OIE’s mandate in 1924 was: ‘prevent the spread of animal diseases throughout the world’

4th Strategic Plan (2006-2010) changed the OIE’s mandate: ‘improve animal health worldwide’

5th Strategic Plan (2011-2015) extended the OIE’s mandate: ‘improve animal health and welfare worldwide’
Fifth Strategic Plan 2011-2015

Improve animal health, veterinary public health, animal welfare, and consolidate the animal’s role worldwide
WTO SPS Agreement

- SPS Agreement has significant consequences to the OIE:

- OIE is recognised as the international standard setting organisation for animal health and zoonoses.
OIE INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

Terrestrial Animal Health Code

Aquatic Animal Health Code

Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals

Manual of Diagnostic Tests for Aquatic Animals

mammals, birds and bees

amphibians, crustaceans, fish and molluscs
Purposes of the OIE Codes and Manuals

- Recommendations for the improvement of animal health and welfare and veterinary public health worldwide;
- Obligations and Recommendations for early detection, reporting and control of pathogenic agents, including zoonotic, and
- Prevention of their spread via international trade in animals and animal products, while avoiding unjustified sanitary barriers to trade.
OIE Standards for vet drugs and vaccines

〉 OIE Codes

〉 All Section 3 on Quality of Veterinary Services, especially 3.2. (articles 3.2.9. and 3.2.14) and 3.4. (with the very important Article 3.4.11.)

〉 Chapters 6.6. to 6.10 on Antimicrobial resistance, especially

〉 Chapter 6.9. on Responsible and prudent use of antimicrobial agents in veterinary medicine

〉 OIE Terrestrial Manual

〉 Chapters 1.1.6. to 1.1.10. on vaccine production and control
Critical aspects

- The Codes and Manuals are not “textbooks” on diseases
- The Codes and Manuals are international standards to be used to evaluate and determine measures to protect animal and public health, including in the trade of animals and animal products
- Ensure that their application is in accordance with obligations under the SPS Agreement
Critical aspects

- They are to be used as a basis to further elaborate national legislation and regulation.
- Including regarding the governance of veterinary services, the organisation of the profession, the prudent use of veterinary medicines especially antimicrobial agents.
- The role and responsibilities of all the actors of animal health, animal welfare and veterinary public health are clarified, including the essential role of the Veterinary Authority.
Why get involved?

- OIE Members are primarily responsible for the setting and adoption of international standards;
- OIE Delegates have a responsibility to participate actively;
- Once a standard is adopted Delegate’s are obligated to implement the adopted standard
- Focal points have an important role in the standard setting procedure,
- Private sector is a key partner in the procedure for comments.
Updating International Standards

1. Committee, Commissions, Delegates

2. Specialists, Commissions

3. Review

4. World Assembly

OIE INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

Comments

Draft text

Delegates

Adoption
Role of the Delegates

» Increasingly, expert advice is outside government and OIE uses all sources
  » Individual / expert group from industry / academia / government
  » Other OIE Commission or Reference Laboratory

» Transitional period for transparency
  » NGOs with OIE agreement are consulted as per Member Countries e.g. IDF
  » Experts may participate in meetings
  » Commission reports on OIE website
DELEGATE
CHIEF VETERINARY OFFICER

UNIVERSITIES AND RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS
PRIVATE VETERINARIANS
PRIMARY PRODUCTION SECTOR
INDUSTRIAL SECTOR
INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ORGANISATIONS
Thank you for your attention!