

World Organisation for Animal Health



# The World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) is digitising its archives and placing them online

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EAHIL Workshop 2009, Dublin 2-5 June 2009, Dublin Castle, Dublin



## Origins

## The 18th and 19th Centuries

- Sporadically, Rinderpest invaded Europe. During the entire second half of the 18th Century, Europe was devastated by a series of epizootics brought on or favoured by the incessant wars. The situation was even more alarming at the beginning of the 19th Century.
- Not until the 1840s were animal health laws enacted in Europe. The first one was in Poland, enacted by Ostrowsky in 1844.



## "The hand of God struck the Netherlands, afflicting its cattle with Rinderpest"





The first International Veterinary Congress was held in Hamburg at the initiative of Professor John Gamgee, from the New Veterinary College of Edinburgh, and Professor Hering, from Stuttgart. It was meant to "define the rules of prevention of contagious and epizootic diseases" and elaborate a standardised animal health legislation for all countries (E. Leclainche, Histoire de la médecine vétérinaire, 1936).



## Creation



Strengthened by the experience of the past century, France takes the initiative to convene an "International Conference for the Study of Epizootics" to take place in Paris in May 1921 and which all countries are invited to attend



A group of personalities attending the Conference of 1921 visit the Alfort Veterinary School





The First International Veterinary Congress held in Hamburg 14-18 July 1863, organised by John Gamgee who is seated second from the left

- Nicklas Gamgee Roll Falke Hering Hertwig
- 7 Gerlach 17 Undritz
  8 Unterberger (Sen.) 18 Pillwa
  9 Leisering 19 Hornthal
  10 Wüst 20 Pehrsson
- 11 Fürstenberg 12 Field 13 Köhne 14 Schmelz 15 Castres 16 Probstmayr

- 21 J. F. Stockfleth 22 G. May 20 Zangger 24 H. V. Stockfleth 25 Kinburg 26 Heinsen 27 Adam 28 Walther 29 Flock 30 C. R. May
- 31 Kaltschmld 32 Schanz 33 Schmidt 34 Jacoby 35 Eggers 36 Marcus 37 E. Schramm 38 Schlüter 39 Schmack 40 Stöckle
- 41 Oefsti 42 Krummblegel 43 Zipperlen 44 Wittmack 45 Köllisch 46 Iwersen 47 Unterberger (Jun.) 48 H. Schramm 49 Frauen 50 Röttger



#### 2. L'Office international des Épizooties

En 1872, l'invasion de la peste bovine dans l'Europe centrale décide le gouvernement autrichien à réunir à Vienne une Conférence internationale pour envisager des mesures communes de prophylaxie. Les gouvernements de l'Allemagne, de la Belgique, de la France, de la Grande-Bretagne, de l'Italie, de la Roumanie, de la Russie, de la Serbie, de la Suisse et de la Turquie sont représentés. La Conférence élabore un règlement international qui n'est pas publié en raison de la disparition de la maladie, mais dont les principes vont servir de base à toutes les législations modernes.

En 1920, la peste bovine apparaît inopinément en Belgique, à la suite du transit, dans le port d'Anvers, de zébus de l'Inde destinés au Brésil. L'émotion est d'autant plus vive que l'on ne prévoyait nullement la possibilité d'un apport de la maladie par une telle voie. La France prend l'initiative d'une Conférence internationale à laquelle tous les Pays sont invités. Quarante-deux Etats, Dominions ou colonies répondent à cet appel. La Conférence procède à un examen de la situation sanitaire en ce qui concerne spécialement la peste bovine, la fièvre aphteuse et la dourine; elle étudie l'échange des renseignements sanitaires entre les pays, ainsi que les mesures sanitaires à l'exportation.

La Conférence émet le vœu que soit créé à Paris un Office international pour la lutte contre les maladies infectieuses des animaux. Elle donne mandat à trois de ses membres de se mettre à la disposition des autorités françaises pour leur faciliter l'établissement d'un projet de convention internationale. E. Leclainche, in his "Histoire de la médecine Vétérinaire" (1936) writes: "...The Conference expressed the wish that an International Organism in charge of the control of infectious diseases of animals should be created"



• Forty-two States heeded the call.

• In less than three years, twenty-eight countries joined the project and an "International Agreement" for the creation of the Office International des Epizooties (OIE) was signed in Paris by their representatives on 25th January 1924.



#### OFFICE INTERNATIONAL DES ÉPIZODTIES

OF EPIZOOTICS



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DE EPIZOOTIAS

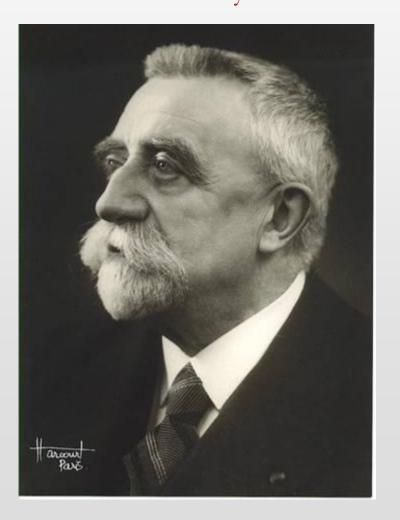
ORGANISATION INTERGOUVERNEMENTALE CRÉÉE A PARIS PAR L'ARRANGEMENT INTERNATIONAL DU 25 JANVIER 1924



- On 8 March 1927, the International Committee of the Office held its first General Session. Twenty-six Delegates participated.
- The Assembly elected Inspector General De Roo, Delegate of Belgium, as President and Professor Leclainche was appointed first Director of the Office.



### E. Leclainche, first Director general of the OIE from March 1927 till May 1949







Inspector General Henri de Roo, Delegate of Belgium, first President of the OIE from 1927 to 1929

# The Hôtel de Prony, Headquarter of the OIE was bought by E. Leclainche in 1939







## Publications

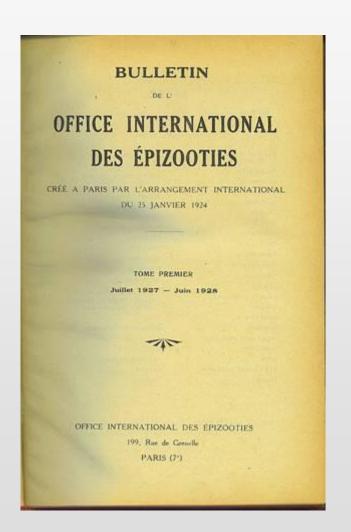


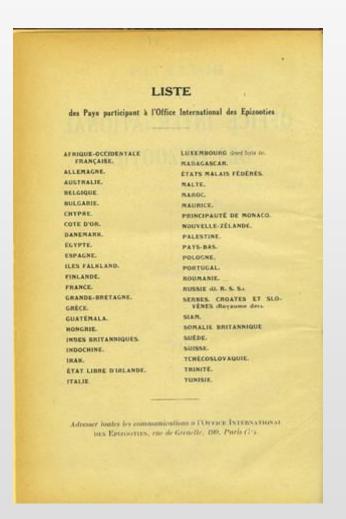
### The Bulletin

The first official publication of the OIE, prescribed in its Organic statutes at its creation, was entitled *Bulletin de l'Office international des épizooties*.

Volume 1 was issued in July 1927.



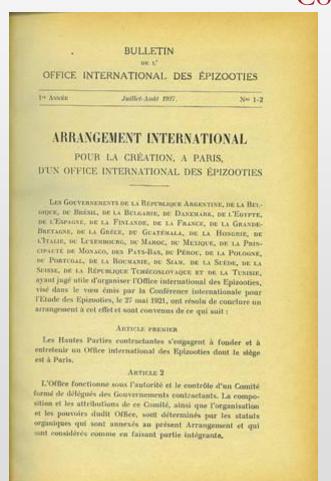


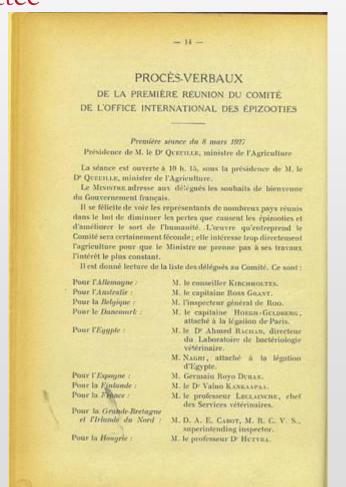




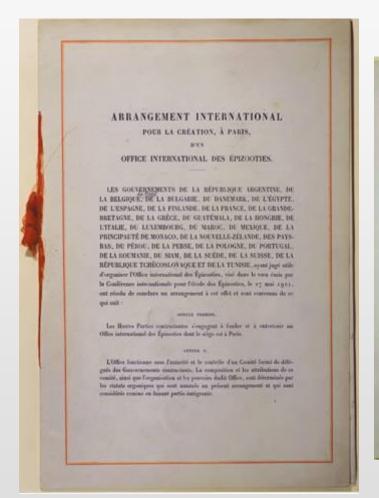
The first issue published the text of the International Agreement for the creation of the OIE, signed in Paris on January 25, 1924 by 28 countries and the minutes of the first meeting of its

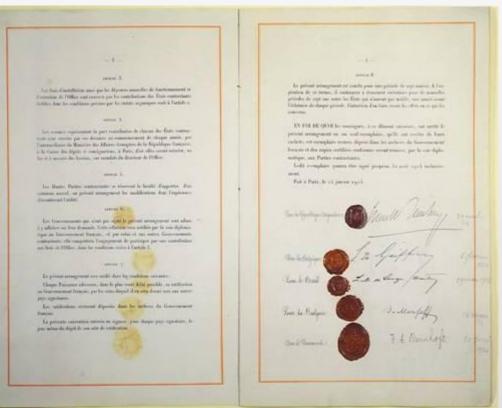
Committee













Argentine Republic, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, Finland, France, Great-Britain, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Italy, Luxemburg, Morocco, Mexico, the Principality of Monaco, the Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Siam, Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovak Republic and Tunisia signed the Agreement.







The *Bulletin* was a miscellaneous collection of reports on the activities of the OIE, containing:

- Epidemiological and regulatory information,
- •Scientific articles,
- •Texts on events relating to the Office,
- •Proceedings and reports of the annual General Session of the International Committee,
- •All official documents of the Office and its activities with other International Organisations,



- Original articles on epizootic diseases,
- Documents and information on International Meetings and Conferences, Conventions, Laws and Regulations,
- Statistics on the animal health situation in Member Countries,
- Reports of Specialist and Regional Commissions.

The 93 volumes of the *Bulletin* from 1927 to 1981 reflect the true history of the Organisation.

#### LISTE

des Pays participant à l'Office International des Épizooties

AFRIQUE OCCIDENTALE FRANÇAISE.

ALBANIE.

ALLEMAGNE.

ARGENTINE (République).

AUSTRALIE.

AUTRICHE.

BELGIQUE.

BULGARIE.

CHYPRE.

DANEMARK.

EGYPTE.

EIRE.

ESPAGNE.

FINLANDE.

FRANCE.

GRANDE-BRETAGNE.

GRÈCE.

HONGRIE.

INDES BRITANNIQUES.

INDOCHINE.

IRAK.

ITALIE.

JAPON.

LITHUANIE.

LUXEMBOURG (Gd-Duché de).

MADAGASCAR.

MAROC.

MONACO (Principauté de).

NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE.

PALESTINE.

PAYS-BAS.

POLOGNE.

PORTUGAL.

ROUMANIE.

RUSSIE (U.R.S.S.)

SIAM

SUÈDE.

SUISSE.

TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE.

TUNISIE.

TURQUIE.

UNION SUD-AFRICAINE

URUGUAY.

YOUGOSLAVIE.

Adresser toutes les communications à l'Office International des Épizooties, 9, avenue Emile-Acollas, Paris (VIIe).

#### BULLETIN

de l'OFFICE INTERNATIONAL des ÉPIZOOTIE

VOLUME XVI

Mai-Juin 193

#### DOUZIEME SESSION DU COMITÉ

DE

#### l'OFFICE INTERNATIONAL des ÉPIZOOTIE

(24 au 28 mai 1938)

#### I. - RAPPORTS

#### La situation sanitaire en 1937

par

M. E. LECLAINCHE

Directeur de l'Office international des Épizooties

L'année 1937 est marquée, en Europe, par une invasi aphteuse, tout imprévue, qui a progressé au cours du seco semestre et qui était en pleine évolution à la fin de l'année.

Rien de particulier en ce qui concerne les contagions permanentes. Il est regrettable que les maladies qui préoccupe au plus haut point l'opinion comme la tuberculose, la malade Bang, les mammites ne donnent point lieu à l'établisseme de statistiques dans tous les pays.



FIÈVRE APHTEUSE

L'année débute dans les conditions les plus favorables. fièvre aphteuse rétrocède depuis plusieurs années et l'ani 1936 a été très calme. La plupart des pays d'Europe sont r



- They also reflect the animal health situation and disease control activities throughout that period within the Members Countries and Territories of the OIE, the number of which increased, from 28 in 1927 to 102 in 1981 when the *Bulletin* stopped being published under its former format.
- In the meantime, it had become apparent that one publication could not give a precise account of the main missions of the Organisation.

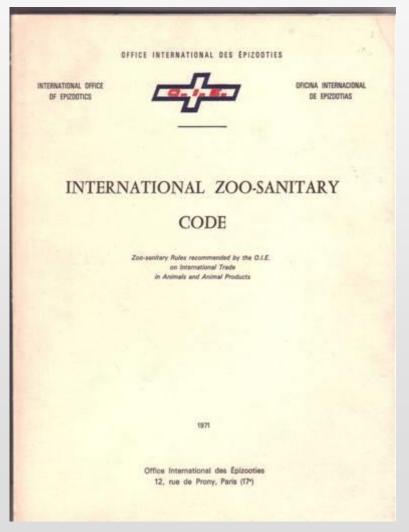


To protect world trade and food safety and to promote animal welfare, health standards were elaborated:

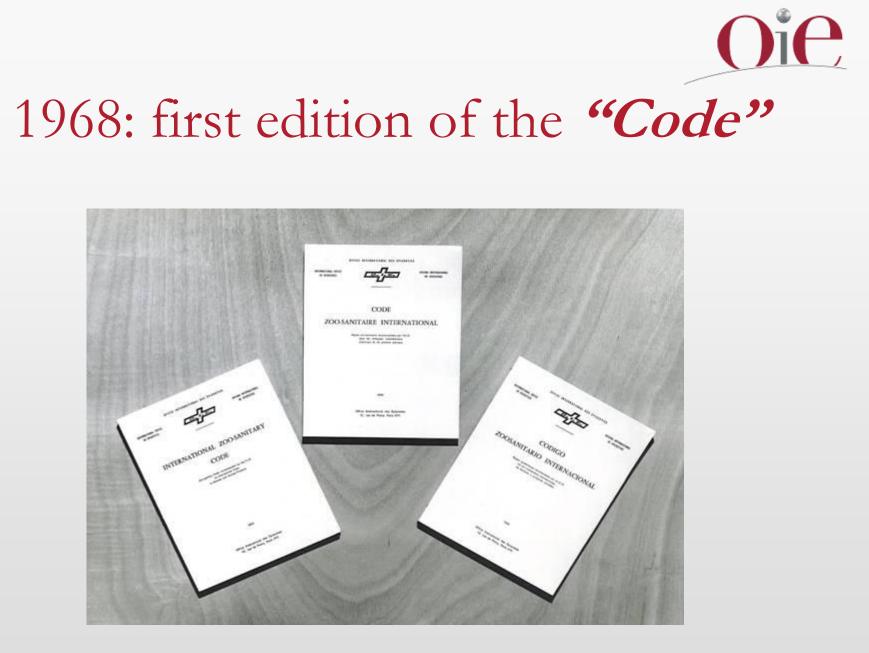
• The International Animal Health Code (first called "International Zoo-sanitary Code" and now called "Terrestrial Animal health Code"), the regulatory basis for world-wide trade in animals and animal products, first issued in 1968, is revised annually.



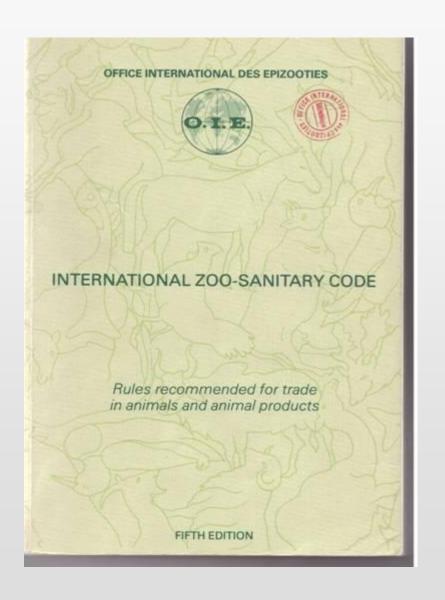
### The International Zoo-sanitary Code











#### OFFICE INTERNATIONAL DES EPIZOGTIES

#### INTERNATIONAL ZOO-SANITARY CODE

Rules recommended for trade in animals and animal products

#### FIFTH EDITION

First Edition 1968 Second Edition 1971 Third Edition 1976 Fourth Edition 1982

12, rue de Prony - 75017 PARIS, France - Tel : 42 27 45 74 - Telex : 642 285F EPIZOTI

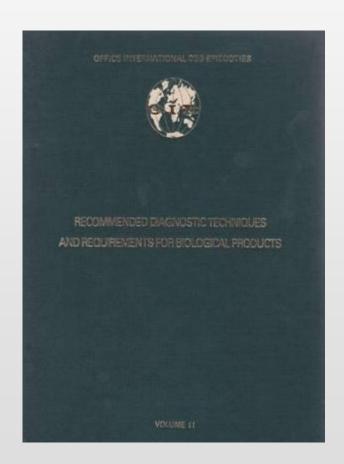


The Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines, a contribution to the international harmonisation of methods for the surveillance and control of the most important animal diseases, was first published in 1989.



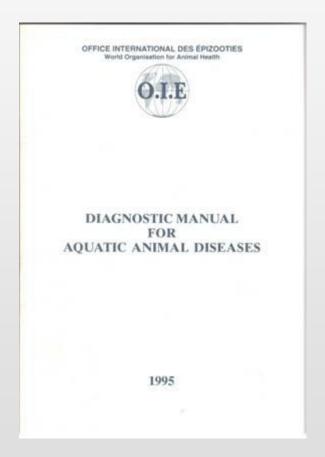
### The "Manual"

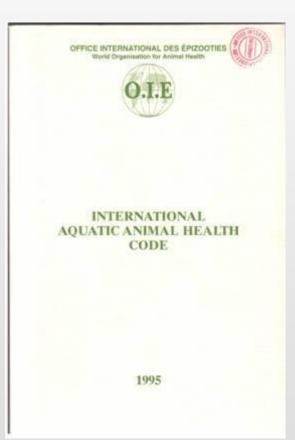






## Both international standards, originally written for *Terrestrial Animals* only, have been published for *Aquatic Animals* since 1995

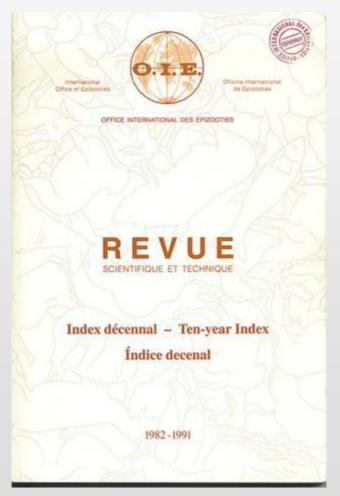


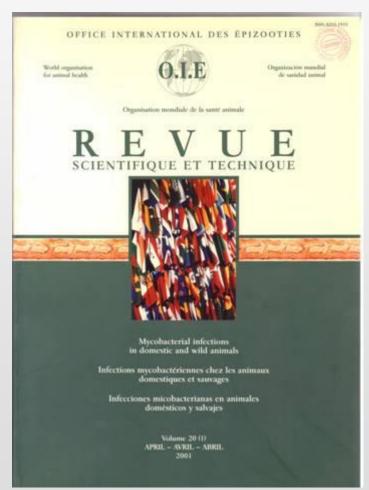




#### A new quarterly trilingual periodical appeared in 1982:

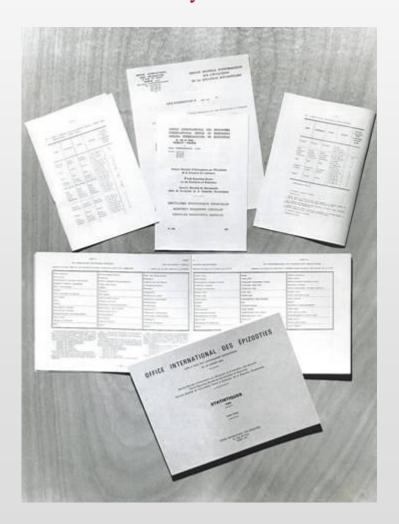
#### The Scientific and Technical Review





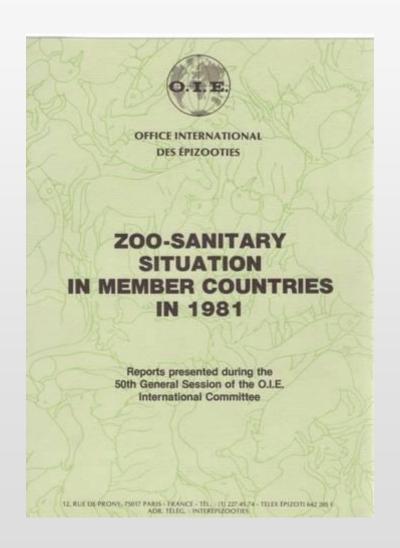


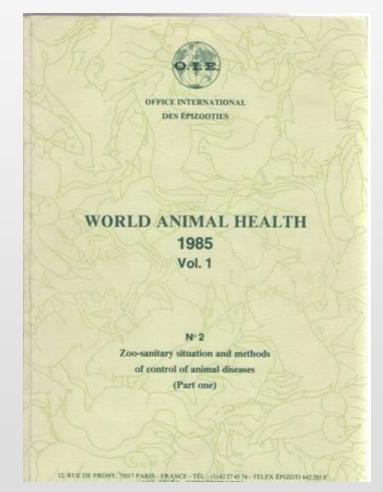
## Statistics on Animal Health started to be published annually in 1959





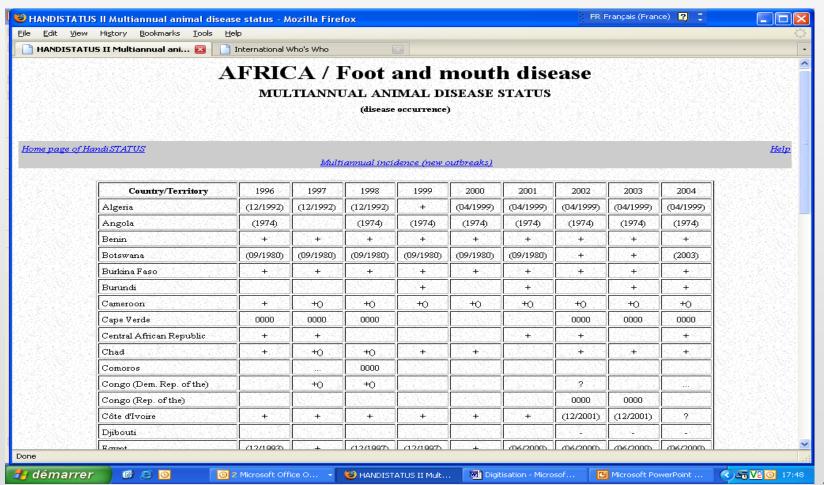
## They became **Zoo-sanitary situation** in 1981 and **World Animal Health** in 1985.



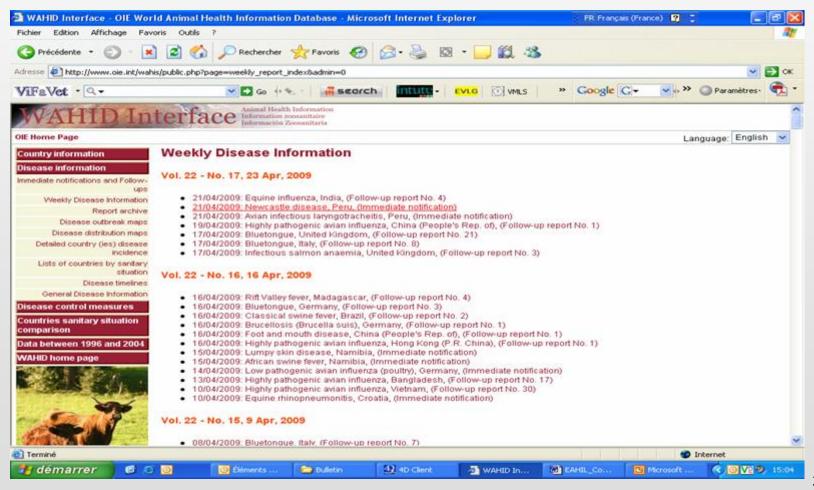


## This information, which is also contained the in *Monthly Epizootic Circular*, and *Weekly Disease Information* has been available since 1996 via the OIE Website through

#### **HandiSTATUS**

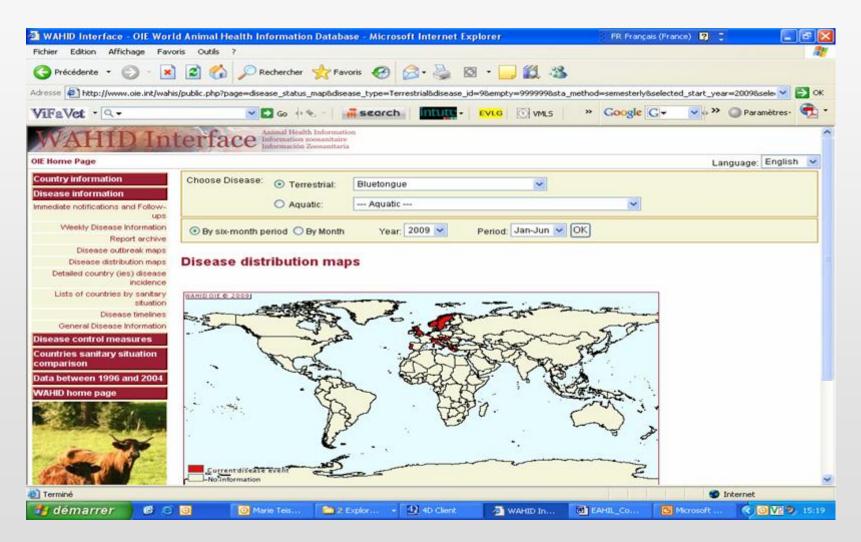


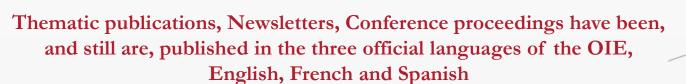
## Since 2005, it has been available through *WAHID* (World Animal Health Information Database)



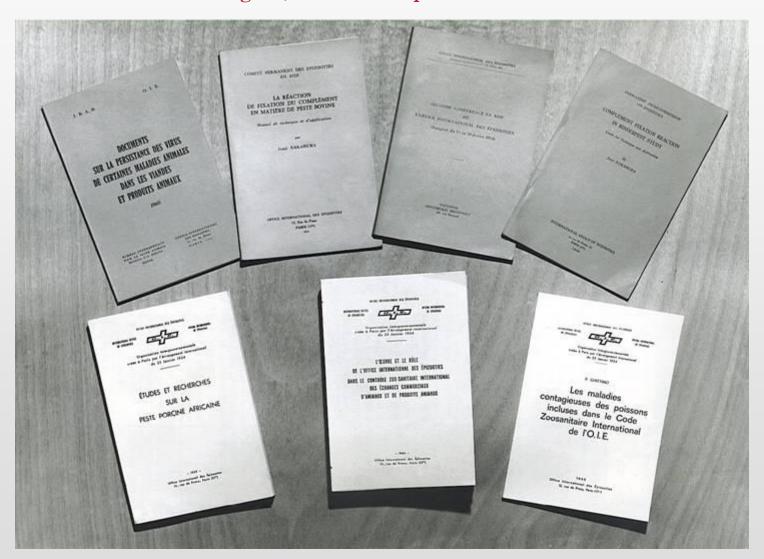


#### WAHID (World Animal Health Information Database)



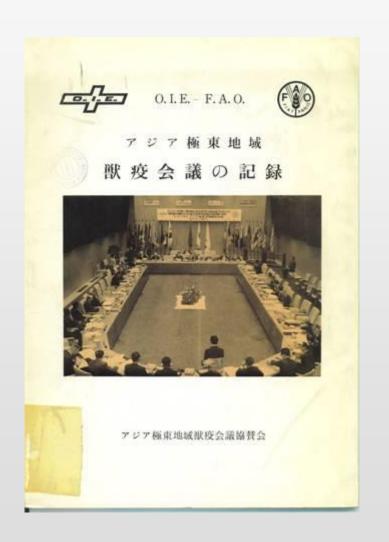


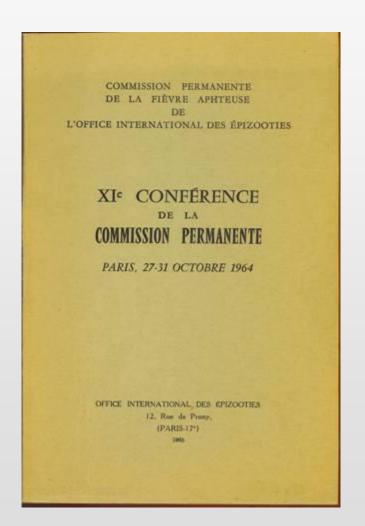














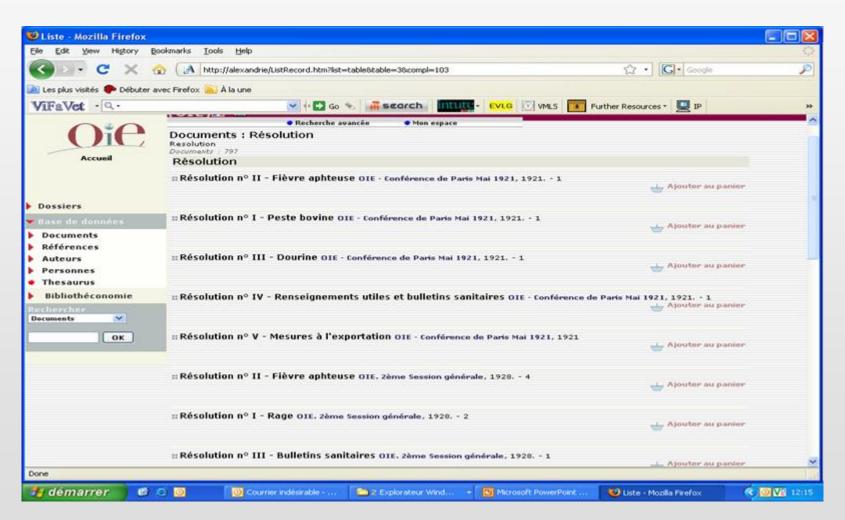
#### The OIE Documents Database

A Documentation Centre was created in the early 1990s with a view to gathering together OIE publications and working documents in order to make them more readily available to all of the staff at the Central Bureau, as well as to Delegates and the visitors to the Paris headquarters.

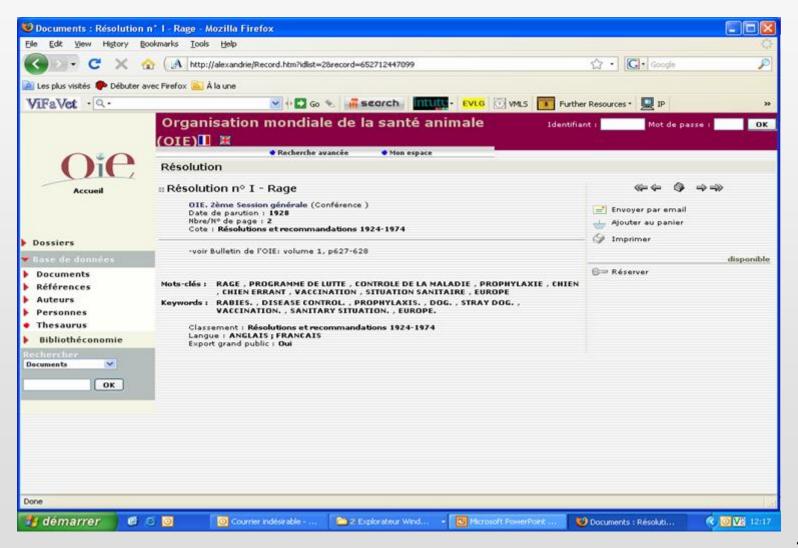
The collection, which is very extensive, can be accessed through a *database* where all documents have been analysed and indexed using a bilingual thesaurus designed specifically for the purpose.



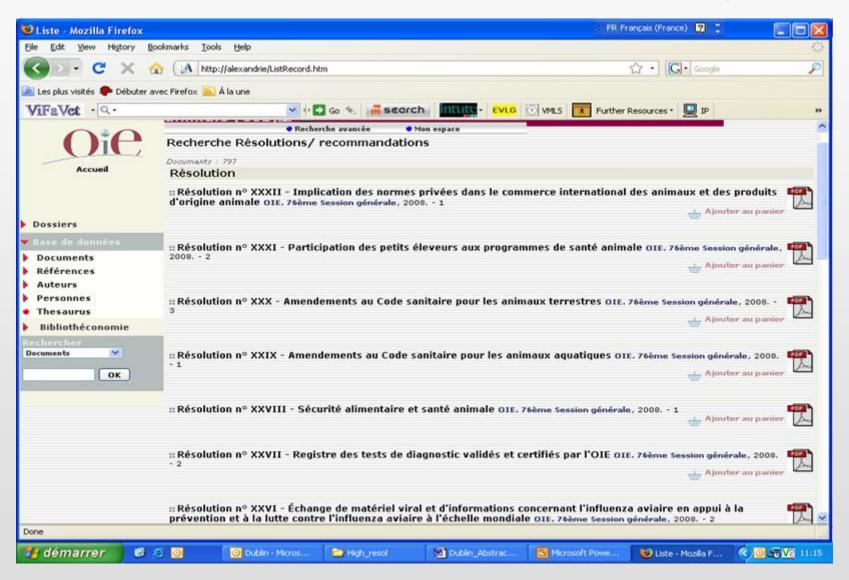
#### The OIE Documents Database













## Digitisation



#### BULLETIN

DE L'

## OFFICE INTERNATIONAL DES ÉPIZOOTIES

CRÉÉ A PARIS PAR L'ARRANGEMENT INTERNATIONAL DU 25 JANVIER 1924

TOME PREMIER

Juillet 1927 - Juin 1928



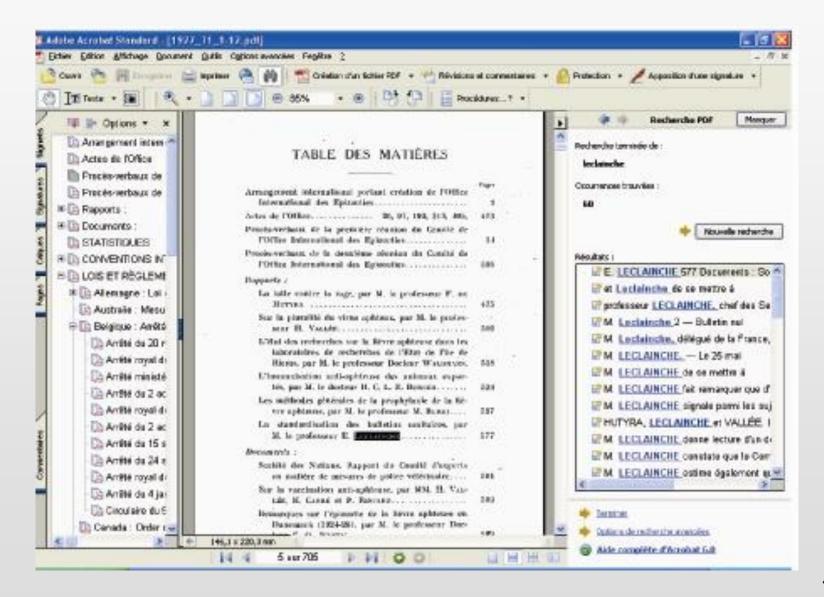
OFFICE INTERNATIONAL DES ÉPIZOOTIES

199, Rue de Grenelle

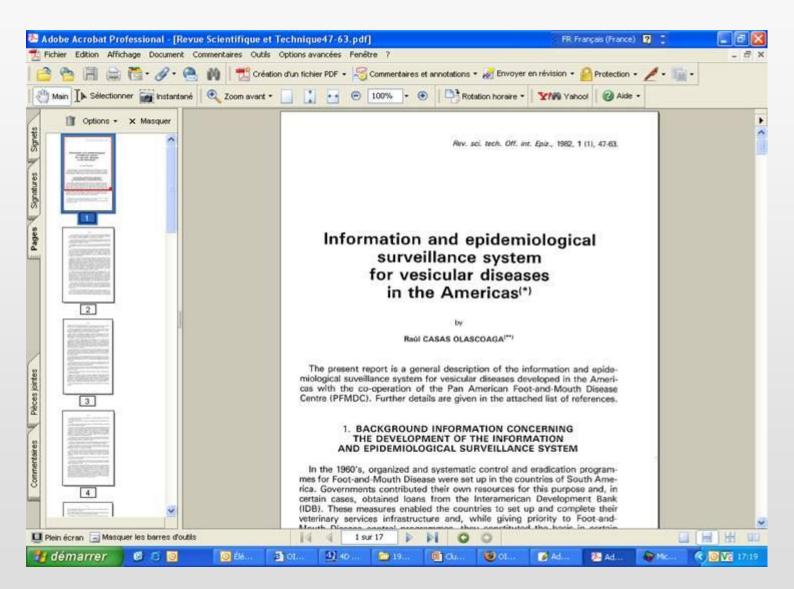
PARIS (7°)



#### The digitisation Programme

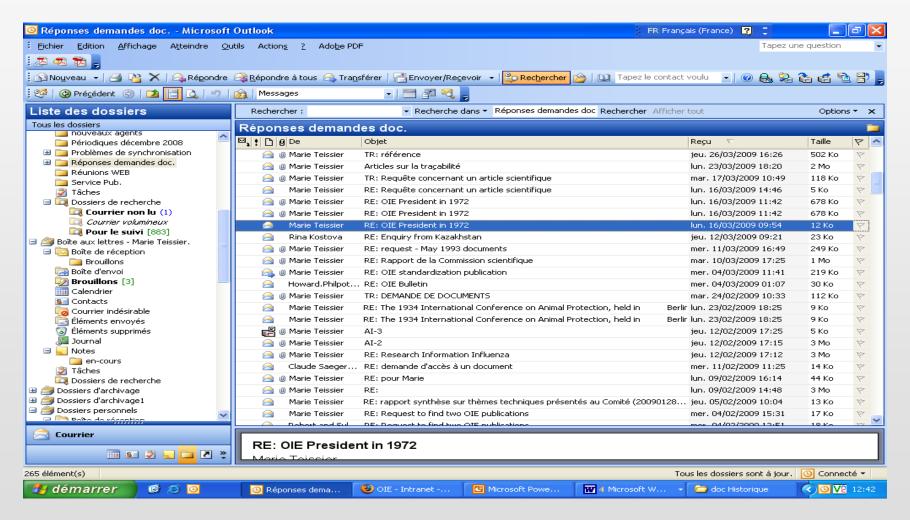








### Requests





### A meeting in Switzerland in 1929







# Vaccination CBPP in Togo

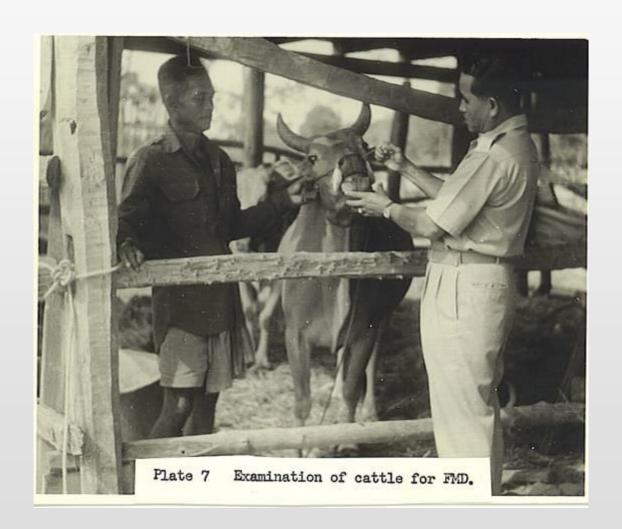




## Tick control in Kenya



# Examination for FMD in Thailand





## A meeting in Madrid in 1951





#### General Session 1951





#### General Session 1952





## Logo from 1982 to 2002





In May 2003, at the 71st General Session of the International Committee, the Delegates of the Member Countries adopted a resolution allowing the use, in all circumstances, of the name "World Organisation for Animal Health" while keeping, for the time being, the historical acronym "OIE".



## Logo since 2003



Organisation Mondiale de la Santé Animale

World Organisation for Animal Health

Organización Mundial de Sanidad Animal



## The OIE's Objectives

The historical objectives

#### ANIMAL HEALTH INFORMATION:

- to ensure transparency in the global animal disease and zoonosis situation
- to collect, analyse and disseminate scientific veterinary information



#### New objectives

#### ACTIVITIES OF VETERINARY SERVICES

- to provide expertise and encourage international solidarity in the control of animal diseases
- to improve the legal framework and resources of national Veterinary Services



#### New objectives

#### INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

- within its WTO mandate, to safeguard world trade by publishing health standards for international trade in animals and animal products
- to provide a better guarantee of the safety of food of animal origin
- to promote animal welfare, through a sciencebased approach

## **174 Members (March 2009)**

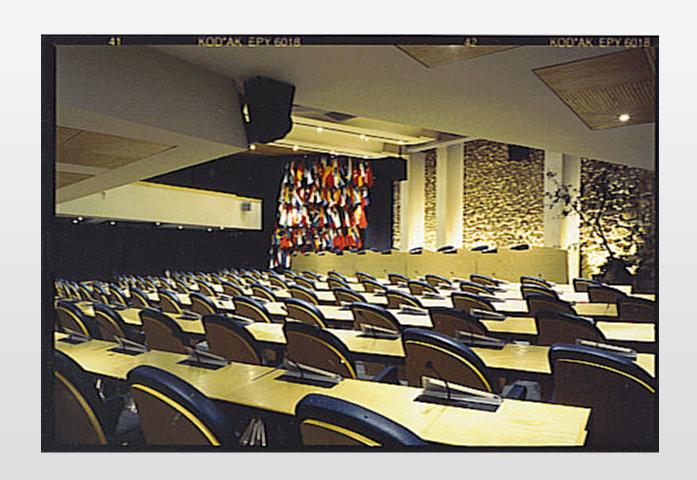




America: 29 – Africa: 51 – Europe: 52 – Middle-East: 13 – Asia/Pacific: 29



## http://www.oie.int





## http://www.oie.int





## Thank you

for your attention





#### World organisation for animal health

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