

**OIE**  
**#86**  
**SG**

## PANEL DISCUSSION

with International Organisations having signed  
a cooperation agreement with the OIE

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*Establishing trust in the multilateral trade system  
through transparency and international standards  
implementation monitoring*



Céline Kauffmann, Deputy Head  
Regulatory Policy Division  
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

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## OECD perspective on good regulatory practices

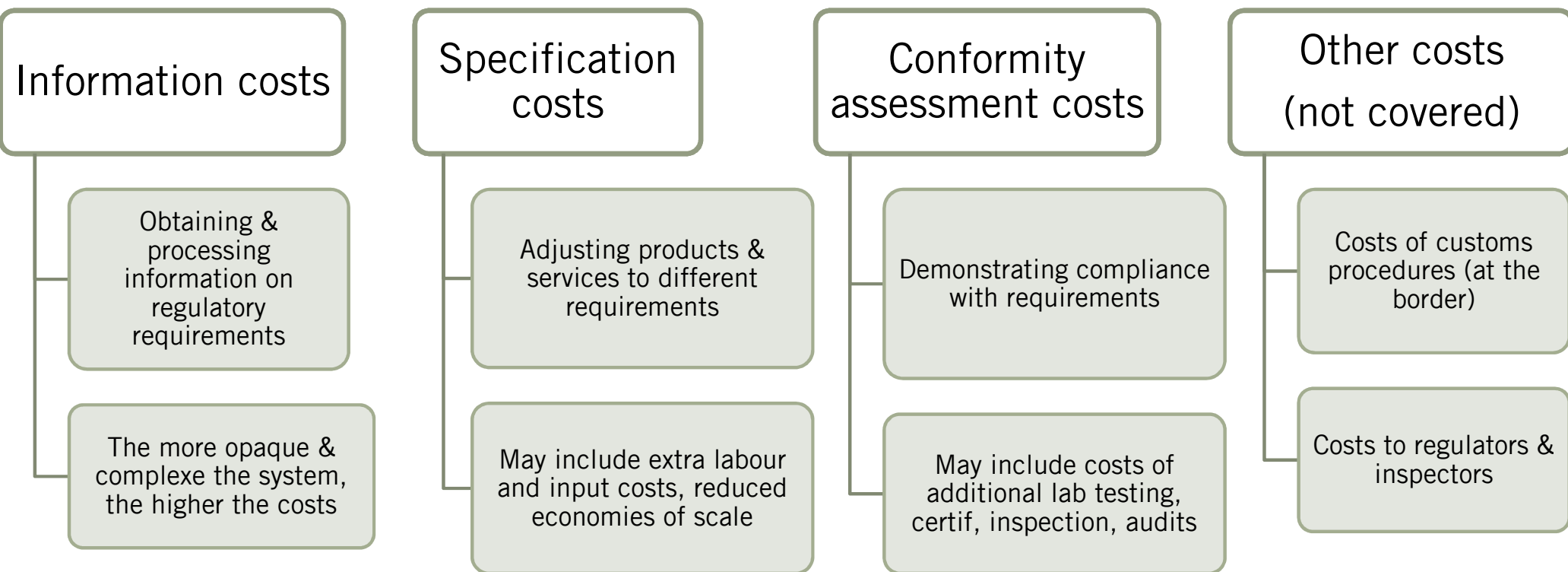
*Towards evidence-based, inclusive rule-making at  
domestic and international level*

# The importance of good regulatory practices at domestic level



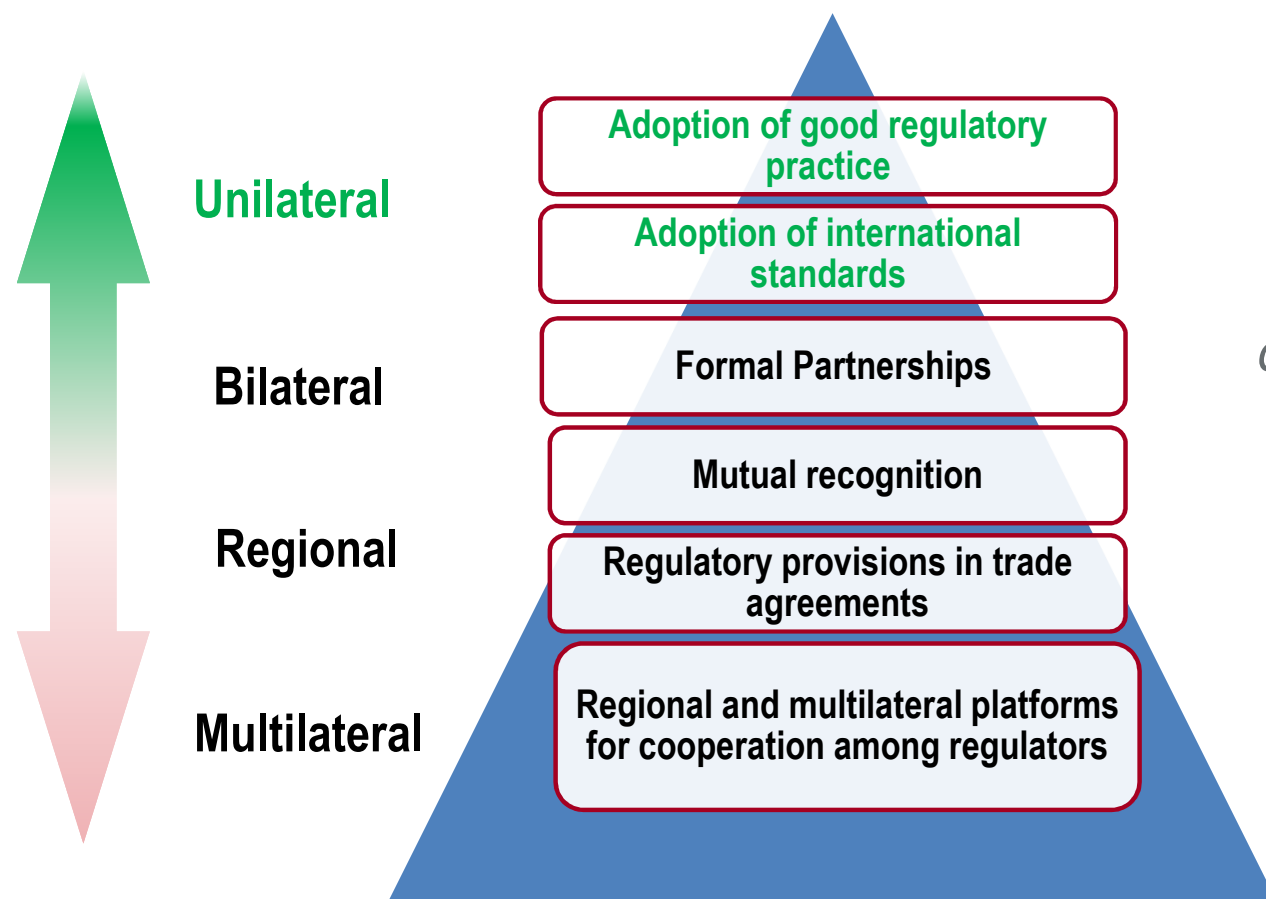
2. Adhere to principles of open government, incl. **transparency & participation in the regulatory process** to ensure that regulation serves the public interest and is informed by the legitimate needs of those interested in and affected by regulation
4. Identify policy goals, and **evaluate** if regulation is necessary and how it can be most effective and efficient in achieving those goals
5. **Review** to ensure that regulations remain up to date, cost justified, cost effective & consistent & deliver the intended policy objectives
9. Apply **risk assessment, risk management, and risk communication** strategies to the design and implementation of regulations
12. Give consideration to all relevant **international standards & frameworks** for co-operation in the same field (...)

## OIE#86SG The (trade) costs of regulatory divergences



Source: Based on OECD (2017), *International Regulatory Co-operation and Trade: Understanding the Trade Costs of Regulatory Divergence and the Remedies*, OECD Publishing, Paris

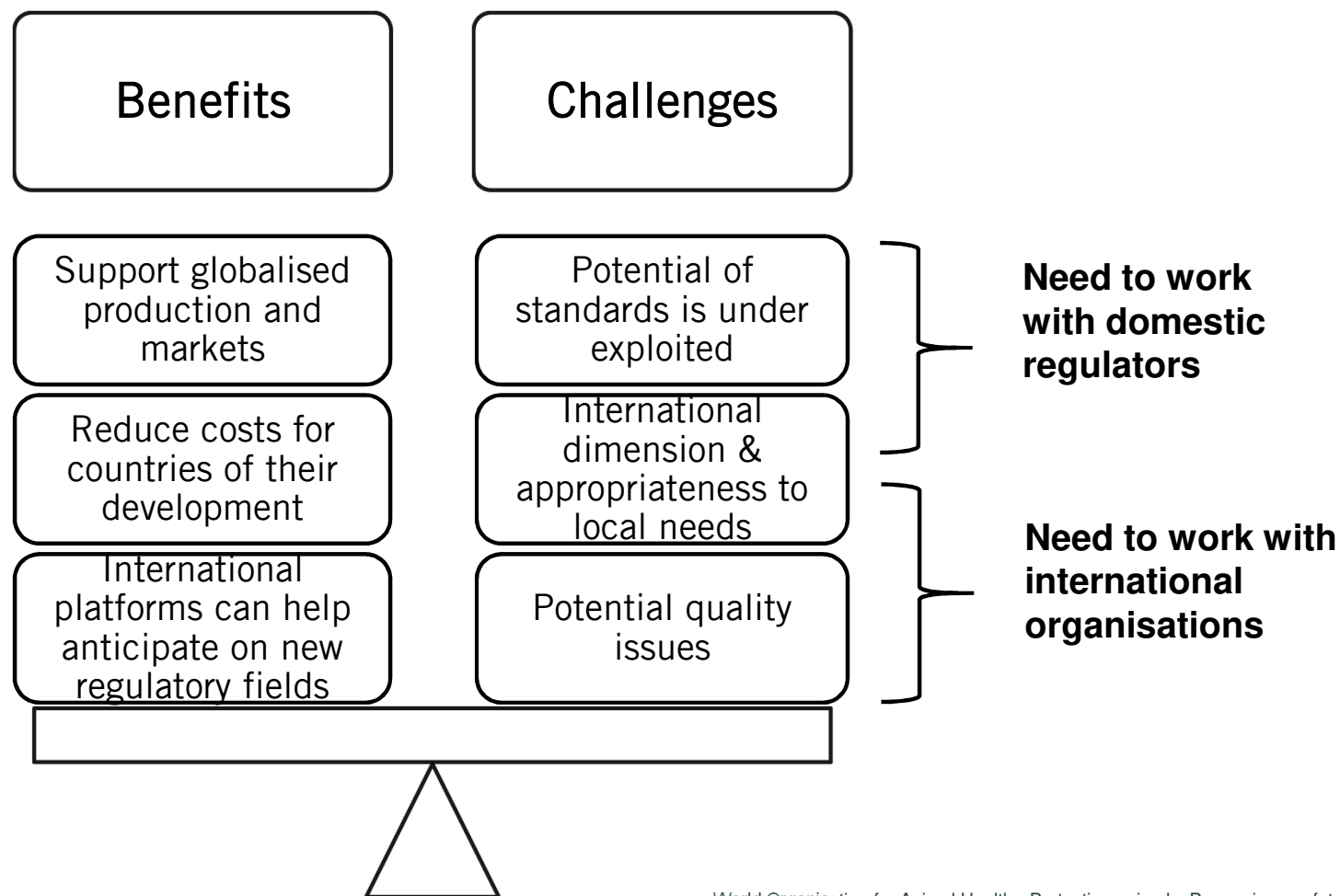
## OIE#86SG International regulatory cooperation



*Agreement or organisational arrangement, formal or informal, between countries to promote some form of coherence in the design, monitoring, enforcement, or ex post management of regulation*

Source: OECD (2013), *International Regulatory Co-operation: Addressing Global Challenges*, OECD Publishing, Paris

# Adoption of international standards can drive regulatory convergence if they meet regulators' confidence



## The partnership of international organisations for effective international rule-making

**Voluntary structured framework of >45 IOs for exchange of experience on effective rule-making, cross-cutting and beyond IGOs**



**Annual plenary meetings**, with rotation of hosts

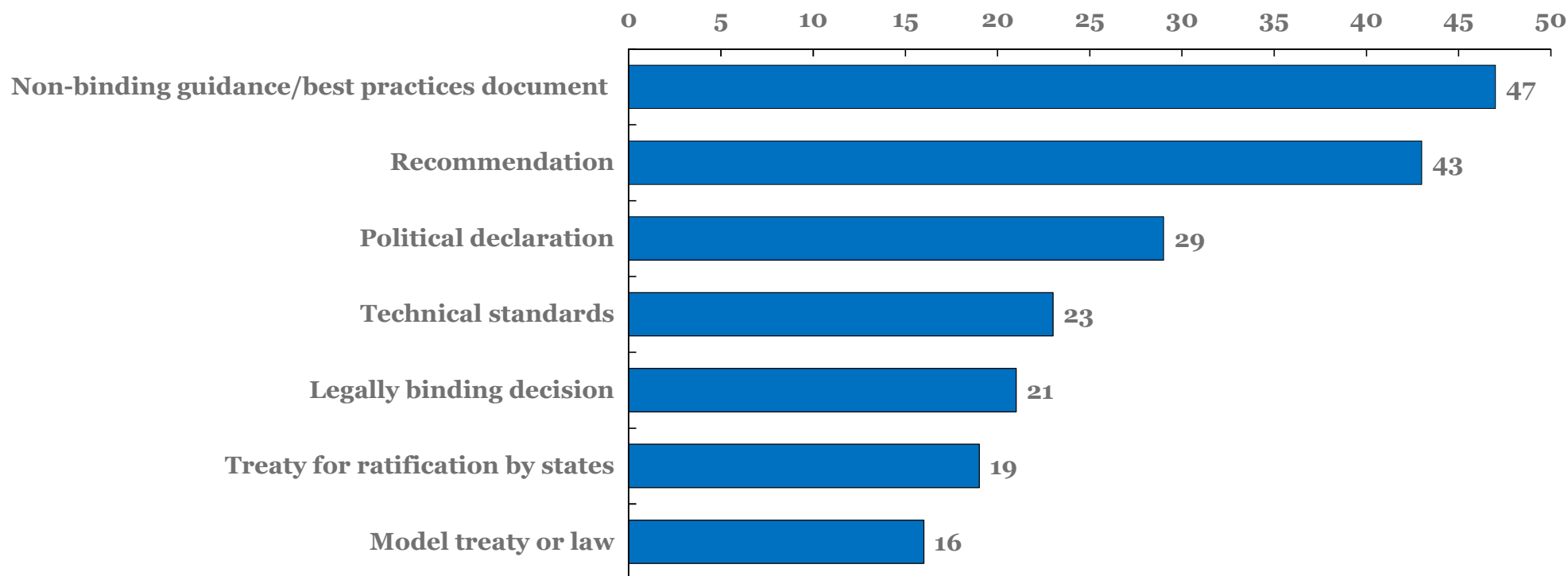
**Working groups** on 5 focus themes led by focal points (UNECE, **OIE**, WHO, OECD, SIECA)

**Academic Friends of the IO partnership**: a flexible and open advisory group of some 20 dedicated academics

**Collection of practices** through a survey exercise leading to evidence-based analytical work

**Studies of specific IOs**

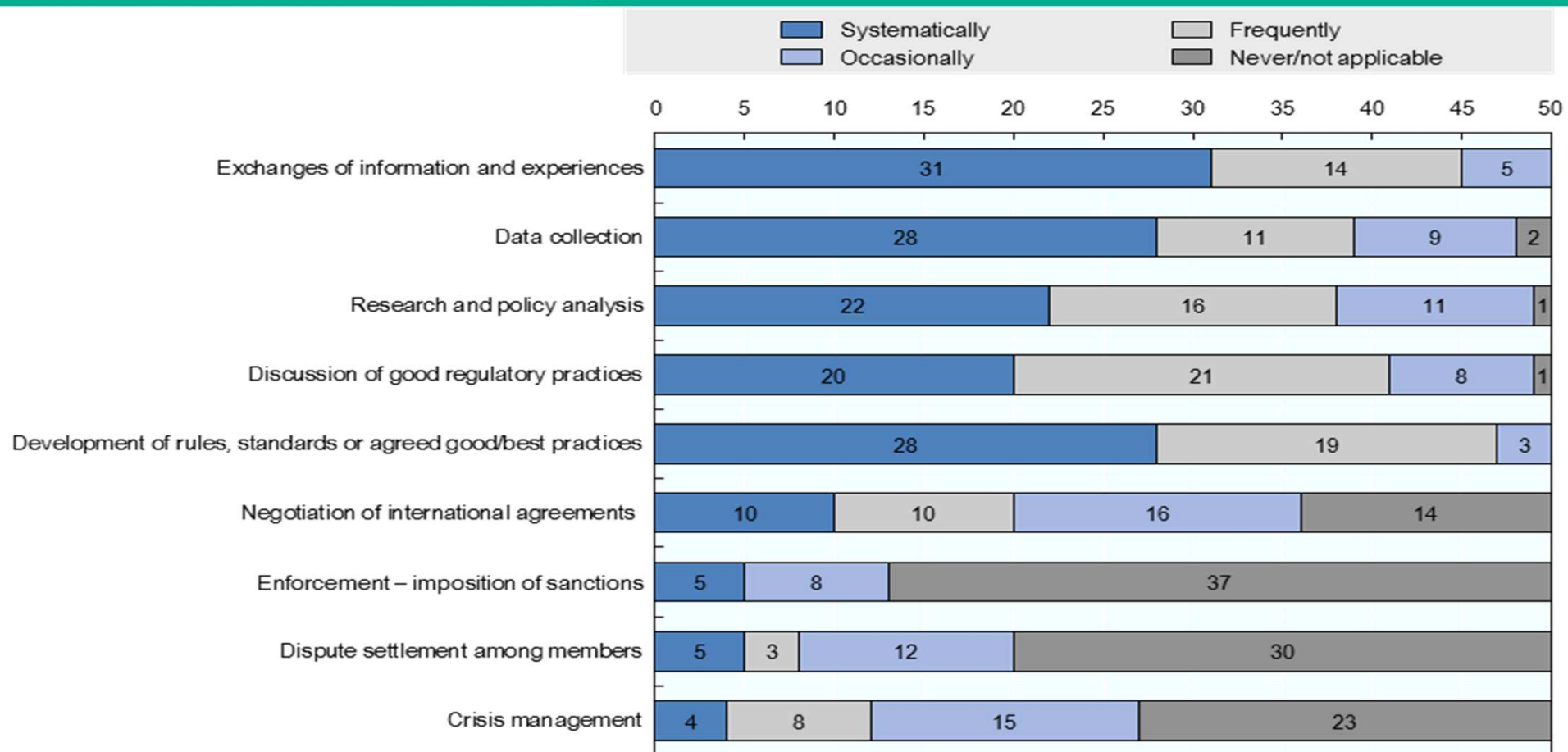
## Key focus 1: the variety of international instruments - Soft law rather than binding agreements



Source: OECD (2016), International Regulatory Co-operation: The Role of International Organisations in Fostering the Rules of Globalisation, OECD Publishing

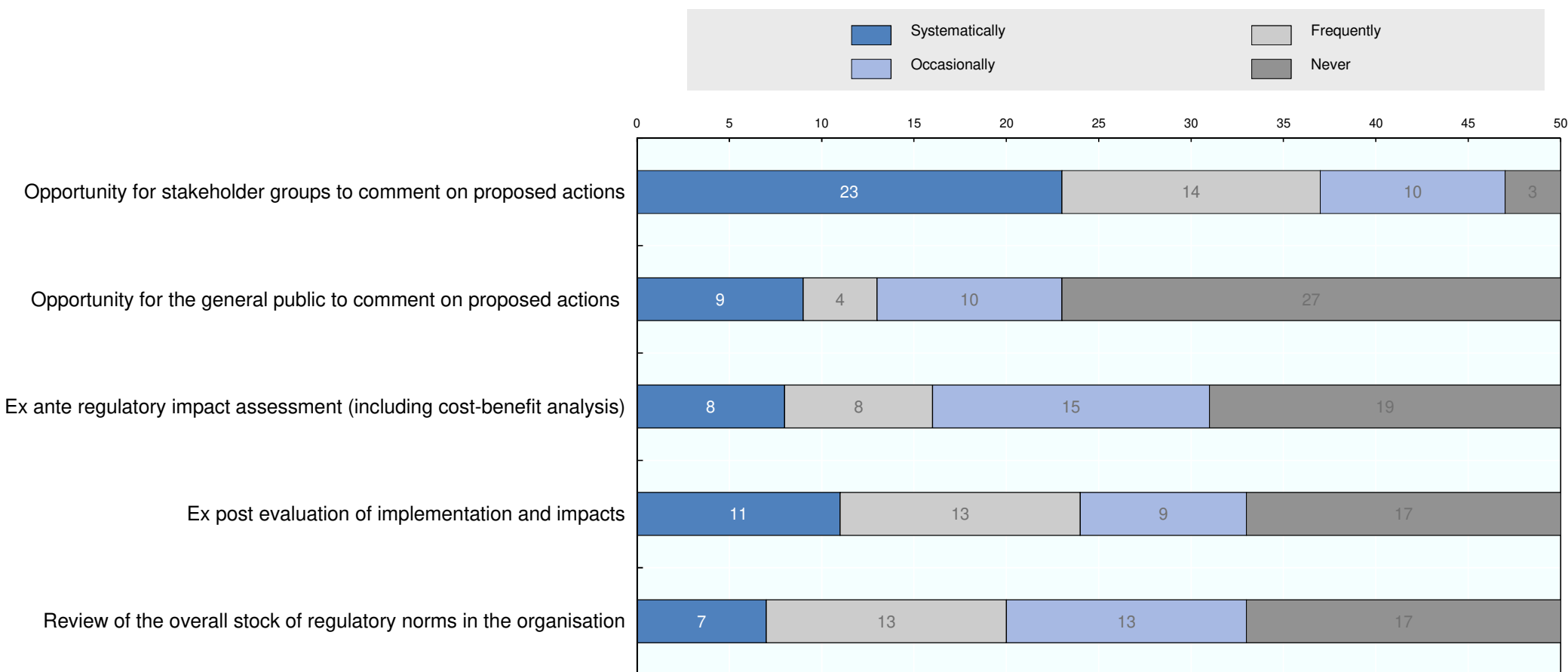


## Key focus 2: The development of instruments rather than on their implementation



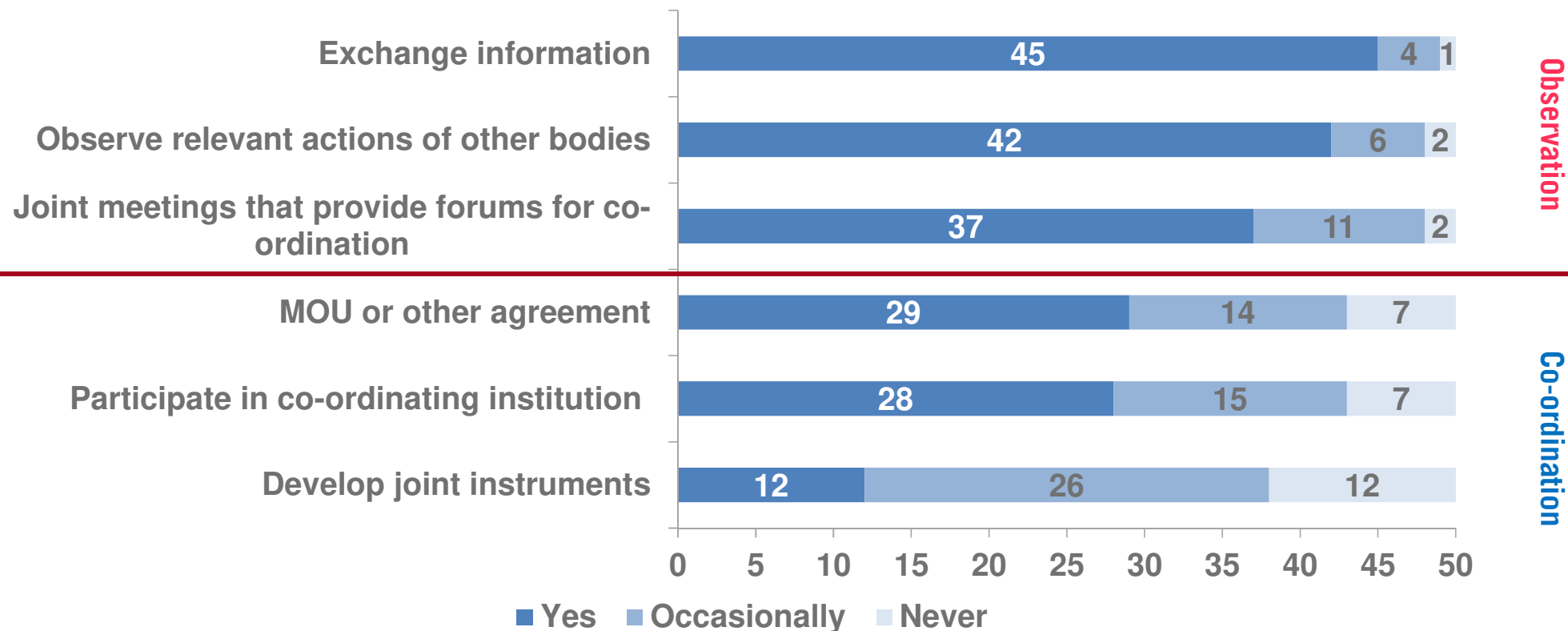
Source: OECD (2016), *International Regulatory Co-operation: The Role of International Organisations in Fostering the Rules of Globalisation*, OECD Publishing.

# Focuses 3 & 4: ensuring the quality of IO instruments through stakeholder engagement and evaluation



Source: OECD (2016), *International Regulatory Co-operation: The Role of International Organisations in Fostering the Rules of Globalisation*, OECD Publishing.

## OIE#86SG Focus 5: Room for growing cooperation among IOs



Source: OECD (2016), *International Regulatory Co-operation: The Role of International Organisations in Fostering the Rules of Globalisation*, OECD Publishing.

## **Background information:**

The Regulatory Policy Committee was created by the OECD Council on 22 October 2009 to assist countries in implementing government-wide policies to promote regulatory policy and governance.

Information about OECD work on regulatory policy is available at:

[www.oecd.org/gov/regulatory-policy](http://www.oecd.org/gov/regulatory-policy)

Our work on international regulatory co-operation is available at:

[www.oecd.org/gov/regulatory-policy/IRC](http://www.oecd.org/gov/regulatory-policy/IRC)

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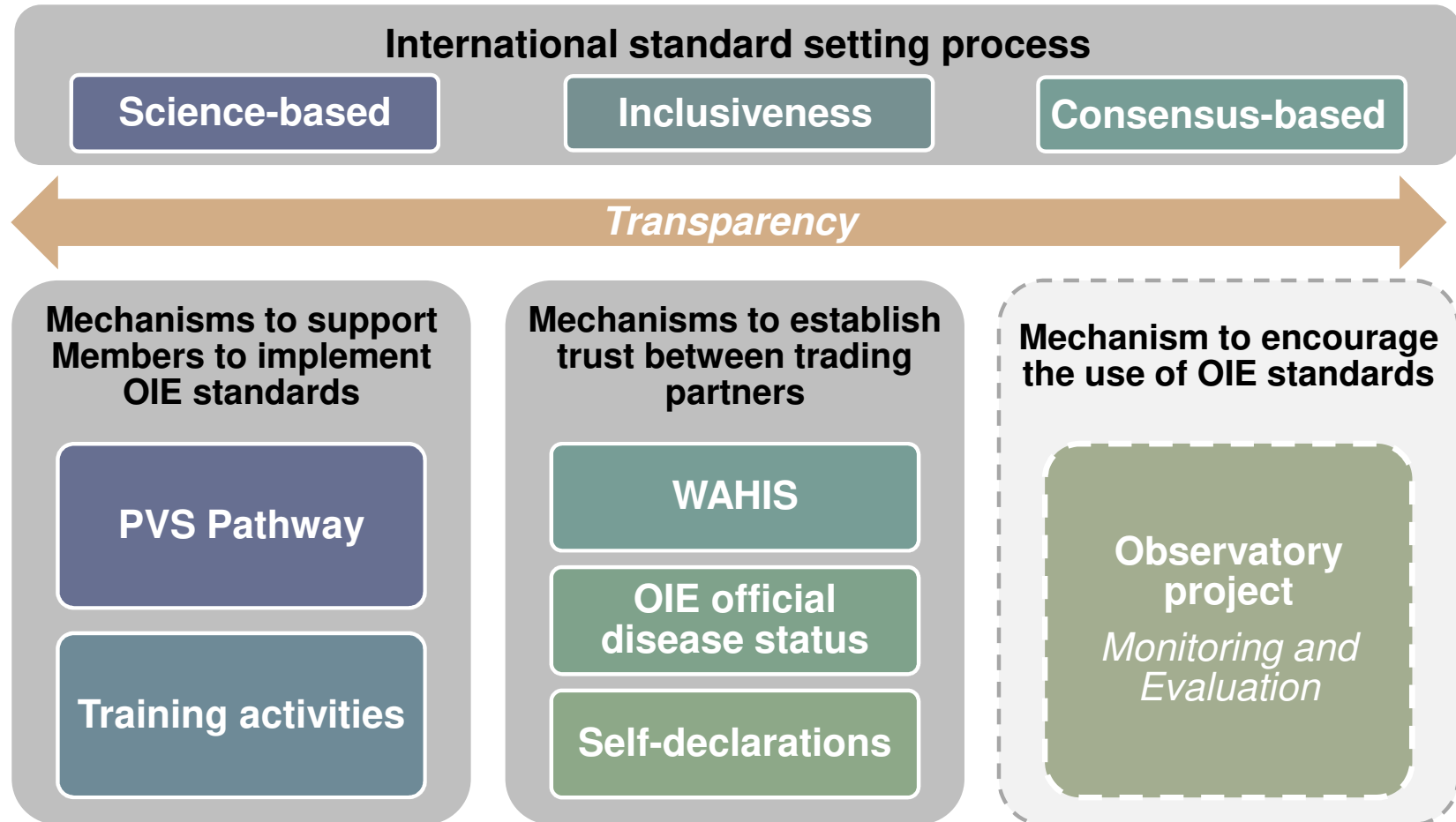
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## *OIE's Observatory project on the implementation of OIE International Standards*

The OIE contributes to a **fairer rules-based trading system** by supporting **harmonisation of international rules** to animal health and welfare.



## How does the OIE contribute to establish trust in the multilateral trade system?



## The Observatory project - Objectives



### Monitoring

- Collection of information on the implementation of OIE standards by Member Countries



### Analysis

- Greater understanding of challenges to the implementation of standards
- Evaluate the effectiveness and the practicability of OIE standards



### Strategy

- Enhancement of the standard setting process.
- Identification of tools to help Member countries overcome the challenges
- Help to ensure that OIE and donors' investments in capacity building meet their goals.



## The Observatory project – A challenging project (1)



**Monitoring**

- What are the relevant data to monitor?
- Are these data available?
- Are these data easily accessible?
- How to collect these data ?

**Stakeholder  
engagement**

**Integration  
with existing  
mechanisms**

**Confidentiality  
policy**

## The Observatory project – A challenging project (2)



**Analysis**

- **Developing a robust analysis taking into account different factors such as level of development, regional specificities, etc**
- **Defining criteria to evaluate OIE standards : relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, practicability, etc**
- **Tracking the overall level of implementation at global level to identify challenges**

**Scientific /  
statistical  
methods**

## The Observatory project – A challenging project (3)



**Strategy**

- **Uptake of results**
- **Proposing solutions at international, regional and national level**

**Coordination with  
other international  
organisations**

## How can OIE Member Countries contribute to establish trust in multilateral trade system?

### *At domestic level*



- ☐ Use of international standards
- ☐ Consultation of stakeholders
- ☐ Communication
- ☐ Publication
- ☐ Review and Evaluation

### *At international level*



- ☐ Engagement in international standard-setting procedure
- ☐ Notification to WTO
- ☐ Notification to WAHIS
- ☐ OIE official disease status
- ☐ Self-declarations on OIE website
- ☐ PVS reports on OIE website

## The future



**More transparency**

=

**Better data**  
**Better standards**  
**Better implementation**

=

**More harmonisation**

=

**Lower costs**  
**Economic opportunities**



## OIE

*Effective and inclusive  
multilateral rules-based  
system*



## Member Countries

*Increased trust between  
trading partners*



## Private sector

*Level playing field and  
stable environment*



## Civil society

*Increased trust in public  
action and  
multilateralism*



## Donors

*Impact assessment of  
investments*

*Thank you  
for your attention*

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