

# Annual Report 2010

# Editorial

## Message from the Director General



In 2010, our Organisation fulfilled its commitment to its Member Countries by successfully carrying out ambitious work programmes and by reaffirming that the most effective means of safeguarding world animal health, and indeed human health in the case of zoonoses, is to improve the governance of animal health systems.

The improvement of animal health thanks to effective Veterinary Services is a global public good. Consequently, it is important for the wealthiest countries to show solidarity towards the poorest countries by helping them to set up sustainable mechanisms for the prevention and control of emerging or re-emerging animal disease outbreaks, whether naturally occurring or intentional.

The year 2010 was decisive in this respect, with the continuation worldwide of the PVS Procedure, including the large scale launch of work on modernising veterinary legislation. After the first global conference on Veterinary Education in October 2009, the OIE organised the first global conference on Veterinary Legislation, establishing the basis on which governments and donors will be able to make the investments needed to harmonise veterinary legislation throughout the world – a fundamental step towards the development of effective Veterinary Services.

The Organisation also focused on its regular work priorities, namely the development of science-based standards and guidelines on animal health and animal welfare, and sanitary safety of the world trade in animals and animal products, the worldwide dissemination of information on animal diseases and strengthening of the OIE's influence on the design of animal health management policies.

This includes the building of strategies with our partners for the global control of diseases such as rabies and foot and mouth disease, which rank among the most disastrous.

Biodiversity, the place of animals in the world, elucidation of the problem of increased mortality of bees are just some of the new topics that the OIE has begun to address within the framework of the new Strategic Plan, adopted in May 2010 by the World Assembly of national Delegates of Member Countries.

The commitment of our 143 staff members, working at OIE Headquarters in Paris and our 11 regional and sub-regional offices, and the dedication of our experts all over the world are also major contributory factors in helping the OIE to achieve its main objective, namely “improving animal health worldwide”.

Bernard Vallat  
Director General of the OIE

# Summary

<b>New activities and key issues</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Finance</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>World animal health information</b>	<b>12</b>

<b>OIE Standards</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Scientific and Technical activities</b>	<b>20</b>





**Regional activities** 26

**Publications** 30

**Administration** 32

**Appendices** 34

**Glossary** 38

# New activities and key issues

## Climate change

The impact of climate change on the emergence or re-emergence of animal diseases was confirmed by a majority of OIE Member Countries in response to a questionnaire that the OIE sent to all its national Delegates.

The Members of the OIE consequently gave the Organisation a mandate to address this issue using its scientific resources and networks of experts, and to set up specific scientific groups to begin addressing issues relating to links between diseases, animal production and the environment.

Experts from various continents, meeting in an *ad hoc* Group, highlighted links between animal production systems around the world, climate change and the epidemiological evolution of animal diseases.

They confirmed that there are correlations between the various factors linking animal production systems, human influence on the environment, climate change and emerging diseases but they reaffirmed that these correlations involve mechanisms of very great complexity, making them extremely difficult to measure and the value of any forecasts most uncertain. They also pointed out the considerable benefits that humans derive from animals and animal farming.

## Health problems observed in bees are multifactorial



A synthesis published by the experts of an OIE *ad hoc* Group on diseases of honey bees demonstrated that arthropod parasites such as *Varroa* mites, viral and bacteria infections, irresponsible use of pesticides as well as nutritional deficiencies resulting from environmental problems related to human activities, are all concomitant factors threatening the survival of some bee colonies. Furthermore, the causes of honey bee colony collapse disorder, a recent phenomenon leading to substantial losses of bee colonies around the world, are unquestionably multifactorial. Better control of exchanges of genetic material and compliance with OIE standards for trade would help to limit the globalisation of bee pathogens.

## Veterinary education

The OIE was the instigator of the first worldwide consultations aimed at developing a minimum university core curriculum for all veterinarians, irrespective of the educational institution in the world providing the initial training.

This provided an opportunity to discuss the minimum competencies that veterinarians require to meet the new societal demands, the role of the national Veterinary Statutory Bodies in guaranteeing the quality of service provided by practising veterinarians, as well as avenues to be explored with the aim of achieving a global policy on controlling the quality of veterinary training curricula.

## RINDERPEST



In 2010, the OIE Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases completed the process of examining and recognising the rinderpest free status of all countries in the world. During the past year, it thus recommended that the World Assembly of Delegates officially recognise the remaining handful of countries as free from the disease.

This work, begun 21 years ago, will enable the OIE and FAO to officially declare the global eradication of rinderpest in 2011, fittingly designated World Veterinary Year. It will constitute the first ever eradication of an animal disease.

## Inauguration of a Sub-Regional Representation for North Africa, in Tunis



The OIE has opened a new Sub-Regional Representation for North Africa, based in Tunis (Tunisia), bringing to 12 the number of its offices throughout the world (Sofia, Brussels, Bamako, Gaborone, Beirut, Tokyo, Bangkok, Buenos Aires, Panama, Paris, Tunis, Nairobi).

The Sub-Regional Representation along with animal health programmes for the Mediterranean region will be supported by a grant from Italy, funding and technical assistance from the European Union and France, and a contribution in kind from the Tunisian government.

## International Conferences in 2010



The World Assembly of Delegates adopted the Organisation's Fifth Strategic Plan, covering the period 2010-2015 (document accessible online) which notably provides for: strengthening of all the activities underway to promote food security and poverty reduction; implementation of new activities for the prevention and management of risks at the animal-human interface; analysis of the impact of climate change and environmental change on the emergence and occurrence of animal diseases; and analysis of the impact of animal production systems on climate change. Several new standards on animal health and animal welfare have been adopted.



Second Global Conference  
of OIE Reference Laboratories  
and Collaborating Centres  
Paris (France), 21-23 June 2010

The Conference helped to further strengthen the excellence of the worldwide veterinary scientific network by promoting the exchange of information between experts and the networking of their activities. The Conference convinced all the experts from the 230 OIE Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres of the need to work more closely together in networks and to achieve greater transparency in their work and findings, particularly with regard to positive diagnoses of priority animal diseases listed by the OIE or emerging diseases.



The Conference provided a framework for discussions on achieving good governance of Veterinary Services through modern, effective veterinary legislation. The recommendations issued at the end of the Conference will serve as the basis on which governments and donors will be able to make the investments needed to harmonise veterinary legislation throughout the world, using the OIE's guidelines and the coordination programmes proposed under the PVS Procedure.

## World prizes and awards

### World Veterinary Day Prize



The 2010 World Veterinary Day Prize was presented to the representative of the University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences in Lahore (Pakistan) during the 78th General Session of the OIE.

### The OIE rewards its scientific experts

Every year, the OIE grants honorary awards to distinguished members of the veterinary community for outstanding services to veterinary science and to the OIE.



Dr Emerio Serrano (Cuba) received the Gold Medal.



Dr Howard Batho (United Kingdom) received the Meritorious Award.



Dr David Bayvel (New Zealand) received the Meritorious Award.



Dr Mike Woodford (United Kingdom) received the Meritorious Award.

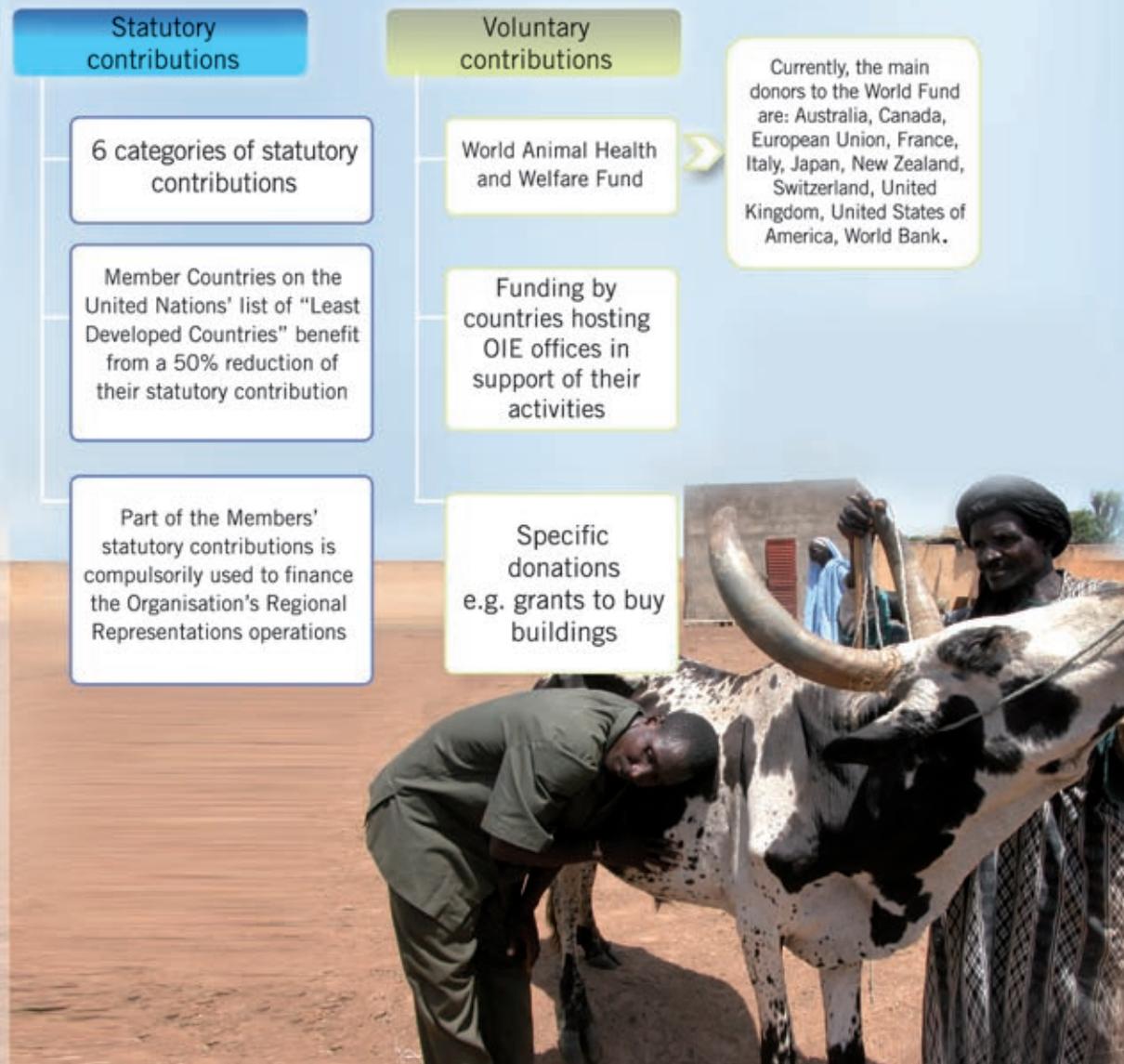
# Finance

In 2010, the OIE budget totalled 17 million Euros and included

- Compulsory contributions from Member Countries
  - Voluntary contributions from Member Countries
- Subsidies to the World Fund from various donors.

In addition to these resources, Members made contributions in kind, such as:

- provision of premises free of charge for regional and sub-regional offices
  - provision of experts and staff remunerated by the Member Country
- scientific services and training provided free of charge by 230 Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres worldwide.



## OIE World Animal Health and Welfare Fund

- The OIE World Animal Health and Welfare Fund (the OIE World Fund) is used to co finance global, regional and national **capacity building** activities, aimed primarily at the national Veterinary Services and especially Delegates to the OIE and members of their staff who act as the OIE's **focal points** on topics such as disease notification, wildlife, aquatic animals, veterinary products, animal production food safety and animal welfare. In this respect the OIE World Fund helped to finance 29 regional workshops and seminars in 2010.
- It also finances all the activities related to the PVS Procedure (see page 26.) as well as:
  - **Strengthening** of national veterinary **scientific communities** in developing countries through the programme of twinning arrangements with OIE Reference Laboratories or Collaborating Centres (29 twinning projects currently in operation).
  - **Quality of veterinary education** (preparation and delivery of a minimum educational syllabus by veterinary educational establishments).

### Communication is also a part of capacity building

For national Animal Health Services that so wish, the OIE provides guidance on information management and communication. In this context, two seminars were organised in 2010, also adopting a regional approach: OIE Regional Seminar on Communication, held in Muscat (Oman), and OIE Regional Seminar on Communication, held in Rabat (Morocco).

In 2010, the OIE World Fund set up or extended the following main programmes:

- the Better Training for Safer Food (BTSF) programme to strengthen national animal health capacities in Africa, financed by the European Union, signed at the end of 2008 and extended for a further year until 31 December 2011;
- the regional cooperation programme on highly pathogenic emerging and re-emerging diseases in Asia (HPED), financed by the European Union, signed at the end of 2009;
- the 'Strengthening global human-animal interface activities for avian influenza and other zoonotic diseases' programme, signed with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC, United States of America);
- the International Cooperation on Harmonisation Technical Requirements for Registration of Veterinary Products (VICH) programme, with the Food and Drug Administration (FDA, United States of America);
- the IDENTIFY project within the Emerging Pandemic Threat (EPT) programme, with USAID (United States of America), via the FAO;
- several new programmes funded by Canada on cooperation (with the Canadian Food Inspection Agency [CFIA]) for the strengthening of Veterinary Services and on strengthening biosafety in the animal health field.

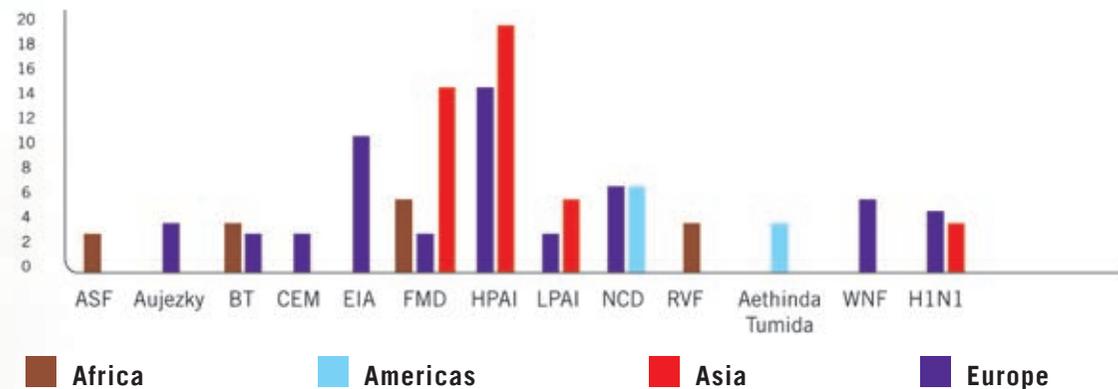
# World animal health information

As of 31 December 2010, a total of 962 notifications from 93 countries had been published during the year, relating to 63 different diseases.





Animal diseases most frequently notified\* in the world in 2010 ('immediate notifications')



***Aethina tumida***: Small hive beetle infestation

**ASF**: African swine fever

**Aujeszky**: Aujeszky's disease

**BT**: Bluetongue

**CEM**: Contagious equine metritis

**CSF**: Classical swine fever

**EIA**: Equine infectious anaemia

**FMD**: Foot and mouth disease

**HPAI**: Highly pathogenic avian influenza

**LPAI**: Low pathogenic avian influenza

**NCD**: Newcastle disease

**RVF**: Rift Valley fever

**WNF**: West Nile fever

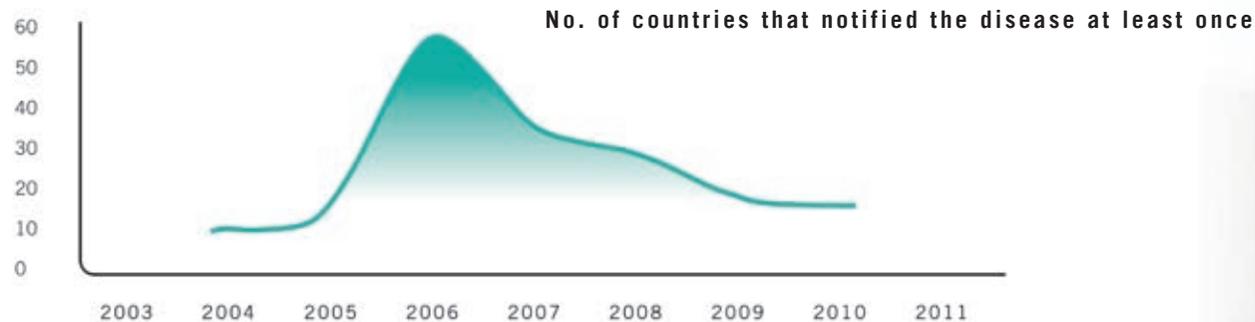
\* diseases notified at least 3 times in a region

## Highly pathogenic avian influenza H5N1

### 2009 H1N1 pandemic

In 2010, nine countries notified the OIE of the presence of the virus in animals compared to 20 countries in 2009.

#### Progression of the H5N1 virus worldwide



Sixteen countries notified the disease in 2010 compared to 17 countries in 2009, 28 in 2008, 35 in 2007 and 56 in 2006.

The spread of the virus has slowed down, but limited outbreaks were nevertheless reported in several countries and the disease remains endemic in Indonesia and Egypt.

### Tracking non-official information

The OIE has a team working full time on processing animal disease notifications and reports as well as actively tracking information on epidemiological events reported in the media, on private networks, on the Internet or by any other non-official source. In 2010, the active search for non-official information led to 106 items of information being analysed and dealt with, as a result of which 48 official notifications were received from the concerned Delegates in response to the OIE's enquiries on the subject.

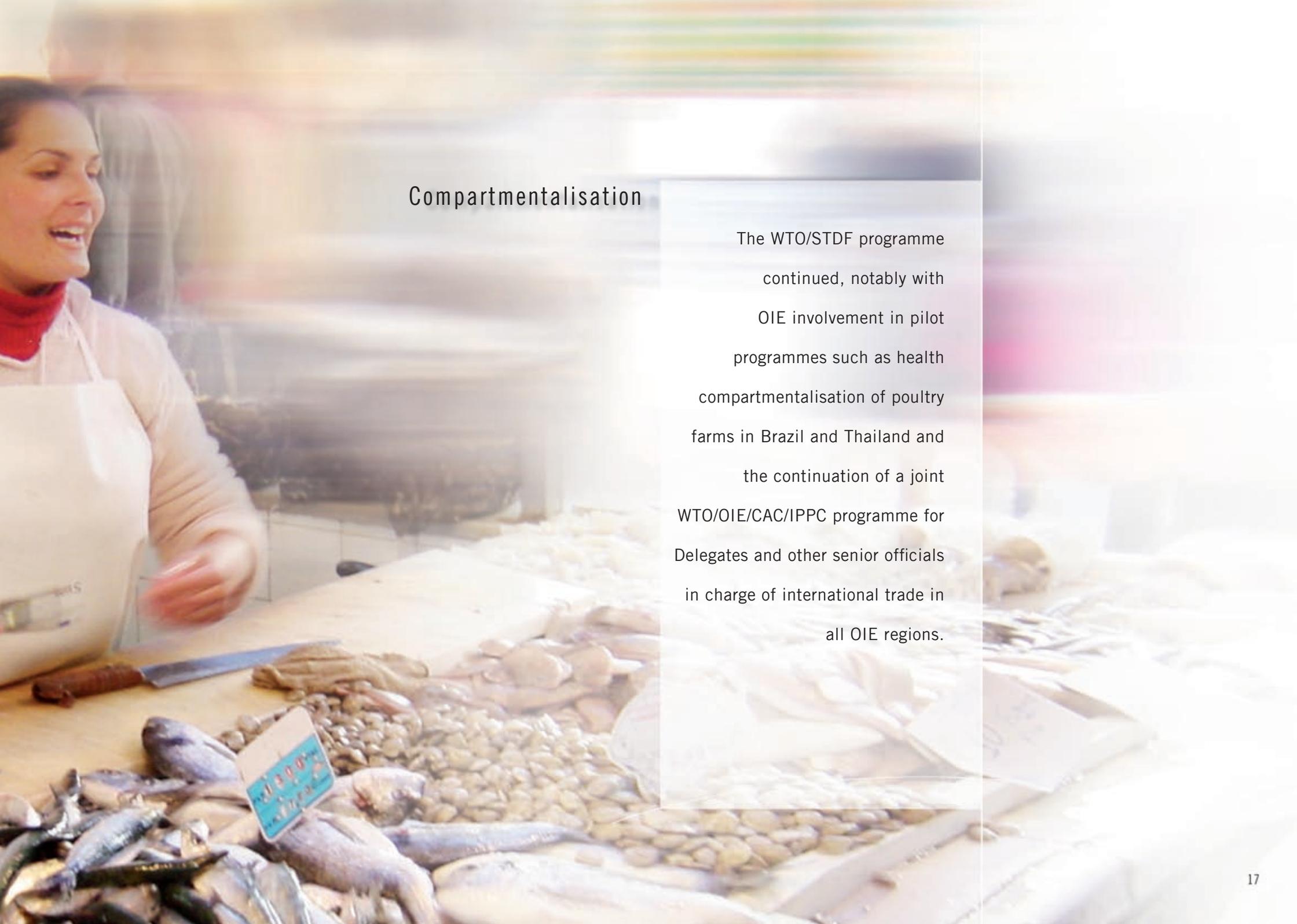
The OIE shares this information with its partners, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO), on their joint platform GLEWS (*Global Early Warning and Response System*).

# OIE Standards

The OIE develops and publishes international health standards democratically adopted (one country – one voice) designed to prevent and control animal diseases, including zoonoses, and to ensure the sanitary safety of international trade in terrestrial and aquatic animals and their products. These standards are published in two Codes and two Manuals. The OIE has a fast and flexible procedure for developing and updating these standards, thereby ensuring that the texts are constantly improved as soon as new scientific information becomes available.

## International and inter-agency collaboration

The OIE continued to work closely with other international organisations, for example the World Trade Organization (WTO), the Secretariat of the WTO Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (hereafter referred to as the “SPS Committee”), the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC), the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). As of 2010, the OIE had official agreements with 17 global and 17 regional organisations.



## Compartmentalisation

The WTO/STDF programme continued, notably with OIE involvement in pilot programmes such as health compartmentalisation of poultry farms in Brazil and Thailand and the continuation of a joint WTO/OIE/CAC/IPPC programme for Delegates and other senior officials in charge of international trade in all OIE regions.

Dr Alex Thiermann, President of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission, reports on his work of guiding Member Countries in the practical implementation of compartmentalisation.

**Technical cooperation work with Member Countries for effective implementation of OIE standards**

Compartmentalisation, a new provision in the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, makes it possible for trade to continue from disease-free compartments which, under certain conditions, can be established within a country or zone affected by one or more animal diseases.



*What are the objectives of the compartmentalisation missions sent to Brazil and Thailand?*

The OIE is responding to most welcome requests from Thailand and Brazil for guidance on implementing the concept of compartmentalisation, in the form of a pilot project in the poultry industry, and in response to the risk most notably posed by avian influenza and Newcastle disease. This will be the first time that the concept has been applied in the field to separate subpopulations of animals based on biosecurity measures and implemented through a biosecurity plan carried out by the private sector but under the control of the public Veterinary Services.

*What are the issues relating to compartmentalisation in these two countries?*

The recent occurrence of avian influenza H5N1 in Asia and then around the world inflicted considerable losses on the poultry sector, even when production was not directly affected by the disease. Compartmentalisation is intended to provide countries importing poultry and poultry products with additional guarantees, but until the concept has been effectively implemented and become accepted by all trading partners, it can still act as an “insurance policy” to help maintain the “disease free status” of the compartment in question, despite the presence of diseases in migratory birds and even in farmed birds and backyard birds.



*What steps are being taken in the two countries?*

The two countries have asked the OIE to participate in a step-by-step implementation procedure, the aim being to validate the procedure through its having been monitored and approved by the OIE, once compartmentalisation has been successfully established within the pilot establishments in these countries. The OIE has no plans to officially recognise compartments as being disease free, at least not in the near future, but it is important for these countries and their industries to be able to show that the process has been carried out with the scientific and technical support of the OIE.

*What is the OIE's aim regarding compartmentalisation?*

The OIE has demonstrated that compartmentalisation can be implemented at full scale, as for example in the United Kingdom, which has already established compartments within the poultry production industry, and it encourages other Member Countries to seriously consider this option. The future of compartmentalisation includes its application in various other scenarios, especially those involving animals produced under high biosecurity conditions, as is the case with pig farms in many countries.

Given that the primary factor in defining a compartment is the separation of sub populations of animals on the basis of biosecurity, this can be extended far beyond the present scenario. For example, it would be possible to create compartments free from BSE in countries where BSE has been identified and where the criterion for separation as a "BSE free

compartment" would be based on the guarantee provided by the animal's age and feed intake. In particular, the authorities would need to guarantee, through animal identification, that all the animals in the "BSE free compartment" were born after the effective ban on the use of meat and bone meal.

### ***Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission***

The work of the Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission in 2010 included the preparation of standards on the control and prevention of *Salmonella* in poultry and the introduction of new texts related to Veterinary Services' legislation and communication. Furthermore, the concepts of compartmentalisation and national control strategy applied to foot and mouth disease (FMD) were included in the Code and a new chapter on the welfare of animals used in research and education was prepared and adopted.

Active cooperation continued between the OIE and the *Codex Alimentarius*. The plan to produce joint OIE/Codex standards on certain key topics, such as antimicrobial resistance and biotechnologies, remains under discussion.

### ***Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission***

The most significant work undertaken during the year related to aquatic animal health surveillance and the safety of aquatic animal commodities, zoning and the application of compartmentalisation, welfare of farmed fish during transport, and welfare aspects of the killing of farmed fish for human consumption. The Commission also focused on the control of antimicrobial resistance, the control of health risks to aquatic animals during their transport and handling, and the disposal and treatment of aquatic animal waste.

# Scientific and Technical activities



The OIE network of scientific expertise

### **Biological Standards Commission**

In particular, the Commission oversees the production of the *Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals (the “Terrestrial Manual”)*, recognised as an international standard text by the World Trade Organisation’s SPS Agreement. The Commission selects OIE Reference Laboratories for terrestrial animal diseases and promotes the preparation and distribution of reagents and vaccines that comply with OIE standards.

## Six new Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres in 2010

**The OIE now has 227 sites within its worldwide network of scientific expertise.**

**Four candidatures for the status of OIE Reference Laboratory were accepted, bringing the total number of OIE Reference Laboratories to 190.**

- Newcastle disease  
National Veterinary Research & Quarantine Service, MIFAFF, Gyeonggi, Republic of Korea;
- West Nile fever  
Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale dell'Abruzzo e del Molise, Teramo, Italy;
- Rabies  
WHO Collaborating Center for Reference & Research on Rabies, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Georgia, United States of America;
- Infection with abalone herpes-like virus  
School of Veterinary Medicine, National Taiwan University, Chinese Taipei.

**Two new OIE Collaborating Centres were approved by the World Assembly of Delegates at the 78th General Session, bringing the total number to 37.**

- OIE Collaborating Centre for Diagnosis and Control of Animal Diseases and Related Veterinary Production Assessment in Asia, National Institute of Animal Health (NIAH) and National Veterinary Assay Laboratory (NVAL), Japan;
- OIE Collaborating Centre for Epidemiology and Risk Assessment of Aquatic Animal Diseases, Atlantic Veterinary College (AVC), Canada, and National Veterinary Institute, Norway.

## Laboratory twinning projects throughout the world

**Twenty-nine twinning projects, involving 32 Member Countries, were in progress in 2010.**

This 'twinning' initiative provides for existing OIE Reference Laboratories or Collaborating Centres to be twinned with candidate laboratories in developing or in-transition countries. The aim is to achieve a more balanced worldwide distribution of OIE Reference Laboratories and facilitate access to scientific and diagnostic expertise for developing and in-transition countries. The initiative also seeks to reinforce the excellence of the veterinary scientific community in these countries so as to facilitate their participation in the scientific preparation of OIE standards.

## The OIE Scientific Commission and official recognition of OIE Members' disease status

Founded in 1946, the Scientific Commission has the role of identifying the most appropriate strategies and measures for animal disease prevention and control. It also examines applications from Members for inclusion on the OIE lists of countries free from four priority diseases: FMD, BSE, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia and rinderpest.

In 2010, the OIE recognised India and Peru as having a "negligible BSE risk" status. The Republic of Korea and Panama were recognised as having a "controlled BSE risk" status.

Botswana, Lesotho, the Philippines, San Marino and Turkey were recognised as FMD free, with or without vaccination, and for all or part of their territory. After nearly nine years, Swaziland recovered its status as "FMD free where vaccination is not practised".

The importance of its work is best illustrated by the official celebration, planned for 2011, to mark the eradication of rinderpest.

The Commission is also strongly involved in the global FMD and rabies control programmes, the aim being to control the diseases worldwide.

## “One Health” – The interface between humans, animals and the environment

After having worked in partnership with FAO and WHO to develop a joint strategic plan to deal with the risk posed by emerging or re-emerging infectious diseases: “*Contributing to One World, One Health: a Strategic Framework for Reducing Risks of Infectious Diseases at the Animal–Human–Ecosystems Interface*” (with the participation of other partners, including the United Nations Children’s Fund [UNICEF], the United Nations System Influenza Coordination [UNISIC] and the World Bank), the three sister organisations prepared a tripartite concept note: “**FAO-OIE-WHO Tripartite Concept Note on addressing health risks at the animal-human-ecosystems interfaces**”, published on the occasion of the International Ministerial Conference on Animal and Pandemic Influenza (Hanoi, Vietnam, 20-22 April 2010).

In 2010, the OIE also took an active part in two crucial meetings which gave major scientific and political impetus to the objective of reducing the risk of infectious diseases at the animal–human–ecosystems interface:

- The FAO/OIE/WHO scientific consultation on influenza and other emerging zoonotic diseases at the human–animal interface (27-29 April 2010, Verona, Italy). Scientific experts from all over the world met to discuss issues relating to the emergence of diseases transmissible to humans, risk prevention and control. This scientific consultation provided the framework for discussions on the practical implementation of the “One Health” concept.

- Jointly with the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and with FAO and WHO, the OIE co organised, within the framework of a seminar, the development of recommendations for the effective implementation of the concept at the global level with the help of international organisations, governments and relevant scientific and academic institutions (Stone Mountain, Georgia, United States of America, 4–6 May 2010).

The OIE has set up a new pilot network of Collaborating Centres for disease at the human-animal-ecosystems interface. The network's primary aim will be to minimise the impact of infectious animal diseases, including zoonoses, on animal health, public health and the environment.

## OIE/FAO Network of Expertise on Animal Influenzas (OFFLU)



OFFLU has considerably improved its geographical representation by nominating contact persons in all the specific OIE Reference Laboratories and relevant national laboratories to ensure the presence of scientific relays in all regions of the world. At least 60 experts in institutions in 25 countries are actively involved in OFFLU.

OFFLU is undertaking a one-year technical project to conduct a detailed, exhaustive evaluation of the vaccine component of avian influenza control programmes and a more limited analysis of the other interactive components of control strategies.

WHO and OFFLU have signed a cooperation agreement for formal OFFLU participation in the selection of vaccine strains useful for the early preparation of vaccines intended for use in humans.

The OIE Headquarters hosts the Secretariat of the OFFLU Network.

# Regional activities

The OIE's regional activities notably ensure the implementation of logistics relating to capacity building for national Veterinary Services worldwide. Through its programmes on behalf of regions and countries, the OIE supports a global network of decision makers to ensure that its standards, guidelines and recommendations are effectively applied throughout the world.

## Regional action strengthens support for achieving compliance of national Veterinary Services of Member

Countries with OIE quality standards, with the aim of improving sanitary governance worldwide. The OIE also offers to carry out, at the country's own request, a PVS Gap Analysis coupled with Preparation of a strategic plan to strengthen Veterinary Services' compliance with OIE quality standards. This action provides the necessary support for the preparation of investment programmes and budgets to be presented to the governments concerned and, where appropriate, potential donors.

## PVS Procedure missions conducted between 1 January and 1 December 2010

MISSIONS	Official requests from countries	Missions completed
PVS evaluations	8	9
Gap Analysis	17	14
Legislation	6	9

**To date, after four complete years of activity, more than 100 countries have benefited from the initial diagnosis of their situation, carried out by OIE-certified independent experts using the PVS tool. By the end of 2010, 60 countries having previously undergone a PVS evaluation had requested an OIE PVS Gap Analysis mission and a veterinary legislation modernisation support mission.**



### **Uniting new Delegates through training**

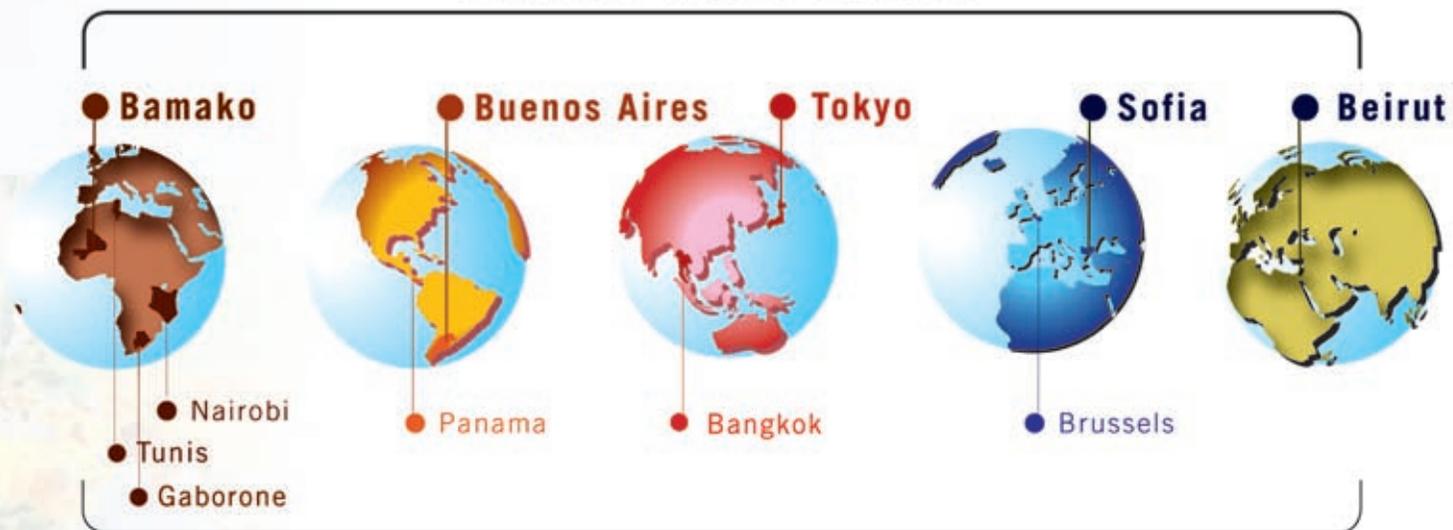
The OIE also endeavours to train newly appointed national Delegates by holding regular seminars on the rights and obligations of Members, their role within the Organisation and the OIE's objectives and missions. Every year, five seminars are organised on their behalf, one in each OIE region.

### **National Focal Points on six key topics**

In 2010, the OIE Regional Activities Department organised 18 workshops for national decision-makers working with the Delegate.

In May 2008, during the 76th General Session of the OIE, the World Assembly of Delegates requested that, national Focal Points should be appointed by all Member Countries and trained by the OIE in the following key fields: animal disease notification, wildlife, animal production, food safety, veterinary products, animal welfare and aquatic animals. Training workshops are held every two years on each of the topics and in each of the five OIE regions.

## Regional Representations



## Sub-Regional Representations

## **The OIE continued to play an active part in various global programmes**

- Implementation of agreements: the Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs) with FAO, and GLEWS with FAO and WHO, were actively pursued, including development of health surveillance policies, strategies and methods and the sharing of scientific and epidemiological information.
- The ALive Platform in Africa, with special emphasis on the preparation of national action plans, including both animal health and public health (in collaboration with FAO, AU-IBAR and interested donors).

## **Regional Commissions**

**The OIE has set up five Regional Commissions, considered as regional institutions in their own right, to take into better account the economic and cultural specificities of its Members in the different regions.**

**OIE Regional Commissions meet regularly to ensure that the decisions taken are targeted and relevant and suitably adapted to the particular economic, cultural and epidemiological context in each region.**

**In 2010, the Regional Commissions for Europe and for the Americas met as follows:**

- ▶ **The 24th Conference of the OIE Regional Commission for Europe,**

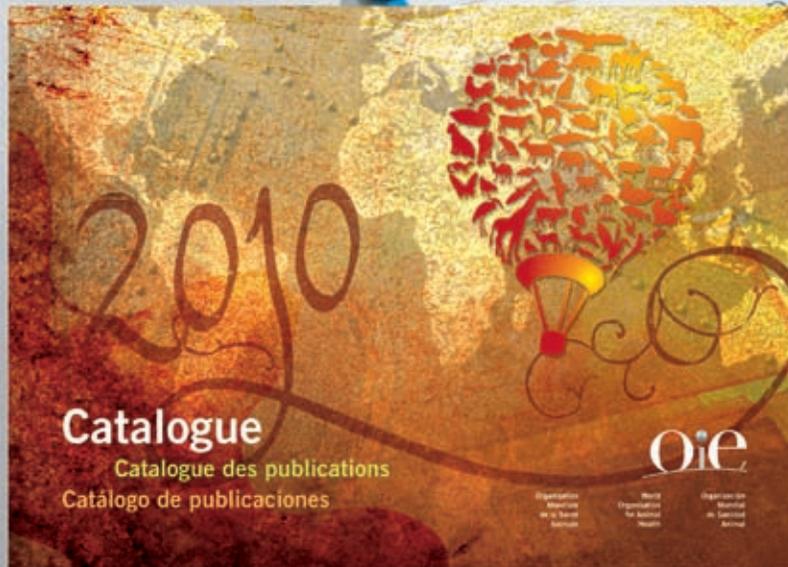
Astana (Kazakhstan) 20-24 September

- ▶ **The 20th Conference of the OIE Regional Commission for the Americas,**

Montevideo (Uruguay), 16-19 November



# Publications



The OIE releases or sells tens of thousands of publications each year. In 2010, the best selling publications were the following:

- *Invasive species, Review Vol. 29 (1) and (2)*
- *Epidemiological surveillance in animal health*
- *Manual of Diagnostic Test and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals*
- *Veterinary education for global animal and public health, Review Vol. 28 (2).*



## Digitising the OIE's archives :

Digitising of the OIE's documentary archives, previously existing only in paper format and including all the main publications back to 1927, was completed in 2010. The digitised thesaurus currently comprises:

- ▶ *OIE Bulletin* for the period 1927 to 1981.
- ▶ Proceedings of the *International Conference for the study of epizootics* held in Paris in 1921, which led to the foundation of the OIE.
- ▶ *World Animal Health* from 1981 to 1995.
- ▶ Earliest editions of the *Terrestrial Code* up to 1992 and the *Aquatic Code* of 1995.
- ▶ *Terrestrial Manual* from 1989 to 1996 and the *Aquatic Manual* of 1995.

The remainder of the thesaurus already existed in digitised format. Since January 2011, all the items can be accessed from the on-line documentary database on the new OIE website.

# Administration

## New Member Countries

Following the accession of Seychelles and Bahamas, the OIE totalled 177 Members at the end of 2010.

## The Council of the OIE in 2010

**President of the World  
Assembly of Delegates**



Dr Carlos A. Correa Messuti  
(Uruguay)

**Vice-President**



Dr Carlos Agrela  
Pinheiro  
(Portugal)

**Immediate Past President**



Dr Barry O'Neil  
(New Zealand)

**Member**



Dr Brian R. Evans  
(Canada)

**Member**



Dre Florência Cipriano  
(Mozambique)

**Auditor**



Dr Rachid Bouguedour  
(Algeria)

**Member**



Dr Tenzin Dhendup  
(Bhutan)

**Member**



Dr Nikolay Vlasov  
(Russia)

**Auditor**



Dr Nasser al Hawamdah  
(Jordan)

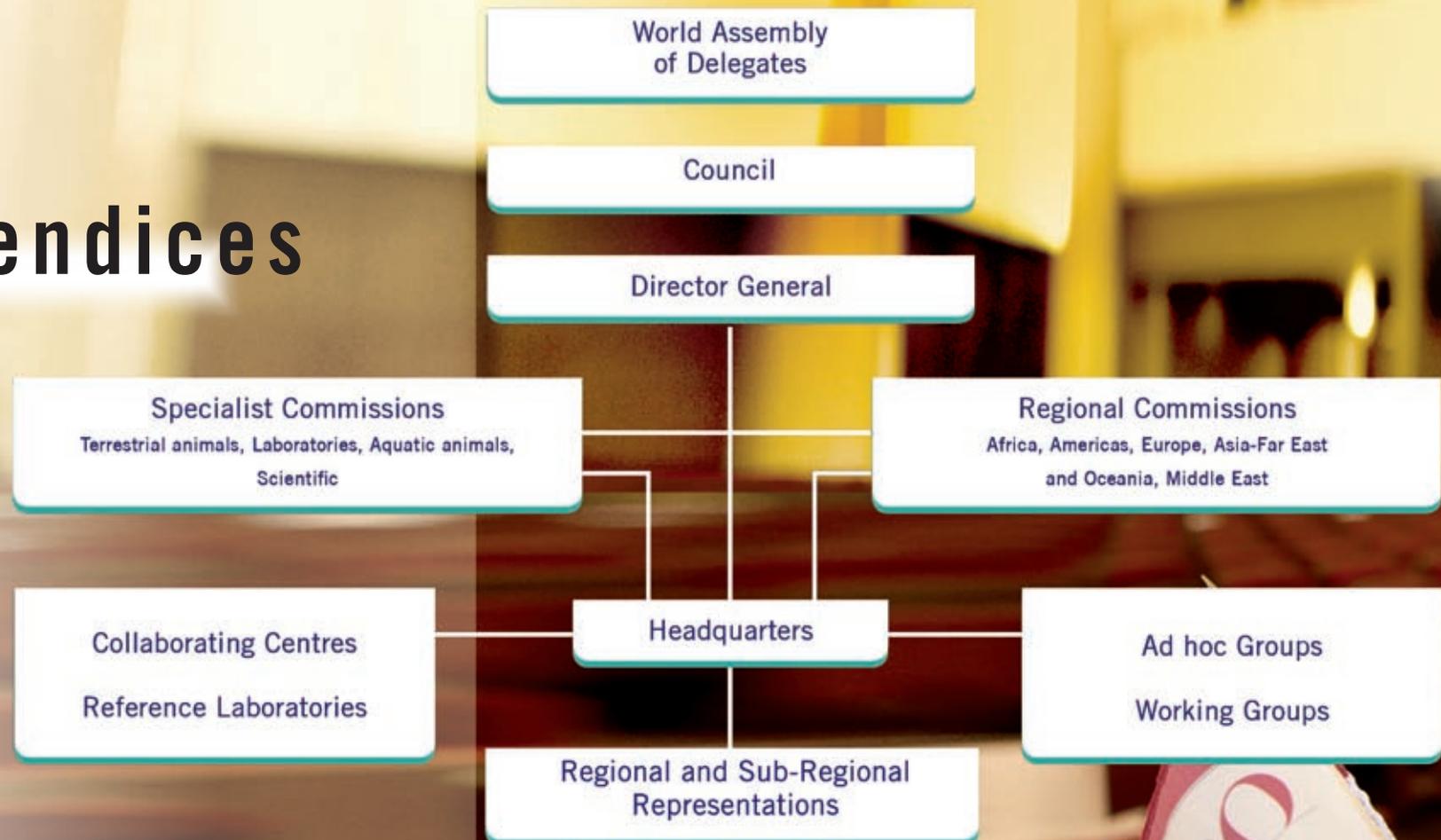
**Headquarters**



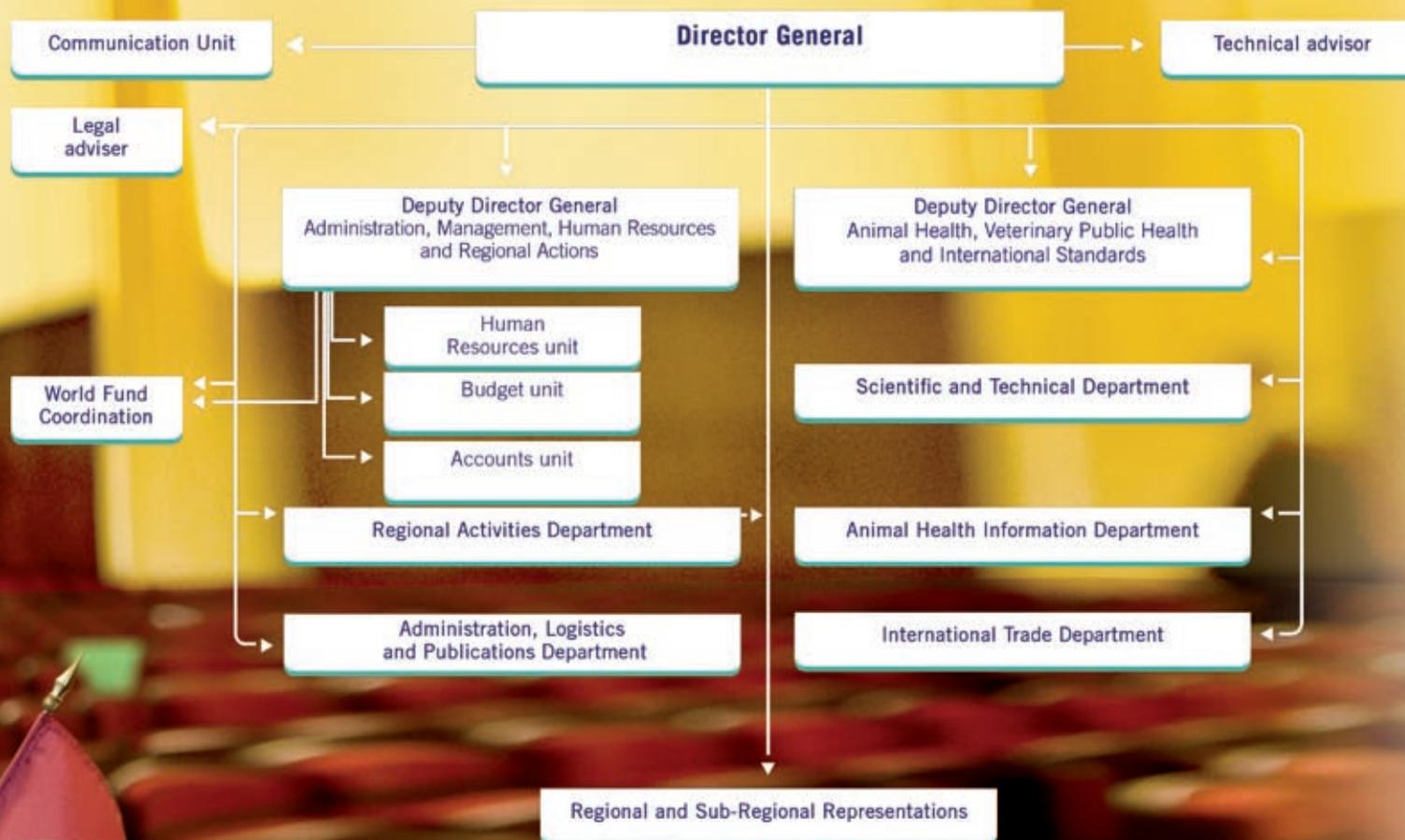
In 2010,  
10 new members  
of staff were recruited;  
29 nationalities are  
currently represented at  
the OIE Headquarters in  
Paris (France).

# Appendices

## General organisation



## Headquarters organisation chart



## OIE Working Groups

### Working Group on Animal Welfare

### Working Group on Wildlife Diseases

### Working Group on Animal Production Food Safety

## Ad hoc Groups

*AD HOC* GROUP ON BSE RISK STATUS  
EVALUATION OF MEMBERS;

*AD HOC* GROUP ON EVALUATION OF FOOT  
AND MOUTH DISEASE (FMD) STATUS OF  
MEMBERS;

*AD HOC* GROUP ON EDITING OF A GUIDE  
ON TERRESTRIAL ANIMAL HEALTH  
SURVEILLANCE;

*AD HOC* GROUP ON EVALUATION OF  
RINDERPEST DISEASE STATUS OF  
MEMBERS;

*AD HOC* GROUP ON EPIDEMIOLOGY;

*AD HOC* GROUP ON RABIES;

*AD HOC* GROUP ON OFFICIAL DISEASE  
STATUS RECOGNITION FOR EQUINE  
DISEASES – AFRICAN HORSE SICKNESS  
(AHS);

*AD HOC* GROUP ON SWINE VESICULAR  
DISEASE;

*AD HOC* GROUP ON CRIMEAN-CONGO  
HAEMORRHAGIC FEVER (CCHF);

*AD HOC* GROUP ON OFFICIAL DISEASE  
STATUS RECOGNITION FOR CLASSICAL  
SWINE FEVER (CSF);

*AD HOC* GROUP ON ANTIMICROBIAL  
RESISTANCE;

*AD HOC* GROUP ON INTERACTION  
BETWEEN CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENTAL  
CHANGES AND ANIMAL DISEASES/ANIMAL  
PRODUCTION;

*AD HOC* GROUP ON DISEASES OF HONEY  
BEES;

*AD HOC* GROUP ON DISEASES OF  
CAMELIDS;

*AD HOC* GROUP ON THE SCIENTIFIC  
PARTNERSHIPS AMONG OIE REFERENCE  
LABORATORIES AND COLLABORATING  
CENTRES;

*AD HOC* GROUP ON VALIDATION OF  
DIAGNOSTIC ASSAYS;

*AD HOC* GROUP ON THE OIE LIST OF  
AQUATIC ANIMAL DISEASES – CRUSTACEAN  
TEAM;

*AD HOC* GROUP ON RESPONSIBLE USE OF  
ANTIMICROBIALS IN AQUATIC ANIMALS;

*AD HOC* GROUP ON DISPOSAL OF AQUATIC  
ANIMALS;

*AD HOC* GROUP ON AQUATIC ANIMAL  
HEALTH SURVEILLANCE;

*AD HOC* GROUP ON THE SAFETY OF  
COMMODITIES DERIVED FROM AQUATIC  
ANIMALS;

*AD HOC* GROUP ON SALMONELLOSIS;

*AD HOC* GROUP ON ANIMAL WELFARE AND  
BROILER CHICKEN PRODUCTION SYSTEMS;

*AD HOC* GROUP ON VETERINARY  
EDUCATION;

*AD HOC* GROUP ON PET FOOD;

*AD HOC* GROUP ON ZOOLOGICAL PARASITES;

*AD HOC* GROUP ON LABORATORY ANIMAL  
WELFARE;

*AD HOC* GROUP ON COMMUNICATION.

## Improvement of skills

### Seminars for delegates and national focal points organised by the OIE in 2010

#### Seminars for recently appointed Delegates:

**Africa**

Gaborone (Botswana), 9-12 March

**Asia and Pacific**

Bangkok (Thailand), 8-9 April

**Middle East**

Paris (France), 23 May

**Americas**

Paris (France), 23 May

**Europe**

Minsk (Belarus), 1-2 July

#### Workshops for Focal Points:

**Animal Production Food Safety**

Kuwait, 2-4 February

Buenos Aires (Argentina), 9-11 March

Singapore, 12-14 October

**Wildlife**

Arusha (Tanzania), 16-19 March

Bamako (Mali), 6-8 July

Bangkok (Thailand), 5-7 October

**Animal Welfare**

Bangkok (Thailand), 6-8 April

Santiago (Chile), 29 June - 1 July

Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), 9-11 November

Beirut (Lebanon), 16-18 November

**Aquatic Animals**

Swakopmund (Namibia), 16-18 June

Umm al Quwain (United Arab Emirates), 27-29 September

Dubrovnik (Croatia), 16-18 November

Roatan (Honduras), 23-25 November

**Veterinary Products**

Belgrade (Serbia), 26-28 July

Cartagena (Colombia), 20-22 September

South Africa, 23-25 November

**Disease Notification**

Gaborone (Botswana), 30 August - 2 September

# Glossary

**CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION:**

Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Commission

**FAO:**

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

**GLEWS:**

OIE/FAO/WHO Global Early Warning and Response System

**OFFLU:**

OIE/FAO Network of Expertise on Animal Influenzas

**PVS Procedure:** OIE tool for strengthening the Veterinary Services

**SEACFMD:**

OIE regional unit for the coordination of the foot and mouth disease control in South East Asia

**SPS Agreement:**

WTO Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures

**UNICEF:** United Nations Children's Fund

**WAEMU:** West African Economic and Monetary Union

**WAHID:** OIE World Animal Health Information Database (including information on zoonoses)

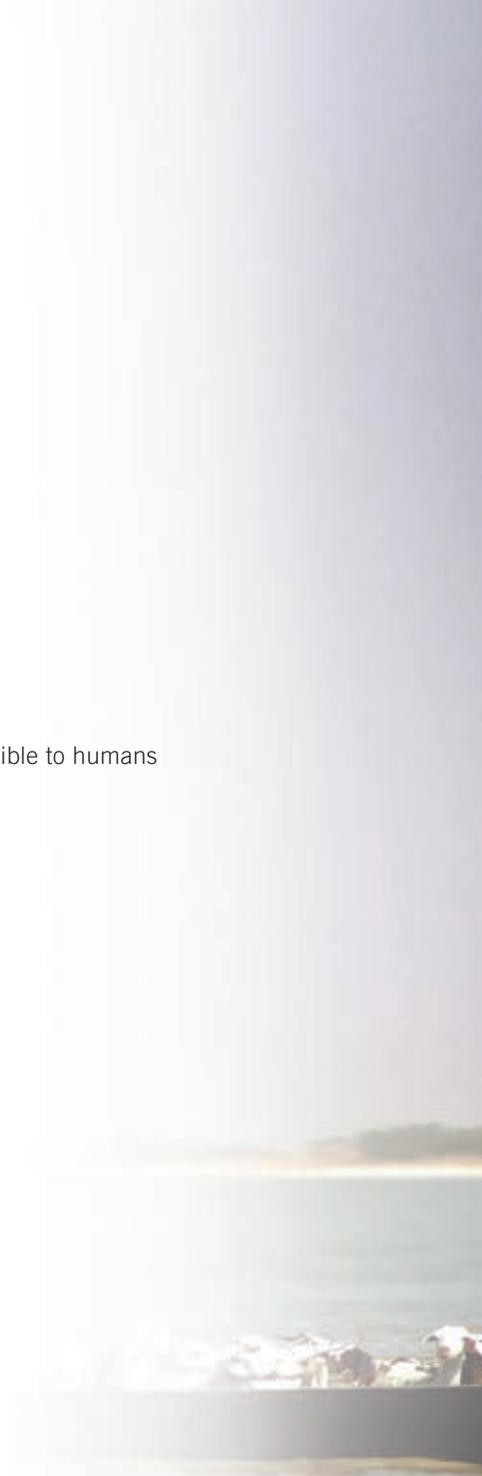
**WAHIS:** OIE World Animal Health Information System

**WHO:** World Health Organization

**WTO:**

World Trade Organization

**ZOONOSES:** Animal diseases transmissible to humans



Organisation  
Mondiale  
de la Santé  
Animale

World  
Organisation  
for Animal  
Health

Organización  
Mundial  
de Sanidad  
Animal

