



European Commission

International coordination of activities against Transboundary Animal Diseases

High-Level Conference

"Transboundary Animal Diseases in Europe: The Importance of International Cooperation for a sustainable livestock"

Brussels, 6 September 2018

*Bernard Van Goethem
DG for Health and Food Safety*

*Director for Crisis Management in Food,
Animals and Plants*

European Commission : **International coordination of activities against Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs)**

- EU preparedness and crisis management for TADs
- International Coordination for TADs – Key EU Principles
- Case studies
- EU Support for GF TADs Europe
- Concluding remarks

TADs prevention and control : A MAJOR EU PRIORITY

- **Public health -Food safety**
- **EU single market**
- **Sustainable agriculture**
- **Safe trade - imports of animals and animal products (including food of animal origin)**

EUROPE : A DYNAMIC THEATER FOR TADs

CROSSROAD OF LOGISTIC PATHWAYS
movements of people – goods

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION
proximity to 2 continents by land

EVOLVING EPIDEMIOLOGICAL CONDITIONS
climate change
new diseases / new types of old diseases

EU TADs Control System - Key Components (A)

➤ **Legislation**

EU harmonised – Disease specific

➤ **Preparedness**

risk identification, contingency plans , National and EU Reference Labs, financing tools for surveillance /control of TADs, BTSF trainings, vaccine banks

➤ **Verification**

enforcement – audits

➤ **Emergency Response Tools**

e.g. Veterinary Emergency Team – EUVET

EU TADs Control System - Key Components (B)

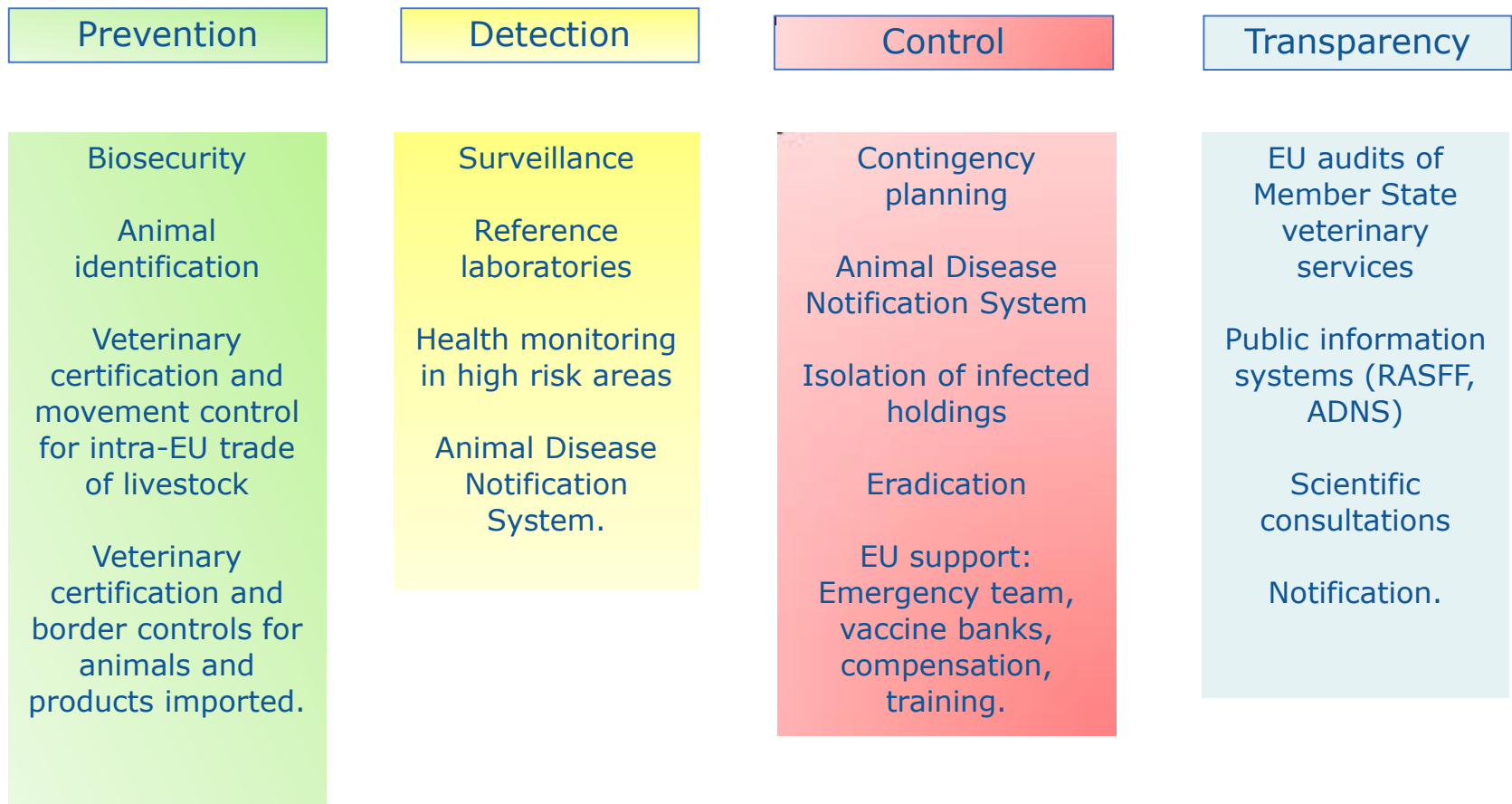
- Scientific Expertise
 - *European Food Safety Authority (EFSA)*
 - *EU Reference Laboratories*

- International cooperation
OIE/FAO/GF-TADs

- EU funded programmes for TADs
*Surveillance /control in EU Member States and
neighbouring non- EU Member Countries*

- EU funded research
e.g. Horizon 2020

EU TADs Control System - Overview





International Coordination for TADs (EU MS + non-EU MS)
Key EU Principles (A)

- ✓ **TADs reporting - circulation of epidemiological information**
ADNS + WAHIS (OIE)

- ✓ **Sharing of scientific and technical expertise**
 - EUVET (EU Veterinary Emergency Team) field missions
 - Technical expertise from the EU Reference Labs
 - EFSA opinions and reports
 - Training: Better Training for Safer Food initiative (BTSF)

International Coordination for TADs (EU MS + non-EU MS)
Key EU Principles (B)

- ✓ **Regional Coordination Meetings on TADs**
 - GF TADs Expert Groups
 - Other (ad hoc) regional meetings

- ✓ **Regional support against TADs**
 - Shipment of vaccines from the EU Vaccine banks
 - Shipment of diagnostic reagents
 - Financial support of selected control measures

International Coordination for TADs (EU MS + non-EU MS)
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International Coordination for TADs (EU MS + non-EU MS)
Key EU Principles (C)

Close cooperation with international organisations on TADs



OIE (World Animal Health Organisation)

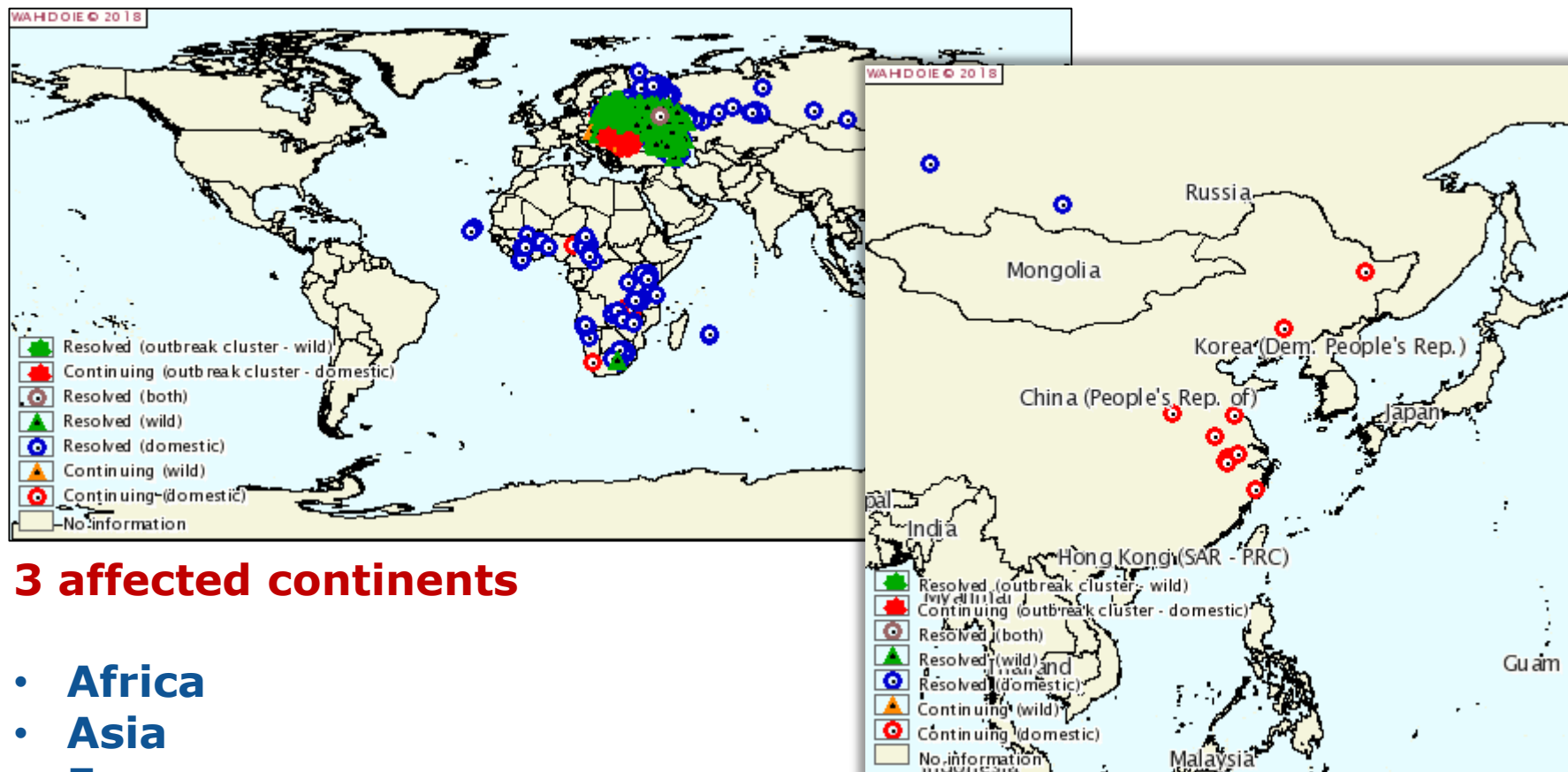


FAO (Food and Agriculture Organisation)



EuFMD (European Commission for the Control of Foot and Mouth Disease, under the FAO) ⇒ **8 million EUROS** allocated by the EU for the period **2015-2019**

Global situation of ASF: 2007-2018



3 affected continents

- Africa
- Asia
- Europe

First occurrence of ASF in **China**: 03/08/2018
10 outbreaks up to 6 September 2018

African Swine Fever: Entry in eastern EU in January 2014, following several outbreaks notified by Belarus in 2013

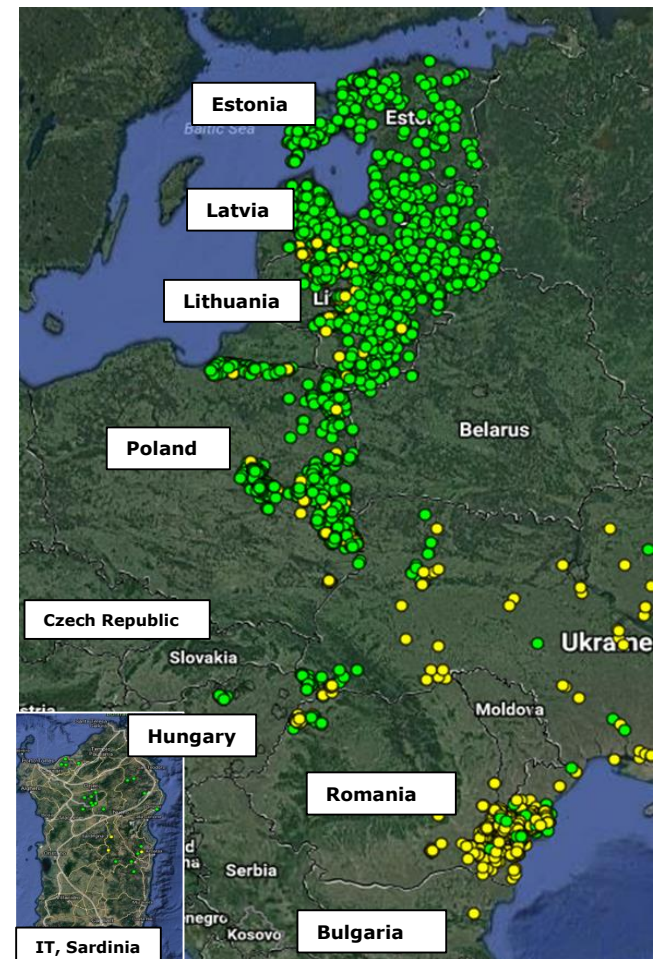
2018: nine affected countries in the EU

- Estonia - **no outbreaks in domestic pigs in 2018**
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Poland
- Italy (Sardinia)
- Romania - **818 outbreaks in domestic pigs (up to 05/09/2018)**
- Hungary - **no outbreaks in domestic pigs**
- Czech Republic - **last case in wild boar on April 2018**

▪ 976 outbreaks in domestic pigs in 2018

▪ 3873 cases in wild boar in 2018

Bulgaria – 1st outbreak confirmed on 31/8/2018

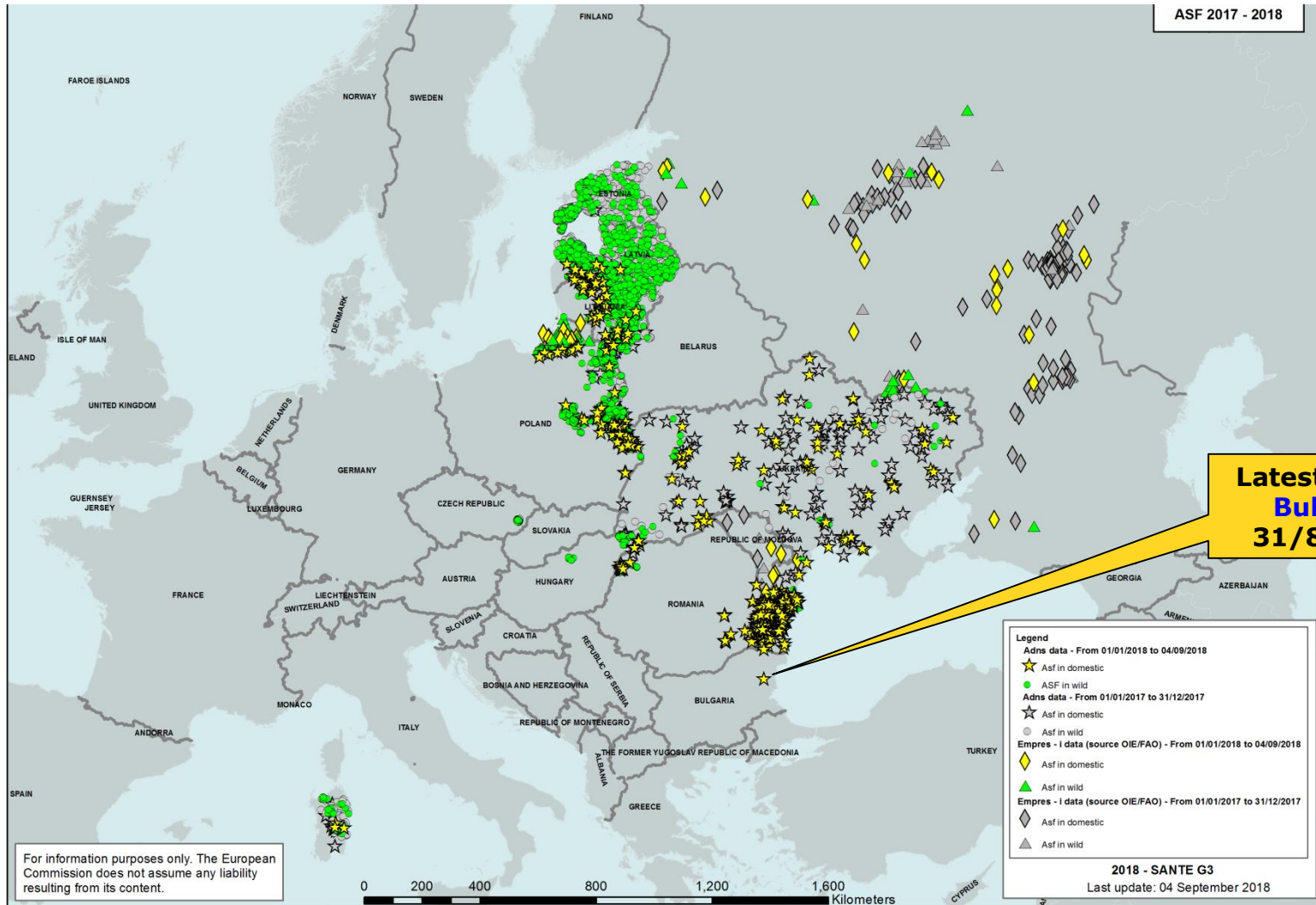




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Case Studies : African Swine Fever

Current situation of ASF in Europe: 2017-2018





EU international cooperation: GFTADs (FAO/OIE):

10 meetings of the Standing Group of Experts on ASF in the Baltic and Eastern Europe region since 2014:

- Bern (22/09/14) - **kick-off**
- Minsk (1-2/12/14) – **wild boar management**
- Tallinn (11-12/02/15) – **backyard holding management**
- Moscow (15-16/03/16) - **reviewing the outcome of the ASF filed visits**
- Lisbon (19/09/16) - **ASF situation and planning actions**
- Vilnius (28-29/11/16) - **ASF situation and planning actions**
- Paris (23/05/17) - **ASF situation and planning actions**
- Moldova (20-21/09/17) – **awareness and communication**
- Kiev (22-23/03/2018) - **cross border cooperation addressing (legal and) irregular movements of pigs and their products**
- Paris (22/05/18) - **ASF situation and planning actions**

10 Field visits by GFTADs experts in Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Russia, Ukraine, Moldova, the Czech Republic and Romania.

Other Regional EU support (EU + non-EU MS)

EU Financial support

- EU Member countries: *in 2013-2018* support has been provided to prevent or eradicate the disease using two different tools: **emergency measures (11.5 M€)** and **eradication programmes (48.3 M€)**.
- Non EU Member countries:
 - for **Ukraine**: **225 000 EUR** allocated for surveillance and collection of dead wild boars; for **Moldova**: **150 000 EUR** allocated to purchase of material to control the disease
 - For 2018: **345 000 EUR** for **Ukraine** - **121 000 EUR** for **Moldova** allocated for (i) testing; (ii) collection of wild boar carcasses; and (iii) awareness campaigns.

African swine fever: Other Regional EU support (*EU + non-EU MS*)

EU training activities

➤ **BTSF seminars - Workshops:**

6 workshops for Member States and third countries. Further initiatives are currently on-going.

➤ **ASF Sustained Training Missions (STMs):**

31 sustained training missions in the Member States and Third countries

➤ **TAIEX initiatives:** TAIEX instrument has supported training and enhanced the capability for combatting ASF in the **EU and neighbouring countries** since 2010. Conference on the "Role of the wildlife in the animal health management" on 8-9 March 2018 in Sofia.

African swine fever: Other Regional EU support (*EU + non-EU MS*)

EU Technical / Scientific support

- **EUVET (EU Veterinary Emergency Team):** deployed **21** times between 2010 and 2018. **Within few days from the disease confirmation** in Bulgaria, Ukraine, Lithuania, Poland, Latvia, Estonia, Romania, Moldova, Hungary, and the Czech Republic;
- **Technical assistance missions:** **3 missions** carried out in Ukraine, Slovakia and Romania by the task force for monitoring disease eradication (ASF subgroup);
- **Technical audits:** **32 technical audits** since 2013, in **eight Member States and one non-EU country** on implementation of border controls against ASF, animal health preparedness and eradication etc;
- **EFSA Opinions on ASF:** **nine scientific opinions** and technical reports since 2010. The latest EFSA report : July 2018.

Public awareness (1)



Keep animal diseases
out of the
European Union!



**Travellers must surrender
these products for official controls***

Products of animal origin may
carry pathogens that cause infectious diseases in animals

There are strict procedures and veterinary controls on
the introduction of products of animal origin into the European Union

*Other than those arriving with small quantities for personal consumption from:
Andorra, the Faeroe Islands, Greenland, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, San Marino and Switzerland



**Diseases
don't respect
borders**



If you bring in meat or dairy products from outside the EU,
you risk importing animal diseases.

If you do not declare such items, you may be fined or
face criminal prosecution.

These products will be seized and destroyed on arrival.

You may bring in small quantities for personal consumption from:
Andorra, the Faeroe Islands, Greenland, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, San Marino and Switzerland

Public awareness (2)



Pozor!

Státní veterinární správa a Ministerstvo zemědělství České republiky informují:

Od roku 2014 se v Evropě rozšiřuje vysoce nakažlivý africký mor prasat a ohrožuje milióny domácích i divokých prasat. Tato nemoc, která není pro lidi nebezpečná, se přenáší potravinami. **Odhazujte proto, prosím, zbytky potravin pouze do uzavíratelných nádob na odpadky!**

Achtung!

Seit 2014 breitet sich die hochansteckende Afrikanische Schweinepest in Europa aus und bedroht Millionen Haus- und Wildschweine. Lebensmittel können diese, für den Menschen ungefährliche, Krankheit übertragen. **Bitte werfen Sie daher Speisereste nur in verschlossene Müllbehälter!**

Внимание!

С 2014 года в Европе распространяется очень заразная африканская чума свиней, представляющая угрозу для миллионов домашних и диких свиней. Это не опасное для человека заболевание может передаваться через продукты питания. **Поэтому просим Вас выбрасывать остатки пищи только в закрытые мусорные контейнеры!**



www.svscr.cz/africky-mor-prasat-amp

Warning!

Highly contagious African Swine Fever has been spreading through Europe since 2014 and is now a threat for millions of domestic pigs and wild boar. This disease, which is not dangerous for humans, can be transmitted by food.

Please make sure that all leftover food is put in sealed waste containers!

Uwaga!

Od roku 2014 na terenie Europy rozprzestrzenia się w wysokim stopniu zakaźna choroba – afrykański pomór świń – stanowiąc zagrożenie dla milionów sztuk hodowlanej trzody chlewnej oraz pogłowia dzików. Ta niebezpieczna dla człowieka choroba może być przenoszona także przez żywność. **Dlatego prosimy wyrzucić resztki żywności wyłącznie do zamkniętych pojemników na śmieci i odpady!**

Atenție!

Din anul 2014 se răspândește în Europa pesta porcină africană extrem de contagioasă care amenință milioane de porci domestici și mistreți. Prin alimente se poate transmite această boală care pentru om nu este periculoasă. **De aceea vă rugăm să aruncați resturile alimentare doar în recipiente de gunoi care pot fi închise!**

If you have trouble reading this e-mail [read the online version](#)



Health and Food Safety Directorate General

Twitter Food Twitter Health

Animal Health

African Swine Fever: Member States to reinforce awareness raising campaigns on the disease

Following discussions at ministerial level in Berlin on 20 January and at the AGRI Council on 29 January, Member States' experts endorsed – on 1 February – in the context of a Standing Committee a Commission's proposal to reinforce the communication on the risks linked to ASF as a crucial element to prevent the spreading of the disease. Communication actions – eligible for financial support by the Commission – will target passenger transport operators as well as postal services operators. In addition, in all Member States on the main international road networks travellers will have to be informed via public awareness campaigns on the risks related to ASF. At the AGRI Council on 29 January, Commissioner Andriukaitis had stressed the "crucial importance of the human factor" in the fight against ASF, and asked Member States to make sure that "the right message reaches the right target group – farmers, local communities, hunters, forestry workers, drivers".

The Decision on these awareness raising campaigns will be formally adopted by the Commission in the coming weeks.

For more information on ASF, see SANTE's [webpage](#)

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Achtung!

Das Bundesministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft der Bundesrepublik Deutschland informiert:

Seit 2014 breitet sich die hochansteckende Afrikanische Schweinepest in Europa aus und bedroht Millionen Haus- und Wildschweine. Lebensmittel können diese, für den Menschen ungefährliche, Krankheit übertragen. **Bitte werfen Sie daher Speisereste nur in verschlossene Müllbehälter!**

Pozor!

Spolkové ministerstvo pro výživu a zemědělství Spolkové republiky Německo informuje:

Od roku 2014 se v Evropě rozšiřuje vysoce nakažlivý africký mor prasat a ohrožuje milióny domácích i divokých prasat. Tato nemoc, která není pro lidi nebezpečná, se přenáší potravinami. **Odhazujte proto, prosím, zbytky potravin pouze do uzavíratelných nádob na odpadky!**

Внимание!

Информация Федерального министерства продовольствия и сельского хозяйства Федеративной Республики Германия:

С 2014 года в Европе распространяется очень заразная африканская чума свиней, представляющая угрозу для миллионов домашних и диких свиней. Это не опасное для человека заболевание может передаваться через продукты питания. **Поэтому просим Вас выбрасывать остатки пищи только в закрытые мусорные контейнеры!**

Warning!

The Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture of the Federal Republic of Germany hereby gives notice that:

Highly contagious African Swine Fever has been spreading through Europe since 2014 and is now a threat for millions of domestic pigs and wild boar. This disease, which is not dangerous for humans, can be transmitted by food. **Please make sure that all leftover food is put in sealed waste containers!**

Atenție!

Ministerul Federal al Alimentației și Agriculturii al Republicii Federale Germania informează:

Din anul 2014 se răspândește în Europa pesta porcină africană extrem de contagioasă care amenință milioane de porci domestici și mistreți. Prin alimente se poate transmite această boală care pentru om nu este periculoasă. **De aceea vă rugăm să aruncați resturile alimentare doar în recipiente de gunoi care pot fi închise!**

Uwaga!

Federalne Ministerstwo Wyżnienia i Rolnictwa Republiki Federalnej Niemiec informuje:

Od roku 2014 na terenie Europy rozprzestrzenia się w wysokim stopniu zakaźna choroba – afrykański pomór świń – stanowiąc zagrożenie dla milionów sztuk hodowlanej trzody chlewnej oraz pogłowia dzików. Ta niebezpieczna dla człowieka choroba może być przenoszona także przez żywność. **Dlatego prosimy wyrzucić resztki żywności wyłącznie do zamkniętych pojemników na śmieci i odpady!**

bmel.de/asp

Public awareness (3)

TAIEX workshop on wildlife 8-9 March, Sofia



CONTROL OF AFRICAN SWINE FEVER IN THE EU The key role of hunters

African swine fever (ASF) is a devastating, usually deadly, infectious disease of pigs and wild boar for which no vaccine exists.

The **consequences** of the disease affect:

1. Farms and the economy:

- the virus kills animals.
- economic losses for EU farmers are aggravated by disruption of international trade of animals and meat.
- economic losses for the hunters.

2. Wildlife and hunting:

- because of the disease wild boar populations can decrease significantly or even disappear.
- hunting may be restricted or even banned in some infected areas (including collection of carcasses and trophies).

The pig sector is one of the most economically significant farming sectors in the EU.

It represents 8.5% of the total output of the EU agricultural industry, the highest when compared to other meat sectors.

Pigmeat accounts for 50% of total EU meat production.

Pigmeat is the most exported of all meat produced in the EU: it represents 62% of EU total meat exports.

Hunters can make the difference - for better or worse - as they may increase or reduce the spread of the disease.



Disease transmission and spread

Transmission can happen through direct contact of healthy pigs or wild boar with infected (dead or sick) pigs or wild boar. However, humans and especially hunters - while not being affected by the disease - can help spreading it by:

- Any contact with infected animals and dead bodies (carcasses).
- Contact with anything contaminated by the virus (e.g. clothing, vehicles, other equipment).
- Feeding the animals with meat or meat products from infected animals (e.g. sausages or uncooked meat) or garbage containing infected meat (e.g. kitchen waste, swill feed, including offal).

Lumpy Skin Disease : Entry and spread in SE Europe since 2015

2015: 1st occurrence of LSD in *Greece*

2016: Recurrence of LSD in *Greece*

1st occurrence of LSD in 6 more countries

Bulgaria, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Kosovo, Montenegro, Albania*

2017: Recurrence of LSD only in *Albania*, few sporadic cases in *Greece* and the former Yugoslav Republic of *Macedonia*

2018: No LSD outbreaks to date, following coordinated vaccination in 2016-2017-2018

LSD outbreaks in SE Europe in 2016 (peak of epidemic)



Lumpy Skin Disease : International Meetings sponsored by the EU

GF TADs SGE LSD (*Regional Standing Group of Experts on Lumpy Skin Disease for SE Europe*)
Group established jointly with OIE and FAO, since June 2016

- Participants: LSD affected and at risk countries of South East Europe (EU + non EU) along with EC - OIE – FAO, experts and observer countries
- Activities to date:
 - **6 meetings** (next one planned for October 2018 in *Ohrid, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia*)
 - **2 Teleconferences**
 - **1 GF TADs expert mission** in *Kazakhstan* (Feb 2018)

Other meetings with LSD affected and at risk countries (EU + non EU)

- 11-12 May 2016: **Joint EFSA – DG SANTE Workshop** (*Brussels*)
- 8-9 Sep 2016 : **Ministerial Conference on Lumpy Skin Disease** (*Sofia-Bulgaria*)

Lumpy Skin Disease : Other Regional EU support (EU + non-EU MS)

EU LSD vaccine bank

First of its kind, established on April 2016. Donations to support LSD vaccination.

- **2016: 625.000** doses to 8 countries
- **2017: 325.000** doses to 5 countries
- **2018: 576.000** doses to 4 countries

More than **1.5 million vaccine doses**
donated to date to EU and non-EU
Member countries.

EU Financial support

- **EU Member countries:** reimbursement for the **cost of control measures** (e.g. stamping out e.t.c) + **cost of LSD homologous vaccines** purchased and used through national procedures.
- **Non EU Member countries:** reimbursement for **the cost of LSD homologous vaccines** purchased and used through national procedures.

Total EU funds allocated for LSD

2015: 3,1 million EUROS (EU Member States)
2016-2017: 4,8 million EUROS (EU Member States)
5 million EUROS (non EU Member Countries)

Lumpy Skin Disease : Other Regional EU support (EU + non-EU MS)

EU training activities

➤ BTSF seminars - Workshops:

3 seminars in 2016 + 3 workshops (2015, 2016, 2017)

➤ 6 LSD Sustained Training Missions (STMs) :

- **2016** (Montenegro, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Kosovo*, Albania, Moldova).
- **2018** (Ukraine)

EU Technical / Scientific support

➤ **EUVET** (EU Veterinary Emergency Team) field missions for LSD (**7 missions to date**) ⇒ **available upon request both for EU & non-EU Member countries**

➤ **EFSA Opinions on LSD** (**2 opinions & 2 reports** published so far, **1 more opinion due for Sep 2018, and 2 reports for 2019 and 2020**)

<https://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/topics/topic/lumpy-skin-disease>

➤ **EU Reference Laboratory for LSD (appointed 2017):**

Lab training + Annual Proficiency Testing

Lumpy Skin Disease : Current State of Play in South East Europe

A Harmonised regional LSD control strategy in SE Europe

- Since 2016 **mass vaccination, every year**, of **all cattle**, in **entire territory** using **live homologous vaccines** in 7 LSD affected countries of SE Europe with EU support (EU vaccine bank donations or financing).
- **Preventive LSD vaccination** in two non-affected countries (*Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina*)

Notification of all LSD outbreaks in SE Europe : [ADNS and WAHIS (OIE)]

Enhanced cooperation between countries

e.g. transfers of LSD vaccines between countries, mediated by the EC

Improvement of the LSD epidemiological situation in the region

From **> 7.500 outbreaks in 2016** in 7 countries to **0 outbreaks in 2018**

GF TADs regular meetings

Joint discussions at the end of each "*LSD transmission season*" to plan the regional strategy for the next year.

Rabies: An ongoing effort since the '80s (evolution 1983-2008)



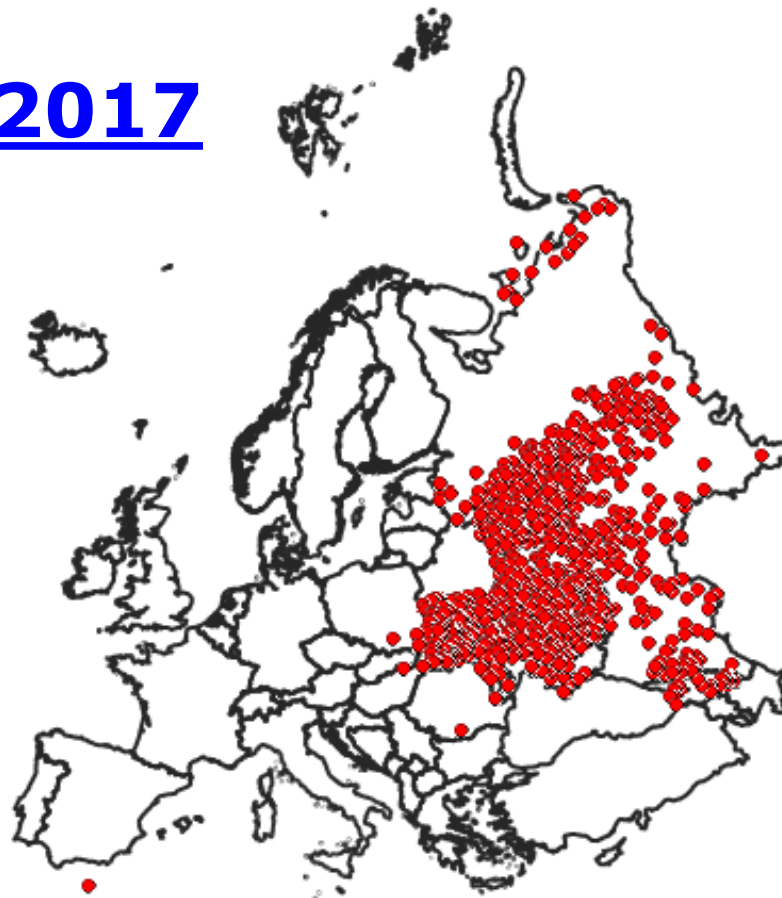
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Case Studies : Rabies

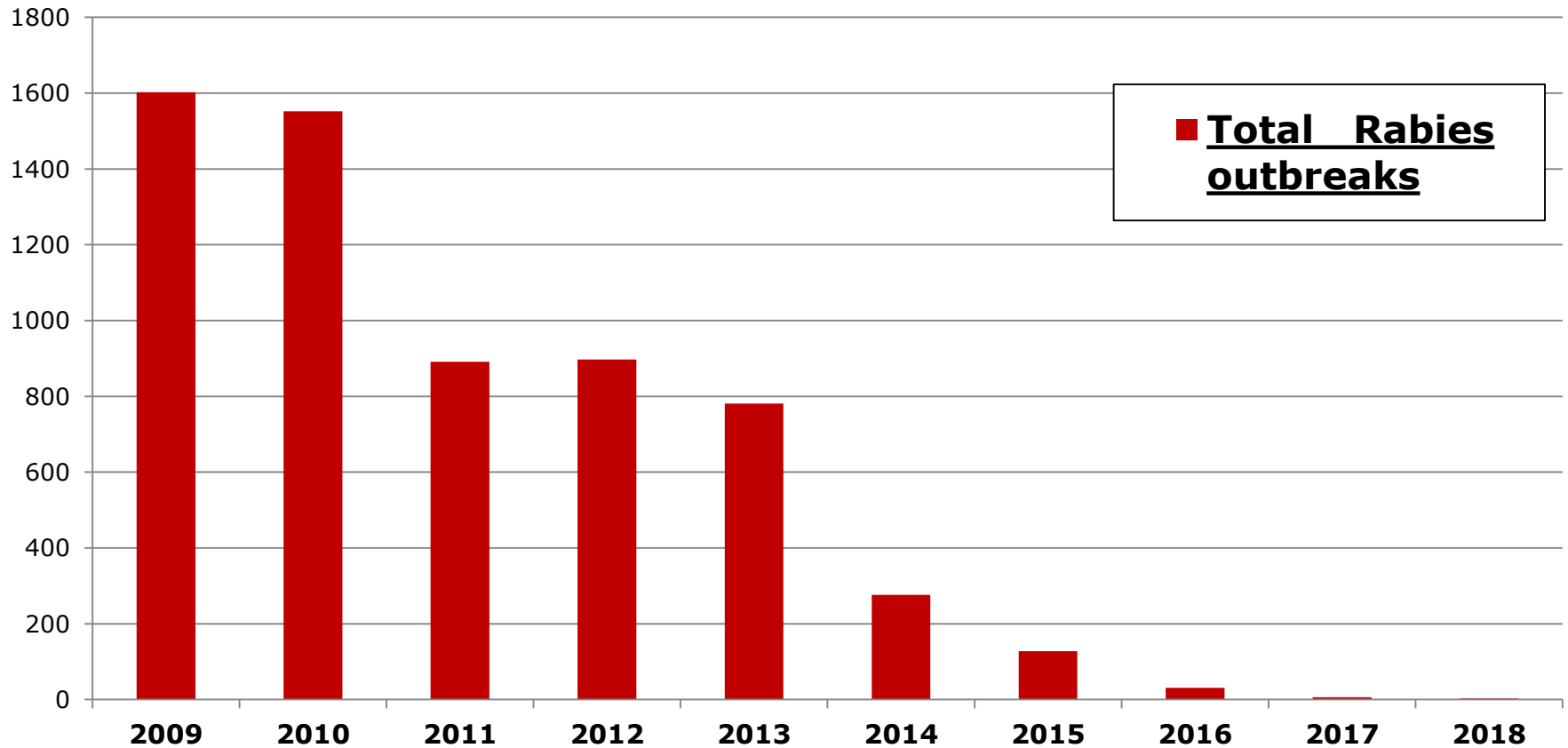
Rabies: Current State of play

1991

2017



Rabies: Current State of play in the EU



Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total Rabies outbreaks (ADNS)	1.602	1.552	891	897	781	276	128	31	6	3

Rabies: EU support

EU funded rabies eradication programmes (wildlife) in 2018:

- All MS of the EU Eastern border from Finland to Romania
- All MS of the Balkan area (in or bordering)
- Western Balkans
- Buffer zones of Russian Federation, Belarus, Ukraine and Moldova

Vaccination (purchase and delivery of vaccines), Surveillance tests (FAT, isolation), Monitoring tests (tetracycline detection and ELISA), Vaccine titration, Information/delivery of dead wildlife for testing, Awareness campaigns

Total EU funds allocated for rabies

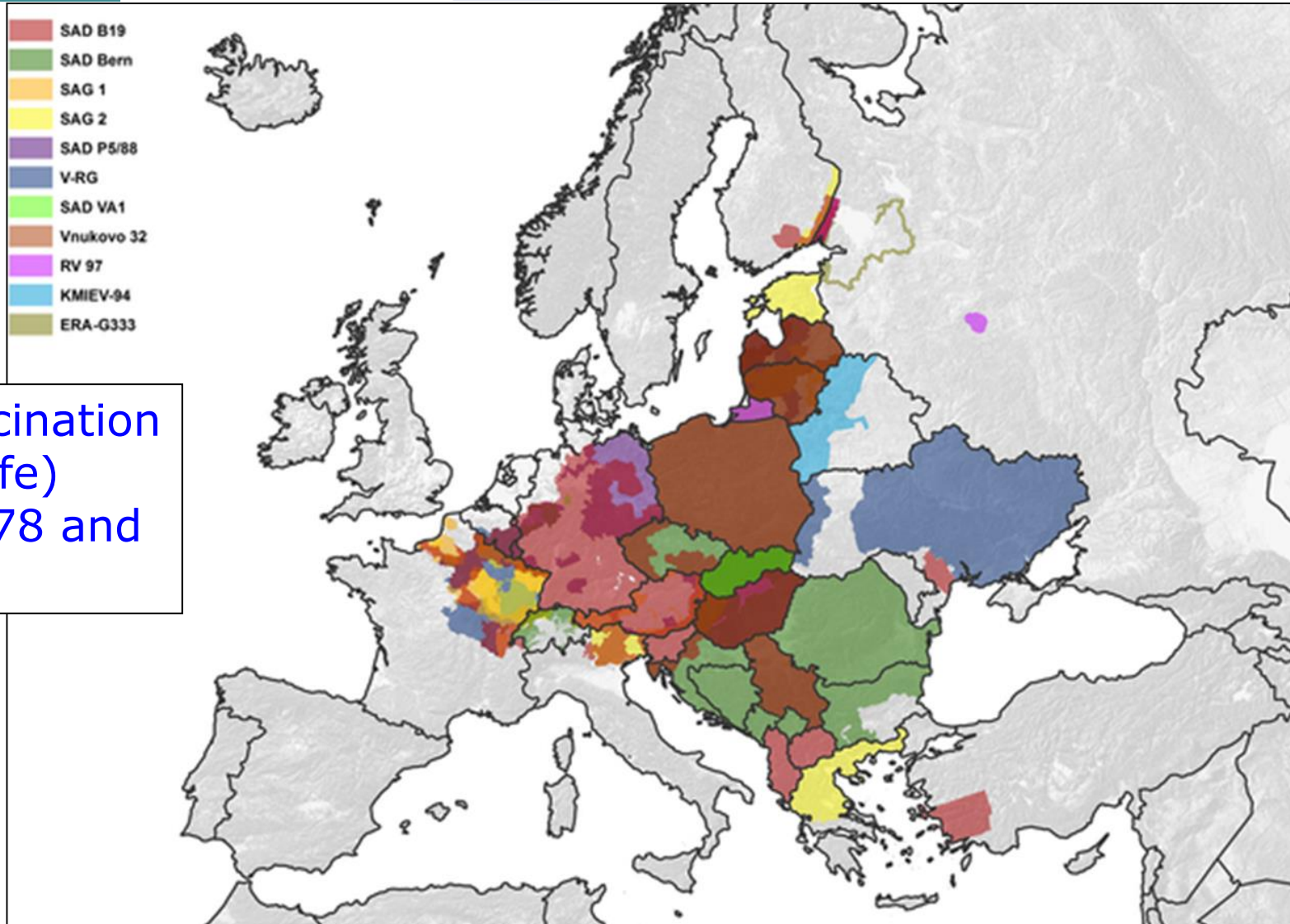
2013-2018: 128,5 million EUROS

2018: 25,8 million EUROS (25% in buffer zones of the EU eastern border)



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Case Studies : Rabies



Rabies Vaccination
areas (wildlife)
between 1978 and
2014



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Case Studies : Rabies

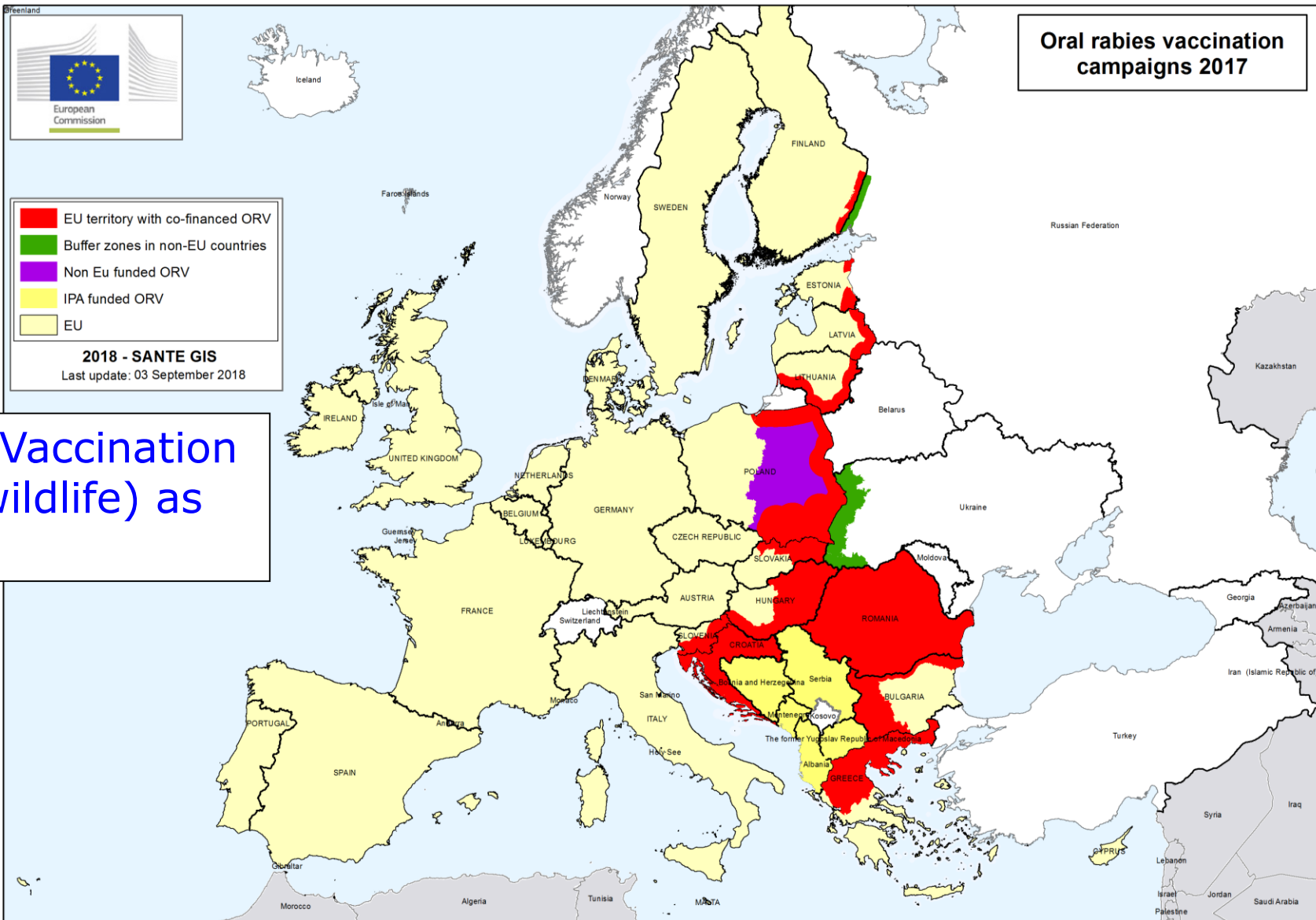


- EU territory with co-financed ORV
- Buffer zones in non-EU countries
- Non EU funded ORV
- IPA funded ORV
- EU

2018 - SANTE GIS
Last update: 03 September 2018

Oral rabies vaccination campaigns 2017

Rabies Vaccination areas (wildlife) as at 2017



Rabies: Objectives

Progressive reduction of the vaccination areas in the period 2018-2020

Aims as of 2020:

- ✓ A vaccination strip of 70 km wide alongside the EU border (inside the EU) with the Russian Federation, Belarus, Ukraine Moldova and Western Balkans
- ✓ A buffer vaccination zone inside several areas of Russian Federation, Belarus, Ukraine and Moldova of 50 to 100 km wide.
- ✓ EU support in the Western Balkans to be maintained as needed to ensure the continuity of the vaccination campaigns in the area.

Final objective

Rabies eradication from wildlife in 2020 in the EU

Avian Influenza: Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) 2016-2017

October 2016

HPAI H5N8 detected in *Hungary*
⇒ **Beginning of the biggest ever HPAI epidemic in the EU**

Until April 2017

HPAI confirmed in:

- **25 Member States**
- **More than 1.200 poultry farms/ captive bird holdings** (mostly in France, Hungary and Bulgaria)
- **More than 3000 wild birds**

July 2017

Outbreaks again in Northern Italy and Bulgaria (outside normal bird migrating season).

Avian Influenza: Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) 2018

Fall 2017/Winter 2018

HPAI H5N6 detected in poultry and or captive birds (*Germany, Netherlands , Sweden*)

Wildlife : only HPAI H5N6

In several Member states (Denmark, Finland, Sweden, the Netherlands, Germany, Ireland, the Slovak Republic and the United Kingdom)

August 2018

Lifting of the last EU restrictions for HPAI

Avian Influenza: HPAI International cooperation

Strategic Surveillance Objective

Timely detection of HPAI in wild birds to prevent transmission to poultry holdings

HPAI International cooperation

- **EU Reference Laboratory** (newly appointed Istituto Zooprofilattico delle Venezie (IZSve, Padova, Italy)
 - Exchange of HPAI strains with National Reference Laboratories (MS and non EU Member Countries)
 - Participation in the OFFLU network (along with FAO/ OIE)
<http://www.offlu.net/>

- **Joint meeting on Influenza Preparedness in the context of One Health**
EU Chief Veterinary Officers and Chief Medical Officers , together with OIE/FAO/WHO / EFSA / ECDC, **(Brussels, 23-24 October 2017)**

- **BTSF workshops** on Avian Influenza (*MS and non EU Member Countries*)



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Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR): TADs preparedness in action

January 2015: EFSA "Scientific Opinion on peste des petits ruminants" at the request of DG SANTE (<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.2903/j.efsa.2015.3985/epdf>)

2016: a special surveillance programme (with EU financing : **3 million EUROS**) in high risk areas of Greece and Bulgaria for various TADs, including PPR.

February 2017: EU Ref. Laboratory for PPR designated (CIRAD, France)

December 2017: EU PPR vaccine bank established (capacity up to 2.000.000 doses)

6-8 June 2018: BTSF PPR seminar in Sofia (BG)

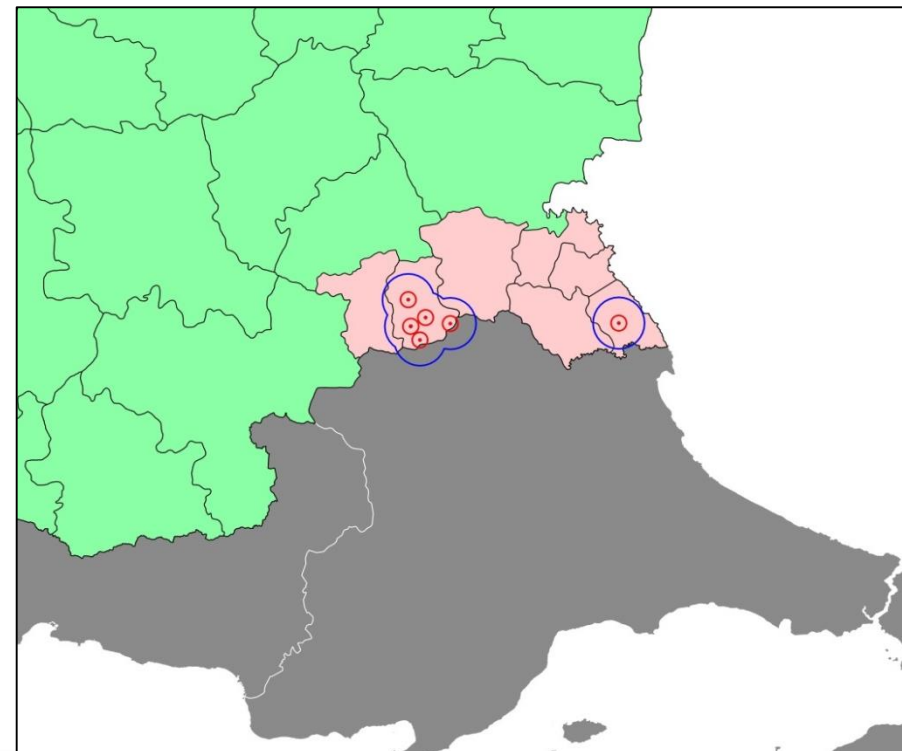
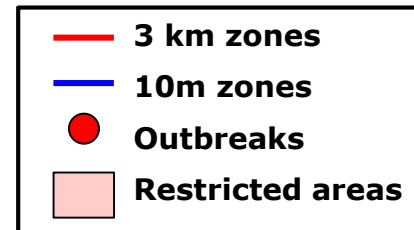
23 June 2018

First ever outbreak of PPR in the EU (Bulgaria)

PPR in the EU

1st EU occurrence

Situation as at July 2018





GF-TADs for Europe

The European branch of the GF-TADs Global initiative

http://web.oie.int/RR-Europe/eng/Regprog/en_GF_TADS.htm

Steering Committee (meetings every 1-2 years)

Chair: **Bernard Van Goethem** (until 2019); Vice-chairs: RU and AU

Secretariat : OIE sub-regional Representation in Brussels (rsr.bruxelles@oie.int)

Action Plan (2012-2016)

7 regional priority diseases: ASF; FMD; PPR; rabies; CSF; HPAI; Brucellosis ;LSD ;

Specific activities:

- FMD and PPR Roadmaps for West Eurasia
- **Regional Standing Group of Experts on African Swine Fever for Eastern Europe and Baltic Countries (SGE ASF)**
- **Regional Standing Group of Experts on Lumpy Skin Disease for South East Europe (SGE LSD)**

EU Support : Active participation and logistical support (financing)
of meetings/field visits of SGE ASF and SGE LSD



Regional Standing Group of Experts on Lumpy Skin Disease for South East Europe (SGE LSD)

Established: July 2016

Participating Countries: LSD Affected and at-risk countries of SE Europe

(Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Kosovo, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, Turkey and Russia - invitation extended since then to additional countries: Ukraine, Georgia, Moldova)*

Meetings to date: 2 teleconferences, 6 meetings

Field Missions to date: 1 Field visits by GFTADs experts (Kazakhstan).

Main achievements to date:

- **Harmonised LSD vaccination policy across SE Europe**
(mass vaccination with homologous vaccines)
- **Coordination of LSD vaccine supply**
- **Sharing of epidemiological information**

NEXT MEETING: Ohrid (the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia), 18-19 October 2018

Discussions on an LSD exit strategy



Standing Group of Experts on African swine fever in the Baltic and Eastern Europe region

under the GF-TADs umbrella

Established: September 2014

Participating Countries: Belarus, Czech Republic , Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania , Moldova, Poland, Romania, Russia, Ukraine

Meetings to date: 10 meetings (*with EU logistic financing*)

Field Missions to date: 10 Field visits by GFTADs experts (*Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Russia, Ukraine, Moldova, the Czech Republic and Romania*).

Main achievements to date:

- **Sustained technical coordination on control policies**
- **Exchange of updated epidemiological information**
- **Regular review of ASF management policies**
- **Ongoing development of ASF GFTADs handbook on wild boar carcass disposal**

NEXT MEETING: Warsaw (Poland), 24-25 September 2018.

Summary - Concluding remarks

- The EU considers **TADs prevention and control as a major priority** and has been investing systematically on **preparedness** and **emergency response tools** for their proper control
- **The EU provides multiple support against TADs** which is not limited to EU Member States but **can also include non-EU countries** willing to join coordinated international disease control strategies
- The EU supports **transparency in disease reporting** and **sharing of scientific knowledge** which are essential for TADs management
- **International cooperation** is the way forward for the control of TADs and the EU will continue to support and promote all relevant activities



European
Commission

THANK YOU !!!!