The structure, objectives and Strategic Plan of the OIE

OIE Regional Seminar on Veterinary Statutory Bodies
Astana / Kazakhstan – December 12-13, 2012

Dr Monique Eloït
Deputy Director General
An overview of the World Organisation for Animal Health
OIE
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

**In 2012**

- Headquarters in Paris (France)
- 5 Regional Representations
- 6 Sub-Regional Representations
‘To improve animal health worldwide’

OIE Objectives

- Transparency of the global disease situation
- Safety of international trade in animals and animal products
- Scientific Excellence
- International support to developing countries and the role played by Veterinary Services
- Food safety (farm level)
- Animal welfare
178 Member Countries in 2012 (December)

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

Currently, the main donors to the World Fund are: Australia, Canada, European Union, France, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, World Bank,
STRUCTURE OF THE OIE
Governance structure of the OIE

World Assembly of Delegates

Council

Director General

Headquarters

Regional Representations

Specialist Commissions
- Code, Aquatic Animals, Laboratories, and Scientific

Reference Laboratories Collaborating Centres

Regional Commissions

Working Groups Ad hoc Groups

Regional Representations
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 five-year term of office
  » one Member = one vote
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

» Responsible for negotiating international veterinary standards on behalf of his/her country

» Notifies the OIE of the animal disease situation in his/her country
Focal Points are nominated by the Delegate for each of the following fields:

- Aquatic animal diseases
- Wildlife
- Animal disease notification
- Veterinary products
- Communication
- Animal welfare
- Animal production food safety

NB: It is planned to propose focal points for Veterinary Laboratories shortly.
Governance structure of the OIE

- 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

The Council

Since May 2012

President
- Dr Karin Schwabenbauer (Germany)

Past President
- Dr Carlos Correa Messuti (Uruguay)

Vice-President
- Dr Jaouad Berrada (Maroc)

Members
- Dr Brian R. Evans (Canada)
- Dr Evgeny Nepoklonov (Russia)
- Dr Botlhle Michael Modisane (South Africa)
- Dr Mark Schipp (Australia)
- Dr Toshiro Kawashima (Japan)
- Dr Nasser El-Deen Al-Hawamdeh (Jordan)
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.
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.
These representations closely collaborate with Regional Commissions and are directly under the Director General’s authority.
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
Governance structure of the OIE 11/12

**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, including on animal welfare.
- Responsible for ensuring that the Code reflects current scientific information.

[ Working Group - Animal Welfare ]

**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 and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals*.
- Advises the Director General in supervising the global network of OIE Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres
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
Scientific network of the OIE
Global network of OIE expertise

OIE Reference Laboratories – leading expertise in surveillance and control of a named OIE listed disease

OIE Collaborating Centres – expertise in a specific designated sphere of competence e.g. epidemiology, emerging avian diseases, veterinary medicinal products, animal welfare
### Summary of information on OIE Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres in 2012

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<th>Reference Laboratories</th>
<th>Collaborating Centres</th>
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The reality of the transboundary animal disease situation

- More than 100 of the 178 OIE Members are developing or in-transition countries
- More than 70% of OIE listed diseases occur in these countries
- Most important TAD’s occur in these countries
- Most of the OIE RL’s or CC’s are not situated in these countries
Twinning projects to date
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
Permanent institutional cooperation with public global partner organisations 1/2

In 2012

WHO - World Health Organization

FAO - Food and Agriculture Organization

CODEX ALIMENTARIUS
International Food Standards

WTO - World Trade Organization

IPPC - International Plant Protection Convention

World Bank

UNEP – United Nations Environment Programme

BTWC – Biological and Toxins Weapons Convention
Technical and scientific cooperation with global private sector bodies 1/2

<table>
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<th>Acronym</th>
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<tr>
<td>IMS</td>
<td>International Meat Secretariat</td>
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<tr>
<td>IDF</td>
<td>International Dairy Federation</td>
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<tr>
<td>FEI</td>
<td>Fédération Equestre Internationale</td>
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<td>Safe Supply of Affordable Food Everywhere initiative</td>
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<td>International Air Transport Association</td>
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<tr>
<td>WSPA</td>
<td>World Society for the Protection of Animals</td>
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Technical and scientific cooperation with regional public organisations 1/2

European Commission

Andean Community

AOAD

IICA

AU-IBAR

OIRSA

CEBEVIRHA

PVC

SPC

PAHO

ECOWAS

SADC
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

Transparency of world animal disease situation (including zoonoses)

Collect and publish veterinary scientific information, notably animal disease prevention and control methods

Sanitary safety of international trade in animals and their products under the mandate given by the WTO

Improve animal health and welfare worldwide
Transparency of the disease situation

Early detection and reporting to international community is critical

Members undertake to notify OIE (WAHIS)

OIE listed diseases
Emerging diseases
Significant epidemiological events

OIE disseminates **official reports** from Members to all Members via an alert system and to the public via WAHID

Notification mechanism has a legal basis.
International Standards
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
Fifth Strategic Plan 2011-2015
Reinforcing priority missions

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 sector (farmers, private veterinarians, consumers) are key
• Support to the quality of Services through the use of OIE PVS tool (evaluation and gap analysis of international standards)
Fifth Strategic Plan 2011-2015
Reinforcing priority missions

The OIE collaborates with governments, donors and other stakeholders
One Health

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

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
Veterinary services in the world

- poverty alleviation
- food security
- market access
- food safety
- protecting animal health
- protecting public health
- protecting animal welfare
- biological threat reduction
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
Thank you for your attention

Organisation mondiale
de la santé animale

World Organisation
for Animal Health

Organización Mundial
de Sanidad Animal