



Organisation  
Mondiale  
de la Santé  
Animale

World  
Organisation  
for Animal  
Health

Organización  
Mundial  
de Sanidad  
Animal

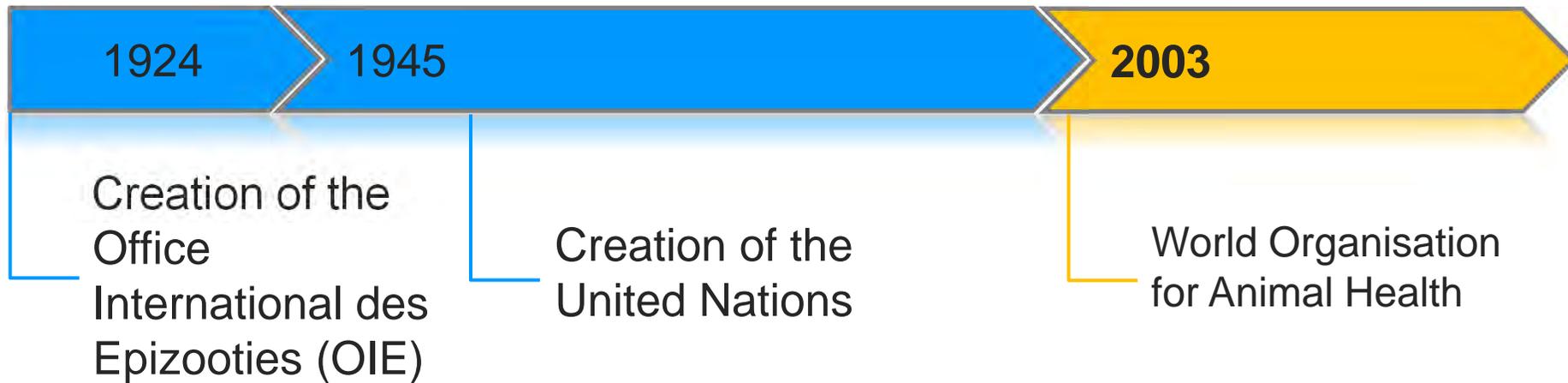
# The structure, objectives and Strategic Plan of the OIE



# THE OIE IN BRIEF

# CHRONOLOGY

An intergovernmental organisation preceding the United Nations



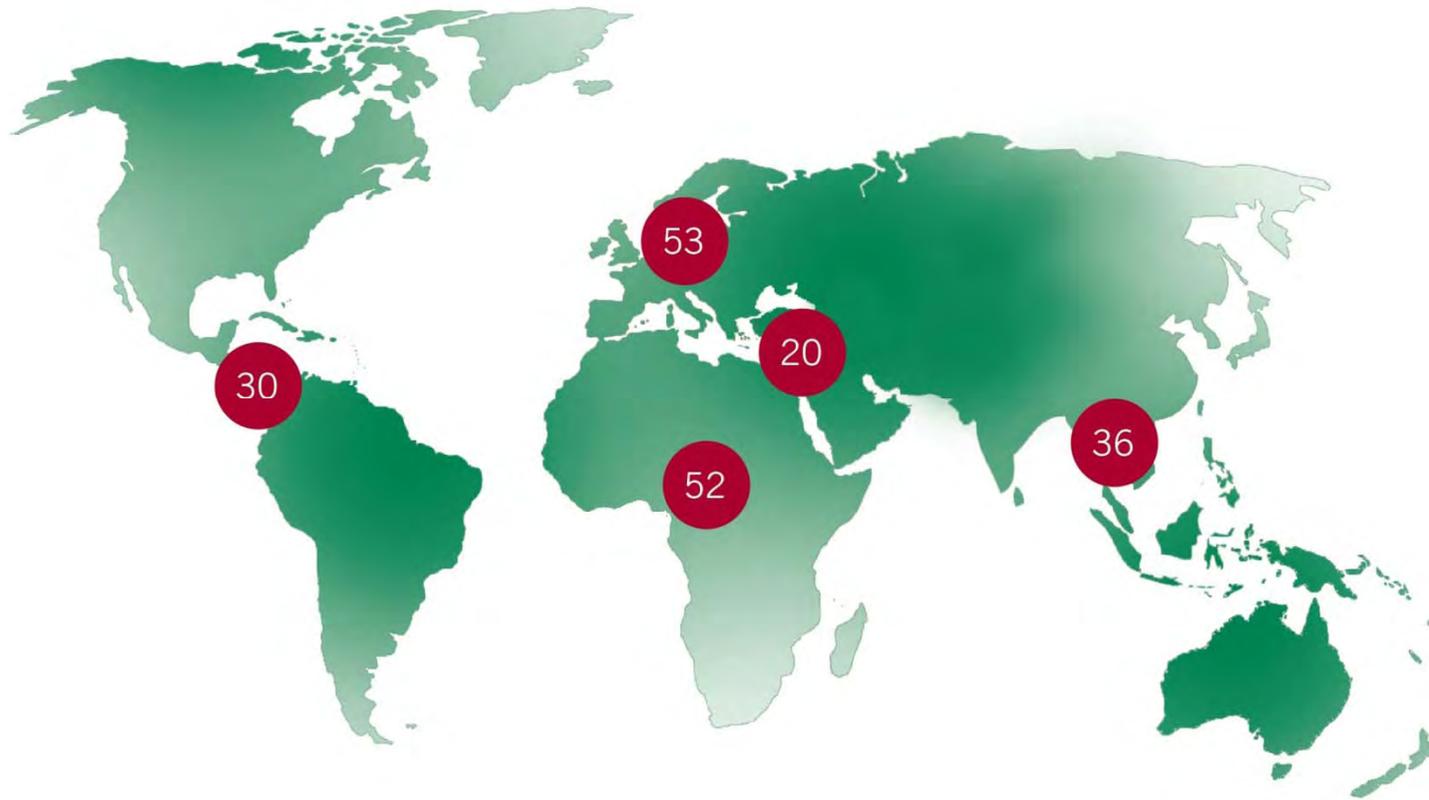
*In 2013*

**H**eadquarters in Paris (France)

**6** Offices

**6** Sub-Regional Representations

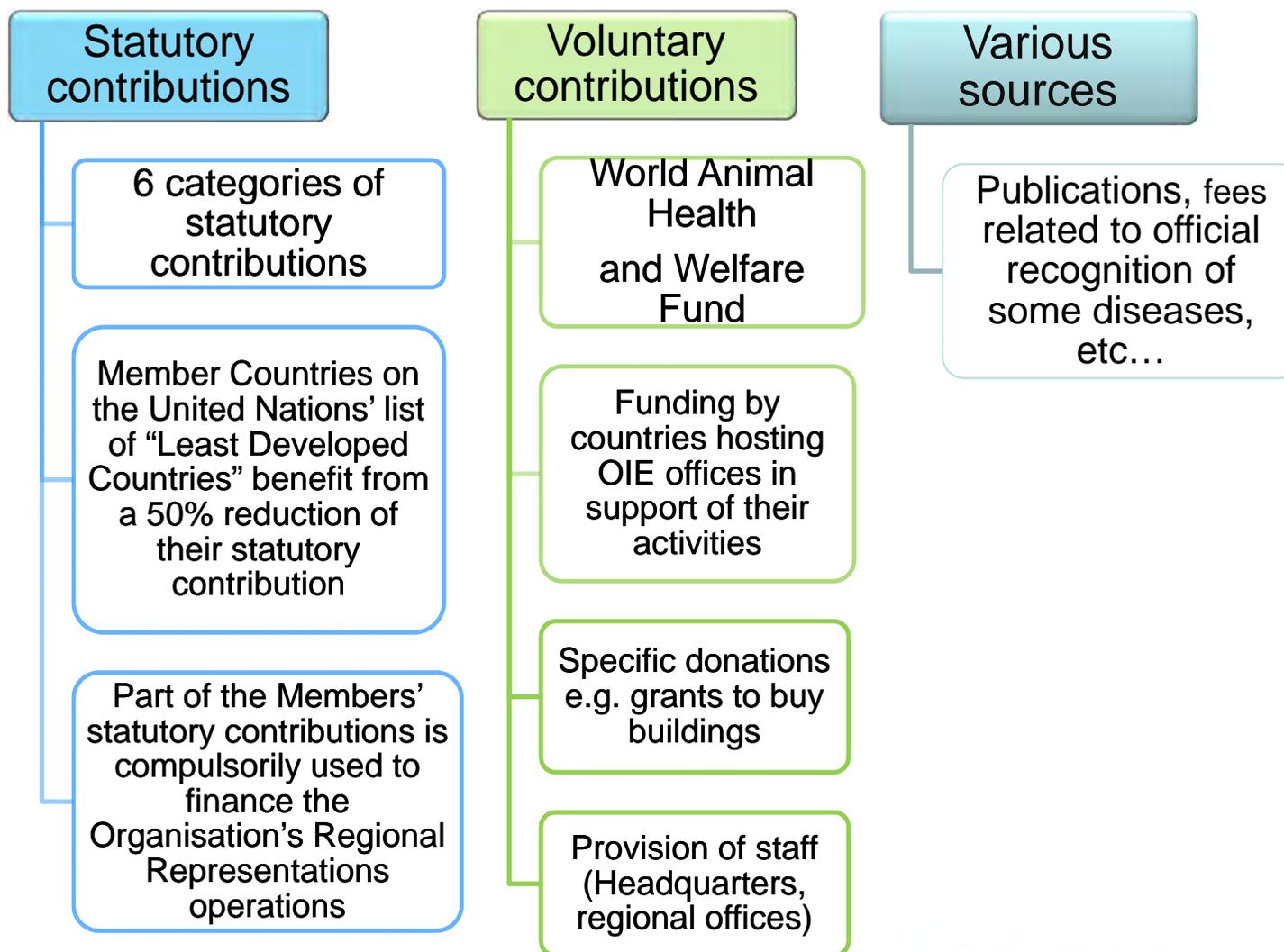
# 178 Member Countries in 2013



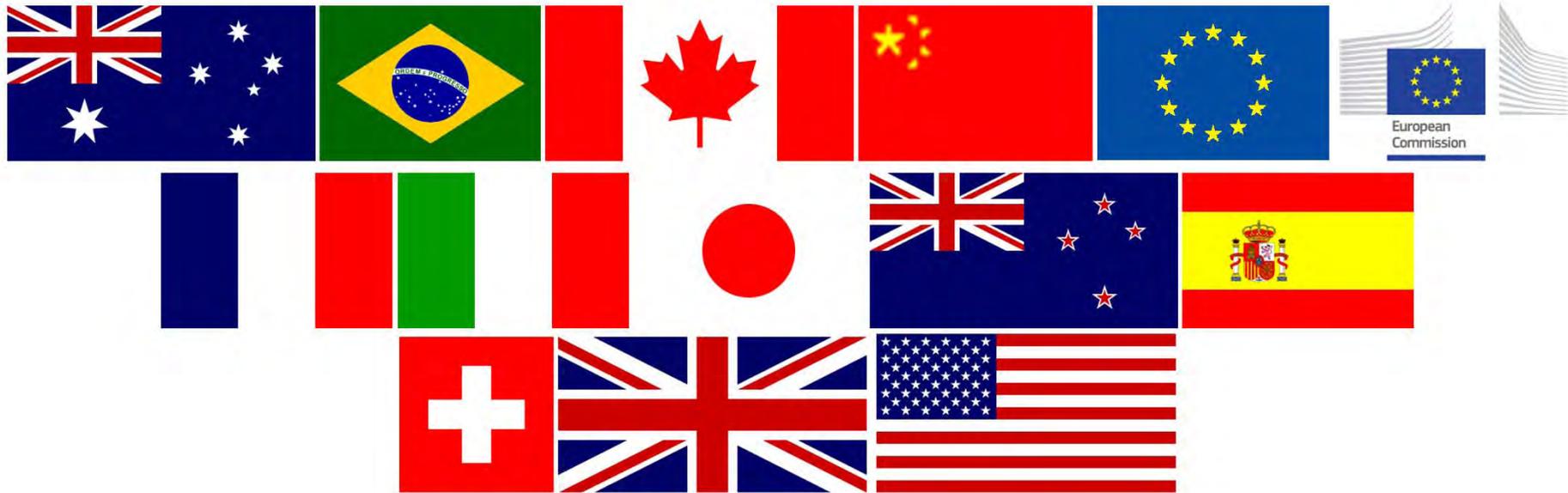
Africa 52 – Americas 30 – Asia, the Far East and Oceania 36  
Europe 53 – Middle-East 20

Some countries belong to more than one region

# Financing of the OIE



# DONORS AND PARTNERS



BILL & MELINDA  
GATES foundation



THE WORLD BANK  
Working for a World Free of Poverty



WORLD TRADE  
ORGANIZATION



World Health  
Organization

# AHI FACILITY



Avian & Human Influenza



Canadian Food Inspection Agency



Canadian International Development Agency



Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada



中华人民共和国农业部  
Ministry of Agriculture, P.R.China



MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES

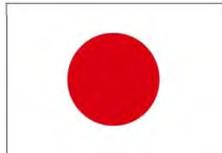


MINISTÈRE DE L'AGRICULTURE DE L'AGROALIMENTAIRE ET DE LA FORÊT

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Ministero della Salute



Ministry for Primary Industries  
Manatū Ahu Matua



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft  
Confédération suisse  
Confederazione Svizzera  
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Confederation



Department for International Development



Foreign & Commonwealth Office



USAID  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



THE WORLD BANK  
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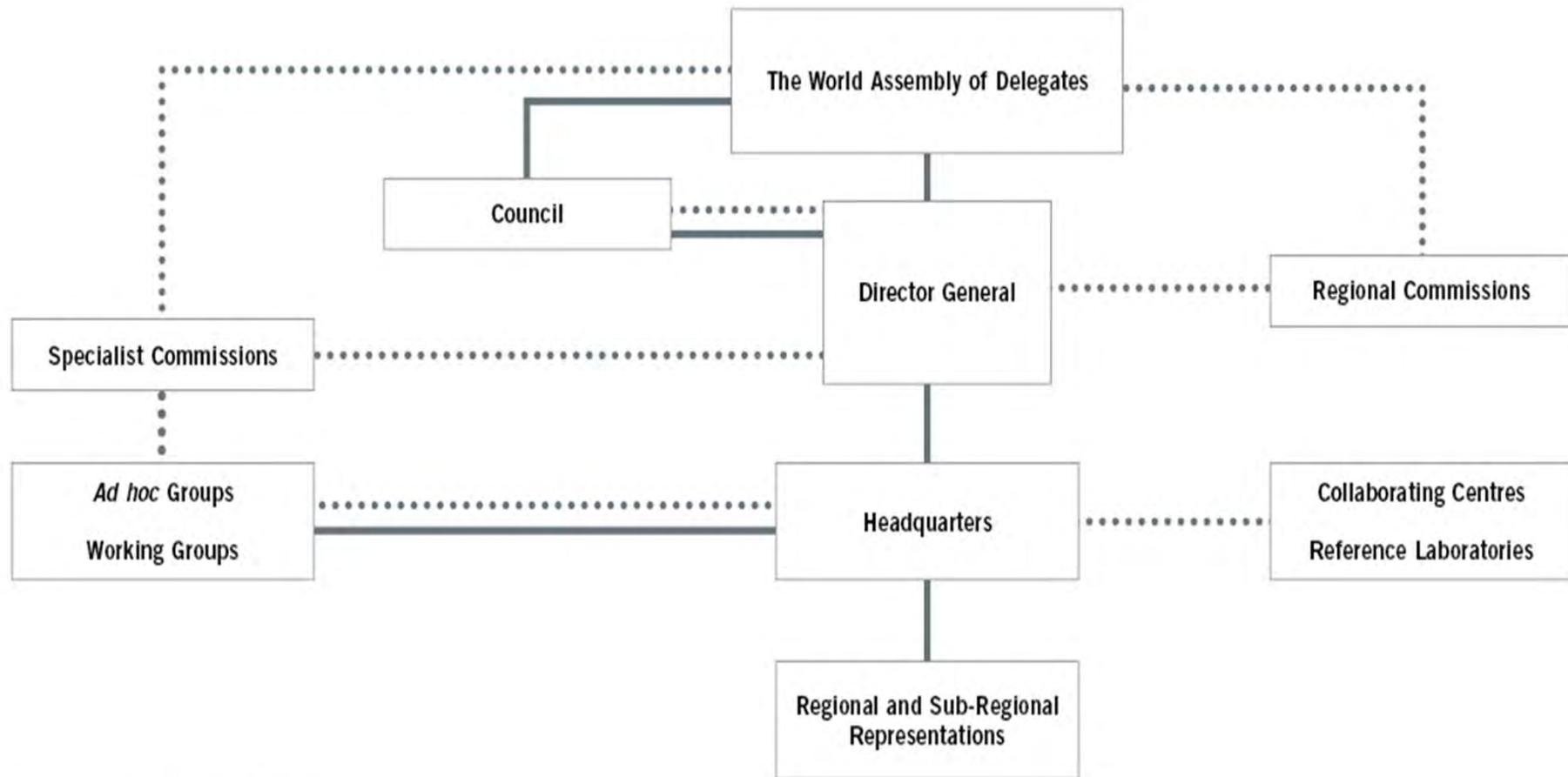
World Health Organization



WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

# STRUCTURE OF THE OIE

# Governance structure of the OIE 1/13



- Authority relations
- ..... Functional relations

# Governance structure of the OIE 2/13

## 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 <sup>3/13</sup>

## The Council <sup>1/2</sup>

- 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 4/13

The Council <sup>2/2</sup>

2013

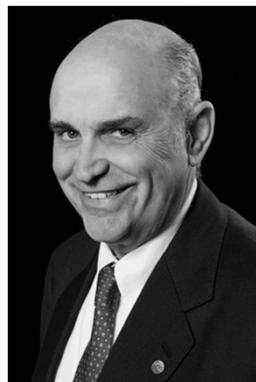
President

□ Dr Karin Schwabenbauer (Germany)



Past President

□ Dr Carlos Correa Messuti (Uruguay)



Vice-President



Members



Dr Evgeny Neplokonov (Russia)

Dr Botlhe Michael Modisane (South Africa)

Dr Toshiro Kawashima (Japan)

□ Dr Mark Schipp (Australia)

□ Dr Ali Abdullah Al-Sahmi (Oman)

Dr John Clifford (USA)

# Governance structure of the OIE 5/13

## The Director General

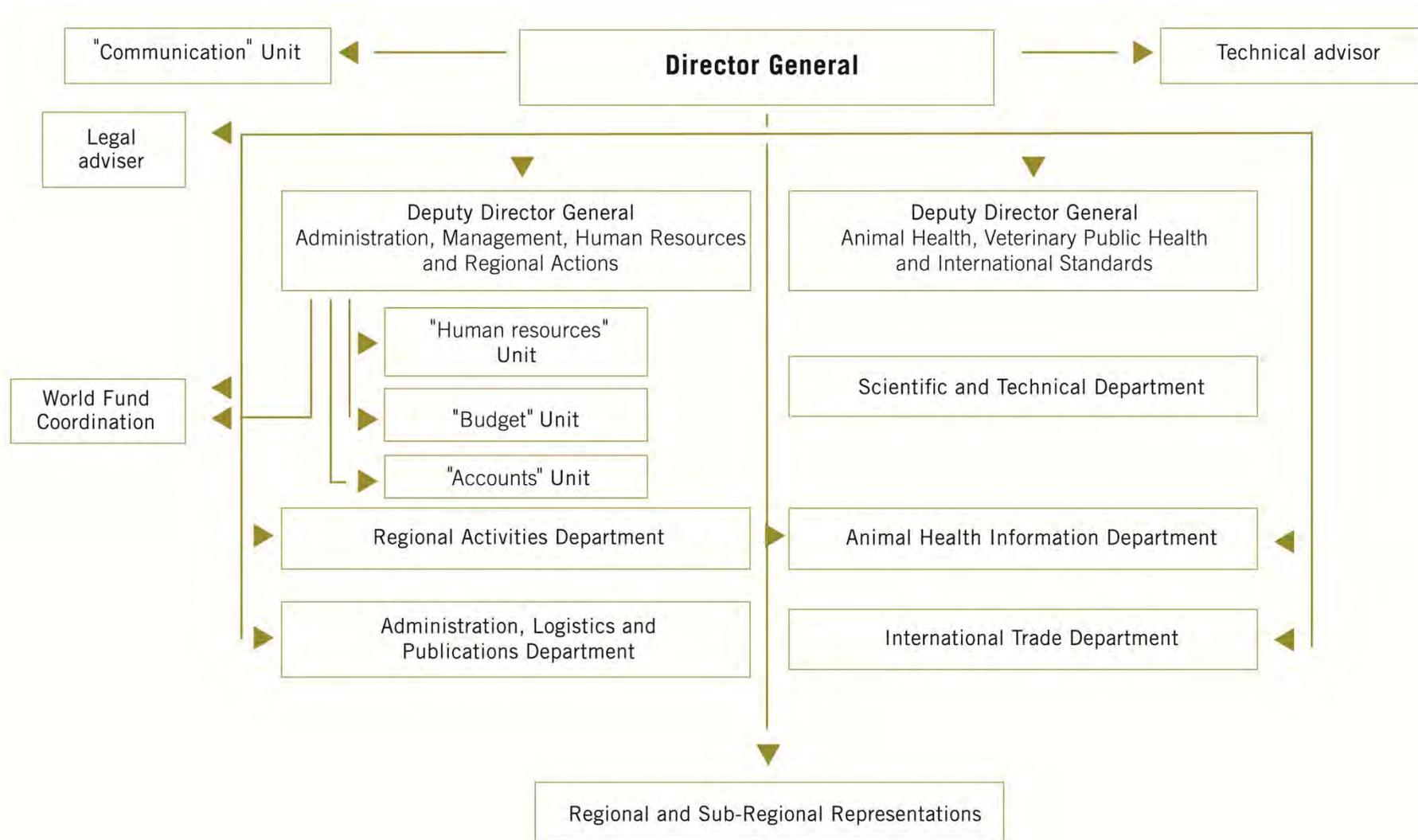


The OIE is managed by the OIE Headquarters in Paris, placed under the responsibility of a Director General elected by secret ballot by the World Assembly of Delegates.

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In 2010, Dr Bernard Vallat was elected Director General of the World Organisation for Animal Health for a third five-year term.

# Governance structure of the OIE 6/13



## Specialist Commissions

# Governance structure of the OIE 7/13

### 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.

Responsible for updating the *Aquatic Animal Health Code* and the *Manual of Diagnostic Tests for Aquatic Animals*; and for proposing new standards for adoption by the World Assembly of Delegates.

### 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 (265 worldwide in 2011).

# Governance structure of the OIE 8/13

## Regional Commissions

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.

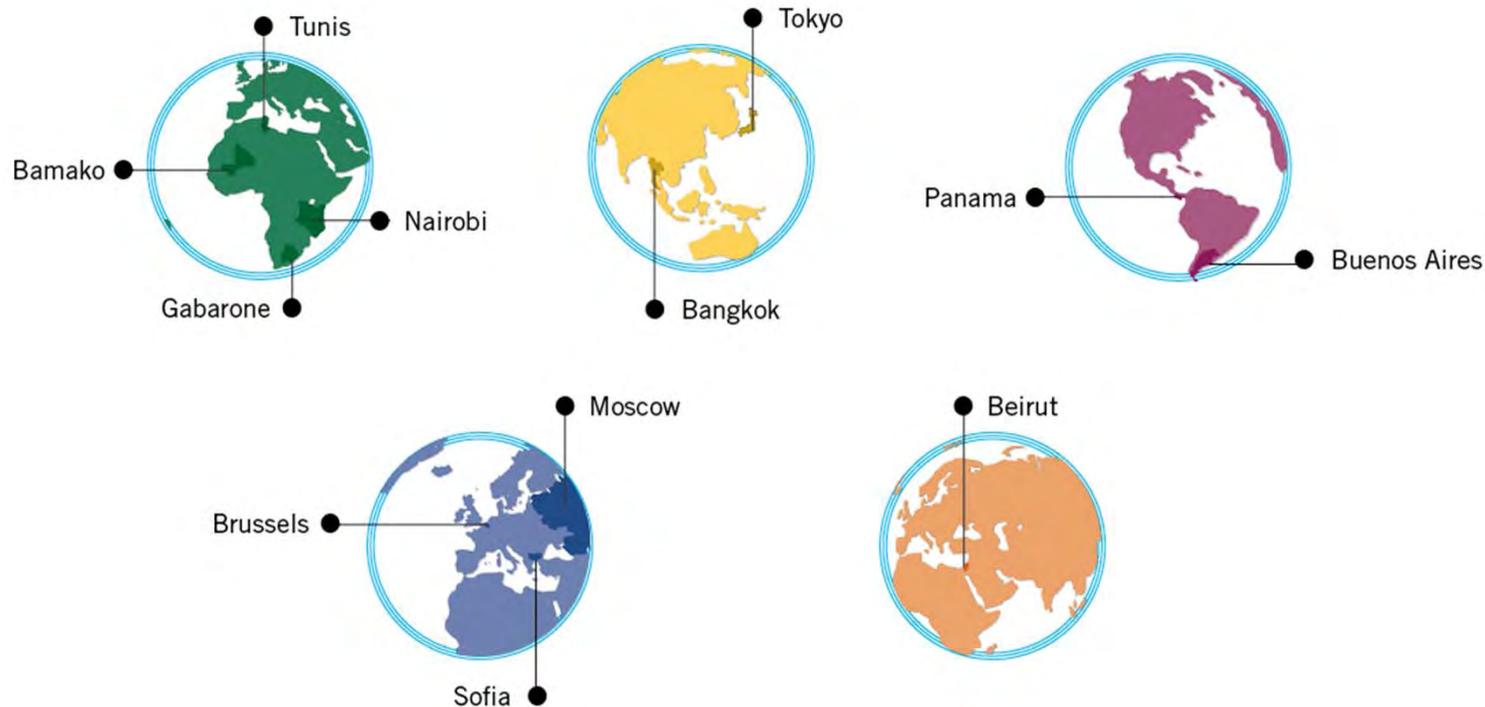
The following regions host Regional Commissions:

- 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 9/13

## Regional and Sub-Regional representations



These representations closely collaborate with Regional Commissions and are directly under the Director General's authority.

# Governance structure of the OIE 10/13

## Working Groups

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.

## *Ad hoc* Groups

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 11/13

## 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

# Governance structure of the OIE 12/13

## 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

# Governance structure of the OIE 13/13

National Focal  
Points

# The OIE's scientific network <sup>1/4</sup>

Reference  
Laboratories <sup>1/2</sup>

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

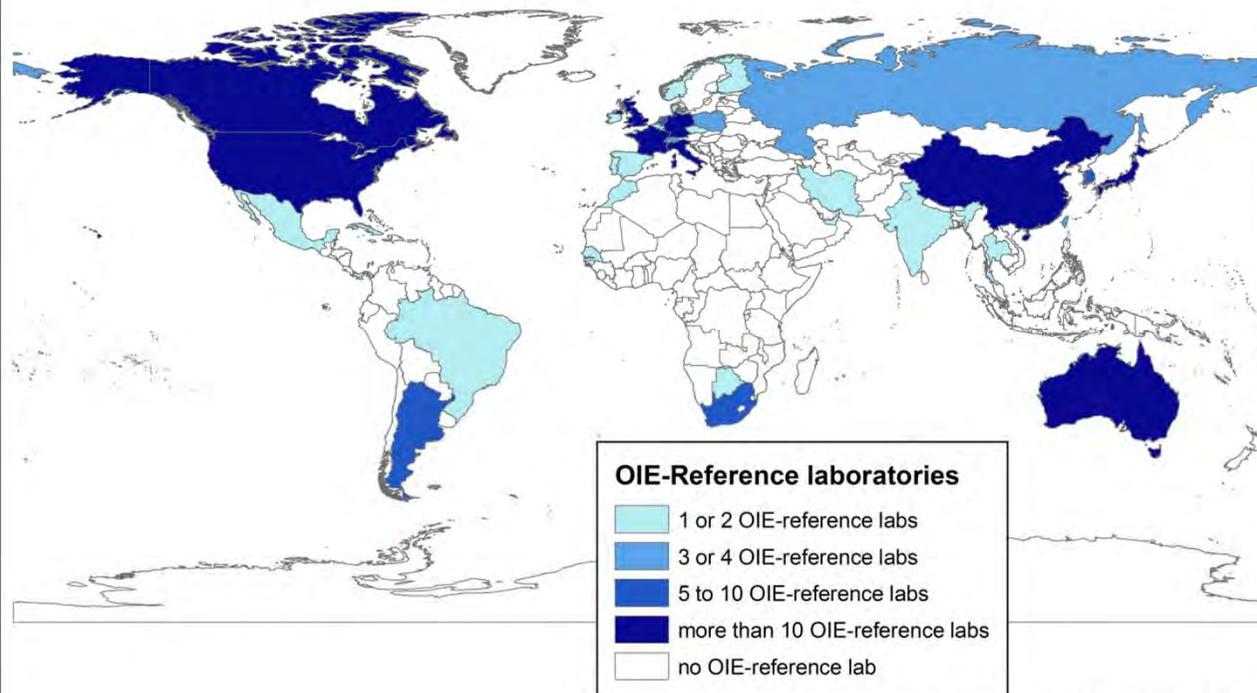
# The OIE's scientific network 2/4

Reference  
Laboratories <sup>2/2</sup>

May 2013

241 Reference Laboratories in 37 countries  
116 diseases or topics

**World distribution of the OIE-Reference Laboratories**



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# The OIE's scientific network 3/4

Collaborating  
Centres <sup>1/2</sup>

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

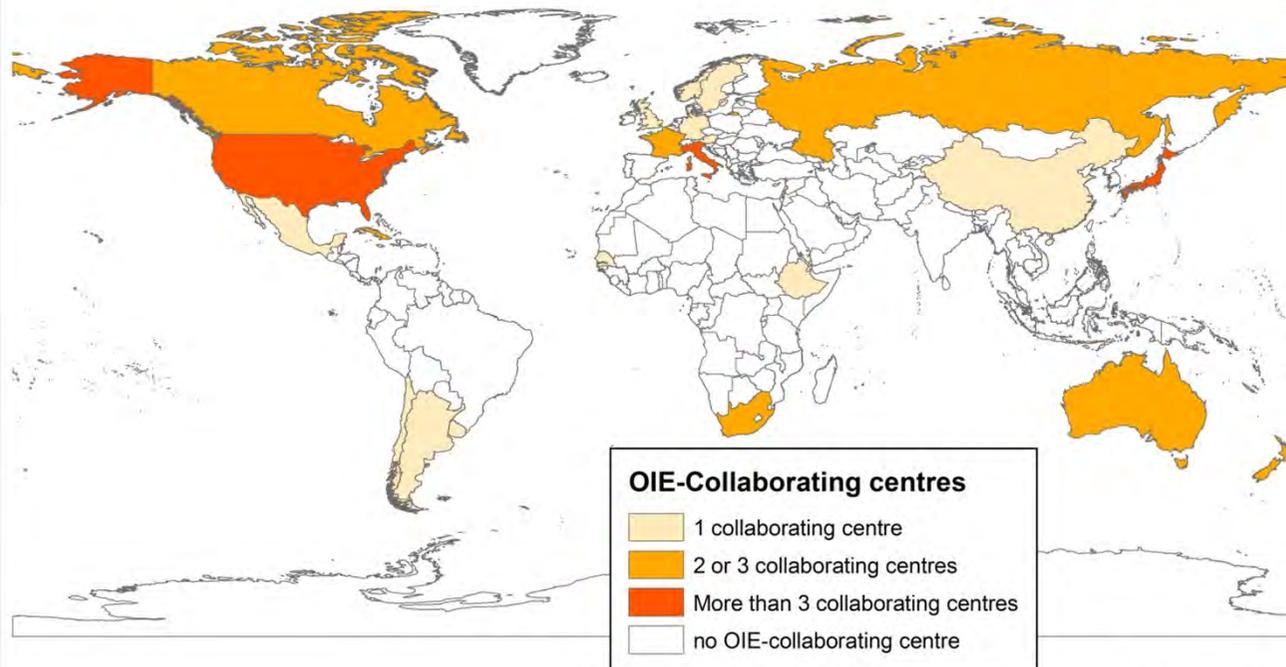
# The OIE's scientific network 4/4

Collaborating  
Centres 2/2

May 2013

43 Collaborating Centres in 24 countries  
42 topics

**World distribution of the OIE-Collaborating Centres**



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# INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

# Permanent institutional cooperation with public global partner organisations <sup>1/3</sup>

In 2012



WHO - World Health Organization



FAO - Food and Agriculture Organization



WTO - World Trade Organization



IPPC - International Plant Protection Convention



World Bank



CABI - CAB International



ILRI - International Livestock Research Institute

**C O D E X** A L I M E N T A R I U S  
International Food Standards

# Public global partner organisations 2/3



ICMM – International Committee of Military Medicine



WIPO – World Intellectual Property Organization



WMO – World Meteorological Organization



WCO – World Customs Organization



ICES – International Council for the Exploration of the Sea

BTWC – Biological and Toxins Weapons Convention

# Public global partner organisations 3/3



ICLAS – International Council for Laboratory Animal Science



UNEP – United Nations Environment Programme



CBD – Convention on Biological Diversity



International Organization for Standardization



United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs



International Union for conservation of nature

# Technical and scientific cooperation with global private sector bodies 1/2



IMS International Meat Secretariat



IDF International Dairy Federation



FEI Fédération Equestre Internationale



SSAFE Safe Supply of Affordable Food Everywhere initiative



IEC International Egg Commission



IFAH International Federation for Animal Health



IFAP International Federation of Agricultural Producers



GFSI Global Food Safety Initiative

# Global private sector bodies 2/2



IABs International Association for Biologicals



WVA World Veterinary Association



WSAVA World small animal veterinary association



WAVLD World Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians



IPC International Poultry Council



IATA International Air Transport Association



WSPA World Society for the Protection of Animals



CIC International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation



CVA Commonwealth Veterinary Association

# Technical and scientific cooperation with regional public organisations 1/2



European Commission

CEBEVIRHA



Andean Community

PVC



AOAD

SPC



IICA

PAHO



AU-IBAR

ECOWAS



OIRSA

SADC



IDB

Caribbean Community



## Regional public organisations *2/2*



ASEAN - Association of the South East Asian Nations



SAARC - South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation



WAEMU - West African Economic and Monetary Union



SEAFDC - Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center



UMA - Arab Maghreb Union

# FIFTH STRATEGIC PLAN 2011 - 2015

# A mandate far wider than when the OIE was created <sup>1/15</sup>

The OIE was created in 1924



To prevent the spread of animal diseases throughout the world

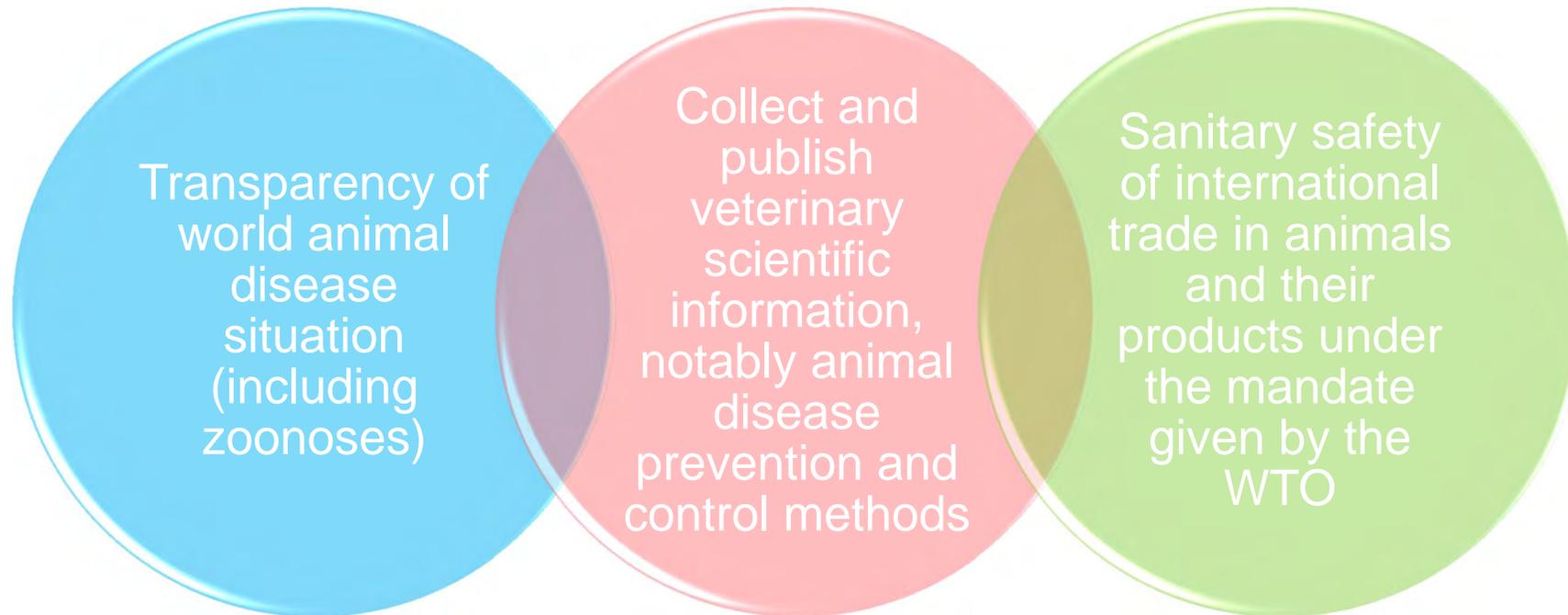
The 4th Strategic Plan 2006-2010 extended the OIE's mandate to



“The improvement of animal health worldwide”

# Fifth Strategic Plan 2011-2015 2/15

First, continuing to consolidate major objectives of the 4<sup>th</sup> Strategic Plan



Improve animal health and welfare worldwide

## Fifth Strategic Plan 2011-2015 <sup>3/15</sup>

Improve animal health, veterinary public health, animal welfare, and consolidate the animal's role worldwide

# Fifth Strategic Plan 2011-2015

## Reinforcing priority missions 4/15

### 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

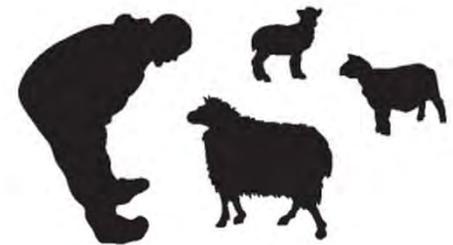
- Need for a global supply of safe food
- The Veterinary Services must play a key role in protecting consumers

# Fifth Strategic Plan 2011-2015

## Reinforcing priority missions 5/15

➤ 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 6/15

### 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)
- Initial and continuing veterinary education
- Applied research

# Fifth Strategic Plan 2011-2015

## Reinforcing priority missions <sup>7/15</sup>

### 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

# Fifth Strategic Plan 2011-2015

## Reinforcing priority missions 9/15

### ➤ 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

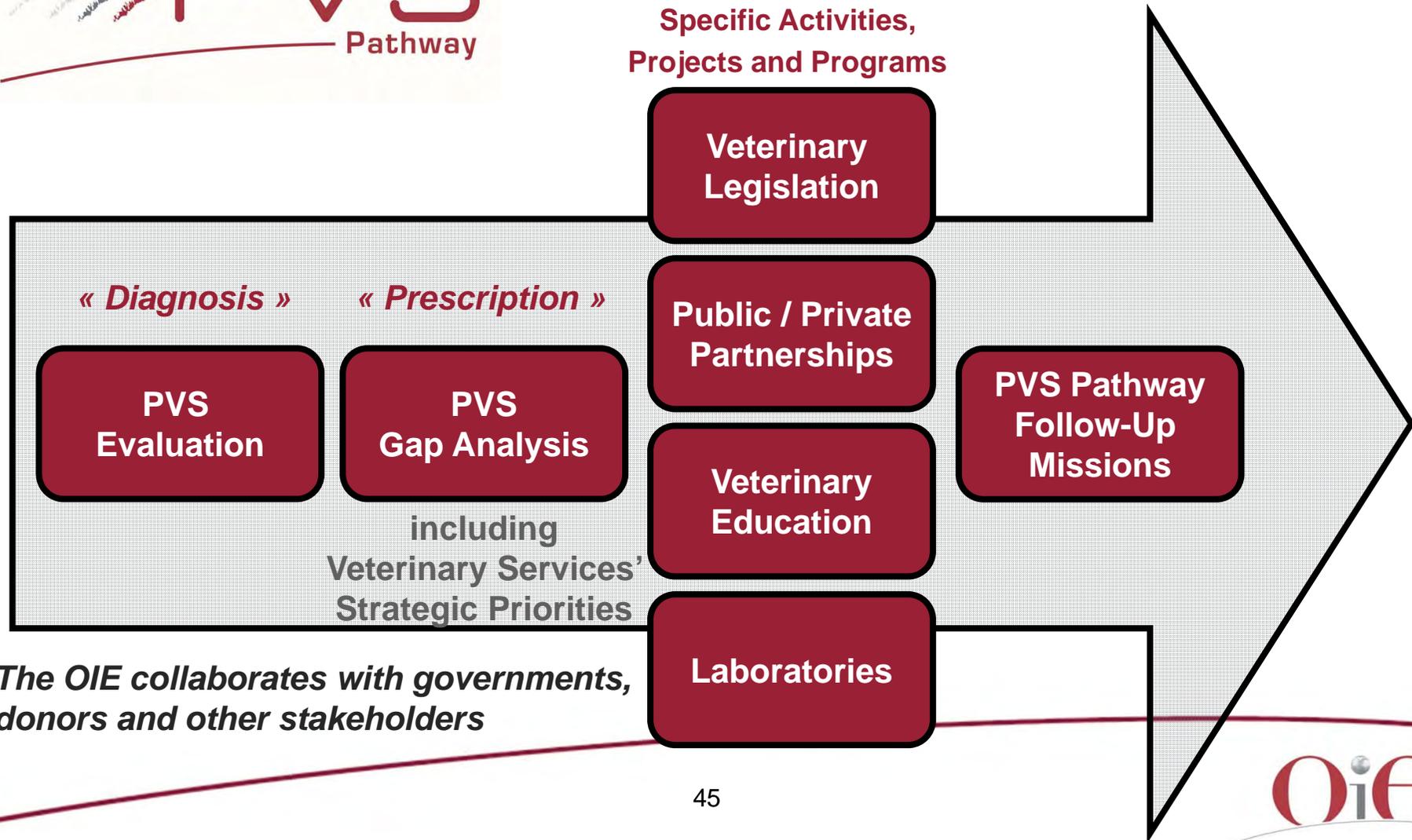
- Convincing governments of the importance of the OIE Delegate
- Convincing governments that they should invest more in animal disease surveillance and prevention, since this represents a low-cost form of insurance compared with the high costs linked with the management of sanitary crisis
- Carrying 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 11/15



« *Treatment* »  
Capacity Building,  
Specific Activities,  
Projects and Programs



*The OIE collaborates with governments, donors and other stakeholders*

# Fifth Strategic Plan 2011-2015

## Reinforcing priority missions <sup>12/15</sup>

### Communication

- ✓ 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

# Fifth Strategic Plan 2011-2015

## New actions 13/15

### 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 created 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
  - AMR : Anti Microbial Resistance



TWINNING VET

# VETERINARY EDUCATION

May 2012

May 2013

October 2012



- Veterinary Education
- International promotion of world
- OIE Veterinary Education



## A Guide to Veterinary Education Twinning Projects

Recommendations on the competencies of graduating veterinarians ('Day 1 graduates') to assure National Veterinary Services of quality

## Education Curriculum

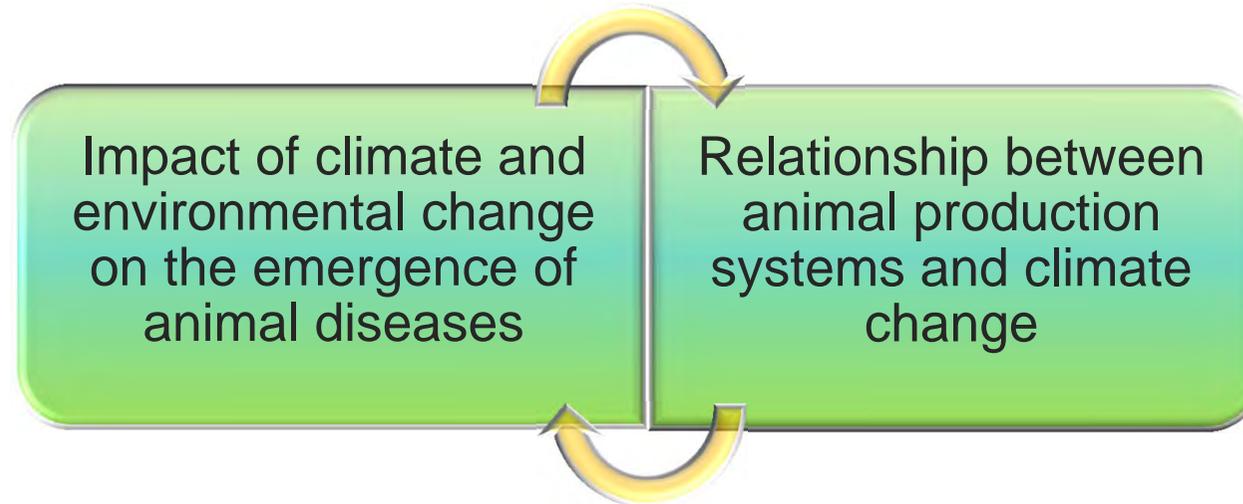


the quality of national Veterinary Services at the entry-level

# Fifth Strategic Plan 2011-2015

## New actions 15/15

Relation between animal production and the environment  
New sanitary and environmental risks need to be anticipated



# Conclusion

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

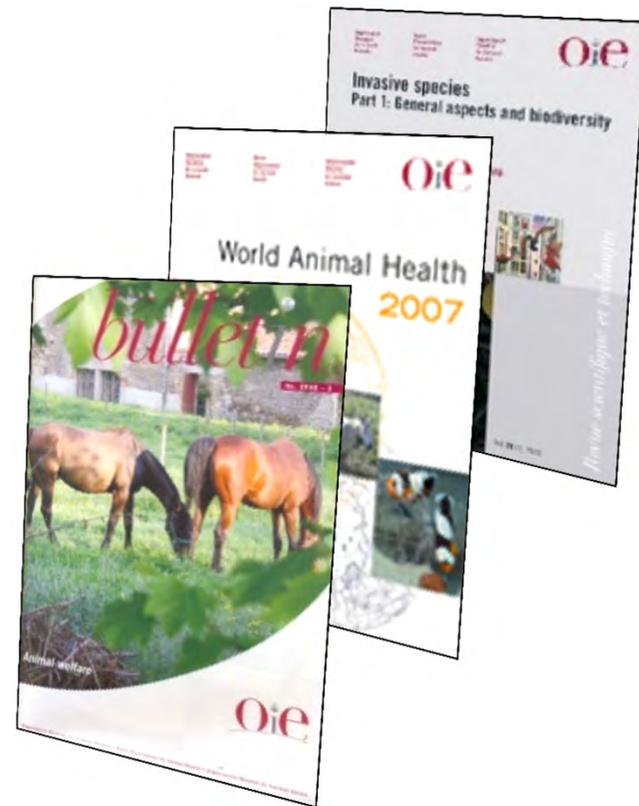
**OIE activities are a global public good**

for the International Community, and that the cost to Members is negligible compared to the services it provides.

# OIE PUBLICATIONS AND WEB SITE

# 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.*
- *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](http://www.oie.int)



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Organización  
Mundial  
de Sanidad  
Animal

- Disease alerts
- Global animal disease situation
- International Standards on Animal Health and Welfare (*Codes, Manuals*), Guidelines, Recommendations, etc.
- *Scientific and Technical Review*
- General and scientific information on OIE activities
- Editorials from the Director General, press releases
- Media Resources

# Thank you for your attention

Organisation mondiale  
de la santé animale

World Organisation  
for Animal Health

Organización Mundial  
de Sanidad Animal