

RESOLUTION No. 31

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 Assembly adopted Resolution No. XXIX endorsing the principle of validation and certification of diagnostic assays for 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 kit is taken by the Assembly,
2. The Resolution has established that “fitness for purpose” should be used as a criterion for validation,
3. The aim of the OIE procedure for registration of diagnostic kits is to establish a register of recognised kits for OIE Members and for diagnostic kit manufacturers,
4. OIE Members need kits that are known to be validated according to OIE standards in order to enhance confidence in kits,
5. The OIE register of recognised diagnostic kits provides greater transparency and clarity of the validation process, and a means for recognising those manufacturers that validate and certify tests marketed in kit format,
6. According to the OIE Standard Operating Procedure, registration of the diagnostic kits included in the OIE Register has to be renewed every 5 years,
7. During the 74th General Session of the OIE in May 2016, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. XXXII on the importance of recognising and implementing OIE standards for the validation and registration of diagnostic assays by Members,

THE ASSEMBLY

DECIDES THAT

1. In accordance with OIE procedure for registration of diagnostic kits and the recommendations of the OIE Biological Standards Commission, the Director General renews for a period of five additional years the inclusion in the OIE Register of the following diagnostic kits certified by the OIE as validated as fit for purpose:

Name of the diagnostic kit	Name of the Manufacturer	Fitness for purpose
Newcastle Disease Virus Antibody Test Kit	BioChek UK Ltd	Fit to detect Newcastle disease virus specific IgG antibodies in chicken sera and for the following purposes: 1. To demonstrate historical freedom from infection in a defined population (country/zone/compartments/flock); 2. To determine immune status in individual animals or populations (post-vaccination);

		<p>3. To monitor infection or disease in unvaccinated populations;</p> <p>4. To estimate prevalence of infection to facilitate risk analysis in non-vaccinated populations (surveys/ flock health schemes/disease control).</p>
TeSeE™ Western Blot	Bio-Rad Laboratories	<p>Fit for the post-mortem detection of transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSEs) in cattle (bovine spongiform encephalopathy, BSE), in ovines and caprines (BSE and scrapie), and in cervids (chronic wasting disease, CWD), and for the following purposes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To confirm TSE suspected positive samples detected at the screening laboratories in countries with active/passive surveillance programmes. Any sample with a negative result according to the TeSeE™ WESTERN BLOT assay interpretation criteria, following a positive rapid test result, should be tested with one of the other OIE certified confirmatory methods, Immunohistochemistry (IHC) or SAF-Immunoblot; 2. To confirm the prevalence of infection with one of the TSE associated diseases (BSE, scrapie, CWD) in the context of an epidemiological survey in a low prevalence country; 3. To estimate prevalence of infection to facilitate risk analysis (e.g. surveys, implementation of disease control measures) and to assist the demonstration of the efficiency of eradication policies.

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

Name of the diagnostic kit	Name of the Manufacturer	Fitness for purpose
Enferplex Bovine TB Antibody Test	Enfer Scientific ULC	<p>Fit for the detection of antibody to <i>Mycobacterium bovis</i> in cattle serum samples, to be used as an ancillary test in conjunction with other methods for serological prevalence surveys, or diagnosis and management of <i>M. bovis</i> infection within herds, for the following purposes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To confirm, but not negate, diagnosis of suspect or clinical cases, including confirmation of positive screening tests in individual animals and in herds with infection prevalence ranging from very low to high, based on detection of antibodies in bovine serum. 2. To detect <i>Mycobacterium bovis</i> infected animals not positive by single intradermal comparative cervical tuberculin (SICCT) or interferon gamma release assay (IFNγ) tests, based on detection of antibodies in bovine serum. 3. To confirm, but not negate, infection in animals giving inconclusive reactions in the SICCT, based on detection of antibodies in bovine serum.

		<p>4. As a screening test, to identify animals most likely to have visible lesions by scoring the number of <i>M. bovis</i> antigens recognised by seropositive animals with bovine tuberculosis.</p> <p>Species and specimens: This test has been validated and approved for testing serum samples from cattle, as noted above.</p> <p>Regarding intended use in point 4 above, during the first 5 years of registration, additional data will be required to better qualify and categorise the relationship between the number of <i>M. bovis</i> antigens and the likelihood of visible lesions.</p> <p>This test is also provisionally approved for testing milk samples from cattle as a herd screening test or as a supplemental confirmatory test for use in individual animals, when used in conjunction with other methods for diagnosing and managing <i>M. bovis</i> infection.</p>
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(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 30 May 2019
in view of an entry into force on 31 May 2019)

RESOLUTION No. 32

**How external factors
(e.g. Climate change, conflicts, socio-economics, trading patterns)
will impact Veterinary Services and the adaptations required**

CONSIDERING THAT

1. Veterinary Services are a public good that contribute to the economic, environmental, social and health dimensions of their countries, and play a fundamental role towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;
2. Veterinary Services will need to work with a broad range of partners in order for the world to strategically plan and attain economic, social, environmental and health security;
3. One of the three main objectives of the 6th Strategic Plan of the OIE is to strengthen the capacity and sustainability of National Veterinary Services, which would include their resilience against internal and external factors;
4. Several external factors, such as climate change, conflicts, socio-economics and trading patterns, have an impact on Veterinary Services and their performance in the mid- to long term;
5. Members and other stakeholders expect Veterinary Services to respond to these external factors and to help bring about a desired future;
6. Greater awareness of influential external factors and greater preparedness for their effects will help the Veterinary Services mitigate the risks that they pose and take advantage of the opportunities they offer;
7. The future impact of external factors on Veterinary Services can be assessed through systematic, participatory and multi-disciplinary approaches, such as Foresight, and the vulnerability of Veterinary Services can be reduced through adaptation and mitigation strategies based on planning and reactive adjustments to change;
8. Members are ultimately responsible for driving the adaptation of their Veterinary Services.

THE ASSEMBLY

RECOMMENDS THAT

1. Members, in coordination with other stakeholders, should undertake a systematic process to consider how external factors might affect the performance of their Veterinary Services and how their Veterinary Services can contribute to building economic and social resilience as part of their national strategic planning;
2. Members should develop a system to register and monitor risks associated with external factors, which can affect the operations and performance of their Veterinary Services in the mid- to long term;

3. Members should explore the opportunities associated with external factors, such as those arising from technological progress, which can improve the capacity of Veterinary Services to influence, respond and adapt to change in the mid- to long term;
 4. Members should consider how external factors may affect future performance of their Veterinary Services in key areas, such as finance, human resources, legal affairs and operations, and take appropriate measures to reduce institutional risks;
 5. The OIE should establish and coordinate regional and global initiatives to evaluate how external factors, including climate change, may affect Veterinary Services in the mid- to long term, as well as how Veterinary Services can increase their influence to bring about a desired future with economic, social, environmental and health security;
 6. The OIE should assist Veterinary Services to develop international, regional and national linkages with institutions and actors, both public and private, that are engaged in development and resilience planning;
 7. The OIE should continue to make efforts to strengthen the resilience of Veterinary Services against the impact of external factors, such as climate change. This would include (i) encouraging continued discussion and analysis to support their understanding of these complex issues; (ii) developing best practice recommendations and guidelines, tools and training programmes to build their capacity in Foresight; and (iii) continuing to implement the Performance of Veterinary Services Pathway (PVS) to increase their management, planning and leadership skills.
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(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 30 May 2019
in view of an entry into force on 31 May 2019)

RESOLUTION No. 33

Global Control of African Swine Fever

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The epidemiological characteristics of African swine fever (ASF) and the current spread of the disease in domestic and wild pig populations pose a global threat to the industrialised and small-scale pig sector that together provide a key source of animal protein for food security and support livelihoods of farmers and stakeholders in many OIE Member Countries,
2. The spread of ASF is having negative impacts on animal health and welfare internationally, resulting in socio-economic impacts on livelihoods, national food security and for international markets and trade, and therefore has significant potential to hinder the coordinated efforts to alleviate hunger and poverty worldwide under the Sustainable Development Goals,
3. Control of ASF is feasible but unlikely to be successful and sustainable unless the efforts are part of a coordinated regional and global approach, and embedded into supra-national frameworks that consider the diverse socio-cultural, geographical, political, linguistic and economic needs of each region, through engagement with a broad range of international, regional and national agencies,
4. The lack of an effective vaccine and the existence of knowledge gaps in several critical areas, including the epidemiology of ASF in wild pigs and the role of ticks, are impediments to the control of ASF that need to be addressed through coordinated research and development programmes,
5. While pig meat and pig commodities are extensively traded posing a potential risk for the spread of ASF, the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* provides the harmonised international standards through which zoonotic risks can be mitigated, including through zoning, compartmentalisation and application of commodity-based trade measures.
6. The implementation of OIE standards in relation to ASF risk management, including prevention and preparedness, can be supported through developing specific guidance on application of generic approaches, in particular for risk analysis, zoning and compartmentalisation.
7. A mechanism to facilitate the involvement of key stakeholders from the public and private sectors to improve understanding of the complex value chains of the pig industry, and the relationship such value chains have with national biosecurity systems, and promote inter-sectoral collaboration at national, regional and global levels is essential for the control of ASF,
8. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)/OIE Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs) is an effective framework to fight against transboundary animal diseases, since it empowers regional alliances by providing guidelines, direction and coordination among members and partners,
9. Establishment of regional Standing Groups of Experts on ASF (SGEs-ASF) under the umbrella of GF-TADs, promotes regular exchange of information and best practices among risk managers and international and national experts with a view to coordinate disease control policies and build science-based national control strategies.

THE ASSEMBLY

RECOMMENDS THAT

1. ASF control be considered a very high priority by Members, regardless of their current status for ASF, as a result of the disease's significant impact on animal health and welfare, economies, rural development, social and political behaviour, and the current situation heightening panzootic risks for all countries;
2. Members consider ASF as a disease that requires risk management by development and refinement of national control programmes, including preparedness measures for contingency planning, prevention, early detection, rapid response and compensation policies to support industry recovery, which would be enhanced by regular risk analysis and coordination with the control activities for other priority diseases already in place;
3. Members recognise that risk communication is crucial to effectively address high risk practices and strengthen biosecurity measures in the national pig sector and concerning the wild pig population. Risk pathways and practices should be identified through risk assessment, and addressed by enhancing cooperation and coordination among the relevant private and public stakeholders;
4. Members maintain transparency and trust with trading partners through timely and comprehensive disease reporting to the OIE to inform risk managers in protecting ASF free countries and zones and to enable better monitoring of the progress of ASF control programmes in endemic areas;
5. Members that are trading pigs and pig commodities with countries or zones affected by ASF fully implement relevant OIE standards to ensure safe international trade and mitigate the risk of ASF incursion, while avoiding unjustified sanitary barriers to trade;
6. Members with trade in pigs and pig commodities consider the potential impact of an ASF incursion, and manage risks to business continuity within their preparedness plans making use of the OIE standards in relation to zoning, compartmentalisation and commodity-based trade that can be recognised by trading partners within certification arrangements;
7. Members should take all practical steps to prevent the spread of disease between countries through illegal practices such as the carriage of contraband meat, meat products and live animals during travel and migration;
8. Members make the best use of the possibilities offered by the OIE Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) Pathway to advocate national governments to improve Veterinary Services and support national surveillance and control programmes, the facilitation of trade activities as well as the prevention of disease introduction in free countries;
9. A global initiative for the control of ASF be launched using the GF-TADs mechanism to develop, improve and harmonise national, regional and global partnership and coordination to address ASF at the source, enhance prevention and preparedness, minimise adverse impacts on animal health and welfare, international trade, and social wellbeing;
10. The OIE, in collaboration with FAO, takes into account regional specificities to identify and define the guiding principles and key pillars required for the successful global control of ASF in compliance with the relevant OIE standards and guidelines;

11. The OIE and FAO through the GF-TADs coordinating mechanism, support the establishment of regional SGEs and strengthening of expert networks at national, regional and global levels, and provide policy and technical support based on the latest scientific evidence to their Members Countries for the elaboration and implementation of ASF control programmes;
 12. The OIE, in collaboration with FAO, establishes and maintains an ASF Reference Laboratory network, including experts from and beyond the OIE Reference Laboratories, to support global control of ASF by improving the quality and validation of laboratory tests provided by international and national reference laboratories and building up local capability in support of regional control programmes;
 13. The OIE develops specific guidelines for the implementation of zoning and compartmentalisation in support of OIE Members seeking to establish and maintain a swine population or subpopulation free from ASF within their territories for the purposes of international trade and disease prevention or control; existing experiences and best practices should be taken into consideration;
 14. The OIE and FAO work with development partners to achieve agreement on the value and merits of investment for global control of ASF and facilitate access to financing for their Members to implement recommended measures for preparedness, prevention, detection and control;
 15. The OIE, FAO and the Members support research alliances that will generate scientific knowledge using interdisciplinary approaches and tools to contribute to the successful control of ASF, including development of safe and efficient vaccines, reliable diagnostic tests, surveillance strategies, epidemiological studies, socio-economic studies, application of appropriate standards for humane killing of animals for disease control purposes, disposal of animal and their products, and decontamination methods.
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(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 30 May 2019
in view of an entry into force on 31 May 2019)

