



WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH
Protecting animals, preserving our future

RESOLUTIONS

ADAPTED PROCEDURE 2020

Adopted by the World Assembly of OIE Delegates
in accordance with the adapted procedure for the adoption
of OIE resolutions in the wake of the Covid-19 pandemic

LIST OF RESOLUTIONS

- [No. 1](#) Approval of the Financial Report for the 93rd Financial Year of the OIE (1 January – 31 December 2019)
- [No. 2](#) Modification of the 2020 Budget
- [No. 3](#) OIE Budgetary Income and Expenses for the 95th Financial Year (1 January to 31 December 2021)
- [No. 4](#) Financial Contributions from OIE Members for 2021
- [No. 5](#) Renewal of the Appointment of the External Auditor
- [No. 6](#) Exceptional extension of the mandate of the Director General until the 88th General Session (2021)
- [No. 7](#) Recognition of the Foot and Mouth Disease Status of Members
- [No. 8](#) Endorsement of Official Control Programmes for Foot and Mouth Disease of Members
- [No. 9](#) Recognition of the Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia Status of Members
- [No. 10](#) Endorsement of Official Control Programmes for Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia of Members
- [No. 11](#) Recognition of the Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy Risk Status of Members
- [No. 12](#) Recognition of the African Horse Sickness Status of Members
- [No. 13](#) Recognition of the Peste des Petits Ruminants Status of Members
- [No. 14](#) Recognition of the Classical Swine Fever Status of Members
- [No. 15](#) Procedures for Members for the official recognition and maintenance of animal health status of certain animal diseases or risk status of bovine spongiform encephalopathy and for the endorsement of official control programmes
- [No. 16](#) Costs to be covered by Members applying for the official recognition of animal health status of certain animal diseases or risk status of bovine spongiform encephalopathy and the endorsement of official control programmes
- [No. 17](#) Designation of OIE Reference Laboratories for Aquatic Animal Diseases
- [No. 18](#) Designation of OIE Reference Laboratories for terrestrial animal diseases
- [No. 19](#) Designation of OIE Collaborating Centres
- [No. 20](#) Register of diagnostic kits validated and certified by the OIE
-

RESOLUTION No. 1

**Approval of the Financial Report for the 93rd Financial Year of the OIE
(1 January – 31 December 2019)**

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 93rd Financial Year of the OIE (1 January – 31 December 2019) (88 SG/4).

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 29 May 2020
in view of an entry into force on 30 May 2020)

RESOLUTION No. 2

Modification of the 2020 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 94th Financial Year (1 January to 31 December 2020),

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLVES

To modify Resolution No. 6 of 31 May 2019 and replace paragraphs 1 and 2 of the said Resolution with the following paragraphs:

1. The budget of the 94th Financial Year, corresponding to the period from 1 January to 31 December 2020, is set, on the basis of the following income and expenses, at an amount of EUR 16 080 000:

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	11 000 700
	Extraordinary contributions	1 180 000
	Sub-total Section 1	12 180 700
Section 2	Registration fees (General Session, conferences)	80 000
	Publication sales	40 000
	Fees for evaluation of sanitary status applications	100 000
	World Fund overheads	1 000 000
	Internal contributions	660 000
	Other operating income	1 583 000
	Sub-total Section 2	3 463 000
Section 3	Investment income	20 000
	Extraordinary income	41 000
	Recovery of subsidies	33 500
	Cancellation of provisions	341 800
	Sub-total Section 3	436 300
	TOTAL	16 080 000

1.2. Expenses

1.2.1 Expenses by budgetary section

Budgetary sections	Amount EUR
1. Purchases	191 200
2. Outside services	4 771 300
3. Taxes	20 000
4. Staff costs	9 039 500
5. Administrative expenses and financial charges	992 000
6. Extraordinary expenses	
7. Depreciation and amortisation expenses	1 066 000
TOTAL	16 080 000

1.2.2 Expenses by field of activity

Field of Activity	Amount EUR
1. Assembly and Council	1 004 000
2. General Directorate and Administration	2 803 000
3. Communication	625 500
4. Information Systems	1 283 400
5. Animal Health Information	2 089 000
6. Publications	499 500
7. International Standards and Science	3 021 000
8. Regional Activities	880 500
9. Missions and organisation of various meetings	727 000
10. General expenses	1 163 100
11. Regional and Sub-Regional Representations	918 000
12. Depreciation and amortisation expenses	1 066 000
TOTAL	16 080 000

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 29 May 2020
in view of an entry into force on 30 May 2020)

RESOLUTION No. 3

**OIE Budgetary Income and Expenses for the 95th Financial Year
(1 January to 31 December 2021)**

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 95th Financial Year, corresponding to the period from 1 January to 31 December 2021, shall be set in terms of income and expenses at an amount of EUR 15 960 000, 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	11 220 000
	Extraordinary contributions	884 000
	Sub-total Section 1	12 104 000
Section 2	Registration fees (General Session, conferences)	120 000
	Publication sales	30 000
	Fees for evaluating disease status dossiers	100 000
	World Fund overheads	1 000 000
	Internal contributions	690 000
	Other operating income	1 533 000
	Sub-total Section 2	3 473 000
Section 3	Investment income	20 000
	Extraordinary income	
	Recovery of subsidies	33 000
	Cancellation of provisions	330 000
	Sub-total Section 3	383 000
	TOTAL	15 960 000

2. Expenses

2.1. Expenses by budgetary section

Budgetary section	Amount EUR
1. Purchases	206 200
2. Outside services	3 932 300
3. Taxes	20 000
4. Staff costs	9 495 500
5. Administrative expenses and financial charges	999 000
6. Extraordinary expenses	
7. Depreciation and amortisation expenses	1 307 000
TOTAL	15 960 000

2.2. Expenses by field of activity

Field of Activity	Amount EUR
1. Assembly and Council	985 000
2. General Directorate and Administration	2 791 000
3. Communication	503 500
4. Information Systems	1 116 500
5. Animal Health Information	2 001 000
6. Publications	498 000
7. International Standards and Science	3 111 500
8. Regional Activities	932 500
9. Missions and organisation of various meetings	731 000
10. General expenses	1 047 000
11. Regional and Sub-Regional Representations	936 000
12. Depreciation and amortisation expenses	1 307 000
TOTAL	15 960 000

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 29 May 2020
in view of an entry into force on 30 May 2020)

RESOLUTION No. 4

Financial contributions from OIE Members for 2021

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 2021,

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 2021 Financial Year as follows:

Category	Annual total contribution
1 st category	220 000 EUR
2 nd category	176 000 EUR
3 rd category	132 000 EUR
4 th category	88 000 EUR
5 th category	44 000 EUR
6 th category	26 400 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 2021, 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 29 May 2020
in view of an entry into force on 30 May 2020)

RESOLUTION No. 5

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 (2020) the appointment of Mr Didier Selles as External Auditor of OIE Accounts.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 29 May 2020
in view of an entry into force on 30 May 2020)

RESOLUTION No. 6

**Exceptional extension of the mandate of the Director General
until the 88th General Session (2021)**

ACKNOWLEDGING the exceptional situation due to the COVID-19 pandemic which does not enable the OIE to hold the 88th General Session of the OIE World Assembly of the Delegates (the Assembly) in May 2020 nor to postpone it to a later date in 2020,

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 83rd General Session, the Assembly appointed Dr Monique Eloit as Director General of the OIE for a period of five years, beginning on 1 January 2016, and that such appointment is expected to expire on 31 December, 2020,
2. Pursuant to the Financial Regulations, to Articles 11 and 12 of the Organic Rules as well as to the Articles 27 to 32 of the General Rules, it is crucial to the functioning of the OIE that this role does not remain vacant pending the 88th General Session to be held in 2021,
3. It is desirable, in the general interest of all concerned, to postpone the elections of the Director General in accordance with Article 26 of the General Rules,

THE ASSEMBLY

DECIDES

To exceptionally extend the appointment of Dr Monique Eloit, the current Director General until the 88th General Session to be held in May 2021.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 29 May 2020
in view of an entry into force on 1 January 2021)

RESOLUTION No. 7

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 ⁴
Austria	Estonia	Lesotho	Romania
Belarus	Eswatini	Lithuania	San Marino
Belgium	Finland ²	Luxembourg	Serbia ⁵
Belize	France ³	Madagascar	Singapore
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Germany	Malta	Slovakia
Brunei	Greece	Mexico	Slovenia
Bulgaria	Guatemala	Montenegro	Spain ⁶
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 ⁷
Czech Republic	Ireland	Peru	United States of America ⁸
Denmark ¹	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 zones⁹ 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;

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

¹ Including Faroe Islands and Greenland.

² Including Åland Islands.

³ Including French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Réunion, Saint Pierre and Miquelon.

⁴ Including Azores and Madeira.

⁵ Excluding Kosovo administered by the United Nations.

⁶ Including Balearic Islands and Canary Islands.

⁷ Including Falkland Islands (Malvinas), Guernsey (incl. Alderney and Sark), Isle of Man and Jersey. (A dispute exists between the Government of Argentina and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) [see resolution 2065 (XX) of the General Assembly of the United Nations]).

⁸ Including American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico and US Virgin Islands.

⁹ 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 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;
- 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 September 2019;
- 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 zones¹⁰ where vaccination is practised, according to the provisions of Chapter 8.8. of the *Terrestrial Code*:
- Argentina: two separate zones designated by the Delegate of Argentina in documents addressed to the Director General in March 2007 and October 2013, and in August 2010 and February 2014;
- Bolivia: one zone 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;

¹⁰ 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.

- Brazil: one zone covering the territory of State of Rio Grande do Sul (documentation of September 1997);
- one zone consisting of two merged zones designated by the Delegate of Brazil in documents addressed to the Director General in August 2010, September 2017 and September 2019, covering the States of Acre, Alagoas, Amapá, Amazonas, Bahia, Ceará, Espírito Santo, Goiás, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Maranhão, Minas Gerais, Pará, Paraíba, Paraná, Pernambuco, Piauí, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Norte, Rondônia, Roraima, São Paulo, Sergipe, Tocantins and Distrito Federal;
- Chinese Taipei: 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;
- Colombia: four separated zones designated by the Delegate of Colombia in documents addressed to the Director General in September 2019 as follows:
- Zone I (Northern border) consisting of Departments of La Guajira, Cesar and part of the Department of Norte de Santander;
 - Zone II (Eastern Border) consisting of part from Departments of Arauca, Vichada and Boyacá;
 - Zone III (Trade) consisting of the Departments of Atlántico, Córdoba, Magdalena, Sucre and part of Antioquia, Bolívar and Chocó Departments;
 - Zone IV (Rest of the country), consisting of the Departments of Amazonas, Caldas, Caquetá, Cauca, Casanare, Cundinamarca, Guainía, Guaviare, Huila, Meta, Nariño, Quindío, Putumayo, Risaralda, Santander, Tolima, Valle del Cauca, Vaupés and part of Antioquia, Bolívar, Boyacá, and Chocó Departments,
- 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 12 June 2020
in view of an entry into force on 13 June 2020)

RESOLUTION No. 8

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 an 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 Member 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
Kyrgyzstan		
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 29 May 2020
in view of an entry into force on 30 May 2020)

RESOLUTION No. 9

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 Member 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 Members' 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	Russia
Australia	France ¹¹	Singapore
Bolivia	India	South Africa
Botswana	Mexico	Switzerland
Brazil	New Caledonia	United States of America
Canada	Peru	Uruguay
China (People's Rep. of)	Portugal ¹²	

¹¹ Including French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Mayotte and Réunion.

¹² Including Azores and Madeira.

2. The Director General publish the following List of Members having a CBPP free zone¹³ 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 29 May 2020
in view of an entry into force on 30 May 2020)

¹³ 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. 10

**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 an 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 Member 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 29 May 2020
in view of an entry into force on 30 May 2020)

RESOLUTION No. 11

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 Member 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 Members' 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	Denmark	Lithuania	Portugal ¹⁵
Australia	Estonia	Luxembourg	Romania
Austria	Finland ¹⁴	Malta	Serbia ¹⁶
Belgium	Germany	Mexico	Singapore
Bolivia	Hungary	Namibia	Slovakia
Brazil	Iceland	New Zealand	Slovenia
Bulgaria	India	Nicaragua	Spain ¹⁷
Chile	Israel	Norway	Sweden
Colombia	Italy	Panama	Switzerland
Costa Rica	Japan	Paraguay	The Netherlands
Croatia	Korea (Rep. of)	Peru	United States of America
Cyprus	Latvia	Poland	Uruguay
Czech Republic	Liechtenstein		

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 zones¹⁸ 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;

one zone consisting of Jersey as designated by the Delegate of the United Kingdom in a document addressed to the Director General in August 2019.

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

one zone consisting of Scotland as designated by the Delegate of the United Kingdom in documents addressed to the Director General in September 2016 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 29 May 2020
in view of an entry into force on 30 May 2020)

¹⁴ Including Åland Islands.

¹⁵ Including Azores and Madeira.

¹⁶ Excluding Kosovo administered by the United Nations.

¹⁷ Including Balearic Islands and Canary Islands.

¹⁸ 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. 12

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 Member 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 Members' 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	Cyprus	Kuwait	Poland
Andorra	Czech Republic	Latvia	Portugal ²²
Argentina	Denmark	Liechtenstein	Qatar
Australia	Ecuador	Lithuania	Romania
Austria	Estonia	Luxembourg	Singapore
Azerbaijan	Finland ²⁰	Malaysia	Slovakia
Belgium	France ²¹	Malta	Slovenia
Bolivia	Germany	Mexico	Spain ²³
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Greece	Morocco	Sweden
Brazil	Hungary	New Caledonia	Switzerland
Bulgaria	Iceland	New Zealand	The Netherlands
Canada	India	North Macedonia	Tunisia
Chile	Ireland	Norway	Turkey
China (People's Rep. of) ¹⁹	Italy	Oman	United Arab Emirates
Chinese Taipei	Japan	Paraguay	United Kingdom ²⁴
Colombia	Kazakhstan	Peru	United States of America
Croatia	Korea (Rep. of)	Philippines	Uruguay

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 29 May 2020
in view of an entry into force on 30 May 2020)

¹⁹ Including Hong Kong and Macau.

²⁰ Including Åland Islands.

²¹ Including French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Mayotte, Réunion, Saint Barthélémy, Saint Martin, Saint Pierre and Miquelon.

²² Including Azores and Madeira.

²³ Including Balearic Islands and Canary Islands.

²⁴ Including Cayman Islands, Guernsey (incl. Alderney and Sark), Isle of Man, Jersey, Saint Helena and Falkland Islands (Malvinas). (A dispute exists between the Government of Argentina and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) [see resolution 2065 (XX) of the General Assembly of the United Nations]).

²⁵ Including American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico and US Virgin Islands.

RESOLUTION No. 13

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 Member 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 Members' 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 ²⁸
Australia	Ecuador	Lithuania	Romania
Austria	Estonia	Luxembourg	Russia
Belgium	Eswatini	Madagascar	Singapore
Bolivia	Finland ²⁶	Malta	Slovakia
Bosnia and Herzegovina	France ²⁷	Mauritius	Slovenia
Botswana	Germany	Mexico	South Africa
Brazil	Greece	New Caledonia	Spain ²⁹
Canada	Hungary	New Zealand	Sweden
Chile	Iceland	Norway	Switzerland
Chinese Taipei	Ireland	Paraguay	The Netherlands
Colombia	Italy	Peru	United Kingdom ³⁰
Croatia	Korea (Rep. of)	Philippines	United States of America ³¹
Cyprus	Latvia	Poland	Uruguay
Czech Republic	Lesotho		

2. The Director General publish the following List of Members having a PPR free zone³² 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 29 May 2020
in view of an entry into force on 30 May 2020)

²⁶ Including Åland Islands.

²⁷ Including French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Réunion, Saint Barthélémy, Saint Martin, Saint Pierre and Miquelon.

²⁸ Including Azores and Madeira.

²⁹ Including Balearic Islands and Canary Islands.

³⁰ Including Cayman Islands, Guernsey (incl. Alderney and Sark), Isle of Man, Jersey, Saint Helena, and Falkland Islands (Malvinas). (A dispute exists between the Government of Argentina and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) [see resolution 2065 (XX) of the General Assembly of the United Nations]).

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

³² 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. 14

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 Member 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 Members' 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	Slovenia
Australia	Finland ³³	Malta	Spain ³⁶
Austria	France ³⁴	Mexico	Sweden
Belgium	Germany	New Caledonia	Switzerland
Bulgaria	Hungary	New Zealand	The Netherlands
Canada	Ireland	Norway	United Kingdom ³⁷
Chile	Italy	Paraguay	United States of America ³⁸
Costa Rica	Kazakhstan	Poland	Uruguay
Croatia	Latvia	Portugal ³⁵	
Czech Republic	Liechtenstein	Slovakia	

2. The Director General publish the following List of Members having CSF free zones³⁹, 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 Galapagos, 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 29 May 2020
in view of an entry into force on 30 May 2020)

³³ Including Åland Islands.

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

³⁵ Including Azores and Madeira.

³⁶ Including Balearic Islands and Canary Islands.

³⁷ Including Guernsey (incl. Alderney and Sark), Isle of Man and Jersey.

³⁸ Including Guam, Puerto Rico and US Virgin Islands.

³⁹ 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 15

Procedures for Members for the official recognition and maintenance of animal health status of certain animal diseases or risk status of bovine spongiform encephalopathy and for the endorsement of official control programmes

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The OIE World Assembly of Delegates (the Assembly) during the 62nd General Session adopted Resolution No. IX, 'Countries and zones that may be considered as free from foot and mouth disease (FMD)',
2. During the 63rd General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolutions Nos XII, XIII and XIV, which described the general procedure to update the list of FMD free Members and added contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) and rinderpest to the list of diseases for which status is officially recognised by the OIE in accordance with the relevant provisions of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code)*,
3. During the 65th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. XII, which required that Members with an official free status, either for the whole country or for zone(s), confirm by official letter, in accordance with the relevant requirements of the *Terrestrial Code*, during the month of November of each year, that their official animal health free status and the criteria by which that status was recognised have remained unchanged,
4. During the 65th General Session, the Assembly also adopted Resolution No. XVII, which delegated to the Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases (Scientific Commission) the authority to recognise, without further Assembly consultation, that a Member or zone has regained its previously recognised FMD free status following outbreaks that have been eradicated in accordance with the relevant provisions of the *Terrestrial Code*,
5. During the 67th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. XVI, which described the general procedure to be followed by the OIE Members wishing to achieve an officially recognised status according to the provisions of the relevant chapters of the *Terrestrial Code* and made official recognition contingent to a 60-day consultative period given to all Members' Delegates,
6. During the 69th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. XV, which added bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) to the list of diseases for which status is officially recognised by the OIE,
7. During the 72nd General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. XXIV, which extended the authority of the Scientific Commission to recognise, without further Assembly consultation, that a Member or zone has regained its previously recognised animal health free status following outbreaks that have been eradicated in accordance with the relevant provisions of the *Terrestrial Code* to the other diseases included in the procedure of official status recognition,
8. During the 73rd and the 74th General Sessions, the Assembly adopted Resolutions No. XXVI and No. XXVII, respectively, which established a new procedure for BSE status recognition based on risk assessment and described three categories of BSE risk status (negligible, controlled and undetermined),
9. During the 75th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. XXXII, which introduced in the *Terrestrial Code* the concept of an FMD containment zone, allowing a Member to establish an FMD containment zone for the purpose of minimising the impact of an outbreak of FMD on an entire free country or zone,

10. During the 76th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. XXII, which compiled and updated the procedures that Members should follow to achieve recognition and maintenance of official status of certain animal diseases,
11. During the 79th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 18, which declared global freedom of rinderpest, and Resolution No. 26, which suspended the duty of Members to annually confirm rinderpest free status,
12. During the 79th General Session, the Assembly also adopted Resolutions Nos 19 and 26, which established the endorsement by the OIE of an official control programme for FMD being in compliance with the provisions of the chapter on FMD in the *Terrestrial Code*,
13. During the 79th General Session, the Assembly noted that an explanatory document outlining the standard operating procedures for official animal health status evaluations had been compiled by the OIE Headquarters for the benefit of Members and the document was published and kept up-to-date on the OIE website,
14. During the 80th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 19, which added African horse sickness (AHS) to the list of diseases for which status is officially recognised by the OIE in accordance with the relevant provisions of the *Terrestrial Code*,
15. During the 80th General Session, the Assembly also adopted Resolution No. 25, which updated the procedures that Members should follow to achieve recognition and maintenance of official status of certain animal diseases or endorsement of an official control programme for FMD,
16. During the 81st General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 29, which added classical swine fever (CSF) and peste des petits ruminants (PPR) to the list of diseases for which status is officially recognised by the OIE and established the endorsement by the OIE of an official control programme for PPR in accordance with the relevant provisions of the *Terrestrial Code*,
17. During the 81st General Session, the Assembly also adopted Resolution No. 30, which updated the procedure that Members should follow to achieve recognition and maintenance of official status of certain animal diseases or endorsement of an official control programme,
18. During the 82nd General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 31, which established the endorsement by the OIE of an official control programme for CBPP, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the *Terrestrial Code*, and Resolution No. 21, which described the procedure that Members should follow to achieve the endorsement of an official control programme for CBPP,
19. During the 83rd General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 15, which described the procedures that Members should follow to achieve the official recognition and maintenance of animal health status of certain animal diseases or risk status of bovine spongiform encephalopathy and for the endorsement of official control programme,
20. During the 84th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 26, which confirmed Members commitment towards the elimination of dog-mediated rabies by 2030,
21. During the 87th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 27, which established the endorsement by the OIE of an official control programme for dog-mediated rabies being in compliance with the provisions of the chapter on infection with rabies virus in the *Terrestrial Code*,
22. Financial obligations due by Members applying for official recognition of animal health status and for the endorsement of an official control programme have been determined and updated in specific resolutions,
23. Information published by the OIE is derived from declarations made by OIE Delegates of Members,

24. The OIE is not responsible for publication or maintenance of Members' or zonal animal health status based on inaccurate information or untimely or non-reporting to the OIE Headquarters of changes in epidemiological status or other significant events subsequent to the initial declaration,
25. The OIE is also not responsible for publication or maintenance of the endorsement of Members' official control programme based on inaccurate information or non-reporting to the OIE Headquarters of significant changes in the implementation of relevant measures in the Member subsequent to the endorsement of the official control programme.

THE ASSEMBLY

DECIDES

1. That the OIE Members wishing to be officially recognised and listed for an animal health status for AHS, CBPP, CSF, FMD, PPR and risk status for BSE or for the endorsement of their official control programme for CBPP, FMD, PPR and dog-mediated rabies have to provide documented evidence that they comply with the disease specific provisions of the *Terrestrial Code* for the recognition of animal health status or endorsement of an official control programme as well as the general provisions for Veterinary Services as outlined in the relevant Chapters of the *Terrestrial Code*, noting that specific guidelines on documentation of the evidence are contained in disease specific questionnaires.
2. That the Scientific Commission, following the evaluation of documented evidence provided by a Member for the recognition or reinstatement of a specific animal health status or endorsement of an official control programme for CBPP, FMD, PPR or dog-mediated rabies may request, in consultation with the Director General of the OIE, a mission of experts to the applicant Member to verify compliance by that Member with the provisions of the *Terrestrial Code* for the control of that particular disease.
3. That the Scientific Commission, following the allocation of a specific animal health status, a BSE risk status or endorsement of an official control programme for CBPP, FMD, PPR or dog-mediated rabies may request, in consultation with the Director General of the OIE, a mission of experts to the Member to monitor the maintenance of the allocated animal health or BSE risk status or the progress of the official control programme and to verify continuous compliance by that Member with the provisions of the *Terrestrial Code* for the control of that particular disease.
4. That in the event of the application for an official status to be assigned to a new zone adjacent to another zone having already the same official status, the Delegate should indicate, in writing to the Director General, whether the new zone is being merged with the adjoining zone to become one enlarged zone, and, if the two zones remain separate, provide details on the control measures to be applied for the maintenance of the status of the separate zones and particularly on the identification and movement of animals between the two zones of the same status in accordance with Chapter 4.4. of the *Terrestrial Code*.
5. That the recognition by the Assembly of the animal health status or BSE risk status of a Member or the endorsement of its official control programme for CBPP, FMD, PPR or dog-mediated rabies, following the recommendation made by the Scientific Commission is contingent upon a 60-day consultative period by all Members' Delegates for all new animal health status recognitions, changes in the category of animal health free status or BSE risk status as specified in the *Terrestrial Code*, changes in the boundaries of an existing free zone, and endorsement of an official control programme.
6. To delegate to the Scientific Commission the authority to recognise, without further Assembly consultation, that a Member or a zone within its territory has regained its previously recognised animal health status following outbreaks or infections as appropriate, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the *Terrestrial Code*.

7. To delegate to the Scientific Commission the authority to recognise, without further Assembly consultation, the reinstatement of the free status of a Member or a zone outside of a containment zone on evaluation of documented evidence provided by that Member that a containment zone has been established in accordance with the provisions of the *Terrestrial Code*.
8. To delegate to the Scientific Commission the authority to confirm or reject, without further Assembly consultation, the maintenance of the allocated BSE risk status of a Member or a zone following a report of a change in the epidemiological situation by the Delegate of the Member.
9. That a Member can maintain its recognised animal health status, its recognised BSE risk status or the OIE endorsement of its official control programme for CBPP, FMD, PPR or dog-mediated rabies provided that the Delegate submits, during the month of November of each year, to the Director General of the OIE the relevant information as prescribed in the *Terrestrial Code* and that the Scientific Commission is satisfied that the requirements of the *Terrestrial Code* continue to be met.
10. That further to the declaration of global eradication of rinderpest in 2011, Members are exempt from annual reconfirmation for rinderpest free status.
11. That when a Member having an officially recognised animal health status or an endorsed official control programme for CBPP, FMD, PPR or dog-mediated rabies, has failed to comply with the conditions for maintenance of this status or endorsement as prescribed in the *Terrestrial Code*, it is deleted from the list of officially recognised Members or zones or from the list of Members having an endorsed official control programme presented yearly to the Assembly for adoption.
12. That a Member having been deleted from the list mentioned in the previous paragraph can apply again for recognition of the lost animal health status or endorsement of the official control programme for CBPP, FMD PPR or dog-mediated rabies, by re-submitting documented evidence to the Director General for evaluation by the Scientific Commission.
13. That the Delegates of Members should document and clarify aspects of Veterinary Services and the specific animal health situation in non-contiguous territories covered by the same Veterinary Authority when submitting new applications for official recognition of animal health status or endorsement of official control programme.
14. That financial participation of Members to the cost of official recognition and endorsement procedures is determined by Resolution No. 16 of the 2020 Adapted Procedure.
15. This Resolution No. 15 cancels and replaces Resolution No. 15 of the 83rd General Session.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 29 May 2020
in view of an entry into force on 30 May 2020)

RESOLUTION No. 16

Costs to be covered by Members applying for the official recognition of animal health status of certain animal diseases or risk status of bovine spongiform encephalopathy and the endorsement of official control programmes

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 70th General Session, the OIE World Assembly of Delegates (the Assembly) adopted Resolution No. XVIII, which informed all Delegates wishing to have their countries evaluated for bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), foot and mouth disease (FMD), rinderpest and contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) official status, of the procedures to be followed for payment to the OIE of a fixed amount to offset a portion of the costs incurred in conducting the assessment; Members applying for evaluation should submit with their application the amount of nine thousand Euros (9,000 €) for BSE, of seven thousand Euros (7,000 €) each for FMD and CBPP,
2. Resolution No. XVIII of the 70th General Session also stated that Least Developed Countries need to submit only half the amounts mentioned; that this payment would cover the complete cost of one application for evaluation; that the money submitted would not be refunded, even in the case of an application not being approved; that payment would be required only when a Member applies for recognition for the first time; and that for subsequent applications only half of the initial sum would be charged,
3. During the 76th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. XXIII, which updated Delegates on the costs to be covered by Members applying for the official recognition of animal health status for BSE, FMD and CBPP, and clarified that the costs of possible additional country missions was not included in these amounts,
4. During the 79th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 20, which described the financial obligation due by Members applying for the endorsement of an official control programme for FMD, following the inclusion of this new possible step in the procedure for official recognition,
5. During the 80th General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 26, which updated the financial implications for Members applying for evaluation of official recognition of animal health status of certain animal diseases and for the endorsement of an official control programme to meet part of the costs defrayed by the OIE in the evaluation process, and described the financial obligation due by Members applying for the official recognition of animal health status for African horse sickness (AHS) following the inclusion of this disease in the procedure for official recognition,
6. During the 81st General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolutions Nos 31 and 44, which described the financial obligations due by Members applying for the official recognition of animal health status for PPR and CSF and for the endorsement of an official control programme for PPR following the inclusion of these diseases in the procedure for official recognition,
7. During the 82nd General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 22, which described the financial obligations due by Members applying for the endorsement of an official control programme for CBPP, following the inclusion of this new possible step in the procedure for official recognition,
8. During the 83rd General Session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 16, which described the financial obligations due by Members applying for the official recognition of animal health status of certain animal diseases or risk status of bovine spongiform encephalopathy and the endorsement of official control programmes,
9. Resolution No. 15 of the 2020 Adapted Procedure which specified and updated the procedures for Members to include the endorsement of an official control programme for dog-mediated rabies.

THE ASSEMBLY

DECIDES

1. For new applications, the full amount for each evaluation of an animal health status for AHS, CBPP, CSF, FMD, PPR and risk status for BSE or for the endorsement of an official control programme for CBPP, FMD, PPR and dog-mediated rabies will be required only when a Member not having already an officially recognised country or zonal animal health status for the particular disease or diseases under consideration, or not having an endorsed official control programme, applies for recognition of status for that disease or for endorsement of official control programme for the first time.
2. The full amount is nine thousand Euros (9,000 €) for AHS, BSE and CSF, seven thousand Euros (7,000 €) for CBPP and FMD, five thousand Euros (5,000 €) for PPR irrespective of whether the application for evaluation is for a Member's whole territory or only for one or several zones within the Member's territory. The full amount is two thousand Euros (2,000 €) for the endorsement of an official control programme for CBPP, FMD, PPR and dog-mediated rabies. The costs of possible country missions are not included in these amounts.
3. For subsequent additional applications possibly submitted for the same disease (e.g. recognition of an additional zone or change in category of a Member's animal health status, merging of zones or recovery of status along with enlargement of the zone under consideration, re-submission further to a previously rejected application) or for endorsement of an official control programme (in the event of the OIE having withdrawn its endorsement due to non-compliance with commitments relating to the initial recognition of the programme), only half of the initial amount will be charged for each disease or programme.
4. In the event of re-submission of an application for endorsement of an official control programme by a Member whose previous application was rejected, only a quarter of the initial amount will be charged.
5. Application for reinstatement of a formerly recognised animal health status, including the establishment or lifting of a containment zone, or seeking for confirmation of maintenance of the recognised animal health status, will not be charged, provided that the application is for the reinstatement of the same animal health status within the same country or the same zone(s) as described by the Delegate for the initial recognition of animal health status.
6. For all applications of Least Developed Countries, only half the amounts mentioned above are payable. The eligibility of Members for these reduced amounts is based on the current official United Nations list of Least Developed Countries at the time of the OIE's call for capitals.
7. The amount transferred with any application will not be refunded, even in the case of applications that are withdrawn, are not compliant on a technical basis or are not approved by either the Scientific Commission for Animal Disease or the Assembly.
8. The costs of a possible OIE mission to a Member related to official animal health status or official control programme needs to be defrayed by the Member concerned.
9. This Resolution No. 16 cancels and replaces Resolution No. 16 adopted at the 83rd General Session.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 29 May 2020
in view of an entry into force on 30 May 2020)

RESOLUTION No. 17

Designation of OIE Reference Laboratories for aquatic 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 Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commissions include the responsibility to examine applications from Member Countries relating to the creation of new OIE Reference Laboratories with activities corresponding to the Commission's scientific mandate and report its findings to the Director General,
3. All OIE Reference Laboratory applications are assessed using standardised criteria that include: the institution's ability, capacity and readiness to provide services; the scientific and technical standing of the institution concerned at the national and international levels; the quality of its scientific and technical leadership including internationally recognised expertise; the institution's prospective stability in terms of personnel, activity and funding; 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 Aquatic Animal Health 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 aquatic animal diseases and add them to the list of OIE Reference Laboratories (available on the OIE web site):

OIE Reference Laboratory for acute hepatopancreatic necrosis disease
Aquaculture Pathology Laboratory, School of Animal and Comparative Biomedical Sciences,
University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

OIE Reference Laboratory for Hepatobacter penaei (necrotising hepatopancreatitis)
Aquaculture Pathology Laboratory, School of Animal and Comparative Biomedical Sciences,
University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

OIE Reference Laboratory for infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis
Aquaculture Pathology Laboratory, School of Animal and Comparative Biomedical Sciences,
University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

OIE Reference Laboratory for white spot syndrome virus
Aquaculture Pathology Laboratory, School of Animal and Comparative Biomedical Sciences,
University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 29 May 2020
in view of an entry into force on 30 May 2020)

RESOLUTION No. 18

Designation of OIE Reference Laboratories for terrestrial animal diseases

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The OIE's *Basic Texts* provide the Terms of Reference, designation criteria, and internal rules for OIE Reference Laboratories,
2. The Terms of Reference of the OIE Biological Standards Commissions include the responsibility to examine applications from Member Countries relating to the creation of new OIE Reference Laboratories with activities corresponding to the Commission's scientific mandate and report its findings to the Director General,
3. All OIE Reference Laboratory applications are assessed using standardised criteria that include: the institution's ability, capacity and readiness to provide services; the scientific and technical standing of the institution concerned at the national and international levels; the quality of its scientific and technical leadership including internationally recognised expertise; the institution's prospective stability in terms of personnel, activity and funding; 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 African swine fever
CSIRO Australian Centre for Disease Preparedness, Geelong, Victoria, AUSTRALIA

OIE Reference Laboratory for classical swine fever
CSIRO Australian Centre for Disease Preparedness, Geelong, Victoria, AUSTRALIA

OIE Reference Laboratory for foot and mouth disease
National Centre for Foreign Animal Disease, Canadian Food Inspection Agency, Canadian Science Centre for Human and Animal Health, Winnipeg, Manitoba, CANADA

OIE Reference Laboratory for dourine
Anses Normandy, Laboratory for Animal Health, Dozulé, FRANCE

OIE Reference Laboratory for rabies

OIE Rabies Diagnostic Laboratory, Department of Microbiology, Veterinary College, Karnataka Veterinary, Animal and Fisheries Sciences University, Hebbal, Bangalore, INDIA

OIE Reference Laboratory for highly pathogenic avian influenza and low pathogenic avian influenza

Animal and Plant Quarantine Agency, Ministry of Agriculture, Forest and Rural Affairs, Gyeongsangbuk-do, KOREA (REP. OF)

OIE Reference Laboratory for brucellosis (Brucella abortus, B. melitensis and B. canis)

Central Veterinary Research Laboratory, Dubai, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

OIE Reference Laboratory for Middle East respiratory syndrome

Central Veterinary Research Laboratory, Dubai, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

OIE Reference Laboratory for rinderpest

Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory, USDA, APHIS, VS, NVSL, Plum Island Animal Disease Center, Greenport, New York, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 29 May 2020
in view of an entry into force on 30 May 2020)

RESOLUTION No. 19

Designation of OIE Collaborating Centres

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The OIE's *Basic Texts* provide the Terms of Reference, designation criteria, and internal rules for OIE Collaborating Centres,
2. The Terms of Reference of each of the four elected OIE Specialist Commissions include the responsibility to examine applications from Member Countries relating to the designation of new OIE Collaborating Centres with activities corresponding to the Commission's area of expertise,
3. All OIE Collaborating Centres applications are assessed by the appropriate OIE Specialist Commission using standardised criteria that include: the institution's ability, capacity and readiness to provide services; the scientific and technical standing of the institution concerned at the national and international levels; the quality of its scientific and technical leadership including internationally recognised expertise; the institution's prospective stability in terms of personnel, activity and funding; and the technical and geographical relevance of the institution and its activities to OIE's programme priorities,
4. Details of the applicant institutions that have been assessed by a Specialist Commission are published in the 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 Continuing Education and Veterinary Capacity Building
Centre National de Veille Zoosanitaire (CNVZ), Tunis, TUNISIA

OIE Collaborating Centre for Quality Management Systems
Abu Dhabi Agriculture and Food Safety Authority, Mohammed Bin Zayed City, Capital Mall, Abu Dhabi, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 29 May 2020
in view of an entry into force on 30 May 2020)

RESOLUTION No. 20

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 Member Countries and for diagnostic kit manufacturers,
4. OIE Member Countries 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 Member Countries,
8. The *Validation Studies Abstracts* are available as annexes to the report of the OIE Biological Standards Commission of 17-20 September 2019 for the VetMAX™ African Swine Fever Virus Kit and of 11-14 February 2020 for the Check&Trace Salmonella and the *Salmonella* Abortusovis Test,

THE ASSEMBLY

DECIDES THAT

1. In accordance with the 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 kit certified by the OIE as validated as fit for purpose:

Name of the diagnostic kit	Name of the Manufacturer	Fitness for purpose
BOVIGAM® <i>Mycobacterium bovis</i> Gamma interferon test kit for cattle	Thermo Fisher Scientific Prionics AG	Fit for the detection of cell mediated immune response to infection with <i>Mycobacterium bovis</i> and other mycobacteria belonging to the tuberculosis complex on analysis of whole blood specimens in cattle, buffalo (<i>Syncerus caffer</i>), goat, and provisionally for sheep for the following purposes: 1. Historical freedom; 2. Re-establishment of freedom after outbreaks;

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Certify freedom from infection or agent in individual animals or products for trade/movement purposes; 4. Eradication of infection from defined populations; 5. Confirmatory diagnosis of suspect or clinical cases (includes confirmation of positive screening test); 6. Estimate prevalence of infection to facilitate risk analysis (surveys/herd health schemes/disease control); 7. Ancillary test for eradication of tuberculosis.
--	--	--

2. In accordance with the 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 two diagnostic kits certified by the OIE for a period of 5 years:

Name of the diagnostic kit	Name of the Manufacturer	Fitness for purpose
<i>Salmonella</i> Abortusovis Test	DIATHEVA s.r.l.	<p>Fit for the detection of IgG anti-<i>Salmonella</i> Abortusovis in sheep serum samples. The test is designed to be used for the diagnosis of abortive salmonellosis infection and evaluation of antibody response to vaccination, as an ancillary test in conjunction with other methods for serological prevalence survey, or diagnosis and management of <i>S. Abortusovis</i> infection within herds, for the following purposes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To demonstrate freedom from infection in a defined population (country/zone/compartiment/herd) – historical freedom; 2. 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 sheep serum; 3. To determine immune status in individual animals or populations (post vaccination). <p>The test does not distinguish between vaccinated and infected sheep.</p>
VetMAX™ African Swine Fever Virus Detection Kit	Thermo Fisher Scientific LSI S.A.S.	Fit for the detection of African Swine Fever virus from blood, serum and tissues of pigs and wild pigs (including wild boars).

3. In accordance with the OIE procedure for registration of diagnostic kits and the recommendations of the OIE Biological Standards Commission, the Director General proposes to amend the OIE validation of certification and fitness for purpose in the OIE Register of the following diagnostic kit certified by the OIE for a period of 5 years, or the next scheduled renewal:

Name of the diagnostic kit	Name of the Manufacturer	Fitness for purpose
Check&Trace Salmonella	Check-Points B.V.	Fit for rapid (molecular) confirmation and serotyping of presumptive <i>Salmonella</i> spp. of the following 22 serotypes (using shortened test protocol): Agona, Anatum, Bredeney, Derby, Dublin, Enteritidis, Hadar, Heidelberg, Indiana, Infantis, Kottbus, Mbandaka, Montevideo, Newport, Paratyphi B, Paratyphi B v. Java, Saintpaul, Senftenberg, Tennessee, Typhimurium (and its monophasic variant 1,4,[5],12:i:-) and Virchow.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 29 May 2020
in view of an entry into force on 30 May 2020)