

The OIE PVS Tool and the Veterinary Statutory Body



The OIE Performance of Veterinary Services Tool (PVS) and the task of the Veterinary Statutory Body (VSB) to guarantee the Quality of the Veterinary Profession

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The Quality of Veterinary Services (VS) depend on OIE International Standards

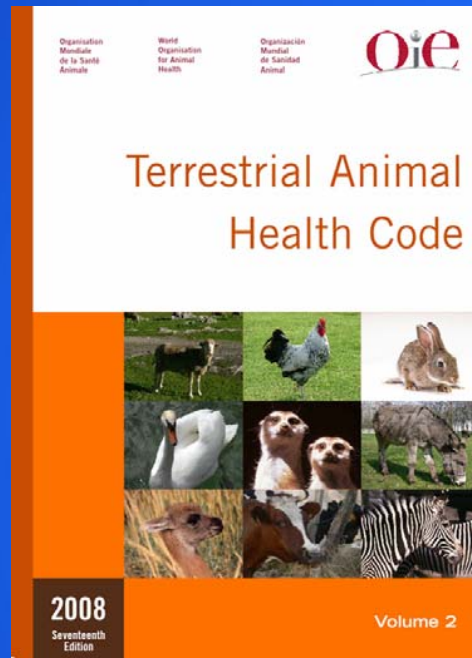
which are

**Official references of the WTO SPS Agreement
Adopted by consensus of OIE Members**

and are available as the

Terrestrial Animal Health Code (TAHC)





The TAHC

Terrestrial Animal Health Code (TAHC) mammals, birds and bees available at

http://www.oie.int/eng/normes/mcode/en_sommaire.htm

- Chapter 3.1. – Veterinary Services
- Chapter 3.2. - Evaluation of Veterinary Services



Standards on the Quality of Veterinary Services (VS)

include **fundamental principles** of an

- ethical
- organizational; and
- technical nature

and **VS shall conform** to these principles **regardless** of the political, economic or social situation of the respective country



These OIE standards, contained in Chapter 3.1 of the 2008 TAHC, are

Professional Judgement

Independence

Impartiality

Integrity

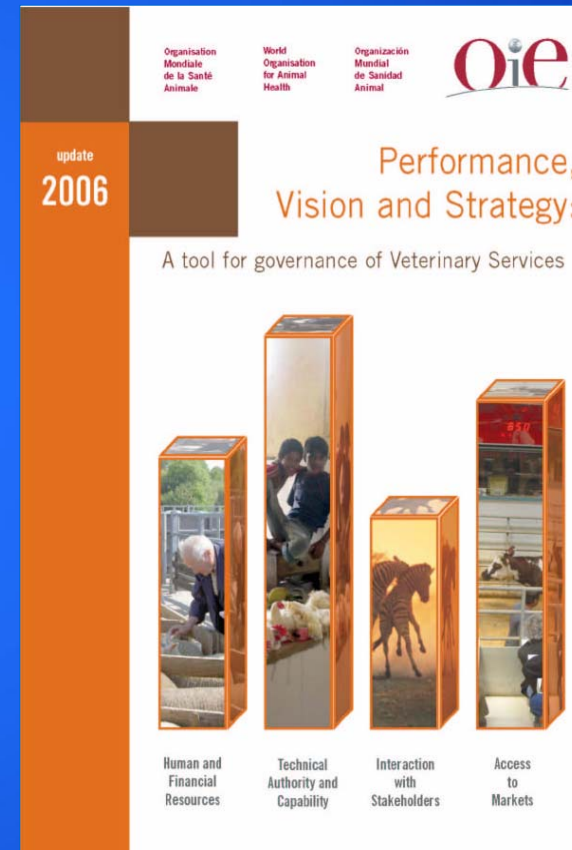
Objectivity

General Organisation and Quality Policy; Procedures And Standards; Information, Complaints And Appeals; Documentation; Self-evaluation; Communication And Human & Financial Resources



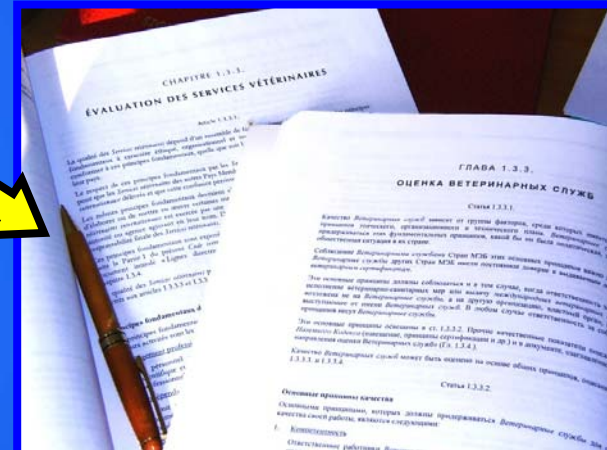
Any such
EVALUATION of
a VS should use
the

**OIE Tool for the
Evaluation of the
Performance of
VS (OIE-PVS
Tool)**



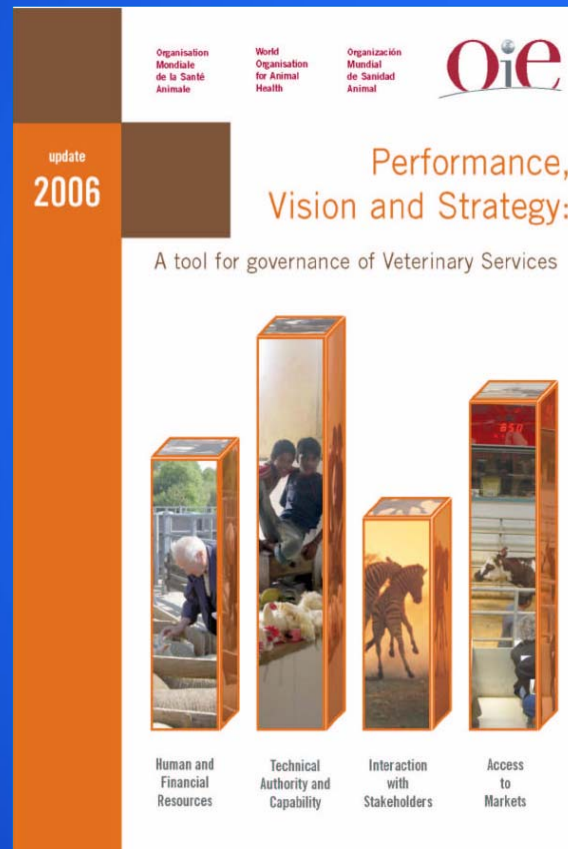


Based on provisions of
the TAHC Chapter 3.2
Articles 3.2.3 to 3.2.13
evaluation criteria
Article 3.2.14
detailed information





The OIEPVS Evaluation Tool



The OIEPVS Tool is

- ✓ not static
 - ✓ updated /amended
 - ✓ at regular intervals
- based on need and field experiences





The use of the OIE-PVS Tool

- 1. Self evaluation** performed by internal and/or OIE experts for the purpose of assessing the performance of VS
 - process reviewed on a regular basis to monitor improvements
- 2. An evaluation for the purpose of risk analysis in the international trade in animals and/or animal derived products** to which official sanitary and/or zoosanitary controls apply

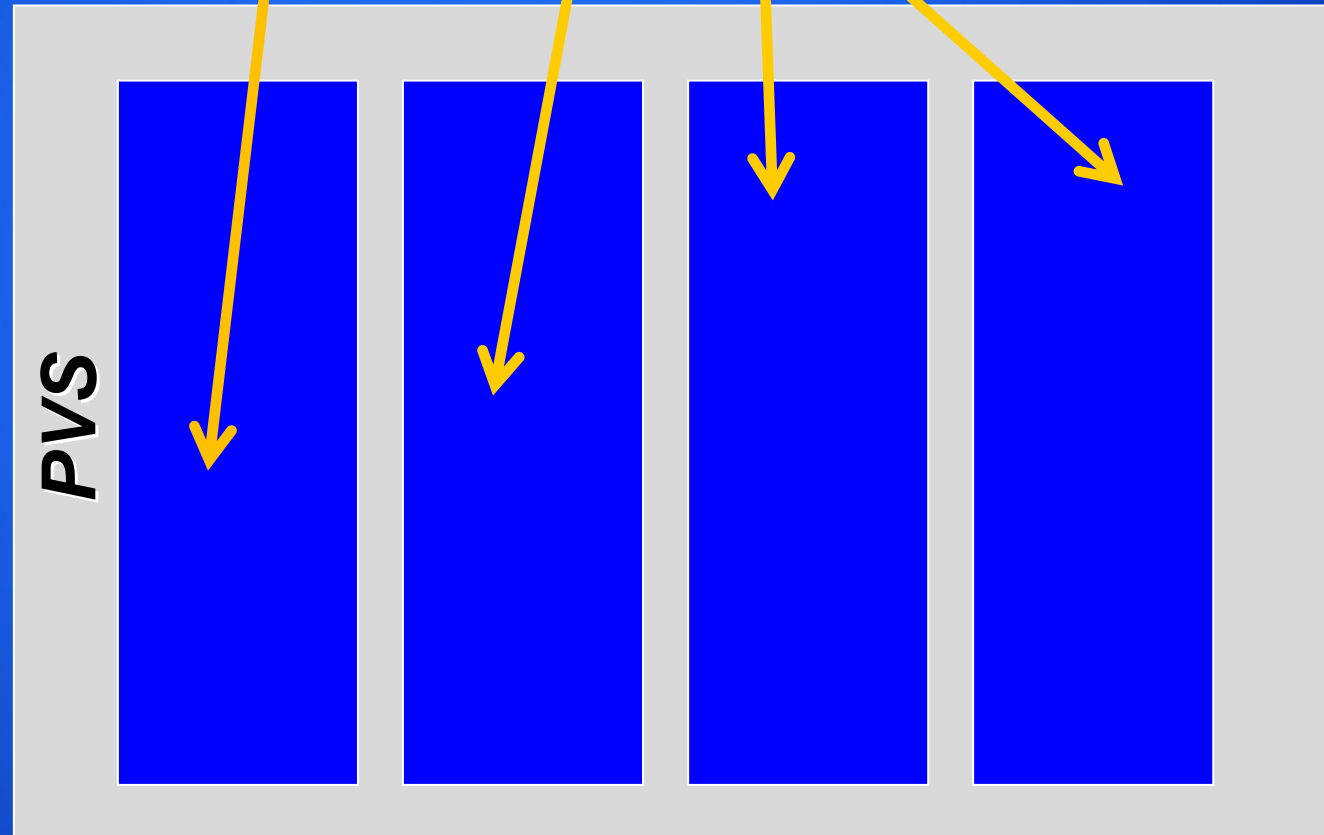


The use of the OIE-PVS Tool

3. An independent **evaluation** that provides a strong legitimization of a **request for national and /or International financing**. Major donors have accepted the use of the OIE PVS Tool and the criteria in the *Code* in the evaluation of performance and priorities of VS, as a prerequisite in helping countries make requests for investment.



4 Fundamental components



The OIEPVS Evaluation Tool





4 Fundamental components

- Human, physical and financial resources
- Technical authority and capability
- Interactions with stakeholders
- Access to markets



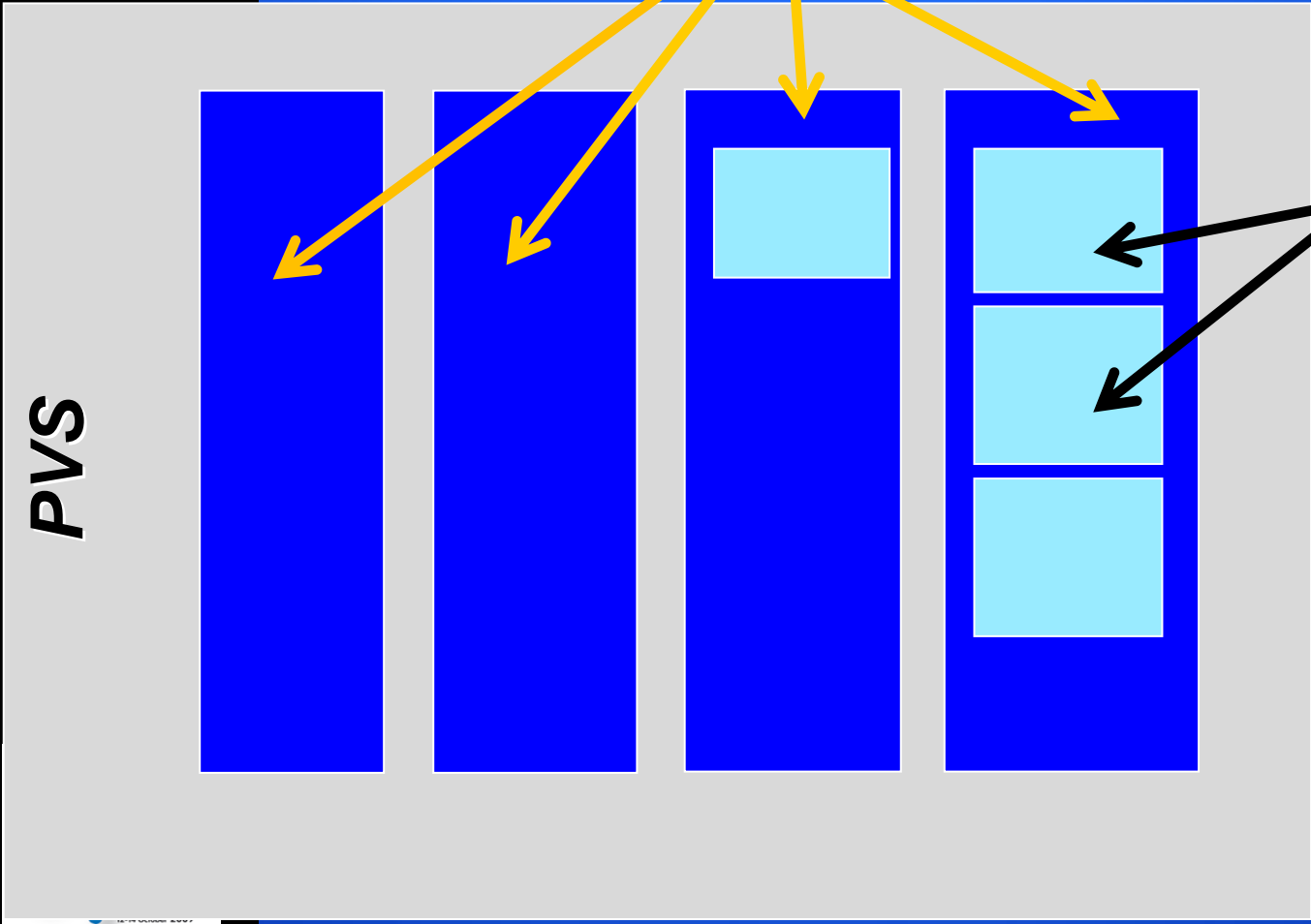
For each of the **4 fundamental components**, **6 to 12 critical competencies**

I. Human, physical & financial resources

- Professional and technical staffing of VS
- **Competencies of VS**
- **Continuing education**
- Technical independence
- Stability of policies and programmes
- **Coordination capability of the sectors and institutions of VS**
- Physical resources
- Funding
- Contingency funding
- Capability to invest and grow



4 Fundamental components



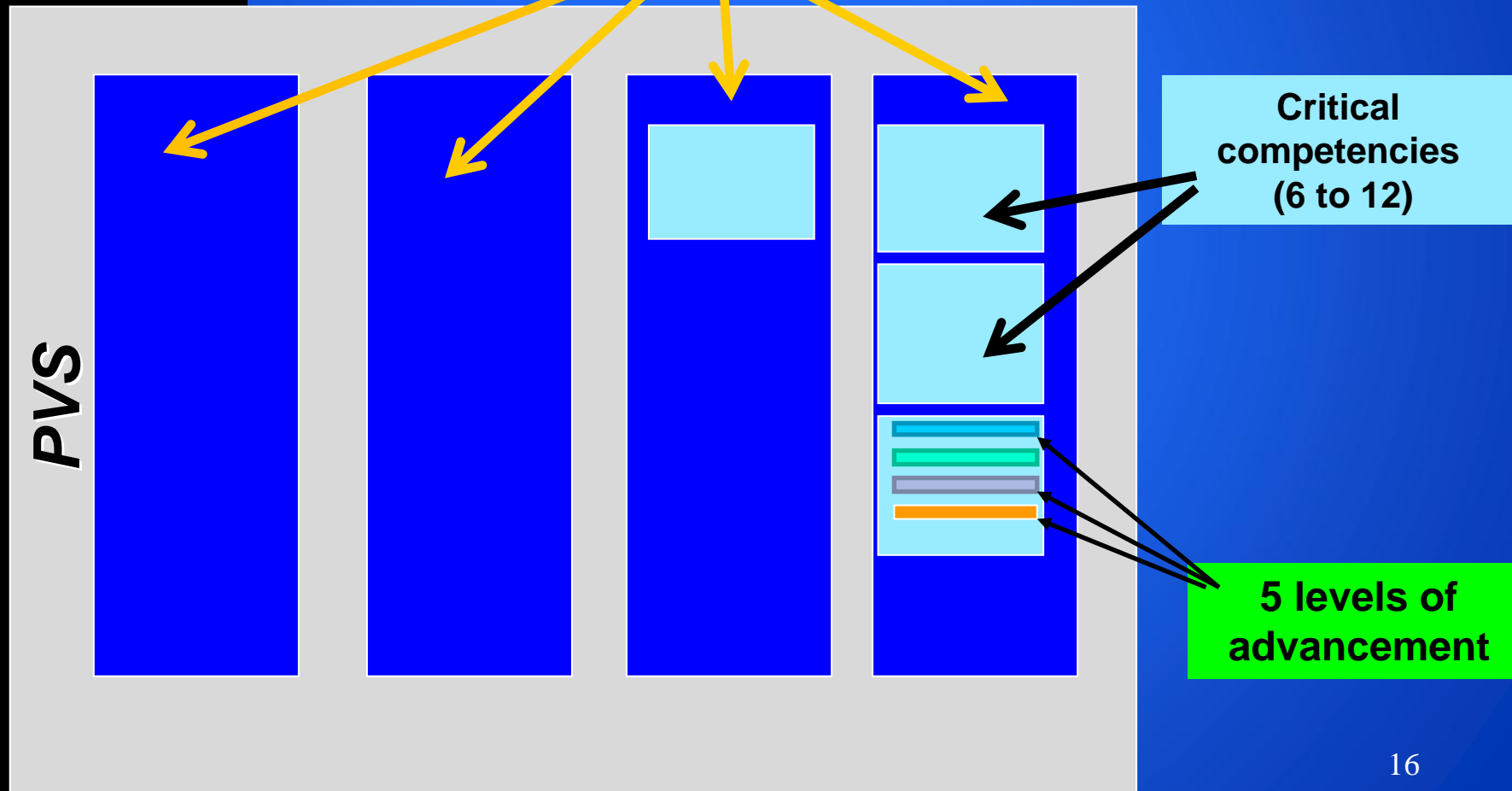
Critical competencies (6 to 12)



- 5 Levels of advancement
- A higher level assumes compliance with all preceding levels



4 Fundamental components





The OIEPVS Evaluation Tool

- ❑ 5 Levels of advancement
- ❑ A higher level assumes compliance with all preceding levels

Level 1
no compliance



Level 5
full compliance with OIE standards



OIE-PVS Programme Status as per 21 September 2009

| OIE Regions | OIE Members | PVS Requests received | PVS Missions done | Reports send to Countries | Reports available on the Website |
|----------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Africa | 51 | 43 | 36 | 35 | 2 |
| Americas | 29 | 17 | 16 | 13 | 2 |
| Asia & Pacific | 29 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 0 |
| Europe | 53 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 0 |
| Middle East | 13 | 12 | 9 | 8 | 0 |
| Total | 175 | 98 | 89 | 78 | 4 |





The Veterinary Statutory Body (VSB) and its responsibilities to guarantee the Quality of the Veterinary Profession

VSB's have been in existence in many countries for many years, with wide variations in legal basis; autonomy; objectives; authority; functions and responsibilities, composition; administrative procedures etc. However, in quiet a number of countries there is no VSB at all.

Chapter 3.2, article 3.2.12 of the TAHC deals specifically with the evaluation of the VSB



The Veterinary Statutory Body and its responsibilities to guarantee the Quality of the Veterinary Profession

Principal task: Exercise and enforce control over all *Veterinarians* and *veterinary para-professionals*

These controls should include, where appropriate:

- compulsory licensing and registration,
- **minimum standards of education (initial and continuing) and for the recognition of degrees, diplomas and certificates,**
- setting standards of professional conduct, and
- exercising control and
- the application of disciplinary procedures

VSB





Veterinary Statutory Body

means means an **autonomous** authority regulating **veterinarians** and **veterinary para-professionals**.

Veterinarian

means a person registered or licensed by the relevant **veterinary statutory body** of a country to practise veterinary medicine / science in that country



Veterinary para-professional

- means a person who, for the purposes of the *Terrestrial Code*, is authorised by the ***veterinary statutory body*** to carry out certain designated tasks (dependent upon the category of *veterinary para-professional*) in a territory, and delegated to them under the responsibility and direction of a *veterinarian*. The tasks authorized for each category of *veterinary para-professional* should be defined by the ***veterinary statutory body*** depending on qualifications and training, and according to need.



TAHC Article 3.2.12 - Evaluation of the VSB

1. Scope

In the evaluation of the *veterinary statutory body*, the following items may be considered, depending on the purpose of the evaluation:

- a) objectives and functions;
- b) legislative basis, autonomy and functional capacity;
- c) the composition and representation of the body's membership;
- d) accountability and transparency of decision-making;
- e) sources and management of funding;
- f) administration of training programmes and continuing professional development for *veterinarians* and *veterinary para-professionals*.



2. Evaluation of objectives and functions

The *veterinary statutory body* should define its **policy and objectives, including detailed descriptions of its powers and functions** such as:

- a) to regulate *veterinarians* and *veterinary para-professionals* through licensing and/or registration of such persons;
- b) to determine the minimum standards of education (initial and continuing) required for degrees, diplomas and certificates entitling the holders thereof to be registered as *veterinarians* and *veterinary para-professionals*;
- c) to determine the standards of professional conduct of *veterinarians* and *veterinary para-professionals* and to ensure these standards are met.



3. Evaluation of legislative basis, autonomy and functional capacity

The *veterinary statutory body* should be able to demonstrate that it has the **capacity**, supported by **appropriate legislation**, to **exercise and enforce control over all veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals**.

These controls should include, where appropriate, compulsory licensing and registration, minimum standards of education (initial and continuing) for the recognition of degrees, diplomas and certificates, setting standards of professional conduct and exercising control and the application of disciplinary procedures. The *veterinary statutory body* should be able to demonstrate autonomy from undue political and commercial interests.

Where applicable, **regional agreements** for the recognition of degrees, diplomas and certificates for *veterinarians* and *veterinary para-professionals* should be demonstrated.



4. Evaluation of membership representation

Detailed descriptions should be available in respect of the **membership of the veterinary statutory body and the method and duration of appointment of members.**

Such information includes:

- a) *veterinarians* designated by the *Veterinary Authority*, such as the Chief Veterinary Officer;
- b) *veterinarians* elected by members registered by the *veterinary statutory body*;
- c) *veterinarians* designated or nominated by the veterinary association(s);
- d) representative(s) of veterinary para-professions;
- e) **representative(s) of veterinary academia;**
- f) representative(s) of other stakeholders from the private sector;
- g) election procedures and duration of appointment;
- h) qualification requirements for members.



5. Evaluation of accountability and transparency of decision-making

Detailed information should be available on disciplinary procedures regarding **the conducting of enquiries into professional misconduct, transparency of decision-making, publication of findings, sentences and mechanisms for appeal.**

Additional information regarding the publication at regular intervals of activity reports, lists of registered or licensed persons including deletions and additions should also be taken into consideration.



6. Evaluation of financial sources and financial management

Information regarding income and expenditure, including fee structure(s) for the licensing/registration of persons should be available.

7. Evaluation of training programmes and programmes for continuing professional development, for veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals

Descriptive summary of continuing professional development, training and education programmes should be provided, including descriptions of content, duration and participants; documented details of quality manuals and standards relating to Good Veterinary Practice should be provided.



Within the 4 fundamental components of the OIE PVS Tool , the following competencies address the VSB directly or indirectly

- I. Human, physical & financial resources
 - II.2 Competencies of the Veterinary Service
 - II.3 Continuing Education
 - II.6 Coordination capability of the sectors and institutions of VS

- III. Interaction with Stakeholders
 - III.5 Veterinary Statutory Body

- IV. Access to Markets
 - IV.3 International Harmonisation



III. INTERACTION WITH STAKEHOLDERS

This component of the evaluation appraises the capability of the VS to collaborate with and involve stakeholders in the implementation of programmes and activities. *It comprises six critical competencies.*

Critical competency:

III.5 Veterinary Statutory Body

III.5. Veterinary Statutory Body

The *Veterinary Statutory Body* (VSB) is an autonomous authority responsible for the regulation of the *veterinarians* and *veterinary para-professionals*. Its role is defined in the *Terrestrial Code*.



III.5 Veterinary Statutory Body

| Activity per Level | Level | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|---|---|
| <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">VSB</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p>There is no legislation establishing a <i>VSB</i>.</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">2</p> <p>There is a <i>VSB</i>, but it does not have legislated authority to make decisions nor to apply disciplinary measures..</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">3</p> <p>The <i>VSB</i> regulates <i>veterinarians</i> and <i>veterinary para-professionals</i> only within certain sectors of the VS (e.g. public sector but not private sector veterinarians).</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">4</p> <p>The <i>VSB</i> regulates <i>veterinarians</i> and <i>veterinary para-professionals</i> throughout the VS.</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">5</p> <p>The <i>VSB</i> is subject to evaluation procedures in respect of autonomy, functional capacity and membership representation.</p> |





Conclusion

1. In evaluating the compliance of a country with OIE international standards of quality of Veterinary Services, a **Veterinary Statutory Body** – be it called a Veterinary Board or Council or by any other designation – **plays a pivotal role and is indispensable in the establishment and maintenance of Good Veterinary Governance and Practice.**



Conclusion

2. Countries without a VSB should be encouraged to **establish a VSB** in accordance with the provisions of the TAHC **as a matter of high priority.**
3. The concept of **“twinning”** should be investigated between established and to-be-established VSB’s in order to share expertise and competencies.

AGRIVET

Namibia



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THANK YOU