



Organisation
Mondiale
de la Santé
Animale

World
Organisation
for Animal
Health

Organización
Mundial
de Sanidad
Animal

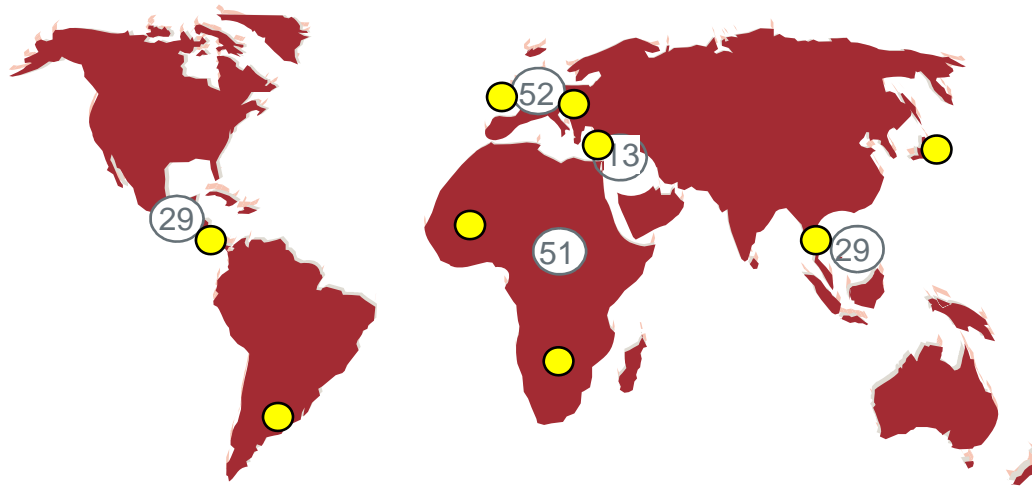
International animal welfare standards of the OIE: an update.

**DG SANCO Training workshop
COLLI DEL TRONTO – ITALY, 8-11 June 2010.**

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World Animal Health Organisation - OIE

SOME KEY FACTS

- Established in 1924: 175 Members
- Intergovernmental organisation – predates the UN
- Permanent Regional Representations: Bamako (Mali), Buenos Aires (Argentina), Tokyo (Japan), Sofia (Bulgaria) and Beirut (Lebanon)
- Sub-regional Offices: Bangkok (Thailand), Gaborone (Botswana), Panama, Brussels (Belgium), Tunis (Tunisia), Nairobi (Kenya)
- Regional Commissions: Africa, America, Asia-Pacific & Oceania, Europe and Middle East



OIE role in Animal Welfare

- Historic role of the OIE in protecting animal health
- Animal health is a key component of animal welfare

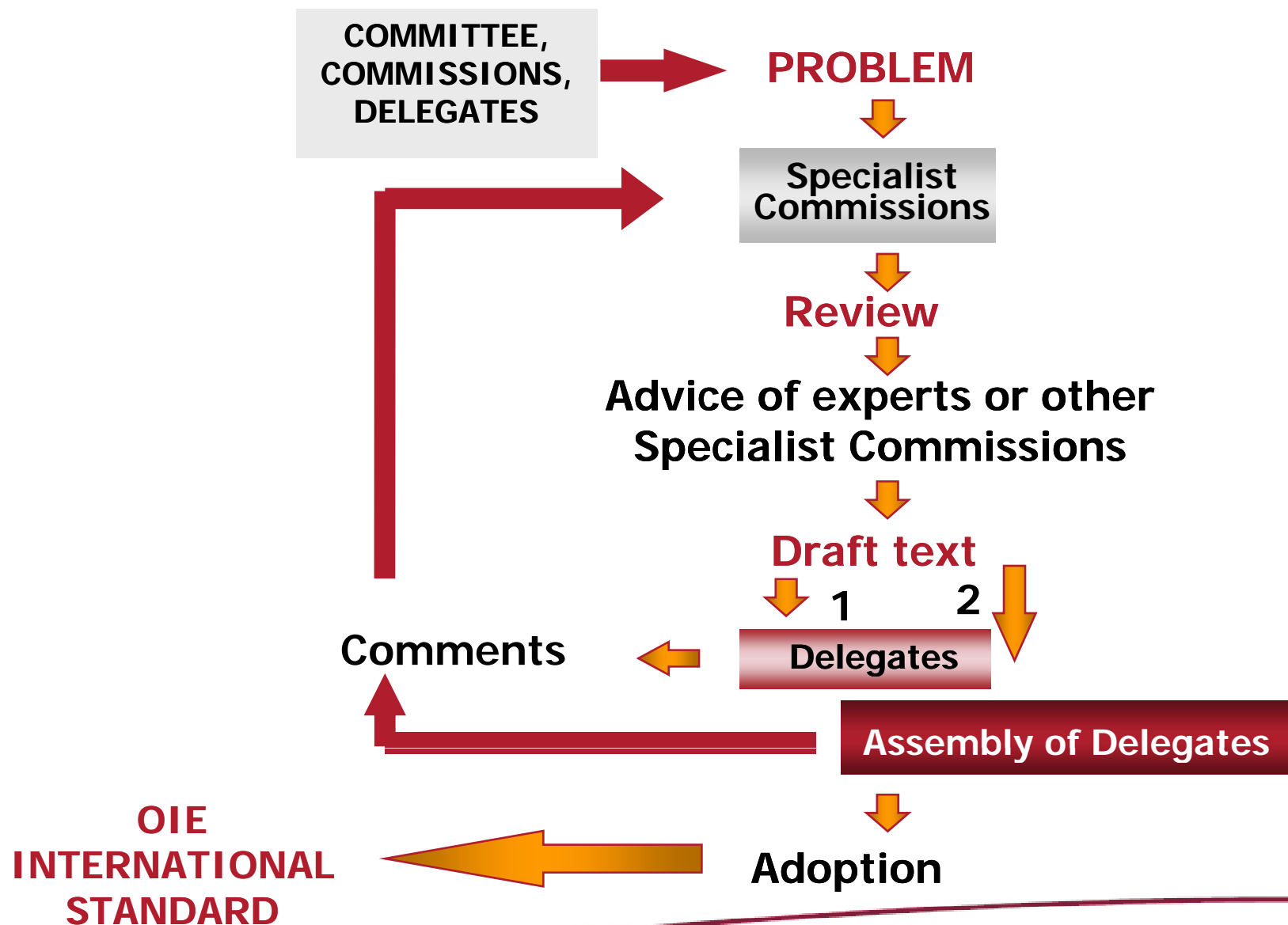
The value of OIE standards

- Recognised international leadership of the OIE
- Global coverage : 175 Members
- Democratic and transparent procedures;
- Science is the unique common denominator;
- Facilitating safe trade while avoiding unjustified trade barriers – important to secure participation of all countries, including the poorest ones.

The value of OIE standards

- Implementation of the standards must be continually encouraged, including through OIE capacity building and training activities;
- The continuing growth of private AW standards, needs a more comprehensive discussion between the involved parts, to avoid confusion within OIE Member countries.

Standard setting procedure



Evolution of OIE standard setting (1)

- 2000: AW recognised as a strategic area in the 2001-2005 OIE 3th Strategic Plan;
- 2002: adoption by the General Assembly of National Delegates of a Resolution leading to the creation of a permanent working group on AW;
- 2003: adoption of the OIE General Principles;
- 2004: 1st OIE Global Conference on AW (Paris, France);

Evolution of OIE standard setting (2)

- 2005: adoption of first global AW standards;
 - Transport by land
 - Transport by sea
 - Transport by air
 - Slaughter of animals
- **Killing for disease control purposes**

Evolution of OIE standard setting (3)

- 2008: 2nd OIE Global AW Conference (Cairo, Egypt);
- 2009: adoption of standards for the “Control of stray dog populations” and “Transport of farmed fish”;
- 2009: First meetings of the *ad hoc* Groups on AW & livestock production systems (beef cattle and broiler chickens);

Evolution of OIE standard setting (4)

- 2010: adoption of standards for the “Use of animals in research and education” and “Welfare during slaughter of farmed fish”.

Killing of animals for disease control purposes (1)

Chapter.7.6

http://www.oie.int/eng/normes/mcode/en_chapitre_1.7.6.htm

➤ General principles

- These recommendations are based on the premise that a decision to kill the animals has been made, and address the need to ensure the welfare of the animals until they are dead.



Killing of animals for disease control purposes (2)



➤ Organisation structure

- Disease control contingency plans should be in place at a national level and should contain details of management structure, disease control strategies and operational procedures; animal welfare considerations should be addressed within these disease control contingency plans.

Killing of animals for disease control purposes (3)

- Responsibilities and competencies of the specialist team
 - 1. Team leader
 - 2. Veterinarian
 - 3. Animal handlers
 - 4. Animal killing personnel
 - 5. Carcass disposal personnel
 - 6. Farmer/owner/manager



Killing of animals for disease control purposes (4)

- Considerations in planning the humane killing of animals
 - Many activities will need to be conducted on affected premises, including the humane killing of animals. The team leader should develop a plan for humanely killing animals on the premises which should include several consideration.

Killing of animals for disease control purposes (5)

➤ Killing methods

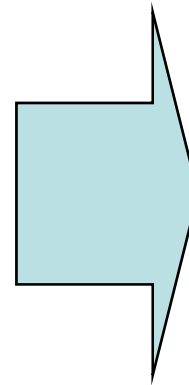
- The methods are described in the order of mechanical, electrical and gaseous, not in an order of desirability from an animal welfare viewpoint.
- They also indicates the species, age range, the necessary restraint procedures, and the animal welfare concerns with inappropriate application



Killing of animals for disease control purposes (6)

Killing methods

- Free bullet
- Penetrating captive bolt
- Non-penetrating captive bolt
- Maceration
- Electrical
 - two-stage application
 - single application (3 methods)
- CO2 / air mixture (3 methods)
- Nitrogen and/or inert gas mixed with CO2
- Nitrogen and/or inert gases
- Lethal injection
- Addition of anaesthetics to feed or water
- Cervical dislocation and decapitation
- Pithing and bleeding



1. Introduction
2. Requirements for effective use
3. Advantages
4. Disadvantages
5. Conclusion

Stray Dog Population Control ⁽¹⁾

In 2005 the OIE started to address the humane control of stray dog populations.

An ad hoc group was set up to produce science based measures for the effective and humane control of stray dog populations, to help in preventing zoonotic diseases and to improve animal health & welfare.

Stray Dog Population Control (2)

Guiding principles (Art. 7.7.1)

- Critical importance of responsible ownership
- Dog ecology is linked to human behaviour
- Need to change human behaviour for success in controlling stray dog populations.

Stray Dog Population Control (3)

Use of this standard

- OIE standards are a reference for national government policy, for consideration by national/provincial/state veterinary services
- Enforcement of laws will not, on its own, result in lasting changes. Non-regulatory approaches (eg public education, raising awareness) are also needed.



OIE AD HOC GROUP ON LABORATORY ANIMALS WELFARE (1)

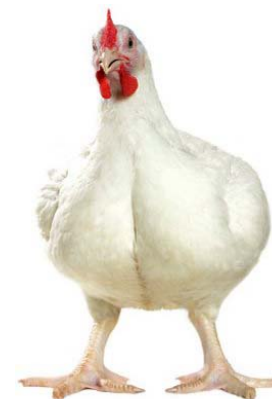
- Third meeting, 4-6 August 2009.
- Final draft was presented and adopted at the 78 GS.



OIE AD HOC GROUP ON LABORATORY ANIMALS WELFARE (3)

- **Mayor challenges:**
 - Raise awareness. Difficult when the CVO is not the competent authority.
 - Collaboration with IATA. Laboratory animal transportation problems.

OIE AD HOC GROUP ON ANIMAL WELFARE IN BROILER CHICKEN AND BEEF CATTLE PRODUCTION SYSTEMS (1)



- First meeting, 15–17 June 2009 (Broiler chicken) and 27-29 July 2009 (Beef cattle)
- TOR for these future standards, based on the discussion paper prepared by the OIE AWWG, which considered the following points:
 - Importance of working with outcome based measures rather than resource/design based ones.
 - Designed to achieve one or more of three objectives:
 1. to protect the basic health and normal functioning of animals;
 2. to protect the psychological well-being of animals;
 3. to provide living conditions that are considered to be 'natural' for the species.



OIE AD HOC GROUP ON ANIMAL WELFARE IN BROILER CHICKEN AND BEEF CATTLE PRODUCTION SYSTEMS (2)

– Elements to be addressed in OIE standards for animal welfare in livestock production systems are considering the following aspects:

Biosecurity and Animal Health

Environment

Management

– References should be made as appropriate to existing OIE standards



OIE AD HOC GROUP ON ANIMAL WELFARE IN BROILER CHICKEN AND BEEF CATTLE PRODUCTION SYSTEMS (3)

Examples of outcome-based measurables as potential useful indicators of beef cattle welfare

Beef cattle production	Animal-based criteria	Design-based criteria
Animal health	Behaviour, mortality rates, weight gain, body condition scoring, reproductive rates, morbidity rate	Planned herd health program, protection from predators, pasture management, selection of stock genotype, stock handling
Human-animal interaction	Weight gain, chute exit speed, musculo-skeletal injuries, falling, electric prod use	Demonstrable competences of handlers, facility design
Husbandry procedures	Rate of post-procedure complications, weight gain, mortality rates	Training and demonstrable competences of handlers

OIE work programme



- Second meetings of AHG on Broiler chicken and Beef cattle next 2010.
- Other livestock species (defined priorities) .
- Training OIE Focal Points

Ongoing objective

- Continuing the development and permanent improvement of the animal welfare situation globally through the OIE process of adoption of science based international standards.

Thank you for your attention

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