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

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

PVS Evaluation and PVS Gap Analysis missions carried out
As at 31 December 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OIE Region</th>
<th>Number of Member Countries</th>
<th>Number of initial PVS Evaluation missions carried out</th>
<th>Number of PVS Gap Analysis missions carried out</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Americas</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia, the Far East</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and Oceania</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Official national requests</th>
<th>Total number of missions carried out</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PVS Evaluation</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PVS Gap Analysis</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legislation</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
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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 Equestre 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.

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).

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.
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.

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
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, preserving our future

Fighting animal diseases
Preserving animal welfare
Guaranteeing high-quality Veterinary Services

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

Protecting humans from biological threats

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.

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
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).

Financing of the OIE

Statutory contributions
- Countries have a choice of 6 different categories
- Reduction of 50% for Member Countries on the United Nations list of “Least Developed Countries”

Voluntary contributions
- World Animal Health and Welfare Fund
- Funding from countries hosting OIE offices
- Specific donations
- Provision of staff
- Support for Member Countries / Solidarity

Other income
- Publications
- Fees related to official recognition of status for certain diseases
- Miscellaneous

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.
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.

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)

- 2.7 million doses of rabies vaccine
- 1.9 million doses of FMD vaccine
- 4 million doses of PPR vaccine

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.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>Number of notifications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foot and mouth disease</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low pathogenic avian influenza (poultry)</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highly pathogenic avian influenza</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newcastle disease</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infectious salmon anaemia</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthrax</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lumpy skin disease</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep pox and goat pox</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabies</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 follow-up report after the countries concerned had been contacted, the other alerts having proved to be unfounded.

**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.

**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.

**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:

- Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission (Code Commission)
- Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases (Scientific Commission)
- Biological Standards Commission (Laboratories Commission)
- Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission (Aquatic Animals Commission)

Working Groups

The three Working Groups meet annually.

- Wildlife
- Animal Production Food Safety
- Animal welfare

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.

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.
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, Italy.

- **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**

- **Swine influenza**
  - Animal Health and Veterinary Laboratories Agency (AHVLA), Weybridge, United Kingdom.

- **Swine streptococcosis**
  - Nanjing Agricultural University (NAU), Branch of Swine Streptococcosis Diagnostic Laboratory (BSSI), Jiangsu Province, People’s Republic of China.
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

- 18 twinning projects were completed
- 29 twinning projects are under way
- Over 15 projects are due to start soon
- 3 applications for OIE Reference Centre status have been accepted

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.
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

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

Cumulative number of requests for PVS Evaluation missions and PVS Gap Analysis missions received since 2006.
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.

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.

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:

- Notification of animal diseases
- Animal welfare
- Wildlife
- Communication
- Animal production food safety
- Aquatic animals
- Veterinary products
- Laboratories

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.


- 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 – Interafican 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.
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:

**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](http://www.oie.int/en)

Printed copies can be purchased through the online bookshop: [www.oie.int/boutique](http://www.oie.int/boutique)
Administration

Member Countries

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

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.

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.

152* agents
48 nationalities
284 Reference Centers

*Temporary staff and consultants not included
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.

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

Vice-President
Dr Jouad Berrada
(Morocco)

Member
Dr Brian R. Evans
(Canada)

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

Member
Dr Evgeny Neplokonov
(Russia)

Member
Dr Botlhle Michael Modisane
(South Africa)

Member
Dr Toshiro Kawashima
(Japan)

Member
Dr Mark Schipp
(Australia)

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

Member
Dr Ali Abdullah Al Sahmi
(Oman)

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

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

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

- **Specialist Commissions**
  Terrestrial animals, Laboratories, Aquatic animals, Scientific

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

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

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

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

- **Ad hoc Groups**
  Convened to examine specific scientific and technical issues

- **Working Groups**
  Responsible for continually reviewing developments in their fields

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

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)

Ad hoc Groups that met in 2013

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**

**Communication**
- Asia and Pacific
  - Tunis (Tunisia), 23–24 April
- Europe
  - Paris (France), 25 May
  - Targeted to the News Delegates of the Americas and Middle East

**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)**
- Africa
  - Tunis (Tunisia), 23–24 April
- Europe
  - Paris (France), 25 May

**Training workshops for Focal Points**
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