



WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH

Protecting animals, preserving our future



Annual Report 2013

Editorial



Messages from the Director General

Strengthening national Veterinary Services, preventing antimicrobial resistance, controlling diseases, including zoonoses, at their source in animals, improving the transparency of animal health information, safeguarding animal welfare, preventing natural or intentional biological hazards: these are just some of the challenges that must be addressed to fulfil the slogan of the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE): 'Protecting animals, preserving our future'. This report describes the main activities undertaken in this respect in 2013 and gives a clear overview of how the OIE operates and its network of partners and experts.

The OIE had 178 Member Countries in 2013, and several applications for accession are pending. The OIE has continued to extend its regional and sub-regional presence: a new Regional Office has provisionally been established in Moscow (Russia) and a Sub-Regional Coordination Unit for foot and mouth disease has opened in Astana (Kazakhstan). There are now 13 Representations and Offices, in addition to the OIE's historic Headquarters in Paris, which together support the implementation of OIE activities on all five continents.

The OIE's scientific network of excellence, with its 284 Reference Centres, also continues to expand. There are now 241 Reference Laboratories, specialising in specific diseases, and 43 Collaborating Centres, working on cross-cutting topics. Together, they form a worldwide network that is unique in terms of its size, comprehensiveness and excellence.

The strategic positioning of these activities at the human–animal–environment interface means that the OIE's analyses and recommendations on risks relating to animal health are taken into account throughout the world. Indeed, humans and animals share the same pathogens, and 60% of the pathogens that are dangerous for humans are of animal origin.

To address these risks effectively, the programme for worldwide improvement of governance in the veterinary domain continued in 2013, with 70% of Member Countries now involved in the PVS Pathway (the OIE's programme

for strengthening the quality of Veterinary Services). Strengthening and improving coordination between the human health and animal health sectors is also crucial. Thus, within the framework of FAO-OIE-WHO collaboration on the 'One Health' theme, the three organisations are working together to fight antimicrobial resistance, rabies and zoonotic influenza, which are being targeted as priorities.

Furthermore, the OIE and WHO have produced a guide for their Member Countries aimed at facilitating cooperation between the Veterinary Services and public health services (with the support of the World Bank).

Strengthening the quality of health information collection and ensuring transparency of the animal health situation worldwide are crucial for good management of animal health. As an adjunct to the worldwide animal health information system, WAHIS and WAHID, a new interface called *WAHIS-Wild*, dealing solely with wildlife, became available to the public in 2013.

In addition to the public health implications of zoonoses, improving the health and protection of animals greatly contributes to reducing world hunger and poverty. Indeed, over a billion poor people worldwide are in some way reliant on livestock.

In this respect, an important action by the OIE in 2013 was to launch, with the support of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, a project called 'Vaccine Standards and Pilot

Approach to PPR (peste des petits ruminants) Control in Africa', aimed at controlling and progressively eradicating this disease, which affects many of the poorest livestock farmers. A worldwide programme is currently being prepared with FAO within the framework of GF-TADs, the Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases.

In parallel, the OIE is working continuously to improve animal welfare. A new standard was adopted in 2013 on animal welfare in broiler chicken production systems, and work is currently in progress on standards for dairy cattle and working animals. A regional platform to facilitate the application of animal health standards by Member Countries has also been established in Europe, along the lines of those already in existence in Asia and America.

In conjunction with the Fédération Équestre Internationale (FEI) and the International Federation of Horseracing Authorities (IFHA), the OIE has also engaged in a three-year plan (2013-2016) aimed at improving the sanitary safety of international movements of competition horses and simplifying the conditions governing their temporary export for international competitions.

This illustrated annual report supplements the highly detailed 'statutory' reports published every year for Member Countries. It summarises the OIE's many activities aimed at protecting animals and preserving our future.

I hope you find the report interesting.

Bernard Vallat
Director General of the OIE

Contents

| | | | |
|--|-----------|-------------------|-----------|
| New activities and highlights | 4 | Appendices | 32 |
| Financial matters | 10 | Glossary | 37 |
| World animal health information | 12 | | |
| OIE standards and guidelines | 14 | | |
| Scientific and technical activities | 18 | | |
| Regional activities | 24 | | |
| Publications | 28 | | |
| Administration | 30 | | |

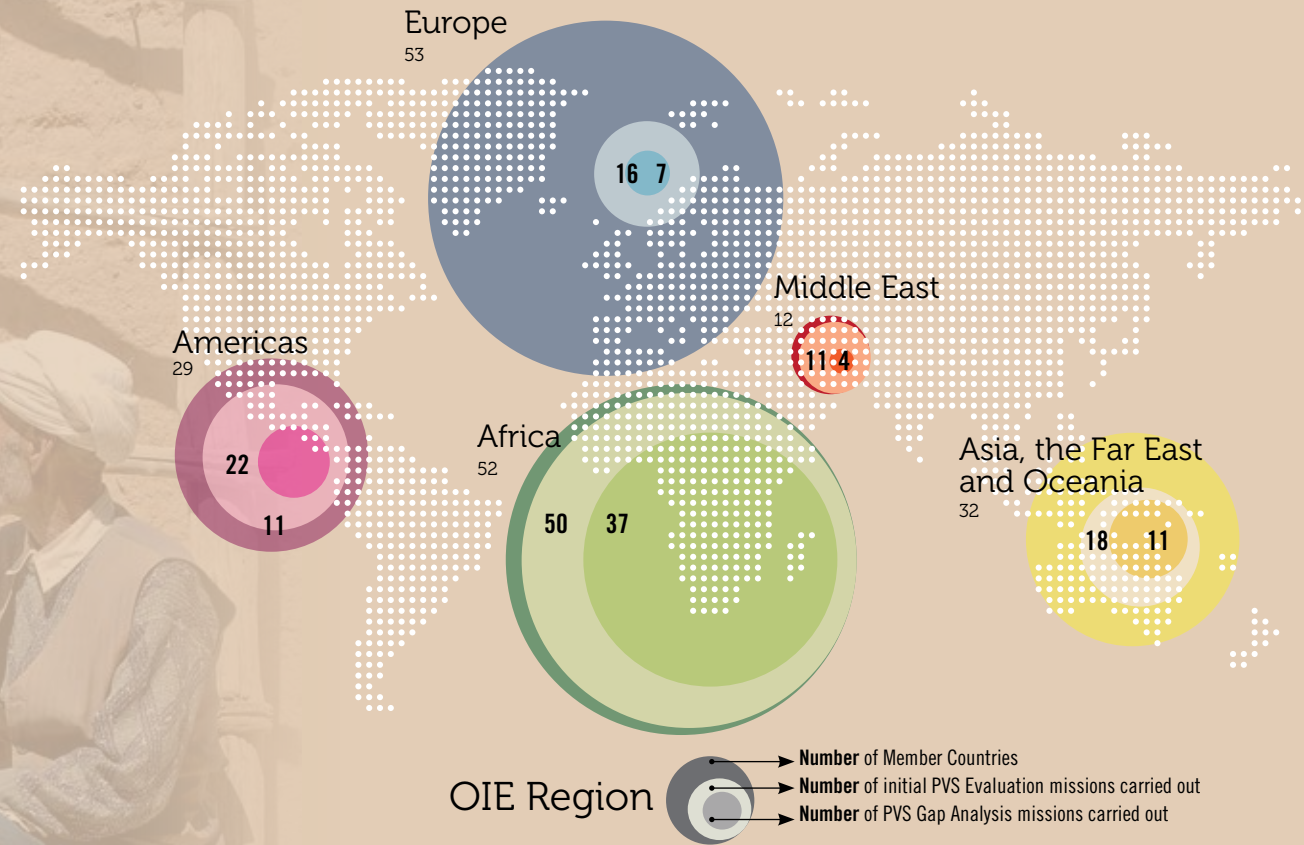
While reading the report, you can access additional material (videos, documents, etc.) by scanning the appropriate barcode with your smartphone.



New activities and highlights

PVS Evaluation and PVS Gap Analysis missions carried out

As at 31 December 2013



The PVS Pathway helps Member Countries, at their request, to implement good veterinary governance

| Category | Official national requests | Total number of missions carried out |
|------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| PVS Evaluation | 127 | 117 |
| PVS Gap Analysis | 92 | 70 |
| Legislation | 48 | 34 |

15 PVS follow-up missions have also been carried out in Member Countries.



Launch of the *WAHIS-Wild* interface

As a follow-up to the public release of the second version of the computer application WAHIS in 2012, *WAHIS-Wild*, the interface for the database of the OIE global system for monitoring information on wildlife diseases, was developed and made available to users, including the general public, in December 2013.

This interface helps to improve the transparency of information on diseases not listed by the OIE. Member Countries provide this information annually and on a voluntary basis. The 53 wildlife diseases in question have been selected by an international group of experts convened by the OIE. Monitoring these diseases is also highly relevant because of the risks they could pose to human health and the health of farmed animals.

Diseases that are on the official OIE list will not be visible on this interface, regardless of whether they affect wildlife. However, they can always be found *via* the main WAHIS interface, known as WAHID.



Access the *WAHIS-Wild* interface:



Solidarity against antimicrobial resistance

The fight against antimicrobial resistance is a subject of international concern in terms of human and animal health. The OIE has maintained its activities in the field of veterinary medicinal products, and in particular on the subject of antimicrobial use, as shown by its decision to organise the First Global Conference on the Responsible and Prudent Use of Antimicrobials in Animals (2013) (*see page 6*).

In partnership with its three Collaborating Centres, the OIE has launched the third cycle of training seminars for national Focal Points for Veterinary Products (covering all 178 Member Countries), with special attention being given to antimicrobial resistance.

The OIE participated in several conferences and meetings on antimicrobial resistance at a global and regional level, and this item is one of the priority topics selected for tripartite (FAO–OIE–WHO) activities. The technical contact points of these three organisations responsible for collaborative activities on antimicrobial resistance met for the fourth time in December 2013. They developed common messages on tripartite activities in the field of antimicrobial resistance and updated their action plan.



Facilitating the international movement of competition horses

The OIE established a Brainstorming Group on Safe International Movement of Competition Horses in 2012. The work initiated by this Group aroused considerable interest and led to the signing of a collaboration agreement between the OIE and the Fédération Équestre Internationale (FEI) in January 2013. This agreement provides for the funding of a three-year programme of activities in support of the OIE's commitment to develop standards and guidelines.

In September 2013, the International Federation of Racehorse Authorities (IFHA) officially joined this initiative and likewise signed an agreement with the OIE.

FEI and IFHA are members of an OIE *Ad hoc* Group that includes world experts on equine diseases. The Group met three times in 2013 and made considerable progress in preparing standards, resulting in the development of a draft chapter for the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*, defining a 'high health, high performance' population of competition horses. Other documents were produced and important meetings held in 2013. This work will continue in 2014, aimed at continuing to raise Veterinary Services' awareness of the following concepts: a 'high health, high performance' population of competition horses; temporary import conditions for competition horses; and 'equine disease-free zones' in Member Countries.

This project is being implemented through a public–private partnership approach.



Sustainable control and prevention of rabies at its animal source

The OIE has continued to follow up the recommendations issued at the World Conference on Rabies Control (2011) to sustainably control and prevent rabies at its animal source, in particular through actively communicating the risks and prevention methods.

On the occasion of World Rabies Day in September 2013, GARC* (Global Alliance for Rabies Control), FAO, the OIE and WHO launched a joint appeal for the eradication of rabies in humans by controlling it in animals and especially in dogs, the main source of rabies cases in humans throughout the world. They issued a reminder that systematic vaccination of dogs and raising public awareness are crucial measures to rid the world of rabies. FAO, the OIE and WHO are working together to raise awareness and increase political commitment to ensure that the necessary rabies control measures are implemented worldwide.

The OIE also published a joint statement with the World Small Animal Veterinary Association (WSAVA) advocating worldwide vaccination of dogs. Furthermore, the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* chapter on rabies was revised to include an article on the control of rabies in dogs.

* In 2013, the OIE and GARC drafted a memorandum of understanding on the application of the 'One Health' initiative.

International Conferences in 2013

The recommendations adopted at these conferences form the basis for future global policies to be applied within the framework of the subjects discussed.



81st General Session of the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE

26-31 May 2013, Paris (France)

The World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE held its 81st General Session under the chairmanship of Dr Karin Schwabenbauer, President of the Assembly and Delegate of Germany. The event was a resounding success and received significant media coverage.

H.R.H. Princess Haya, OIE Goodwill Ambassador, as well as numerous Ministers of OIE Member Countries, honoured the Assembly with their presence at the opening ceremony. Over 800 participants, representing Members of the OIE and numerous international, intergovernmental, regional and national organisations (FAO, WHO, World Bank, World Trade Organization [WTO], European Union) took part in the event. A high-level representative of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation was also present.

The World Assembly of Delegates adopted forty-four resolutions. The Assembly also elected a new member of the Council, Dr Ali Abdullah Al Sahmi (Oman), and certain members of the Regional Commissions for the Americas, Africa and the Middle East.

See the resolutions:



First Global Conference on the Responsible and Prudent Use of Antimicrobials in Veterinary Medicine

13-15 March 2013, Paris (France)

This conference, organised with WHO and FAO, brought together over 300 participants from more than 100 countries. The aim of the conference was to address, with veterinarians, the issue of the rational use of antimicrobials in animals. It served as a reminder of the need to stimulate international solidarity and cooperation to ensure worldwide supervision of the production, importation, marketing and use of antimicrobials. It also emphasised the importance of helping countries not yet in a position to apply the OIE's standards to put in place the necessary legislation, structures and human and financial resources to ensure prudent use of antimicrobials.

At the end of the conference, the decision was taken to establish a world database on the use of antimicrobials in animals. An *Ad hoc* Group will be convened to guide the OIE on the best way to collect harmonised qualitative and quantitative data from OIE Member Countries.

The OIE participated in several conferences and meetings on antimicrobial resistance, at global and regional level, this issue being one of the priorities established for activities of the tripartite (FAO–OIE–WHO).

See the recommendations:



Third OIE Global Conference on Veterinary Education and the Role of the Veterinary Statutory Body

4-6 December 2013, Foz de Iguazu (Brazil)

Over 1,000 participants from 110 countries attended the conference: for each of the Member Countries, there were representatives of Veterinary Statutory Bodies, deans of veterinary education establishments and Chief Veterinary Officers. This event served to reaffirm the willingness of Member Countries to promote the OIE's international standards and guidelines in the field of veterinary education and take the necessary steps to create or strengthen their Veterinary Statutory Bodies, also on the basis of OIE standards. It forms part of a process, begun in 2009, aimed at harmonising veterinary education worldwide and strengthening Veterinary Statutory Bodies. Indeed, the quality of veterinary education, in compliance with OIE guidelines, and the strengthening of Veterinary Statutory Bodies are key pillars of good governance and the quality of Veterinary Services throughout the world.

The conference provided an opportunity to underline the need to strengthen the twinning programmes between veterinary education establishments and between Veterinary Statutory Bodies.

The role of Veterinary Statutory Bodies in improving the quality of veterinary education was also emphasised.

See the recommendations:



World awards

International Conferences to be held in 2014



82nd General Session of the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE 25-30 May 2014, Paris (France)

This event will also be the occasion at which the 90th anniversary of the OIE is celebrated.

World Conference of OIE Collaborating Centres and Reference Laboratories 14-16 October 2014, Seoul (Republic of Korea)

Inter-regional Conference 'Global strategy for peste des petits ruminants' December 2014 or March 2015, Côte d'Ivoire



World Veterinary Day Prize

The World Veterinary Day Prize 2013, on the theme of vaccination, was presented to the South African Veterinary Association.



The OIE honours its experts

In 2013, as every year, the OIE granted honorary awards to eminent persons for outstanding services to the veterinary community and to the OIE.



Dr Carlos A. Correa Messuti (Uruguay) was awarded the Gold Medal.



Dr Moetapele Letshwenyo (Botswana) received the Meritorious Service Award.



Mr Alan Randell (Australia) received the Meritorious Service Award.

Communication as a means of raising awareness

The OIE continued to carry out its communications and awareness-building activities aimed at professionals working in animal and public health and stepped up its activities aimed at the general public.

The OIE's new slogan

To illustrate the need to be aware of the interdependence that exists between human health and animal health and the central role that the Organisation plays at this interface, the OIE unveiled its new slogan in 2013 during the 81st General Session:

Protecting animals,

Fighting animal diseases

Preserving animal welfare

Guaranteeing high-quality Veterinary Services

preserving our future

Preserving public health

Guaranteeing food production

and the safety of food products of animal origin

Protecting humans from biological threats

*'In a world of ever increasing movement of people,
animals and animal products,
it is crucial for the international community
to be aware of the interdependence
that exists between human health and animal health'*

Dr Bernard Vallat, Director General of the OIE



The OIE's official Facebook page

Launched in September 2013, the OIE's Facebook page will enable a larger audience to become more involved with the Organisation and follow more closely its activities: press releases, photos, videos, events organised by the OIE, links to OIE websites and various other materials are all regularly updated and commented upon.





Eradication of rinderpest: the OIE's first digital media campaign

The OIE produced a video film and widely disseminated it within the framework of its campaign warning about the risks of accidental or deliberate release of the rinderpest virus. The film urges countries to respect their undertaking to destroy or store their remaining stocks of rinderpest virus-containing material under suitably secure conditions to ensure that the disease never recurs.

The film has been shown at high-level meetings, including the OIE General Session, the Biological Weapons and Toxins Convention and the G8 Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction. It has also been distributed to press agencies in the regions concerned and disseminated via the social networks.

This project was developed with the support of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office of the United Kingdom and in collaboration with FAO.



See the video 'OIE urges to destroy rinderpest stocks':



Rabies still kills

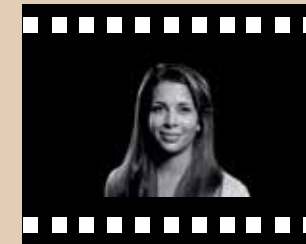
To mark World Rabies Day, the OIE, with the support of the European Union and the President of the Fédération Équestre Internationale (FEI) and OIE Goodwill Ambassador, H.R.H. Princess Haya Bint Al Hussein, produced three short video films designed to raise awareness among the international community of the ravages caused by rabies and the resources that must be mobilised to control the disease. Rabies still kills as many as 70,000 people a year worldwide. Most of these victims are children in developing countries who have been bitten by infected stray dogs. To champion this major cause, H.R.H. Princess Haya joined the OIE in the fight it has been waging for decades by conveying the Organisation's message in the videos.

'Rabies is a serious world public health problem that is all too often underestimated and even neglected. Yet we know it can be eliminated. By combatting rabies at its source in animals and vaccinating 70% of dogs, we can eradicate it'

H.R.H. Princess Haya Bint Al Hussein

'The OIE has chosen to raise the awareness of a broad public by conveying the Organisation's key messages on rabies in a visual format. These videos are designed to draw the whole world's attention to the urgency of the situation and demonstrate that concrete, accessible solutions do exist'

Dr Bernard Vallat, Director General of the OIE



*H.R.H. Princess Haya
with the OIE against rabies*



No more deaths from rabies



Fighting rabies in Asia





Financial matters

OIE Regular Budget

The OIE Regular Budget totals €10 million euros. It comprises:

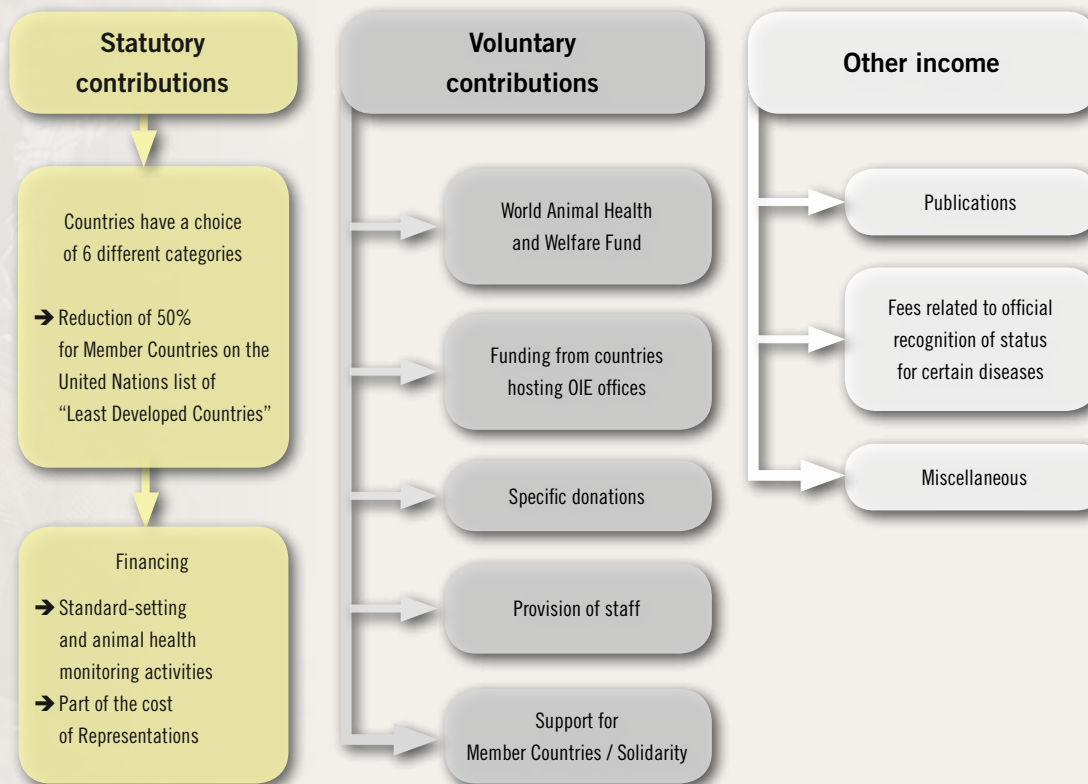
- Member Countries' statutory contributions,
- Member Countries' voluntary contributions,
- subsidies received from various donors,
- miscellaneous income (publications, fees relating to official recognition of disease status).

The OIE's resources also include support in kind provided by Members, such as:

- provision of buildings free of charge to house some of the regional and sub-regional offices,
- provision of technical staff, chiefly veterinarians,

- provision of scientific and educational services free of charge by the 284 OIE Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres, representing substantial in-kind support for the fulfilment of the OIE's mandate.

Financing of the OIE



The OIE World Animal Health and Welfare Fund

The OIE World Fund was created in 2006 and enables numerous donors to support the actions implemented by the Organisation by supplementing its Regular Budget. With the agreement of the donors concerned, these resources are used to finance various activities to improve the governance of national animal health systems, including the Veterinary Services, and to provide support for the implementation of OIE standards and for solidarity actions on behalf of developing countries. The World Fund co-finances:

- global, regional and national capacity-building activities, with priority being given to the national Veterinary Services, through training for Member Countries' Delegates and national Focal Points and by means of the PVS Pathway,
- strengthening of national veterinary scientific communities in developing countries through a programme of twinning between OIE Reference Centres,
- the quality of veterinary education worldwide,
- support for Veterinary Statutory Bodies,
- modernisation of existing national veterinary legislation,
- Communication actions.

Who are the donors? (Annual average 2006–2013)

Member Countries
69%



Evolution of World Fund annual income (2006-2013)



PVS Pathway

The World Fund finances activities relating to the PVS Pathway (see page 24). The importance of the PVS Pathway was particularly underlined during the 81st General Session of the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE (May 2013). Several representatives of the governments of Member Countries announced national political and financial decisions that had been taken based on recommendations made after PVS missions. In collaboration with the World Bank and the European Union, WHO and the OIE have also developed an operational approach designed to facilitate access to their tools and procedures to enable Member Countries' public health and animal health systems to be improved in parallel.

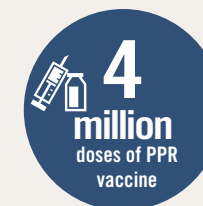
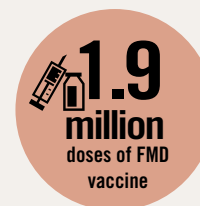
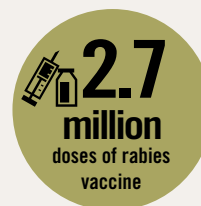
In 2013, donations from the World Bank, the European Union, Australia, Brazil, Canada, France, Italy, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and FEI also helped finance implementation of the OIE PVS Pathway.

Regional vaccine banks

Within the framework of the European Union-funded regional cooperation programme on highly pathogenic and emerging and re-emerging diseases (HPED), the OIE has been mandated to establish regional vaccine banks in Asia targeting avian influenza, foot and mouth disease, rabies and possibly other emerging and re-emerging transboundary diseases.

A regional vaccine bank for peste des petits ruminants (PPR) in Africa has also been created.

Total number of doses delivered (as at 31 January 2014)



Rabies

The Rabies Vaccine Bank for Asia has been operational since 2012, with two tenders having been awarded for the supply and delivery of vaccines by the selected firms. The bank consists of injectable rabies vaccines for dogs as well as oral vaccines for pilot research projects in eligible countries.

Eligibility criteria for use of the OIE Rabies Vaccine Bank for Asia were endorsed in 2012 at the 18th Meeting of the OIE Sub-Commission for SEACFMD (South-East Asia and China Foot and Mouth Disease Campaign – a regional meeting of national Veterinary Services). This regional vaccine bank is managed by the OIE Sub-Regional representation in Bangkok (Thailand) and the OIE Regional Representation for Asia and the Pacific in Tokyo (Japan) with the support of the OIE Headquarters.

Vietnam and Laos were the first recipient countries in 2012. In 2013, the Philippines also received vaccines to support the country's national vaccination campaign. Laos, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Bhutan, Myanmar, Nepal and Vietnam each received between 20,000 and 500,000 doses.

Foot and mouth disease

The FMD Regional Vaccine Bank for Asia was created along the same lines. It consists of five core strains and six optional strains, and a pre-formulated FMD vaccine. It has been fully operational since 2011. Laos and Myanmar each received 200,000 doses in 2012. Deliveries of 100,000 to 600,000 doses continued in 2013, for Myanmar (two deliveries), Cambodia and Laos. Funding for this vaccine bank is also provided by the European Union's HPED programme. The vaccine bank is managed by the OIE Sub-Regional Representation in Bangkok.

Peste des petits ruminants

The PPR Vaccine Bank for Africa has been fully operational since February 2013. It was set up under a project entitled 'Vaccine Standards and Pilot Approach to PPR Control in Africa', funded by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (see page 36). The vaccine supplier, based in Africa and selected through an international call for tender, is currently preparing and delivering PPR vaccine to eligible African countries. A first shipment of 500,000 doses of PPR vaccines has already been delivered to Ghana, and the first 3.5 million doses for Burkina Faso are due to be delivered in January 2014.

World animal health information

In the field of animal health information, in addition to launching the *WAHIS–Wild* interface, work continued on improving and consolidating the global systems WAHIS and WAHID and training the relevant national Focal Points of all Member Countries, through the organisation of regional workshops for advanced training (for details, see page 35).

Collection of official information

Each country, on becoming a Member of the OIE, undertakes to notify in a timely and transparent manner the terrestrial and aquatic animal health situation in its territory. This procedure applies both to naturally occurring disease events and to deliberate events.

WAHIS, the OIE World Animal Health Information System

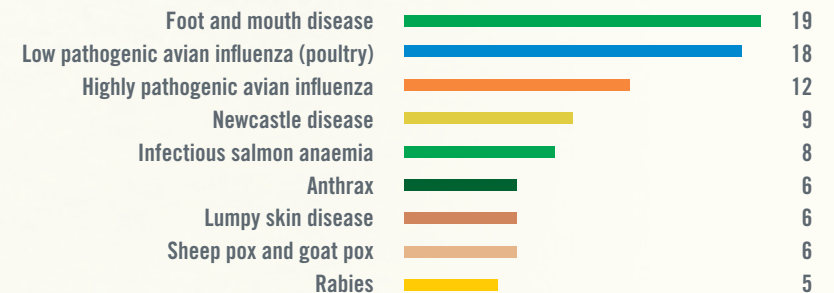
WAHIS enables data on animal diseases to be processed in real-time so that the international community can then be informed.

The system, which is open to the 178 OIE Member Countries as well as to non-member countries, has two components:

- An **early warning system** to inform the international community about exceptional epidemiological events, including emerging diseases, by disseminating ‘alert messages’ on receipt of **immediate notifications**.
- A continuous **monitoring system** to monitor the presence or absence of OIE-listed diseases. The information is contained in the six-monthly and annual reports submitted by Member Countries. The annual reports also contain other types of information, including on Veterinary Services’ staff, vaccine production and animal populations.

Main diseases
for which
immediate
notifications were
received in 2013

Number of immediate notifications
received between 1 January
and 31 December 2013



In 2013, the active search for unofficial information analysed and processed data on 55 exceptional events, as a result of which 18 were the subject of an immediate notification or followup report after the countries concerned had been contacted, the other alerts having proved to be unfounded.

A total of
687
immediate
notifications and
follow-up reports

from
95
countries

on
61
diseases

158
of which were
immediate
notifications

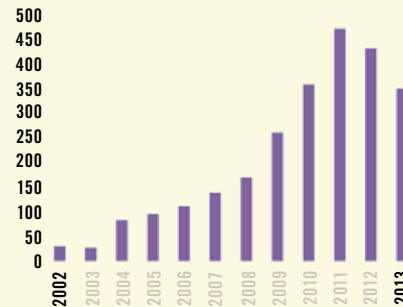
Tracking non-official information

The OIE has a team devoted entirely to the processing of animal disease notifications and six-monthly and annual reports submitted by Member Countries. As well as processing the information received through official channels, the team actively searches for information on epidemiological events from other sources, including the media, private networks or any other non-official source.

Since its launch in 2002, this active search and verification activity for animal disease information has grown substantially and helped to improve the transparency of the world animal disease situation.

Number of information items analysed by the active search procedure since 2002.

■ Number of information items



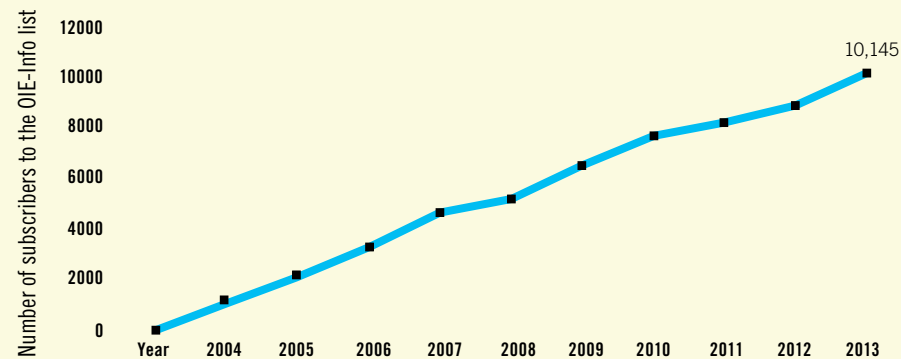
This activity has developed and diversified over the past 11 years. The active search procedure supplements the official information transmitted by Delegates, leading to ever-greater transparency of the animal disease situation in the world

Dissemination of animal health information

The number of subscribers to the OIE-Info mailing list has increased steadily since 2004.

By the end of 2013 there were:

- over 10,000 subscribers to the OIE-Info mailing list,
- nearly 350,000 visitors had viewed the ‘alert messages’ webpages.



Trend in the number of subscribers to the OIE-Info mailing list between 2004 and 2013

Sharing of animal health information

The OIE shares this information with its partners, FAO and WHO, on the FAO-OIE-WHO joint platform GLEWS (Global Early Warning System).

Information on ten selected diseases (four zoonoses and six diseases affecting only animals) is distributed via this network.

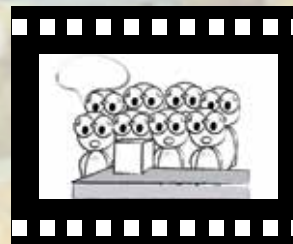
In 2013, negotiations continued with regional organisations that have their own animal health policies, the aim being to harmonise Member Countries’ obligations relating to animal health information. Negotiations are still in progress with the European Union about continuing collaboration on joint development of a computer application for animal health notification that could be shared by the OIE and Member States of the European Union.

OIE standards and Guidelines

The OIE's international animal health and welfare standards are prepared in collaboration with the Member Countries and are democratically adopted at the General Session of the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE. Each Member Country has one vote. These annually updated standards are designed to prevent and control animal diseases, including zoonoses, ensure the sanitary safety of world trade in terrestrial and aquatic animals and their products, and safeguard animal welfare. They are published in two *Codes* and two *Manuals*.

The procedure for developing and updating OIE international standards is rapid and responsive and enables timely publication. Texts can be continuously improved as new scientific information comes to light. In this respect, numerous chapters of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code, the *Aquatic Animal Health Code*, the *Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals* and the *Manual of Diagnostic Tests for Aquatic Animals* were updated in 2013.

Video on the OIE standard-setting process



Specialist Commissions

The role of the OIE's Specialist Commissions is to collect the latest scientific information in order to study the epidemiology of animal diseases and their respective control methods, to develop and revise the Organisation's international standards for submission to the World Assembly of Delegates and to address scientific and technical issues raised by Members, in particular in the field of the prevention and control of terrestrial and aquatic animal diseases, including zoonoses. They each met twice in 2013, as they do every year. The Commissions are elected every three years by the Assembly on the basis of scientific excellence and geographical balance.

The four Specialist Commissions:



Working Groups

The three Working Groups meet annually.



Ad hoc Groups

Thirty meetings of *Ad hoc* Groups of experts were held in 2013 to develop draft standards or guidelines, thereby providing the Specialist Commissions with scientific support and helping them to accelerate the process of developing their annual standard-setting proposals.

At the 81st General Session, the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE adopted important new or revised chapters on such topics as animal welfare, use of antimicrobial agents in animal health, rinderpest and the control of some specific aquatic animal diseases.



A total of 35 new or revised chapters were proposed for adoption by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE in May 2013.

Welfare of broiler chickens

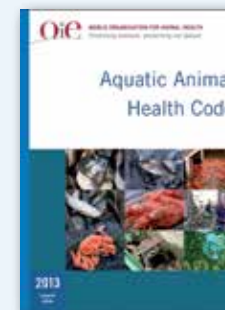
A new standard on animal welfare and broiler chicken production systems (Chapter 7.10.) was adopted by OIE Member Countries. It includes criteria and measurables for animal welfare in broiler production systems. This new chapter is the culmination of several years' work to reach a consensus between Member Countries. Standards on animal welfare in production systems now cover beef cattle and broiler chickens. A standard on dairy cattle production systems is currently being developed.

Antimicrobial agents

The chapter on 'Responsible and prudent use of antimicrobial agents in veterinary medicine' (Chapter 6.9.) and the list of antimicrobial agents of veterinary interest were updated in 2013. Since then, the Code Commission has been preparing new texts relating to the development of recommendations for controlling antimicrobial resistance, harmonisation of national antimicrobial resistance surveillance and monitoring programmes, responsible and prudent use of antimicrobial agents in veterinary practice, and risk assessment for antimicrobial resistance arising from the use of antimicrobial agents in animals.

Rinderpest post-eradication phase

A new chapter (8.13.) on the rinderpest post-eradication phase was adopted: Member Countries hosting institutions holding rinderpest virus-containing material must inform the OIE each year of the status of any stocks of rinderpest virus-containing material in their territory. The data collected will be the subject of an annual presentation at OIE General Sessions. The transparency of Member Countries is seen as an essential tool for preventing the reappearance of the disease. The chapter encourages countries to destroy any remaining stocks of virus they may hold, or to transfer them to an approved facility where they can be securely stored. It stipulates the measures to be taken in the event of any deliberate or accidental release of the virus from laboratories where it is still held.



In 2013, the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE adopted nine new or revised chapters on the following subjects: the Glossary, Notification of diseases and epidemiological information (Chapter 1.1.), Criteria for listing aquatic animal diseases (Chapter 1.2.), Diseases listed by the OIE (Chapter 1.3.), Risk analysis (Chapters 2.1 and 5.3.), Killing of farmed fish for disease control purposes (Chapter 7.4.), Infection with *Aphanomyces invadans* (epizootic ulcerative syndrome) (Chapter 10.2.), and Infection with infectious salmon anaemia virus (Chapter 10.5.).

OIE PVS Tool for aquatic animals

The first edition of the *OIE Tool for the Evaluation of Performance of Veterinary Services and/or Aquatic Animal Health Services (PVS Tool: Aquatic)* was published. This tool was developed with the aim of improving the governance of the Aquatic Animal Health Services. The OIE is committed to supporting the Veterinary Services of its Member Countries by helping them keep pace with the ever-increasing development of the aquaculture sectors.



Veterinary education

Towards harmonisation of veterinary training and strengthening of Veterinary Statutory Bodies worldwide

Since 2009, a cycle of OIE Global Conferences and the creation of an *Ad hoc* Group of experts drawn from all five continents have helped to make progress on these topics. To date, the work of the OIE has led to the adoption by the World Assembly of Delegates of new text for the *Terrestrial Code* on evaluation of the veterinary statutory body (article 3.2.12.), and to the development of guidelines:

- on the competencies of graduating veterinarians (Day 1 graduates) to assure national Veterinary Services of quality (2012),
- on the veterinary education core curriculum (2013).

Harmonisation of the quality of veterinary education in accordance with OIE guidelines and the strengthening of Veterinary Statutory Bodies are key pillars for good governance and the quality of Veterinary Services worldwide. Particular emphasis is placed on support for Veterinary Statutory Bodies in improving the quality of veterinary education.

Animal welfare

Improved Animal Welfare Programme (IAWP)

The aim of the IAWP is to help improve the welfare of animals intended for human consumption during their transport and slaughter in several Member Countries in the Asia-Pacific and Middle East regions. The ‘training of trainers’ sessions that began in Indonesia in 2012 were successfully completed in 2013. Training sessions have also taken place in the Philippines, Turkey and Vietnam. Academics and representatives of industry and international non-governmental organisations were also present, with the aim of facilitating future cooperation between the newly trained trainers and veterinary educational establishments and industry. Training sessions under the IAWP will continue in 2014.

Regional Animal Welfare Platform for Europe

On 19 and 20 September 2013, the first meeting of the Steering Committee of the Regional Platform for Europe validated a three-year action plan (2014–2016), focusing on the management of stray dog populations and conditions relating to the transport and slaughter of livestock. A similar platform has existed in Asia since 2012, and then in America, and another is planned for the Middle East in 2014.

Inter-agency collaboration at international level

The OIE works closely with other international organisations, including WTO, and in particular its Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS Committee), the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC), the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), FAO, WHO and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). These collaborative activities are essential for harmonising intergovernmental normative policies at a worldwide level.

Rabies

Rabies is one of the three priorities that FAO, the OIE and WHO have set themselves within the framework of their tripartite alliance on applying the ‘One Health’ concept. The three organisations launched a joint appeal on World Rabies Day, aimed at eradicating the disease in humans and controlling it in animals. The OIE is also working in this field with GARC.

At a regional level, the countries of the Americas are seeking to eliminate human rabies transmitted by dogs from the continent by 2015 and the countries of South-East Asia have a similar objective for the year 2020.

Foot and mouth disease

At the end of the Second Global Conference on foot and mouth disease Control (2012), the OIE adopted a Global foot and mouth disease Strategy. The aim of the strategy is to decrease the impact of the disease worldwide by reducing the number of disease outbreaks in infected countries until they ultimately attain FMD-free status, with or without vaccination, and also by helping countries already officially recognised as FMD free to maintain that status. The strategy contributes to poverty reduction by increasing trade opportunities for the export of animals and animal products and by contributing to and protecting the daily incomes of the one billion poor farmers worldwide whose livelihoods depend on livestock. In this context, the OIE has co-organised various regional meetings, including within the framework of the FAO–OIE GF-TADs Working Group on FMD.

Peste des petits ruminants

In 2013, the OIE launched the project ‘Vaccine Standards and Pilot Approach to PPR Control in Africa’. The aim of the project is to develop a pilot strategy to control and progressively eradicate the disease in several countries in West Africa. This programme includes an important component managed by AU-PANVAC, the African Union Pan African Veterinary Vaccine Centre.

Scientific and technical activities

'One Health' approach

Within the framework of its commitment to collaboration on reducing the risk of infectious diseases at the human–animal–ecosystem interface, the OIE participated in the Prince Mahidol Award Conference, 'A World United Against Infectious Diseases: Cross-Sectoral Solutions' (2013). During his keynote address, delivered on behalf of WHO, FAO and the OIE, the Director General of the OIE, Dr Bernard Vallat, emphasised the need to mobilise the political will and commitment of policy-makers at the highest level, create a climate of trust among the partners and improve governance in line with international standards. There is now a strong consensus among public health, animal health and environmental health experts that cooperation between these sectors would be a major step forward in controlling diseases at the human–animal–ecosystem interface.

As the world reference organisations responsible for issuing international standards applicable to animal and human health, the OIE and WHO, with the support of the World Bank, have sought to harmonise their respective evaluation initiatives, namely the PVS Pathway and the International Health Regulations (IHR). The two organisations have developed synergy between their evaluation tools and are preparing a joint OIE/WHO operational guide to facilitate parallel evaluation, on a voluntary basis, of synergies between animal health and public health systems at Member Country level.

Influenza H7N9

The World Assembly of Delegates gave special attention to the exceptional nature of the influenza A (H7N9) episode in the People's Republic of China in April 2013. The latest available information was presented by the Delegate of China and discussed with a view to preparing measures aimed at preventing any worldwide spread of the virus in animals.

The OIE Reference Laboratories for avian influenza, including the Harbin Veterinary Research Institute, other laboratories based in China and OFFLU scientists, are continuing to conduct research into the H7N9 virus to gain a better knowledge of its characteristics and ensure that the most suitably adapted diagnostic test protocols are available.



The OIE–FAO Network of expertise on animal influenza (OFFLU)



The secretariat for OFFLU has, ever since the creation of the network, been provided by the OIE, which coordinates the network. In 2013, three meetings of the Steering Committee and Executive Committee and two Technical Committee meetings were held. These served to define the Network's strategic directions and coordinate its various technical activities. The network continues to expand in terms of both scope of action and size and includes experts from networks specialising in equine influenza, swine influenza and avian influenza.

FAO, WHO and the OIE are committed, as stated in their tripartite agreement, to working closely together on biological risks at the animal–ecosystem interface.

Relations between WHO and OFFLU are an example of this: the official agreement under which OFFLU undertakes to collaborate in the WHO Vaccine Strain Selection Process, by supplying timely information on relevant strains of animal origin, has now been renewed for a five-year period, until 2018.

One of the main objectives of the Network is to share animal influenza data with WHO in order to assist with the timely selection of the most appropriate viruses for human vaccines, which may include animal viruses presenting a potential pandemic threat.

New management team

Chair of the Steering Committee

Dr Peter Daniels (from the Australian Animal Health Laboratory), succeeded Professor Steve Edwards at the end of 2013.

Chair of the Executive Committee

Dr David Swayne (OIE expert at the Southeast Poultry Research Laboratory) succeeded Dr Peter Daniels.

Rinderpest post-eradication phase



In 2011, the World Assemblies of the OIE and FAO declared that rinderpest had been eradicated from the surface of the earth. They undertook to take the necessary steps to ensure that the remaining stocks of rinderpest virus were either destroyed or securely stored in a minimum number of high-level containment facilities. In 2012, the OIE and FAO set up a Joint Advisory Committee to advise on technical issues relating to rinderpest post-eradication activities and a joint secretariat to support the Committee. One of the tasks of the Committee is to approve research projects involving the manipulation of rinderpest virus-containing material and to approve a minimal number of high-level containment facilities to store this type of material in the various regions of the world.

The Committee met twice in 2013. In February 2013, the Committee approved the first research project involving the use of rinderpest virus since the establishment of the post-eradication phase.

The Committee is also responsible for examining applications from institutions seeking to become OIE–FAO approved as safe to store rinderpest virus-containing material. These approved high-level containment institutions, the number of which must be kept to a minimum, will be tasked with storing material of this type in the different regions of the world.

First research project using rinderpest virus

This is a study undertaken in 2013 by the Pirbright Institute (United Kingdom), with OIE funding, aimed at determining whether peste des petits ruminants (PPR) vaccines can also protect cattle against rinderpest. If this proves to be the case, PPR vaccines could be stocked within the framework of contingency plans to deal with any potential outbreaks of rinderpest and PPR, thereby obviating the need to establish vaccine banks containing rinderpest virus and at the same time minimising the risk of any accidental or deliberate release of the virus, though without abandoning the rinderpest preparedness strategy.

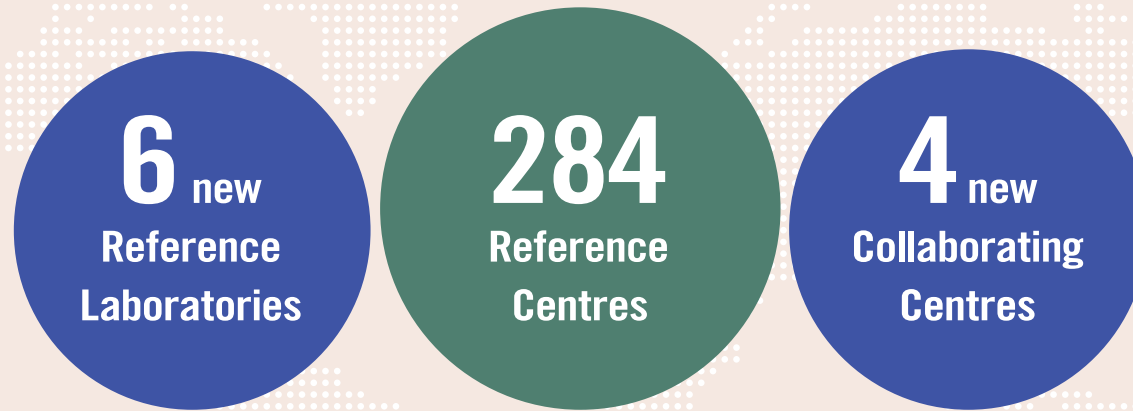


*Rinderpest Joint Advisory Committee
(OIE Headquarters, Paris, September 2013)*

The OIE network of expertise

The OIE now has **284 Reference Centres** in its worldwide network of scientific expertise. This figure includes both **OIE Reference Laboratories** and **OIE Collaborating Centres**.

En 2013



6 new Reference Laboratories

In 2013, six new applications for the status of OIE Reference Laboratory were accepted by the World Assembly and one laboratory was withdrawn from the list, bringing the total number of OIE Reference Laboratories to 241. The newly approved Reference Laboratories are as follows:

Foot and mouth disease

Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale della Lombardia e dell'Emilia Romagna (IZSLER)
Brescia, Italie.

Japanese encephalitis

Rabies Research Laboratory, Division of Viral Disease, Animal and Plant Quarantine Agency (QIA), Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (MAFRA), Gyeonggi-do, Republic of Korea.

Ovine theileriosis

Lanzhou Veterinary Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences (CAAS), Vector and Vector-borne Diseases Control Laboratory (VVBDC), Gansu Province, People's Republic of China.

Q fever

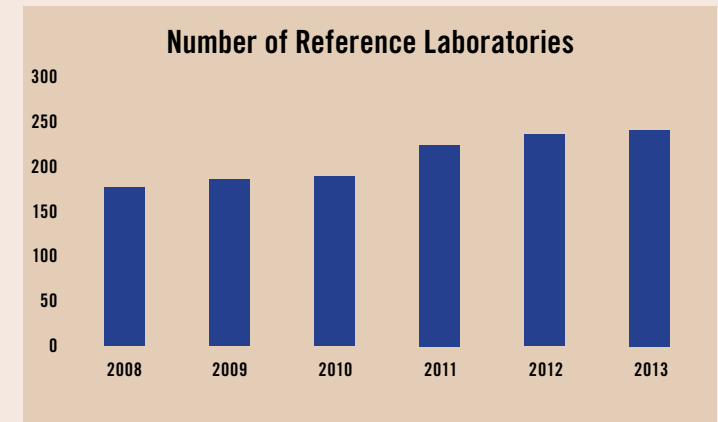
Anses (Agence nationale de sécurité sanitaire de l'alimentation, de l'environnement et du travail), Laboratoire de Sophia-Antipolis, Unité de pathologie des ruminants, Sophia-Antipolis, France.

Swine influenza

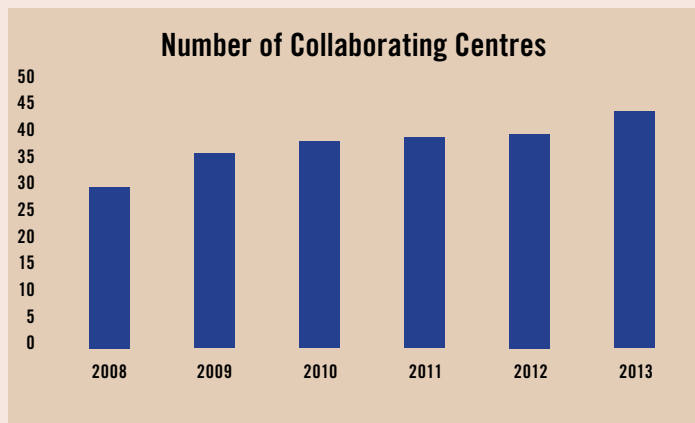
Animal Health and Veterinary Laboratories Agency (AHVLA), Weybridge, United Kingdom.

Swine streptococcosis

Nanjing Agricultural University (NAU), Branch of Swine Streptococcosis Diagnostic Laboratory (BSSDL), Jiangsu Province, People's Republic of China.



In 2011, the Headquarters adopted a new way of counting Reference Laboratories: previously, laboratories designated for a number of related diseases (e.g. rinderpest and peste des petits ruminants) were counted as one laboratory; since 2011, each laboratory is designated individually for a single disease: this partly accounts for the apparent large increase between 2010 and 2011.



The Biological Standards Commission

This Commission oversees the production of the *Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals* (the '*Terrestrial Manual*'), recognised as an international standard by WTO. It evaluates applications for the status of OIE Reference Laboratory for terrestrial animal diseases and checks that laboratories already awarded this status continue to fulfil their mandate. The Commission promotes the preparation and distribution of high-quality reagents and vaccines that meet OIE standards.

4 new Collaborating Centres

Following approval by the Assembly at the 81st General Session, the OIE had 43 Collaborating Centres in 2013.

OIE Collaborating Centre for Cell Cultures

Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale della Lombardia e dell'Emilia Romagna (IZSLER), Brescia, Italy.

OIE Collaborating Centre for Laboratory Animal Welfare and Science

Institute for Laboratory Animal Research, National Academy of Sciences, Washington, District of Columbia, United States of America.

OIE Collaborating Centre for Quality Control of Veterinary Vaccines

African Union Pan African Veterinary Vaccine Centre (AU-PANVAC), Debre-Zeit, Ethiopia.

OIE Collaborating Centre for Veterinary Epidemiology and Public Health

EpiCentre and the EpiLab, Massey University, Palmerston North, New Zealand.

The Assembly also approved the addition of the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Facultad de Medicina Veterinaria y Zootecnia, Mexico City, Mexico, to the existing OIE Collaborating Centre for Animal Welfare (already including Chile and Uruguay) and an extension to its title: **OIE Collaborating Centre for Animal Welfare and Livestock Production Systems**.

Laboratory twinning programme

In the past, the vast majority of OIE inter-laboratory twinning projects related to terrestrial animal diseases. Since 2013, the programme has been extended to include aquatic animal diseases: three new proposals for aquatic animal health-related topics have been approved by the Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission and are being processed with a view to their implementation.

To date, 46 OIE-certified laboratory twinning projects have been validated. They involve 40 countries.

In 2013



Development of post-twinning activities

In 2013, the OIE distributed twinning certificates to the parent and candidate laboratories that had taken part in the 18 completed projects. Post-twinning activities aimed at sustaining the benefits of the programme are increasingly being considered. The commitment of the countries concerned to continue to provide political and financial support to candidate laboratories is considered a key factor in ensuring their sustained performance. The development of regional networks and participation in international activities are also important factors.



Laboratory twinning worldwide

The initiative for twinning between existing OIE Reference Laboratories or Collaborating Centres and candidate laboratories in developing and in-transition countries was officially launched in 2006. This initiative seeks to achieve a more balanced geographical distribution of OIE Reference Laboratories related to terrestrial and aquatic animals and give developing and in-transition countries easier access to scientific expertise. It also seeks to strengthen the excellence of the veterinary scientific community in these countries to facilitate their participation in the scientific preparation of OIE standards.

The laboratory twinning programme has proved a great success. This initiative is now widely recognised as one of the OIE's flagship programmes in the field of laboratory capacity-building and network development.

Official recognition of OIE Member Countries' disease status

Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases
(Scientific Commission)

The OIE Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases and the official recognition of OIE Members' animal disease status

Founded in 1946, the Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases is tasked with identifying the most appropriate strategies and measures for disease prevention and control. It is also responsible for examining applications from Members requesting to be included in the list of countries with a recognised disease status in terms of one of the priority diseases: foot and mouth disease (FMD), bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP), and, more recently, African horse sickness (AHS), peste des petits ruminants (PPR) and classical swine fever (CSF). Members may also, if they wish, apply for official OIE endorsement of their national control programme for FMD, PPR and, from 2014, CBPP.

In 2013, the OIE received a total of 88 applications for official recognition of disease status for one of the eligible diseases. They will be presented to the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE for adoption during the 82nd General Session of the OIE in May 2014.

Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) or 'mad cow disease'

At the General Session in 2013, the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE recognised Bulgaria and Costa Rica as having a 'controlled BSE risk', and Israel, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Slovenia and the United States of America as having a 'negligible BSE risk'. The BSE status of all other countries with an officially recognised status remained unchanged.

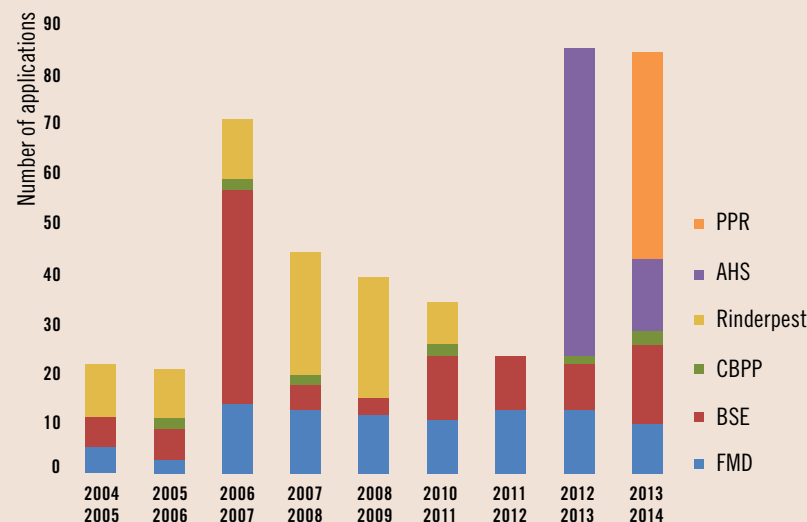
Foot and mouth disease

New zones were officially recognised as FMD free: in Argentina, Peru and Bolivia. The OIE endorsed the official national control programme for FMD proposed by Bolivia.

African horse sickness

For the first time, the Assembly officially recognised 54 countries as 'AHS free'.

Trend in the number of applications to the OIE for official recognition of disease status



Number of applications to the OIE for official recognition of disease status, by disease and by annual cycle of evaluation (From May of the year Y to May of the year Y+1)

As worldwide eradication of rinderpest was officially declared in 2011, the disease is no longer the subject of an official recognition procedure. African horse sickness (AHS) and peste des petits ruminants (PPR) were integrated into the procedure in 2013. The regular increase in the number of applications submitted is a clear sign of Member Countries' interest in having their FMD (foot and mouth disease) status officially recognised or having their official control programme endorsed. BSE, bovine spongiform encephalitis; CBPP, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia

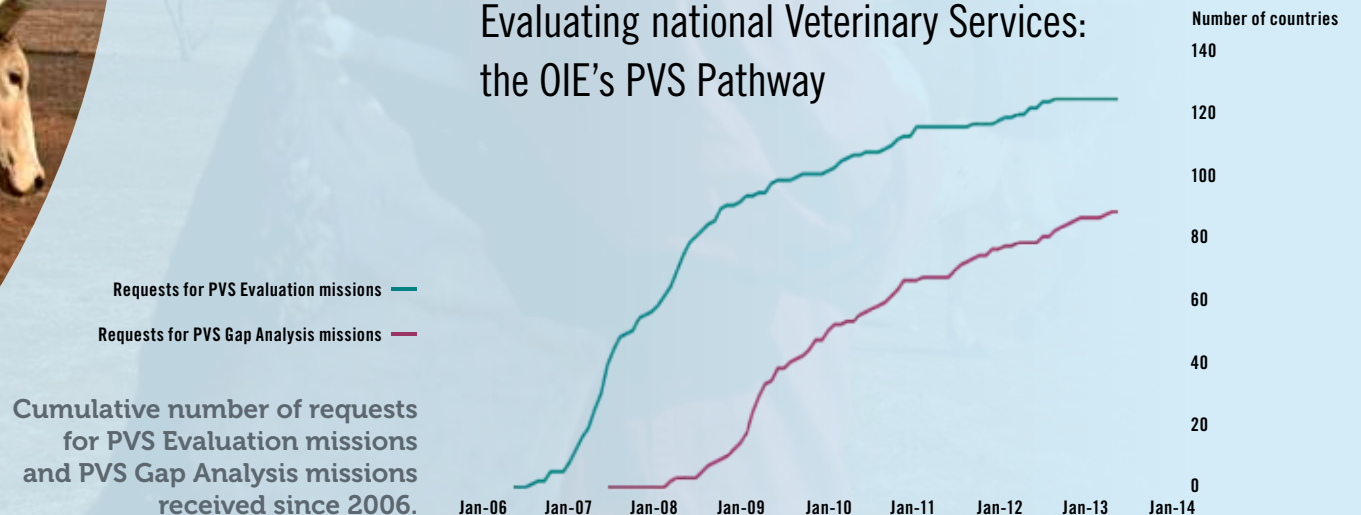
Regional Activities

The Regional Activities Department supports the activities of the OIE's Regional and Sub-Regional Representations and Regional Commissions by organising conferences and providing technical support. Regional activities include providing the logistics for capacitybuilding programmes for national Veterinary Services and their partners throughout the world for the benefit of all Member Countries. Through the programmes it carries out in the field, the OIE creates a network of national decision-makers to ensure that its standards and guidelines are applied worldwide.

Supporting the Veterinary Services to improve sanitary governance

The Regional Activities Department provides support for the process of bringing national Veterinary Services into compliance with the OIE's standards of quality, the overall aim being to improve sanitary governance worldwide. In addition, at the request of individual countries, the OIE offers to carry out a PVS Gap Analysis coupled with the preparation of a national strategic plan to strengthen the Veterinary Services' compliance, thus providing Member Countries with the support they need to prepare investment programmes to be presented to their governments and, if necessary, to interested donors.

Evaluating national Veterinary Services: the OIE's PVS Pathway



To date, six years on from the launch of the OIE's PVS Pathway:

71%

of OIE Member Countries have requested a PVS Evaluation mission

51%

of OIE Member Countries have requested a PVS Gap Analysis mission

72%

of Members Countries having requested a PVS Evaluation mission have gone on to request a PVS Gap Analysis mission

26%

of OIE Member Countries have requested a 'legislation mission' (i.e. one-third of the Member Countries having requested a PVS Evaluation mission).

In 2013, 32 missions were conducted at the request of Member Countries within the framework of the PVS Pathway.

Guide to Veterinary Statutory Body Twinning Projects (2013).



A new activity: PVS Pathway Laboratory mission

The OIE PVS Laboratory Mission Manual and the OIE PVS Laboratory Tool were completed in 2013.

The first pilot mission took place in Laos in 2012, with an OIE PVS team and laboratory experts in charge of developing the mission methodology and tools. Two more pilot missions took place in 2013, in Tanzania and Libya. The OIE has already planned further missions for 2014.

For better veterinary governance: new topics for twinnings set up by the OIE

Veterinary Education Establishment Twinning Programme

In 2012, the OIE launched a programme of twinning between veterinary education establishments. The objective is to create and support links that will facilitate the exchange of knowledge, ideas and experience between two veterinary education institutions so that developing and in-transition countries can acquire modern educational facilities and methods based on accepted international standards.

These twinning projects are based on the 'OIE recommendations on the competencies of graduating veterinarians ('Day 1 graduates') to assure national Veterinary Services of quality' (2012), and the 'Veterinary education core curriculum – OIE guidelines' (2013).

At the end of 2013, a project was signed between the University of Minnesota (United States of America) and Chiang Mai University (Thailand). Other projects are under preparation for 2014.



A Guide to Veterinary Education Twinning Projects (2012).

Veterinary Statutory Body Twinning Programme

Since 2013, the OIE has extended its twinning programme to include Veterinary Statutory Bodies.

The OIE programme for twinning projects between Veterinary Statutory Bodies is specially designed to develop the competencies and capacities of these bodies to enable them to fulfil their responsibilities under the Veterinary Authority, in compliance with OIE international standards.

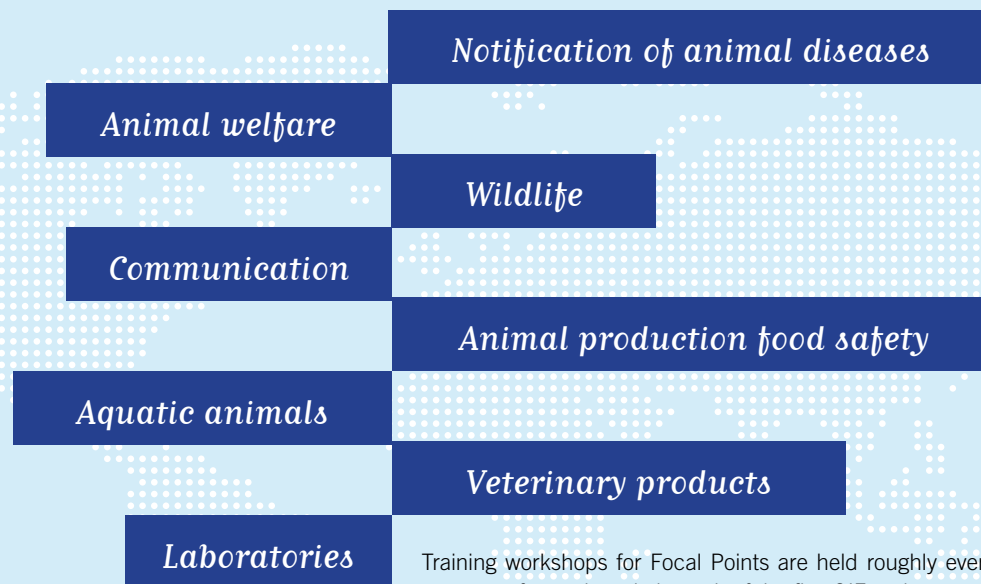
Several projects are currently in preparation, with the official support of the Delegates of the Member Countries and the Directors of the Veterinary Statutory Bodies concerned.

Federating recently appointed national Delegates through training

The OIE also places special emphasis on training newly appointed national Delegates of Member Countries by regularly organising seminars to explain the rights and obligations of OIE Members, the role of Delegates in the Organisation and the OIE's objectives and missions. Two such seminars were organised in 2013 to train 25 new Delegates.

National Focal Points on eight key topics

In May 2008, at the 76th General Session of the OIE, the World Assembly of Delegates requested that all Member Countries designate national Focal Points to assist the Delegate on a number of key topics. There are now Focal Points for each of the following topics:



Training workshops for Focal Points are held roughly every two years for each topic in each of the five OIE regions. In 2013, the Regional Activities Department invited 544 senior staff from national Veterinary Services around the world to 16 workshops for national decision-makers providing support for the OIE Delegate.

Active participation of the OIE in a number of world programmes:

- Implementation of agreements:
 - Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs) with FAO,
 - Global Early Warning System (GLEWS), with FAO and WHO,

in terms of coordination of policies, strategies and mechanisms for disease monitoring and the sharing of scientific and epidemiological information.

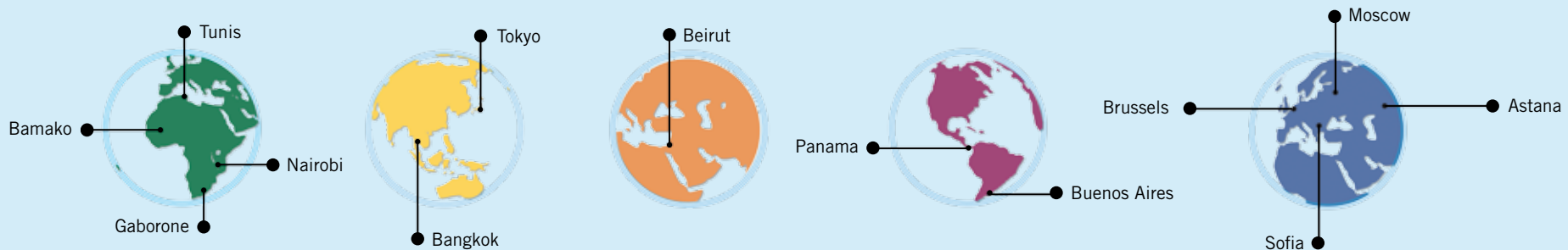


A new 'GLEWS+ Concept Paper' was published jointly by FAO, WHO and the OIE in 2013.

The joint FAO–OIE–WHO Global Early Warning System for health threats and emerging risks at the human–animal–ecosystem interface (2013).

- Meetings of the WTO Standard and Trade Development Facility (STDF) Working Group.
- WTO regional training seminars, notably in Africa and the Middle East.
- The ALive Platform in Africa was continued, in collaboration with FAO and AU-IBAR (African Union – Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources).
- 2013 was also marked by continued public/private sector collaboration, a notable example of this being the decision by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), after a vote by its member countries, to develop animal welfare standards based on the standards issued by the OIE.

The OIE's 13 Regional and Sub-Regional offices



Two new offices established in 2013

Regional office in Moscow (Russia).

Provisional agreement signed on 6 March 2013.

Sub-Regional Coordination Unit for foot and mouth disease in Astana (Kazakhstan).

Agreement signed on 15 October 2013.

Discussions are currently under way to establish a Sub-Regional Coordination Unit for FMD control programmes in one of the Gulf countries in 2014.

The Regional Commissions

The OIE has five Regional Commissions, which are considered as regional bodies in their own right, to address specific issues facing Member Countries in the different regions and to take better account of their economic and cultural specificities.

The OIE's Regional Commissions hold a plenary conference every two years to put forward recommendations that are suitably adapted to their region's specific economic, cultural and epidemiological context. These recommendations are then submitted to the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE for endorsement, at which point they become officially operational.

Three conferences of OIE Regional Commissions were held in 2013

20th Conference of the OIE Regional Commission for Africa
18–22 February 2013
Lomé (Togo)

12th Conference of the OIE Regional Commission for the Middle East
Under the patronage of H.R.H. Princess Alia Bint Al Hussein
23–26 September 2013
Amman (Jordan)

28th Conference of the OIE Regional Commission for Asia, the Far East and Oceania
18–22 November 2013
Cebu (Philippines)

The OIE wishes to pay tribute to the Philippine authorities for having hosted the Regional Conference only days after the devastating passage of Typhoon Haiyan and extends its deepest gratitude to all the teams working on site for their courage and efficiency in helping to make the event a success.

Publications

Digitalisation of the OIE's documentary archives

An OIE internal database with all of the organisation's documentary material has been regularly updated since 1993 and has been extended to include the newly digitised resources. Since the beginning of 2011, part of the database has been available to Internet users on the OIE website free of charge.

The database, directly accessible on the Internet, includes all the resolutions and recommendations issued by the OIE since its creation and the main reports, articles, conference proceedings and other documents recording the activities of the OIE. It is regularly updated with indexed documents resulting from the OIE's recent activities and publications and is gradually being added to with the documents resulting from the digitisation procedure. It currently contains 6,000 references, and in a great many cases the full text can be consulted.

This database is one of the most frequently consulted tools on the OIE website (2,672,075 searches in 2013).

Consult the OIE's documentary database:



The OIE actively pursues its policy of participation and visibility in the publishing world (electronic and printed format) through the sale or release of scientific works on topics related to animal health and welfare.

In 2013, the best-selling publications were:



Scientific and Technical Review **32** (1)
Brucellosis: recent developments towards 'One Health'



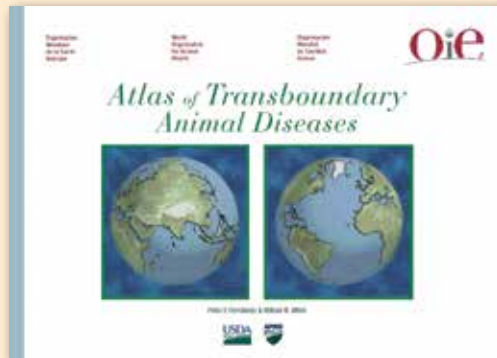
Scientific and Technical Review **32** (2)
Coordinating surveillance policies in animal health and food safety 'from farm to fork'



Scientific and Technical Review **31** (1)
Antimicrobial resistance in animal and public health



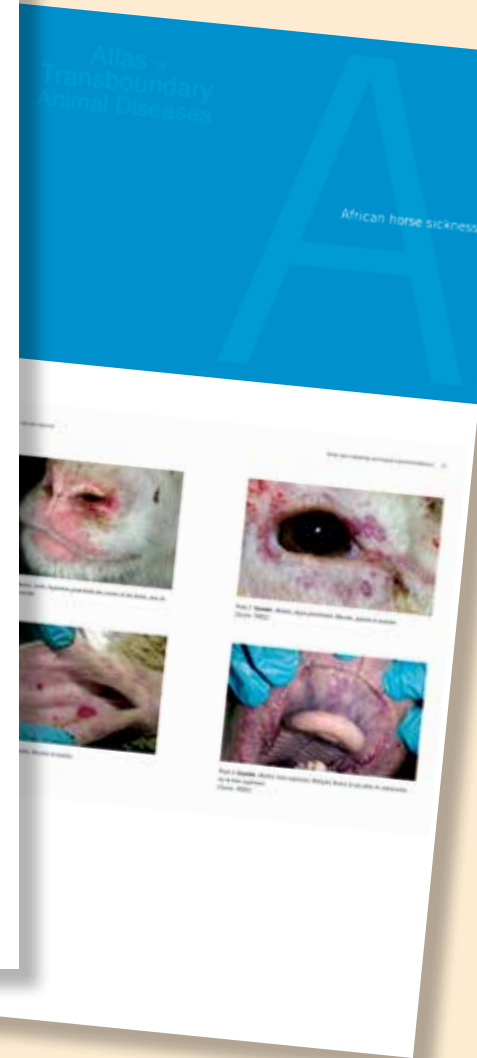
Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals



Atlas of Transboundary Diseases

Atlas of Transboundary Diseases: an OIE 'best-seller'

The *Atlas of Transboundary Diseases* is intended to assist Veterinary Service field personnel involved in animal disease surveillance and diagnostics in identifying important transboundary diseases of livestock. The book provides a compilation of illustrations of clinical signs and *post-mortem* lesions associated with 29 OIE notifiable animal diseases, supplemented by technical summaries describing each of the diseases. This unique reference work was made possible thanks to the support of APHIS-USDA (Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of America) and the collaboration of the OIE's global network of veterinary epidemiologists and diagnostic experts.



Nearly every OIE publication is available online on the OIE website:

www.oie.int/en

Printed copies can be purchased through the online bookshop:

www.oie.int/boutique

Access the online bookshop:



Administration

Member Countries

At the end of 2013, the OIE had a total of 178 Member Countries.

Coming next

The Council has considered favourably the applications for accession from two countries: Liberia and South Sudan. These applications will be submitted to the Assembly for final approval at the 82nd General Session in 2014.

Diversity within the OIE

In 2013, the OIE had 152 permanent staff from 48 nationalities worldwide, with 34 different nationalities represented at the OIE Headquarters in Paris (France).

These staff members receive constant support from the 284 OIE Reference Centres around the world.

152^{*}
agents

48
nationalities

284
Reference
Centers

** Temporary staff and consultants not included*

Members of the Council

The OIE Council in 2013

At the 80th General Session in 2012, the OIE World Assembly, representing the Organisation's 178 Member Countries, elected Dr Karin Schwabenbauer (Germany) as President for a three-year term of office. She is the first woman to have been elected to this position in the history of the OIE.



Vice-President
Dr Joad Berrada
(Morocco)
Until May 2013



President
of the World Assembly of Delegates
Dr Karin Schwabenbauer
(Germany)



Immediate Past President
Dr Carlos A. Correa Messuti
(Uruguay)



Member
Dr Brian R. Evans
(Canada)



Member
Dr Evgeny Neplokonov
(Russia)



Member
Dr Botlhe Michael Modisane
(South Africa)



Member
Dr Toshiro Kawashima
(Japan)



Member
Dr Mark Schipp
(Australia)

At the 81st General Session, the World Assembly of Delegates elected two new Members.



Member
Dr Ali Abdullah Al Sahmi
(Oman)



Member
Dr John Clifford
(United States of America)

Appendices

General organisation

World Assembly of Delegates
The highest authority of the OIE

Council
Composed of the President of the World Assembly, the Vice-President, the Past President and six Delegates

Director General
Bernard Vallat

Specialist Commissions
Terrestrial animals, Laboratories, Aquatic animals, Scientific

Regional Commissions
Africa, Americas, Europe, Asia-Far East and Oceania, Middle East

Headquarters
Located in Paris and placed under the authority of the Director General of the OIE, appointed by the World Assembly

Collaborating Centres
Centers of expertise in a specific designated sphere of competence relating to the management of general questions on animal health issues

Ad hoc Groups
Convened to examine specific scientific and technical issues

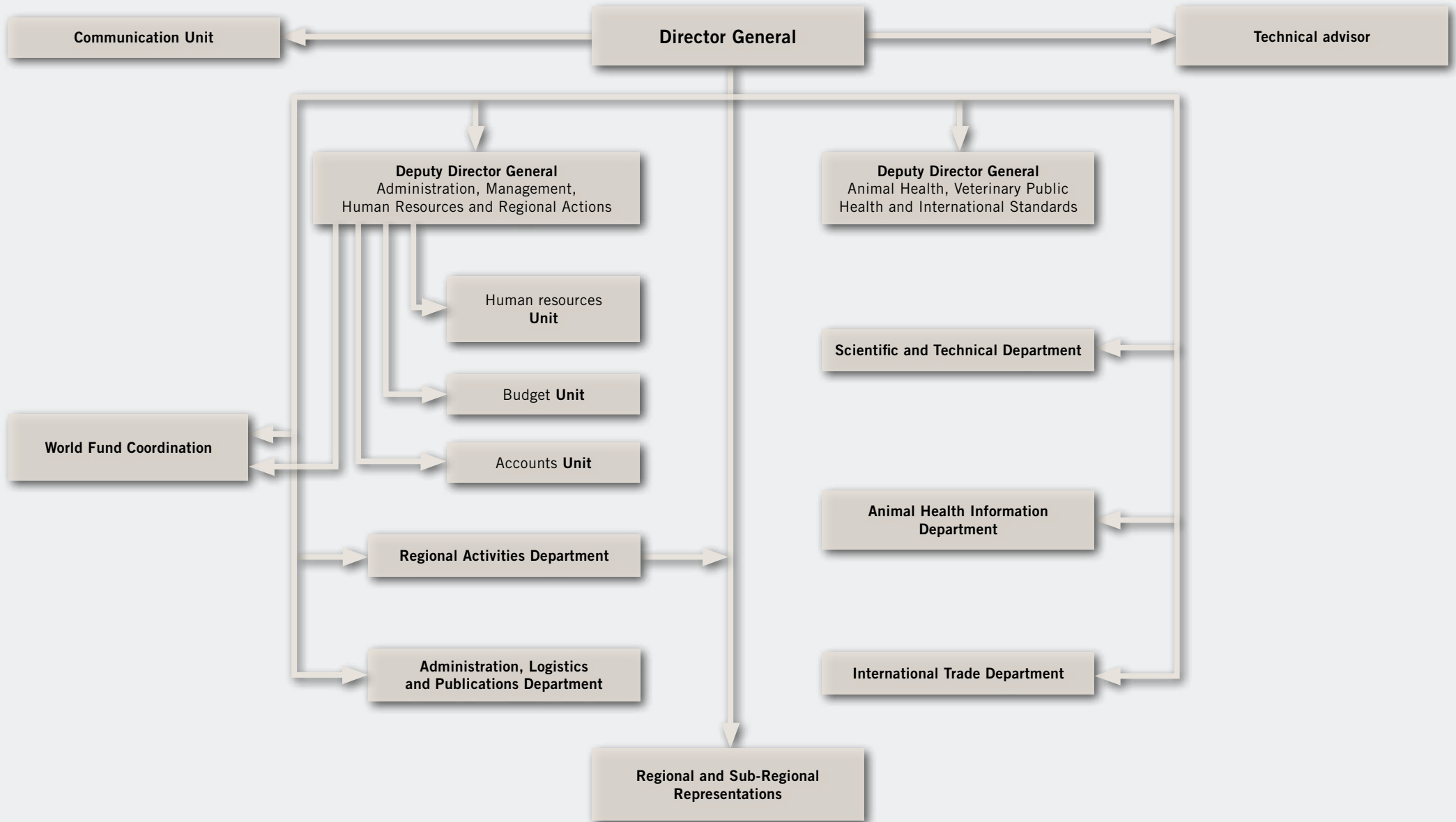
Reference Laboratories
Designated to pursue all the scientific and technical problems relating to a named animal disease or specific topic

Working Groups
Responsible for continually reviewing developments in their fields

Regional Representations
Africa, Americas, Asia and the Pacific, Eastern Europe, Middle East

Regional and Sub-Regional Representations
Southern Africa, North Africa, Eastern Africa and the Horn of Africa, Central America, South-East Asia, Brussels, Moscow, Astana

Headquarters organisation chart





OIE Working Groups

- On Animal Welfare
- On Wildlife Disease
- On Animal Production Food Safety

Ad hoc Groups that met in 2013

- On animal welfare and dairy cattle production
- On veterinary legislation
- On brucellosis
- On evaluation of the contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) status of Member Countries
- On evaluation of the African horse sickness (AHS) status of Member Countries
- On evaluation of the foot and mouth disease (FMD) status of Member Countries
- On epidemiology
- On Schmallenberg virus
- On tuberculosis
- On international horse movement for equestrian sport
- On Rift Valley fever
- On Glanders
- On porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome (PRRS)
- On the harmonisation of the *Terrestrial Code* chapters on African horse sickness, bluetongue and epizootic haemorrhagic disease
- On bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) risk status evaluation of Member Countries
- On peste des petits ruminants (PPR)
- On antimicrobial resistance
- On biosafety and biosecurity in veterinary laboratories
- On validation of diagnostic tests for wildlife
- On high throughput sequencing, bioinformatics and computational genomics (HTS-BCG)
- On evaluation of Aquatic Animal Health Services
- On evaluation of Veterinary Services
- Summary of official disease status dossiers evaluated since 2004

Competence building

Seminars for recently appointed Delegates

Africa

Tunis (Tunisia), 23–24 April

Europe

Paris (France), 25 May
*Targeted to the News Delegates
of the Americas and Middle East*

Training workshops for Focal Points

Communication

Asia and Pacific

Beijing, (People's Republic of China), 25–27 March

Animal production food safety

Americas

Pereira, (Colombia), 9–11 September

Europe

Belgrade (Serbia), 15–17 October

Wildlife

Africa and Middle East

Gaborone (Botswana), 12–14 November

Animal welfare

Europe

Teramo (Italy), 5–7 March

Asia and Pacific

Seoul (Republic of Korea), 27–29 August

Americas

Montevideo (Uruguay), 15–16 October

Aquatic animal diseases

Europe

Lisbon (Portugal), 9–11 April

Middle East

Byblos (Lebanon), 12–14 August

Americas

Mérida, Yucatán (Mexico), 19–21 August

Veterinary products

Africa

Alger (Algeria), 1–3 October

Maputo (Mozambique), 3–5 December

Notification of animal diseases

Americas

Asunción (Paraguay), 10–12 April

Africa

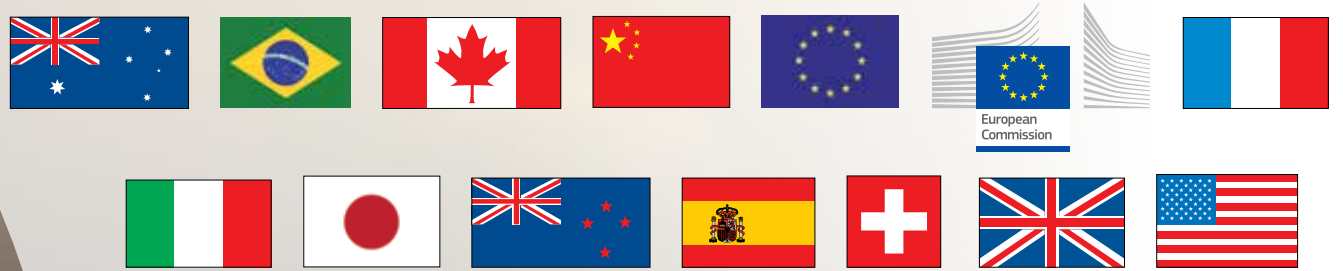
Nairobi (Kenya), 25–27 June

Asia and Pacific

Bangkok (Thailand), 8–10 October

Veterinary Laboratories (pilot seminars)

Donors and Partners



© Photos

Cover, Page 5 : © OIE/F. Diaz - Pages 0, 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 14, 24, 28, 36, 37 : © OIE - Pages 0 DG, 7, 30, 32 : ©D Mordzinski - Pages 2-3 : ©Holly Victoria Norval (via FlickrR)
- Page 5 : © OIE/D. Acero Montoya - Page 5 : ©K. Hampson, Univ. of Glasgow - Page 7 : © WVA/Z. Noga - Page 18: © OIE/A.Thiermann - Page 31: © OIE/Z.Szabo

Glossary

AHS: African horse sickness

AMR: antimicrobial resistance

APHIS-USDA: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture

AU: African Union

AU-IBAR: African Union Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources

AU-PANVAC: African Union Pan African Veterinary Vaccine Centre

BSE: bovine spongiform encephalopathy

CAC: *Codex Alimentarius* Commission, the joint FAO–WHO food standards programme

CBD: Convention on Biological Diversity

CBPP: contagious bovine pleuropneumonia

CSF: classical swine fever

FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

FEI: Fédération Équestre Internationale

GARC: Global Alliance for Rabies Control

GF-TADs: Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases

GLEWS: FAO–OIE–WHO Global Early Warning System

GLEWS+: new version of GLEWS

HPED: European Union-funded regional cooperation programme on highly pathogenic and emerging and re-emerging diseases

IAWP: Improved Animal Welfare Programme

IFHA: International Federation of Horseracing Authorities

IHR: International Health Regulations

IPPC: International Plant Protection Convention

ISO: International Organization for Standardization

OFFLU: OIE–FAO Network of expertise on animal influenza

OIE: World Organisation for Animal Health

PPR: peste des petits ruminants

PVS Pathway: OIE programme for strengthening the quality of Veterinary Services

SEACFMD: South-East Asia and China Foot and Mouth Disease Campaign

SPS Agreement: WTO Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures

SPS Committee: WTO Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures

STDF: Standards and Trade Development Facility

WAHID: OIE World Animal Health Information Database on animal diseases, including zoonoses

WAHIS: OIE World Animal Health Information System

WHO: World Health Organization

WSAVA: World Small Animal Veterinary Association

WTO: World Trade Organization

Zoonoses: animal diseases transmissible to humans

Follow the OIE on:



www.oie.int



WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH
Protecting animals, preserving our future