General Presentation of the OIE Structure, objectives and Strategic Plan

Seminar for OIE National Focal Points for Animal Welfare
Seoul, Republic of Korea, 27 – 29 August 2013

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OIE SRR-SEA
THE OIE IN BRIEF
CHRONOLOGY

An intergovernmental organisation preceding the United Nations

1924
Creation of the Office International des Epizooties (OIE)

1945
Creation of the United Nations

2003
World Organisation for Animal Health

Headquarters in Paris (France)
178 Member Countries in 2013

Africa 52 – Americas 30 – Asia, the Far East and Oceania 36
Europe 53 – Middle-East 20

Some countries belong to more than one region
Financing of the OIE

Statutory contributions

- 6 categories of statutory contributions
- Member Countries on the United Nations’ list of “Least Developed Countries” benefit from a 50% reduction of their statutory contribution
- Part of the Members’ statutory contributions is compulsorily used to finance the Organisation’s Regional Representations operations

Voluntary contributions

- World Animal Health and Welfare Fund
- Funding by countries hosting OIE offices in support of their activities
- Specific donations e.g. grants to buy buildings
- Provision of staff (Headquarters, regional offices)

Various sources

- Publications, fees related to official recognition of some diseases, etc…
MISSIONS OF THE OIE
Missions of the OIE 1/2

• To ensure transparency in the global animal disease situation
  Member Countries report animal diseases, OIE disseminate the information

• To collect, analyse and disseminate veterinary scientific information
  OIE collects, analyses and makes available the latest scientific information on animal disease control.

• To encourage international solidarity in the control of animal diseases
  Technical support for animal disease control and eradication, creation of the World Animal Health and Welfare Fund in 2004
Missions of the OIE 2/2

• To safeguard world trade by publishing health standards for international trade in animals and animal products
  Normative documents recognised by the World Trade Organisation

• To improve the legal framework and resources of national Veterinary Services
  Promotion of Veterinary Services as a Global Public Good, public investment priority

• To provide a better guarantee of food of animal origin and to promote animal welfare through a science-based approach
  Synergy with the Codex Alimentarius Commission
STRUCTURE OF THE OIE
Governance structure of the OIE

World Assembly of Delegates

- Highest authority of the OIE; formulates decisions by means of Resolutions
- Comprises all national Delegates to the OIE
- Meets at least once a year
- Elects the members of the OIE Council
- Elects the members of the Specialist Commissions
- Adopts the OIE standards published in the Codes and Manuals
- Approves the official disease status of Members and the list of OIE Collaborating Centres and Reference Laboratories
- Elects the Director General for a term of office of five-year

» one Member = one vote
Members of the Council are elected for a **three-year term** of office.

The current Council was elected for the period 2012 – 2015.

Represents the World Assembly of Delegates in the interval between General Sessions.

Examines **technical and administrative items** to be presented to the World Assembly of Delegates for approval:

- Comments on the OIE technical programme of work
- Approves the OIE provisional budget and its implementation
### Governance structure of the OIE 4/14

#### The Council 2/2

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<th>Position</th>
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<tr>
<td>President</td>
<td>Dr Karin Schwabenbauer</td>
<td>Germany</td>
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<td>Past President</td>
<td>Dr Carlos Correa Messuti</td>
<td>Uruguay</td>
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<td>Vice-President</td>
<td>Dr Jaouad Berrada</td>
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<td>Members</td>
<td>Dr Evgeny Neplokonov</td>
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<td>Dr Botlhe Michael Modisane</td>
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<td>Dr Toshiro Kawashima</td>
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<td>Dr Mark Schipp</td>
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<td>Dr John Clifford</td>
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<td>Dr Ali Abdullah Al-Sahmi</td>
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The OIE is managed by the OIE Headquarters in Paris, placed under the responsibility of a Director General elected by secret ballot by the World Assembly of Delegates.

In 2010, Dr Bernard Vallat was elected Director General of the World Organisation for Animal Health for a third five-year term.
The Specialist Commissions are elected by the World Assembly of Delegates for a period of three years.

Their role is to use relevant scientific information to:

- study epidemiological issues, especially the prevention and control methods of animal diseases
- develop, update and propose OIE’s international standards and guidelines for adoption by the World Assembly
- address scientific and technical issues raised by Members, with the exception of bilateral trade problems, for which the OIE has an in-house mediation procedure should the relevant Members request it
### Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission
**“Code Commission”**

Responsible for updating the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* annually; proposes new standards for adoption by the World Assembly of Delegates.

Responsible for ensuring that the Code reflects current scientific information.

### Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases
**“Scientific Commission”**

Assists in identifying the most appropriate strategies and measures for the following:
- disease surveillance
- disease prevention and control
- examining Members’ request regarding their official animal health status, for countries that wish to be included on the OIE official list of countries or zones free from certain diseases

### Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission
**“Aquatic Animals Commission”**

Compiles information on diseases of fish, molluscs, crustaceans and amphibians and recommends appropriate prevention and control methods for these diseases.


### Biological Standards Commission
**“Laboratories Commission”**

Establishes or approves methods for:
- diagnostic of diseases of mammals, birds and bees
- defining quality criteria of biological products such as vaccines, used for disease control purposes

Oversees production and adoption of the *Manual of Diagnostic Tests for Aquatic Animals*.

Advises the Director General in supervising the global network of OIE Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres (265 worldwide in 2011).
The OIE has set up five Regional Commissions to express specific issues Members in the different regions face.

The Bureau of these Commissions counts four Delegates elected by the World Assembly of Delegates for a three-year term of office. It represents the Members between the Regional Commissions’ meetings.

The following regions host Regional Commissions:

- Africa
- Americas
- Asia, the Far East and Oceania
- Europe
- Middle East

» Each Regional Commission holds a Conference every two years in one of the countries of the region. Each Commission also meets every year on the margin of the World Assembly of Delegates.

» The Conferences focus on technical items and on regional cooperation relating to animal disease control.

» The Commissions can fully be considered as regional institutions.
Governance structure of the OIE 10/14

Regional Commission for Asia, the Far East and Oceania (2012-2015)

President
Dr Zhang Zhongqiu
PR China

Vice President
Dr Davinio Catbagan
Philippines

Vice President
Dr Sen Sovann
Cambodia

Secretary General
Dr Matthew Stone
New Zealand
These representations closely collaborate with Regional Commissions and are directly under the Director General’s authority.
OIE Working Groups are responsible for constantly reviewing developments in their field of competence and for keeping OIE Specialist Commission and the Director General informed of current issues through scientific meetings.

The fields of competence are:

- Animal welfare
- Animal production food safety
- Wildlife

Their membership is submitted to the World Assembly of Delegates.

These Groups are set up by the Director General as and when needed:

- to prepare recommendations for submission to Specialist Commissions and Working Groups
- with internationally renowned scientists who often belong to OIE Reference Centres
Governance structure of the OIE

The Delegate

- Nominated by his/her Government
- Usually the Chief Veterinary Officer of his/her country
- Member of the World Assembly of Delegates (which meets in General Session)
- National focal point for the OIE in the country
- Official national and international status

» Responsible for negotiating international veterinary standards on behalf of his/her country
» Notifies the OIE of the animal disease situation in his/her country
NATIONAL FOCAL POINTS

Focal Points are nominated by the Delegate for each of the following fields:

- Aquatic animal diseases
- Wildlife diseases
- Animal disease notification
- Veterinary products
- Communication
- Animal welfare
- Animal production food safety
- Veterinary Laboratories
The OIE’s scientific network 1/4

Reference Laboratories 1/2

Expert centres for animal diseases

- Develop, perform and validate diagnostic tests
- Store and distribute reference reagents
- Organise laboratory proficiency testing of other Members’ laboratories
- Coordinate scientific and technical studies
- Provide scientific and technical training to Members
- Are under the responsibility of an expert of reference
- The list of Reference Laboratories is validated by the World Assembly of Delegates annually
Reference Laboratories 2/2

May 2012

236 Reference Laboratories in 37 countries
111 diseases or topics

OIE-Reference Laboratories
- no OIE-reference labs
- 1 or 2 OIE-reference labs
- 3 or 4 OIE-reference labs
- 5 to 10 OIE-reference labs
- more than 11 OIE-reference labs
The OIE’s scientific network 3/4

Collaborating Centres 1/2

Centres of excellence on horizontal topics

- Assist in the development of procedures to update and promote international standards and guidelines on animal health and welfare
- Coordinate scientific studies
- Organise training seminars
- Organise and host technical meetings in collaboration with the OIE
The OIE’s scientific network 4/4

- 40 Collaborating Centres in 23 countries
- 40 topics
- 2 multinational CC on animal welfare (Chile – Australia)
- 1 Institute for Laboratory Animal Research (USA)

Collaborating Centres 2/2

May 2012

OIE-Collaborating Centres
- no OIE-collaborating centre
- 1 collaborating centre
- 2 or 3 collaborating centres
- more than 3 collaborating centres
FIFTH STRATEGIC PLAN
2011 - 2015
A mandate far wider than when the OIE was created

The OIE was created in 1924

To prevent the spread of animal diseases throughout the world

The 4th Strategic Plan 2006-2010 extended the OIE’s mandate to

“The improvement of animal health worldwide”
First, continuing to consolidate major objectives of the 4th Strategic Plan

1. Transparency of world animal disease situation (including zoonoses)
2. Collect and publish veterinary scientific information, notably animal disease prevention and control methods
3. Sanitary safety of international trade in animals and their products under the mandate given by the WTO
Improve animal health, veterinary public health, animal welfare, and consolidate the animal’s role worldwide
Fifth Strategic Plan 2011-2015
Reinforcing priority missions

Food security
- Food security (from quantitative and qualitative perspective) is a key public health concern
- Healthy animals guarantee food security and food safety

Food safety
- Need for a global supply of safe food
- The Veterinary Services must play a key role in protecting consumers
Animal welfare: a strategic commitment by the OIE

- Animal health is a key component of animal welfare
- The OIE is recognised worldwide as the leader in developing international standards on animal welfare
Good governance of Veterinary Services

- Need for suitable **legislation** and its implementation through effective national animal health systems.
- Need to guarantee **surveillance**, early detection and rapid response to disease outbreaks thanks to a national chain of command and good **diagnostic** capacities.
- A responsibility of governments.
- Alliances between the **public and private** sectors (farmers, private veterinarians, consumers) are key.
- Support to the **quality of Veterinary Services** through the use of OIE PVS tool (evaluation and gap analysis of international standards).
- Initial and continuing **veterinary education**.
- Applied research.
Fifth Strategic Plan 2011-2015
Reinforcing priority missions 7/15

Capacity building

- The Delegates and their competent team in particular the national focal points
- The Regional Representations strengthening of teams, to organise support to Delegates and focal points
- Developing relations between the Regional Representatives and the elected Bureaux of the Regional Commissions
- Continuing with the capacity building programmes for Delegates and focal points through a global permanent calendar of meetings organised by the OIE and its regional and sub-regional offices
Fifth Strategic Plan 2011-2015
Reinforcing priority missions 8/15

Scientific excellence

• Strengthening of OIE Collaborating Centres and Reference Laboratories networks

• Developing laboratory twinning schemes and specific laboratory support projects to extend the OIE network, especially in developing countries

• These schemes contribute to reinforcing the veterinary scientific community in developing countries in order to facilitate their involvement in controlling animal disease worldwide and in negotiating the continuous up-date of international standards of the OIE and Codex Alimentarius
Influence on animal health management worldwide

- Development of ambitious OIE communication strategies

- Continued efforts to persuade multilateral and bilateral organisations that compliance of Veterinary Services with OIE quality standards is a real public good at a national and world level and a global investment priority

- Strengthening the OIE’s regional and global influence on animal health governance policies and promoting scientific research and veterinary education policies

- Global use of the PVS pathway
Fifth Strategic Plan 2011-2015
Reinforcing priority missions 10/15

Influence on national policies

• Convincing governments of the importance of the OIE Delegate
• Convincing governments that they should invest more in animal disease surveillance and prevention, since this represents a low-cost form of insurance compared with the high costs linked with the management of sanitary crisis
• Carrying out economic studies at a worldwide level, to demonstrate that prevention is cheaper than crisis management
• Helping the Delegates of developing countries to increase their participation in the standard-setting process and in meetings of the WTO SPS Committee, of the Codex Committees and of the OIE
• Organisation of regional and national seminars for the training of Veterinary Services and their partnerships with the private sector
Fifth Strategic Plan 2011-2015
Reinforcing priority missions

The OIE collaborates with governments, donors and other stakeholders.
Fifth Strategic Plan 2011-2015
Reinforcing priority missions 12/15

- Promote animal and veterinary public health policies
- Develop and spread an international communication strategy on OIE objectives
- Reinforce Veterinary Services capacities in the field of communication
- Send appropriate messages to the general public, decision-makers and OIE partners
The One Health Concept

- A worldwide strategy for managing risks at the animal-human interface ecosystems

- OIE, FAO and WHO renewed their commitment with the Tripartite Concept Note elaborated in 2010
  - Animal influenza viruses, rabies and antimicrobial resistance will serve as priorities for intersectoral control approaches
  - Rabies control is a priority model to apply the ‘One Health’ concept by countries and intergovernmental organisations at the OIE Global Conference on Rabies Control in September 2011 (Seoul Incheon, South Korea)
Veterinary education

- International recognition of veterinary qualifications and promotion of professional excellence throughout the world

- OIE Worldwide Conference of Deans of veterinary education establishments and permanent follow-up

- The OIE published Recommendations on the Competencies of graduating veterinarians (‘Day 1 graduates’) and Guidelines for Veterinary Education Core Curriculum
Relation between animal production and the environment
New sanitary and environmental risks need to be anticipated

Impact of climate and environmental change on the emergence of animal diseases
Relationship between animal production systems and climate change
Conclusion

The Strategic Plans implemented through the Director General’s work programme will continue to show that, since 1924

OIE activities are a global public good

for the International Community, and that the cost to Members is negligible compared to the services it provides.
OIE PUBLICATIONS
AND WEBSITE
Publications

- Scientific and Technical Review - every 4 months
- Terrestrial Animal Health Code – *once a year*
- Aquatic Animal Health Code – *once a year*
- Manual of Diagnostic Tests for Aquatic Animals
- Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals – *every 3 years*
- World Animal Health - *once a year*
- Bulletin - *every 3 months*
- Technical Items, information brochures, thematic publications - *variable frequency*
On the OIE website: www.oie.int
On the OIE website: www.oie.int
OBJECTIVES OF THE SEMINAR
Objectives

• Support the member countries to implement OIE animal welfare standards (eight standards in Terrestrial Code and three in Aquatic Code)

• Discuss the implications of animal welfare for international trade, including international, regional and bilateral trade agreements

• Reiterate the OIE animal welfare guidelines and identify the role and responsibility of national Veterinary Services, esp. Focal Points in this field

• Share experience among member countries and provide practical examples to help Veterinary Services develop and implement veterinary legislation

• Launch a discussion on the development and use of regional strategies to support implementation of the OIE animal welfare standards
Thank you for your attention

Organisation mondiale
de la santé animale

World Organisation
for Animal Health

Organización Mundial
de Sanidad Animal