EXTRAORDINARY AD-HOC MEETING OF
THE MINISTERS OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD
FROM SOUTH EASTERN EUROPE IN RELATION TO
THE BLUETONGUE DISEASE

January 25th, 2017, Podgorica, Montenegro

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OIE Delegate – Serbia
Vice-President of the OIE Regional Commission for Europe
OIE standards:
1. The OIE standard on Bluetongue
2. The OIE standard setting process

Regional cooperation:
3. Task-force of the OIE Regional Commission for Europe for improving regional participation in the OIE standard setting
4. Update on the GF-TADs for Europe
OIE Background

An intergovernmental organisation founded in 1924, preceding the United Nations

- **1924**: Creation of the Office International des Epizooties (OIE)
- **1945**: Creation of the United Nations
- **2003**: World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)
Extraordinary ad-hoc Meeting of the Ministers of Agriculture and Food from South Eastern Europe in relation to the Bluetongue disease
A worldwide network

180
Member Countries

301
Reference Centres

71
Partner organisations

1
Headquarters

13
Regional & Subregional Representations

One World,
One Health

WORLD FUND
Donor Commitments 2006 - 2018
(121.6 million €)
as of 11 December 2015, excluding bank interest

Extraordinary ad-hoc Meeting of the Ministers of Agriculture and Food from South Eastern Europe in relation to the Bluetongue disease
OIE REFERENCE LABORATORIES

252 Reference Laboratories in 38 countries
118 diseases

World Distribution of OIE Reference Laboratories

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Extraordinary ad-hoc Meeting of the Ministers of Agriculture and Food from South Eastern Europe in relation to the Bluetongue disease
OIE COLLABORATING CENTRES

49 Collaborating Centres in 26 countries
46 topics

World Distribution of OIE Collaborating Centres

OIE Collaborating Centres
- 1 Collaborating Centre
- 2 Collaborating Centres
- 3 or 4 Collaborating Centres
- 5 to 10 Collaborating Centres
- no OIE Collaborating Centre

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OIE standards on BT

Chapter 8.3

Chapter 2.1.3.
Part I - the OIE standard on Blue Tongue

TAHC: Bluetongue is defined as an *infection* of ruminants and camelids with bluetongue virus (BTV), that is transmitted by *Culicoides* vectors.

Manual: Bluetongue (BT) is an infectious, non-contagious, vector-borne viral disease that affects wild and domestic ruminants such as sheep, goats, cattle, buffaloes, deer, most species of African antelope and various other Artiodactyla as vertebrate hosts.
OIE standards on BT

Definition of occurrence of *infection* with BTV:

- BTV has been isolated from a ruminant or camelid or a product derived from that ruminant or camelid; or
- antigen or ribonucleic acid specific to BTV has been identified in samples from a ruminant or camelid showing clinical signs consistent with bluetongue, or epidemiologically linked to a suspected or confirmed case; or
- antibodies to structural or nonstructural proteins of BTV that are not a consequence of vaccination have been identified in a ruminant or camelid that either shows clinical signs consistent with bluetongue, or is epidemiologically linked to a suspected or confirmed case.

For the purposes of the TAHC, the *infective period* for bluetongue shall be 60 days.
OIE standards on BT

Safe commodities
(When authorising import or transit of the following commodities, Veterinary Authorities should not require any bluetongue-related conditions regardless of the bluetongue status of the exporting country)

• milk and milk products;
• meat and meat products;
• hides and skins;
• wool and fibre;
• in vivo derived bovine embryos collected, processed and stored in accordance with Chapter 4.7.
Country or zone free from bluetongue

1. Historical freedom does not apply to bluetongue.
2. Infection with BTV is notifiable in the entire country and either:
   a. a surveillance programme has demonstrated no evidence of infection with BTV in the country or zone during the past two years; or
   b. an ongoing surveillance programme has found no Culicoides for at least two years in the country or zone.
3. ongoing vectorsurveillance, has found no Culicoides will not lose its free status through the introduction of vaccinated, seropositive or infective ruminants or camelids, or their semen or embryos from infected countries or infected zones.
4. surveillance has found evidence that Culicoides are present will not lose its free status through the introduction of seropositive or vaccinated ruminants or camelids, or semen or embryos from infected countries or infected zones, provided:
   a. an ongoing surveillance programme .... has demonstrated no evidence of transmission of BTV in the country or zone; or
   b. the ruminants or camelids, their semen and embryos were introduced in accordance with this chapter.
5. A country or zone free from bluetongue adjacent to an infected country or infected zone should include a zone in which surveillance is conducted in accordance with TAHC
Zone seasonally free from bluetongue

- A zone seasonally free from bluetongue is a part of an infected country for which surveillance demonstrates no evidence either of transmission of BTV or of adult Culicoides for part of a year.
- …the seasonally free period is taken to commence the day following the last evidence of transmission of BTV (as demonstrated by the surveillance programme), and of the cessation of activity of adult Culicoides.
- …the seasonally free period is taken to conclude either:
  1. at least 28 days before the earliest date that historical data show transmission of BTV may recommence; or
  2. immediately if current climatic data or data from a surveillance programme indicate an earlier resurgence of activity of adult Culicoides.
- A seasonally free zone in which ongoing surveillance has found no evidence that Culicoides are present will not lose its free status through the introduction of vaccinated, seropositive or infective ruminants or camelds, or semen or embryos from infected countries or infected zones.
Country or zone infected with BTV

- A country or zone infected with BTV is one that does not fulfil the requirements to qualify as either free or seasonally free from bluetongue.
OIE standards on BT

- Recommendations for importation from countries or zones free from bluetongue

- Recommendations for importation from countries or zones free or zones seasonally free from bluetongue

- Recommendations for importation from countries or zones infected with BTV

- For ruminants and camelids
- For semen of ruminants and camelids
- For \textit{in vivo} derived embryos of ruminants (other than bovine embryos) and other BTV susceptible herbivores and for \textit{in vitro} produced bovine embryos
**OIE standards on BT**

**Protecting animals from *Culicoides* attacks**

1. Vector-protected establishment or facility
2. During transportation (road and air)

- appropriate physical barriers at entry and exit points, such as double-door entry-exit system;
- openings of the building are vector screened with mesh of appropriate gauge impregnated regularly with an approved insecticide in accordance with manufacturers' instructions;
- vectorsurveillance and control within and around the building;
- measures to limit or eliminate breeding sites for vectors in the vicinity of the establishment or facility;
- standard operating procedures, including description of back-up and alarm systems, for operation of the establishment or facility and transport of animals to the place of loading.
OIE standards on BT

BT Surveillance

• Introduction to surveillance
  (The purpose of *surveillance* is the detection of transmission of BTV in a country or *zone* and not determination of the status of an individual animal or *herds*. *Surveillance* deals with the evidence of *infection* with BTV in the presence or absence of clinical signs)

• General conditions and methods for surveillance

• Surveillance strategies
  • Clinical surveillance
  • Serological surveillance
  • Virological surveillance
  • Sentinel animals
  • Vector surveillance
OIE standards on BT

What is next?

• Current chapter under revision (adoption foreseen for 2018), currently for MCs comments
• Main modifications proposed:
  • Greater consistency with vector borne chapters
  • the strains of bluetongue virus: it is not possible to explicitly exclude non-pathogenic strains from the case definition, as there are currently no means to differentiate between pathogenic and non-pathogenic
  • the vaccine strains: the case definition should include them if found in a non-vaccinated animal or an animal that was vaccinated against another strain or with an inactivated vaccine;
  • Removal of ‘seasonally free country’ with reference only to ‘seasonally free zones’, the zone covering possibly the entire territory of a country;
  • Replacement of ‘seasonally free period’ by ‘free season’;
Part II - the OIE standard setting process
Brief Introduction...

That OIE standard setting process is a:

• Consensus based
• Science based
• Transparent

Process
Brief Introduction...

- One Country - One vote
The main actors involved in OIE standard setting process...

- The OIE Specialist Commissions
- The OIE Working and Ad Hoc Groups
- The Delegates (and their National Focal Points)
- (other national, regional and international organisations)
The main actors involved in OIE standard setting process...

- The OIE Specialist Commissions - their role is to:
  - use current scientific information to study problems of epidemiology and the prevention and control of animal diseases
  - develop and revise OIE's international standards, and
  - address scientific and technical issues raised by Members

Commissions and their presidents elected in 2015:

- Scientific Commission for animal diseases
  - Dr. Gideon Brackner (South Africa)

- Biological Standards Commission
  - Dr. Beverly Schmitt (United States of America)

- Terrestrial AH Standards Commission
  - Dr. Étienne Bonnot (France)

- Aquatic AH Standards Commission
  - Dr. Ingo Erlist (Australia)
The main actors involved in OIE standard setting process...

- *Ad hoc and Working Groups*

- **World Assembly of Delegates**
  - Forms
  - Permanent Working Groups
    - Regularly updates progress made in the field of **expertise**
    - Animal welfare
    - Food safety
    - Wildlife

- **Director General**
  - Forms
  - Punctual Working Groups
    - Ad Hoc Groups
      - Prepare recommendations on specific topics
      - Salmonellosis in cattle
      - Trichinellosis
      - Taenia solium

- **Specialist Commissions**

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Extraordinary ad-hoc Meeting of the Ministers of Agriculture and Food from South Eastern Europe in relation to the Bluetongue disease
OIE standard setting process...

**Issue / problem identified** by Delegates, OIE Commissions, international/regional organisations, industry, scientists....e.g.

- new scientific information, e.g. from research or disease outbreak
- new diseases – emerging
- new approach to control, e.g. vaccination
Issue addressed as new or revised standard if:

- relevant scientific information is available
- proposal fits with OIE’s 6th Strategic Plan priorities
- wide support from Members
OIE standard setting process...

**Issue addressed by relevant Specialist Commission:**

- using *Ad hoc* Groups / Working Groups
Extraordinary ad-hoc Meeting of the Ministers of Agriculture and Food from South Eastern Europe in relation to the Bluetongue disease

Delegates / Focal Points

In-country consultation

Next 3 sessions

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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>09:00-09:25</td>
<td>An overview of animal production food safety diseases of concern in Eastern Europe, Central Asia and Transcaucasia</td>
<td>Pavel Metelnikov, OIE Collaborating Centre, Russia</td>
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<td>09:25-09:40</td>
<td>OIE Standard setting process for APFS</td>
<td>Nadège Lebouc</td>
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<td>09:40-09:55</td>
<td>How to prepare Member Country comments</td>
<td>Gillian Mylrea</td>
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<td>09:55-10:10</td>
<td>Preparing Member Country comments – Greece</td>
<td>Spiros Doudounalis</td>
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<td>10:10-10:45</td>
<td>Working Group Session – preparing comments</td>
<td>All participants</td>
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<td>10:45-11:00</td>
<td>Coffee/Tea (Working break)</td>
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<td>11:00-11:15</td>
<td>Working Group Session – report back and discussion</td>
<td>Rapporteurs</td>
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<td>11:15-11:30</td>
<td>Keeping your eye on the ball!</td>
<td>Gillian Mylrea</td>
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<td>11:30-12:30</td>
<td>What next? Defining future activities as National Focal Points</td>
<td>All participants</td>
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<td>12:30-13:00</td>
<td>Closing</td>
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OIE standard setting process...
Proposed new/revised text is circulated for comments

- to Delegates and Organisations with a cooperative agreement with OIE
- relevant Commission may revise proposals on basis of comments received and recirculate for another round of comments or propose for adoption.

‘Normal’ cycle of comments = 2 to 4 years

‘Fast track procedures’ (in case of new risks to be addressed on an urgent basis) = 1 year
Adoption during the World Assembly in May:
- By consensus; in most cases
- By vote (2/3 majority, quorum needed)
- via Resolutions of the World Assembly of Delegates

Delegates discuss at OIE World Assembly and text is:
- adopted
- OR
- returned to relevant Commission for further work

OIE standard setting process...
Adopted texts are published in the next editions of the *Codes and Manuals*.

- In EN
- FR
- SP
- RU*
Annual standard setting ‘calendar’

- **May**: Extraordinary ad-hoc Meeting of the Ministers of Agriculture and Food from South Eastern Europe in relation to the Bluetongue disease
- **June - July**: Draft of the standards are sent to Member Countries
- **August - September**: Member Countries analyze drafts and send their comments
- **October**: Meetings of the Specialist Commissions
- **November - January**: Draft of the standards are sent to Member Countries
- **February - March**: Member Countries analyze adopted standards and send their comments
- **March**: Meetings of the Specialist Commissions
- **Proposal of the standards are submitted to Member Countries**
1. Introduction

This paper provides an overview of the procedures used by the OIE to set standards and recommendations for international trade, with a focus on the Terrestrial and Aquatic Animal Health Codes (the Codes). The texts in these publications are developed and revised using an established procedure. There is only one pathway for adoption of OIE standards, i.e. approval by the World Assembly of Delegates (World Assembly) meeting annually at the OIE General Session.

The World Trade Organization (WTO) Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures recognises the OIE standards as fundamental references for animal health and zoonotic diseases. Application and use of the standards by WTO Members is important to facilitate safe international trade in animals and their products.

The OIE procedures provide a basis for rapidity, responsiveness, scientific rigour and transparency in the setting of standards. Important features of the standard-setting procedures are outlined in this paper.

Contact: trade.dept@oie.int

2. OIE standards and recommendations for international trade

2.1. The OIE publications

The publications that are commonly referred to, collectively, as the OIE standards are:
Extraordinary ad-hoc Meeting of the Ministers of Agriculture and Food from South Eastern Europe in relation to the Bluetongue disease

More resources: www.oie.int
Part III and IV - Regional cooperation
Part III - Task-Force of the OIE regional Commission for Europe for improving regional participation in the OIE standard setting
OIE regional Commission for Europe

53 Member Countries

| 1. ALBANIA                  | 27. KYRGYZSTAN            |
| 2. ANDORRA                  | 28. LATVIA                |
| 3. ARMENIA                  | 29. LIECHTENSTEIN         |
| 4. AUSTRIA                  | 30. LITHUANIA             |
| 5. AZERBAIJAN               | 31. LUXEMBOURG            |
| 6. BELARUS                  | 32. MALTA                 |
| 7. BELGIUM                  | 33. MOLDAVIA              |
| 8. BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA   | 34. MONTENEGRO            |
| 9. BULGARIA                 | 35. NETHERLANDS           |
| 10. CROATIA                 | 36. NORWAY                |
| 11. CYPRUS (+ME)            | 37. POLAND                |
| 12. CZECH REP.              | 38. PORTUGAL              |
| 13. DENMARK                 | 39. ROMANIA               |
| 14. ESTONIA                 | 40. RUSSIA (+ASIA)        |
| 15. FINLAND                 | 41. SAN MARINO            |
| 16. FORMER YUG. REP. OF MACEDONIA | 42. SERBIA              |
| 17. FRANCE (+AMER)          | 43. SLOVAKIA              |
| 18. GEORGIA                 | 44. SLOVENIA              |
| 19. GERMANY                 | 45. SPAIN                 |
| 20. GREECE                  | 46. SWEDEN                |
| 21. HUNGARY                 | 47. SWITZERLAND           |
| 22. ICELAND                 | 48. TAJIKISTAN            |
| 23. IRELAND                 | 49. TURKEY (+ME)          |
| 24. ISRAEL                  | 50. TURKMENISTAN          |
| 25. ITALY                   | 51. UKRAINE               |
| 26. KAZAKHSTAN              | 52. UNITED KINGDOM        |
|                             | 53. UZBEKISTAN            |
**Extraordinary ad-hoc Meeting of the Ministers of Agriculture and Food from South Eastern Europe in relation to the Bluetongue disease**

**Bureau of the Regional Commission for Europe**

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<th>President</th>
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<th>Secretary</th>
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<td>Dr Maris Balodis</td>
<td>Dr Budimir Plavsic</td>
<td>Dr Ulrich Herzog</td>
<td>Dr Aleksander Subotsin</td>
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Task Force

‘Initial’ Task Force launched in Fleesensee, September 2012 by previous Bureau → main objective: OIE standard setting at Europe level

Revitalisation of the Task-Force decided in Lisbon, September 2016, with new Bureau

Enlarged mandate: improve countries’ participation in OIE activities in Europe
Task Force

Draft ToRs (discussed in Belgrade, December 2016):

• Develops a **Regional Work Plan Framework** for Europe for the period 2017-2020, in compliance with the OIE 6\textsuperscript{th} Strategic Plan

• Prepares a **list of experts suitable for nomination** to specialist Commissions, Working Groups or ad hoc Groups

• Improves **regional participation in the OIE standard setting** (to determine regional common positions on key issues)

• Promotes **active formal and informal communication** among all member countries and international/regional organisations
Task Force

Draft Regional Work Plan (discussed in Belgrade, December 2016):
(in line with the OIE Sixth Strategic Plan):

- **Objective 1** - Contributing to the development of scientifically-based Standards and Guidelines
- **Objective 2** - Establishing trust through transparency and communication
- **Objective 3** - Ensuring education, capacity and sustainability of veterinary services
- **Objective 4** - Prevention, Control and Eradication of Animal Diseases
- **Objective 5** - Antimicrobial resistance and “One Health” - Policy
- **Objective 6** - Promotion of Animal Welfare
### List of Chapters selected by the Task Force (for adoption in May 2017)

| Criteria for the inclusion of diseases, infections and infestations in the OIE list (Article 1.2.1.) | Annex 6 |
| Draft new chapter on criteria for assessing the safety of commodities (Chapter 2.X.) | Annex 8 |
| Draft new chapter on prevention, detection and control of Salmonella in cattle (Chapter 6.X.) | Annex 10 |
| Draft new chapter on prevention, detection and control of Salmonella in pigs (Chapter 6.Y.) | Annex 11 |
| Welfare of working equids (Chapter 7.12.) | Annex 13 |
| Draft new chapter on infection with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex (Chapter 8.X.) | Annex 14 |
| Infection with *Avian influenza viruses* (Article 10.4.25.) | Annex 15 |
| Infection with *Lumpy skin disease* (Chapter 11.11.) | Annex 16 |
| Infection with *African swine fever virus* (Chapter 15.1.) | Annex 18 |
| Draft new chapter on infection with *porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus* (Chapter 15.X.) | Annex 19 |

Chapter 8.3 on Blue Tongue for comments only – will probably be addressed by the TF next year
Part IV - Regional cooperation – Update on the GF-TADs for Europe
Introduction - reminders

Regional Governance: Regional Steering Committee:

4 Members of the OIE Bureau (reg Com)
4 additional countries (2 EU; 2 non-EU): BELG; AUS; RUS; KAZ
OIE, FAO (HA and regions)
WHO (for zoonotic diseases)
Specialized Organisations (EC; EuFMD; REMESA)
Donors (invited on an ad hoc basis)
Observers (invited on an ad hoc basis)

First Task-Force meeting – Belgrade/Serbia, 20-21 December 2016
Introduction - reminders

Regional Steering Committee meetings (RSC)

RSC1 (Paris, October 2005)
RSC2 (Paris, December 2007)
RSC3 (Brussels, February 2010)
RSC4 (Brussels, January 2012)
RSC5 (Brussels, October 2013)
RSC6 (Brussels, September 2015)
Introduction - reminders

Priorities for the GF-TADs Europe

- Foot and Mouth disease (FMD)
- African Swine Fever (ASF)
- Classical Swine Fever (CSF)
- Rabies
- Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR)
- Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (AI)
- Brucellosis (added in 2012) and
- the reinforcement of Veterinary Services

- [Rinderpest]
- Flexibility to address new or rising concerns → LSD (added in 2015)

BT not listed as a priority disease
Introduction - reminders


• Adopted in 2012
• Updated in 2013 (RSC5)
• Implemented on a yearly basis (using the labelisation process)
• Comes to an end in December 2016
• → Next Action Plan to be developed and adopted at RSC7 (planned for Oct 2017)
Animal Health in Europe

- **Over the reporting period:**
  - **Twenty (20) countries** reported rabies to the OIE:
    - 14 countries reported both in domestic animals and wildlife
      - Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland, Russia, Ukraine
      - Italy
      - Report only for domestic animals
      - Reports in wildlife only: Kyrgyzstan, Romania, Turkey and Turkmenistan
    - Four countries reported rabies only in wildlife
      - France [imported], Spain [imported], Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan
    - Two countries reported rabies only in wildlife
      - Lithuania and Serbia
  - Situation similar compared to GSC8
  
- **Situation +/- stable in Europe compared to GSC8**

- **Over the reporting period:**
  - **Thirty (30) countries** reported PPR to the OIE:
    - Georgia and Israel through immediate notifications
    - Turkey in 6-month report
    - 31 countries of Europe are officially recognised as free from PPR
  - Situation +/- stable in Europe compared to GSC8

- **Over the reporting period:**
  - **Eleven (11) countries** reported HPAI to the OIE:
    - Four countries reported it in both domestic birds and wildlife
      - Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova
    - Five countries reported it present only in domestic birds
      - France, Poland, Portugal, Turkey and the UK
    - Four countries reported it present only in wildlife
      - Estonia, Latvia, Italy and Moldova
    - Subtypes H5N1, H5N8, H7N7 were reported respectively by 7, 5 and 3 of the reporting Member Countries,
    - Subtypes H5N2 and H5N9 were reported by France only (new strains)
    - Reoccurrence except for Kazakhstan (first occurrence)
  - Situation slightly improved in Europe compared to GSC8

- **Over the reporting period:**
  - **Four (4) countries** reported FMD to the OIE:
    - Armenia, Israel and Russia through immediate notifications
    - Turkey in 6-month report
    - Serotypes A, O, Asia 1
    - New strain of serotype A reported and in particular the A/ASIA/G-VII lineage (genotype VII) in Turkey and Armenia
    - These events represent a significant risk to FMD-free countries in the region, notably the south-west and south-east of Europe
  - Situation +/- stable in Europe compared to GSC8

- **Over the reporting period:**
  - **Twenty (20) countries** reported ASF to the OIE:
    - Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland, Russia, Ukraine through immediate notifications
    - Italy in 6-month report
    - Reports both in domestic and wildlife
    - Percentage in wild boar was lower than 20% between 2007 and 2013, but suddenly increased to 78% (272 outbreaks) in 2014, 93% (1655 outbreaks) in 2015 and 95% (678 outbreaks) in 2016 (up to June).
    - Situation expanding in Europe compared to GSC8 (1 new country affected; number of outbreaks and importance of wildlife in the regional ASF event)
  - Situation +/- stable in Europe compared to GSC8
Animal Health in Europe

Over the reporting period:
- **Eight (8) countries + 1 territory** reported LSD to the OIE:
  - Albania, Armenia, Bulgaria, Greece, Kosovo*, Macedonia (former Yug. Rep. of), Russia, Serbia and Turkey
- Around 3000 outbreaks were reported through immediate notifications and 12 000 animals were destroyed
- Disease control measures were immediately put in place, including movement controls, culling of infected animals and emergency vaccination.

→ **Situation worsened in Europe compared to GSC8 (5 new countries/territory affected; number of cases ↑↑)**
Recent GF-TADs for Europe activities

Update regarding the **FMD** Roadmap for West Eurasia

**7th FMD Roadmap meeting for West Eurasia**
- **6 - 8 April 2016, Bishkek/Kyrgyzstan**

**Achievements:**
- 2 countries confirmed in Stage 2 (*Armenia*, *Azerbaijan*; RBSP satisfactory)
- 4 countries remain in Stage 1 (at risk; efforts needed)
- Specific support brought to **Kyrgyzstan** (EuFMD mission)
- Next meeting: Georgia, April 2017

First Task-Force meeting – Belgrade/Serbia, 20-21 December 2016
Recent GF-TADs for Europe activities

New **FMD** initiative under the GF-TADs Europe

Regional Cooperation Meeting of TransCaucasus and neighbouring countries on the prevention and control of FMD and other major epizootic transboundary diseases

*(during OIE General Session May 2016)*

6 countries: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Iran, Russian Federation and Turkey

Under the GF-TADs EuFMD as facilitator

Statement of intentions

Next meeting: January 2017?
Recent GF-TADs for Europe activities

Launching of the **PPR** Roadmap for West Eurasia

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**Achievements:**
- Self-assessment (only)
- 8 countries in PPR Stage 1
- Next meeting: Tajikistan, February 2017 (RAG Assessment)
Recent GF-TADs for Europe activities

Update regarding the Standing Group of Experts on ASF

Achievements?

SGE ASF Launching

26th OIE Conf. Europe (Bern, Sept 2014)

Baltic and Eastern Europe region (9 countries)

Presidency and Secretariat

2-Year anniversary...

Affected and at-risk countries

27th OIE Conf. Europe (Lisbon, Sept 2016)

First Task-Force meeting – Belgrade/Serbia, 20-21 December 2016
Recent GF-TADs for Europe activities

Update regarding the Standing Group of Experts on ASF

1. Technical guidance based on science provided
   - 3 technical meetings with renowned experts (5), key recommendations on:
     - Wild boar (ASF1, Dec 2014, Minsk)
     - Biosecurity (ASF2, Feb 2015, Tallinn)
     - Control measures (ASF3, March 2016, Moscow)

2. Country situation and control measures assessed
   - 8 country assessment missions by renowned experts (5) – Moldova, Sept 2016

3. Trust among countries in the sub-region increased
   - 5 coordination meetings (ASF1 to ASF5)

4. Prevention and control capacity of countries (to be) improved
   - Capacity building programme under development, first activities scheduled in October 2016 based on country assessment results

First Task-Force meeting – Belgrade/Serbia, 20-21 December 2016
Recent GF-TADs for Europe activities

Update regarding the Standing Group of Experts on ASF

Latest developments?

• **Fifth meeting of the Standing Group of Expert on ASF** (SGE ASF5) in the margins of the OIE Regional Commission Conference in Lisbon
  - Update on the countries’ situation

• **Sixth meeting of the Standing Group of Expert on ASF** (SGE ASF6, Vilnius/Lithuania, 28-29 November 2016)
  Technical topic: ‘**depopulation/stamping out procedures as a prevention and control measure; practical aspects related to carcass disposal and disinfection of holdings**’
  - Update on countries’ situation
  - Set of technical recommendations – (to countries; to EC, OIE, FAO)

First Task-Force meeting – Belgrade/Serbia, 20-21 December 2016
Recent GF-TADs for Europe activities

Update regarding the Standing Group of Experts on ASF

Latest developments?

- SGE ASF Mission conducted in Moldova (September 2016)
  - (all countries assessed except Romania)

- BTSF workshops, under the GF-TADs:

- CVET missions conducted, contributing to the objectives of the SGE ASF

- ASF Chapter of the OIE TAHC under revision

First Task-Force meeting – Belgrade/Serbia, 20-21 December 2016
Recent GF-TADs for Europe activities

Update regarding the Standing Group of Experts on ASF

Next?

- 7th meeting of the Standing Group of Experts on ASF (SGE ASF7) in the margins of the OIE 85th General Session
- 8th meeting of the Standing Group of Experts on ASF (SGE ASF8 – Moldova, September 2017, tbc)
  Technical topic: ‘risk communication; laboratory diagnostic’

- Sustained Training Missions (12 – TBC)
Recent GF-TADs for Europe activities

Update regarding the Standing Group of Experts on LSD

New initiative building on the positive SGE experience for ASF

South East Europe (19 countries)

Countries with an institutional role

Presidency and Secretariat

Affected and at-risk countries

First Task-Force meeting – Belgrade/Serbia, 20-21 December 2016
Extraordinary ad-hoc Meeting of the Ministers of Agriculture and Food from South Eastern Europe in relation to the Bluetongue disease

Recent GF-TADs for Europe activities

First Task-Force meeting – Belgrade/Serbia, 20-21 December 2016

Update regarding the Standing Group of Experts on LSD

Country situation shared

First, second, third technical meetings (LSD1, LSD2, LSD3): country presentations

Technical guidance provided and recommendations adopted

First technical meeting (LSD1, Brussels, July 2016) with renowned experts:

Epidemiology, prevention and control measures

Country experience sharing (Israel)

Second technical meeting (LSD2, Lisbon, September 2016) with renowned experts:

Country presentations (updates)

Decision for vaccination data collection (2016; 2017) to elaborate a regional control strategy
Recent GF-TADs for Europe activities

Update regarding the Standing Group of Experts on LSD

Technical guidance provided and recommendations adopted

Third technical meeting (LSD3, Istanbul, Dec 2016) with renowned experts:

→ Country experience sharing (Israel)
→ Epidemiology, prevention and control measures
Recent GF-TADs for Europe activities

Update regarding the Standing Group of Experts on LSD

Latest developments

• **BTSF Workshops**: BTSF Regional Workshop on LSD for South East European countries, 22-25 Nov 2016, Sofia/Bulgaria,

• **CVET missions** (Cyprus, Greece, Serbia, fYROM, Romania) contributing to the objectives of the SGE LSD

• **Ministerial conferences on LSD** (Sofia/Bulgaria, 8-9 September 2016; Warsaw, Sept 2016) → recommendations provided – clear reference to the GF-TADs

• **LSD Chapter of the OIE TAHC under revision**

First Task-Force meeting – Belgrade/Serbia, 20-21 December 2016
Recent GF-TADs for Europe activities

Update regarding the Standing Group of Experts on \( \text{LSD} \)

Next?

- Implementation of LSD Vaccination campaigns in South East Europe

- Fourth meeting of the Standing Group of Expert on LSD (SGE LSD5) in the Margins of the OIE 85\(^{th}\) General Session

- Fifth meeting of the Standing Group of Experts on LSD (SGE LSD6) in September 2017, Montenegro (tbc)
Conclusions / Next steps

- **Epidemiological situation** in Europe worrying for ASF, HPAI and LSD; stable for other priority diseases;

- **Robust and efficient coordination mechanisms** put in place under GF-TADs Europe, with the financial support of the EU (ASF; LSD), providing **technical and scientific advice**
  - Strong technical and financial involvement from EC
  - Inclusion of ‘observer countries’
Conclusions / Next steps

- **Second GF-TADs Europe Action Plan** (2017-2021):
  - Based on the conclusions of the GF-TADs evaluation
  - Result framework management?
  - Resources?
  - To revise the list of priority diseases for Europe?
  - More efforts needed on Brucellosis and Rabies in West Eurasia → activities to be proposed?
  - How to better include OIE ref center network?

- **Global website** to better promote GF-TADs for Europe activities

To possibly include BT and other vector borne disease? (RVF, AHS, etc)
Thank you for your attention!

Merci beaucoup pour votre attention!

Muchas gracias por su atención!