Veterinary Legislation, Governance and Organization
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OVERVIEW OF TALK

- Introduction
- Governance
- Legislation
- Organisation
- Concluding Remarks
The Problem and Response

INTRO (1)

• Emerging diseases of humans and animals
• Food safety issues
• Risk
• Veterinary Services (VS) and ‘One World One Health’
Key Needs
INTRO (2)

• Fully effective VS require well understood governance arrangements
  o A sound legislative underpinning
  o An effective organizational system and
  o Strong chain of command

• Case example: the OIE/AusAID Project to Strengthen Veterinary Services in South East Asia
• Difficult to define precisely
  o How power is managed
  o How societies make decisions

• Common features
  o Strong leadership; strategic direction; stewardship
  o Competent management of resources and affairs in an open, transparent, accountable and responsive manner
The United Nations Development Program

GOVERNANCE (2)

• The UNDP 9 principles
  - participation; consensus orientation; strategic vision; responsiveness; effectiveness and efficiency; accountability; transparency; equity and the rule of law

• UNDP promotes good governance between the state; private sector; and civil society
OIE and Governance

GOVERNANCE (3)

• OIE Code includes governance guidelines (Chapter 3.1) and VS principles
  o Independence; impartiality; integrity; legislation; effective organization

• For what purpose?
  o Improvements in animal health systems; early detection; response; compensation etc.
  o And overall support for public health, economic well being; food security; food safety; poverty alleviation
Purpose

LEGISLATION (1)

• A legal body of rules and tool of governance

• Used to implement policy; maintain the structure of society; regulate relation between individuals; provide essential services; collect taxes

• Provides rights, freedoms and benefits
  - But places constraints and responsibilities on individuals and groups
Nature

LEGISLATION (2)

• Systems of law – customary, common and civil

• Making legislation – (Western style)
  o Principles universally applicable

• Forms – parliament and delegated
Veterinary legislation – should be drafted in plain language

- Authorize VS to perform roles; define a vet; specify responsible authority
- Industry/owner responsibilities; enforcement

- Harmonise with structures and country needs

- Take into account political, constitutional, economic, religious and legal systems
• OIE Code - legislation should include powers to exercise control such as
  o Notification; movements; inspection; quarantine; treatment/destruction; drug usage; import/export; ID
  o Laboratories; certification; food inspection and safety; penalties

• Special powers – emergency animal disease control and related matters

• Animal welfare
Statutory Body

LEGISLATION (5)

- Veterinary Statutory Body
  - To register vets and para vets
  - Standards of education and professional conduct
- Roles and responsibilities of vets and acts of veterinary science
- Roles and responsibilities of para vets under supervision of vets
Guidelines and Performance of Veterinary Services

LEGISLATION (6)

• OIE Guidelines on Veterinary Legislation
  
  ○ [http://www.oie.int/OIE/A_Guidelines_Vet%20Leg_%20July%202009.pdf](http://www.oie.int/OIE/A_Guidelines_Vet%20Leg_%20July%202009.pdf)

• Missions – OIE; FAO

• Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) and Gap Analysis
Purpose and Success Factors

ORGANISATION AND MANAGEMENT (1)

• Purpose of organizations
• Function and form
• People, values and culture
• Vision; strategies; plans: performance; M&E; compliance; communications; information systems; OH&S
• Political support and funding
Veterinary Services

ORGANISATION AND MANAGEMENT (2)

• V S – what are they?
• Primary functions of VS
• Primary role of management
• Change management; flexibility; inclusiveness
CONCLUDING REMARKS

• Suggestions made are highly desirable but difficult to achieve
  o Progressive and collaborative approaches essential

• Education and training can provide essential building block for sustainable and effective veterinary services

• But is socio-economic information available to demonstrate this?
CONCLUDING REMARKS

• Complexities of education, societal expectations and the needs of developing, in transition and developed countries
• Hierarchy of learning – a basic curriculum or inclusion in courses
• Accreditation, evaluation, statutory bodies and continuous education
• Public good
• PVS and emphasis on education
• The role of OIE
Thank you for your attention

World Organisation for Animal Health

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