



Transboundary animal diseases EU response

Sustainable livestock intergroup

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EU Veterinary/animal health control system

Two important tools for disease control in the EU

- Regionalisation
- Vaccination



Main tools for the control of animal diseases in the EU

Fully harmonised EU
legislation across 27
MSs!

EU Animal health legislation and official controls: Animal Health Law, Official Controls Regulation

EU Specific rules: Delegated and Implementing acts, specific rules: ASF, CSF, LSD Regulation etc.

Regionalization (zoning) + Vaccination + Biosecurity + Surveillance

Contingency plans

The EU Reference Laboratory network (EURLs): 16 EURLs for animal health

The **EU co-financed eradication programs and financial support** in case of outbreaks

Enforcement – audits

Trainings: Better training for safer food – BTSF, **Sustained training missions** – STMs, etc.

The **European Food Safety Authority** – EFSA: scientific advice = risk management decisions based on science!

International cooperation – WOA/FAO, e.g. through the GF-TADSs, and bilateral cooperation with trading partners

EU research projects – e.g. Horizon Europe

Regionalisation/zoning

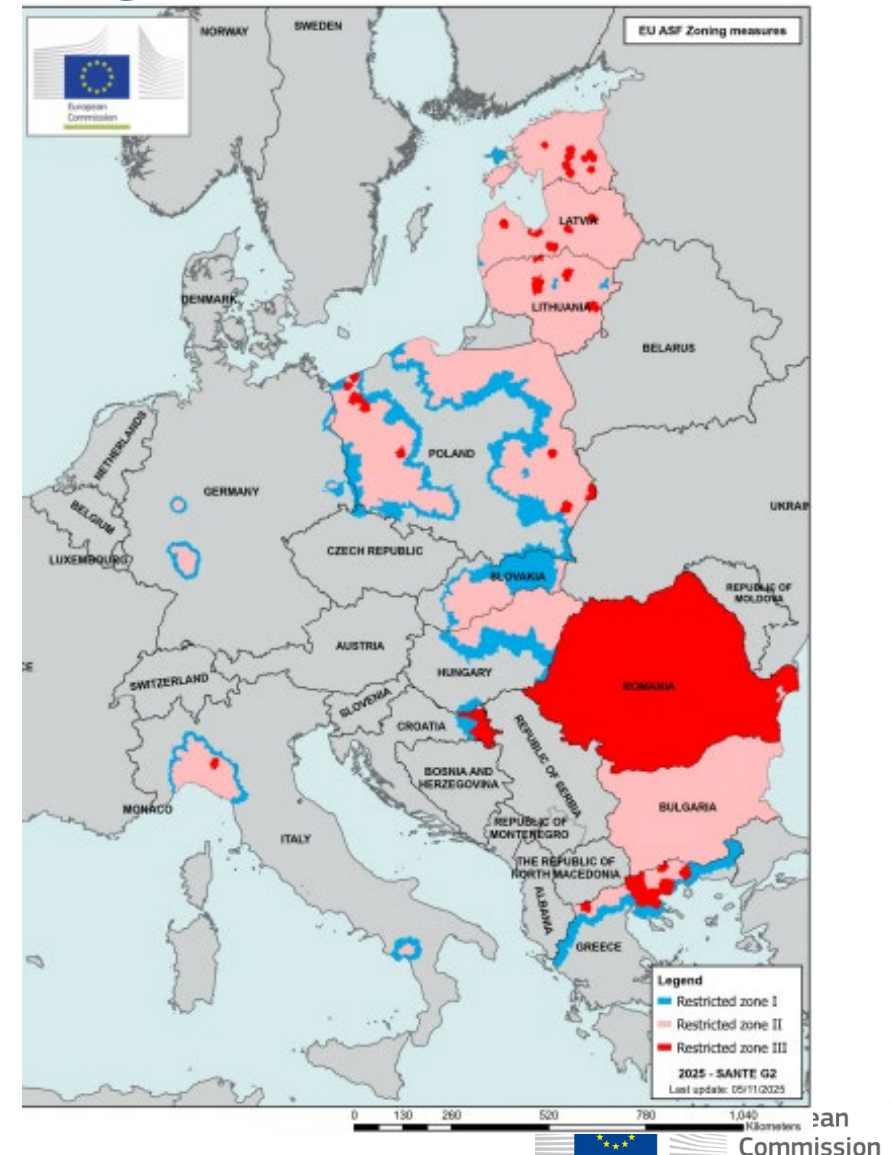
In the EU

Key elements for successful regionalisation

How is regionalisation applied in the EU?

Key elements for successful regionalisation

- Swift response
- Risk based / Proportionality
- Consistency / Predictability
- Transparency / Trust
- Overall disease control system (identification, registration, control of movements, traceability etc.)
- Capacity of the competent authorities
- Appropriate surveillance within and outside restricted zones
- Flexibility, suitability with different peculiarities depending on the diseases and other factors



Regionalisation in the EU: the basic disease control measures

- Disease confirmation and stand-still measures
- Establishment of 3-10-20-45-150 Km restricted (e.g. protection and surveillance) zones depending on risk / disease characteristics
- Establishment of further restricted zones, as necessary
- Wildlife considered
- Tracing / Epidemiological investigations
- Additional Surveillance and Testing
- Emergency vaccination possible (based on EU rules)

Vaccination

EU rules

Vaccination in practice in the EU

EU AHL rules for vaccination

Dedicated measures for Category A (and two B diseases)

- Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/361
 - Harmonized conditions, surveillance, recovery, restrictions

Eradication programmes for Category C (and B diseases)

- Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689
 - Approval of programmes
 - Granting free status

Vaccine banks

- AHL (Art 48-52): only for Category A diseases
 - Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/139 and Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/140
 - Financial support

General approach

Rules on the use of **certain Veterinary Medicinal Products** for prevention and control of **certain listed diseases - Terrestrial and Aquatic animals**

Circumstances under which **vaccines for category A** diseases can be used

Which **VMPs cannot be used for category A and B** diseases (including some vaccines, i.e. *Rinderpest* and *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex)

Rules on the use of **vaccines** for prevention and control of category A diseases – **Terrestrial animals (partially Aquatic)**

Preconditions

Strategies

General rules

Risk-mitigation measures (movement restrictions)

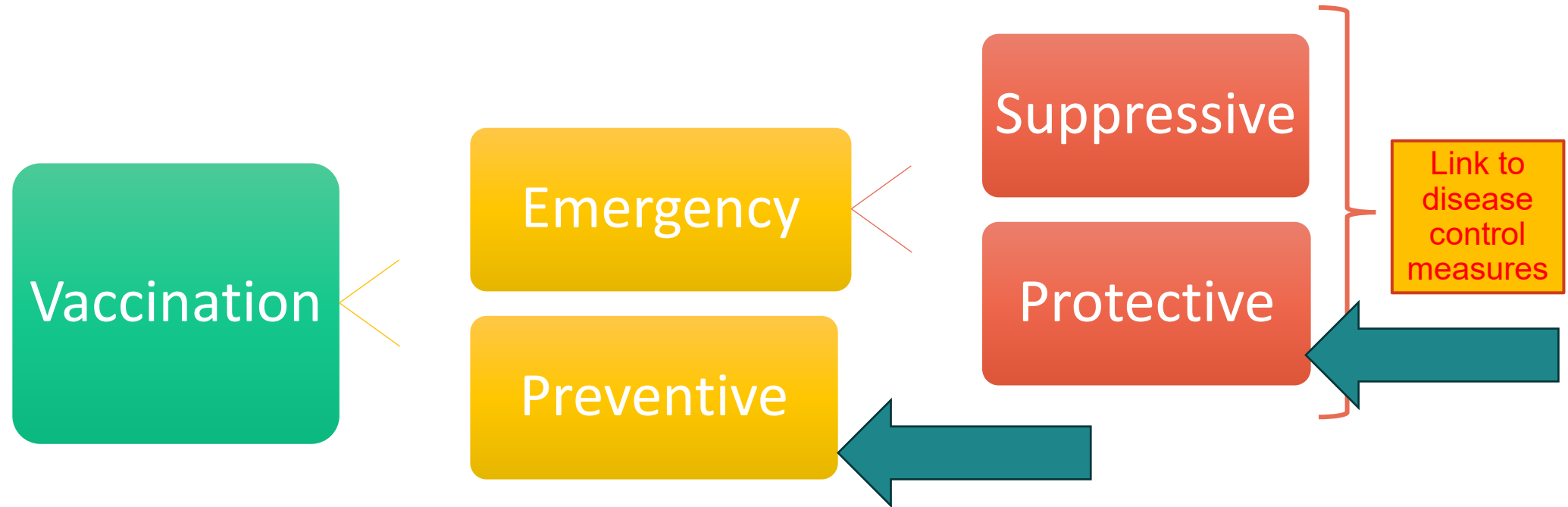
Disease-specific conditions

Implementation +
post vaccination surveillance

Measures (movement prohibitions for animals and products) in the vaccination zone

Recovery of the previous animal health status

Allowed vaccination strategies for Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI)



- **Biosecurity** remains the cornerstone as preventive measure to protect poultry from HPAI-infection
- **Stamping out** is still always a compulsory and essential measure in all establishments where HPAI is detected

Specific rules for vaccination against HPAI

Vaccines

- that **do not contain live AI virus** (attenuated or not)

Reinforced surveillance

- **clinical** and **laboratory** (official activity)
- to assess **effectiveness** (emergency protective vaccination)
- to **early detect infection** with **HPAI virus**

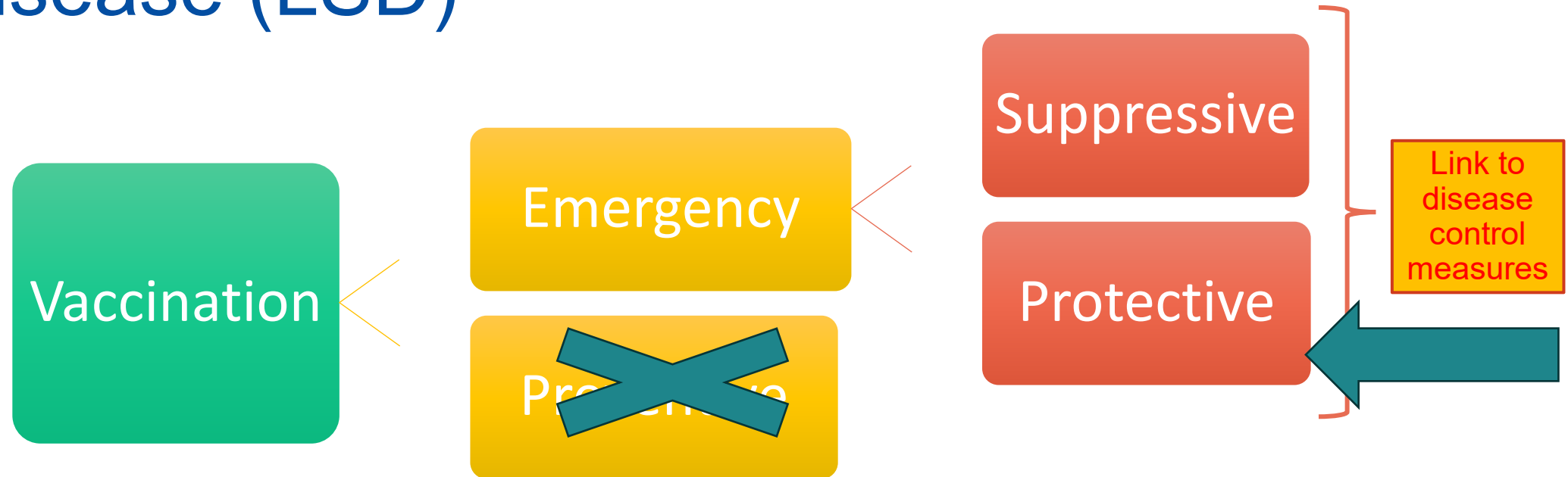
Risk mitigation measures

- General **prohibition** for movements of vaccinated poultry and their products
- **Derogations** to move, **under conditions**

Traceability/Certificates

- **Emergency vaccination:** certificates for movements from vaccination zone within MS and to other MS
- **Preventive vaccination:** certificates for poultry and hatching eggs when moved to other MS

Allowed vaccination strategies for lumpy skin disease (LSD)



- **Biosecurity** remains the cornerstone as preventive measure
- **Stamping out** is still always a compulsory and essential measure in all establishments where LSD is detected

Specific rules for vaccination against LSD

Vaccines

- Live attenuated homologous vaccines

Reinforced surveillance

- clinical and laboratory (official activity)

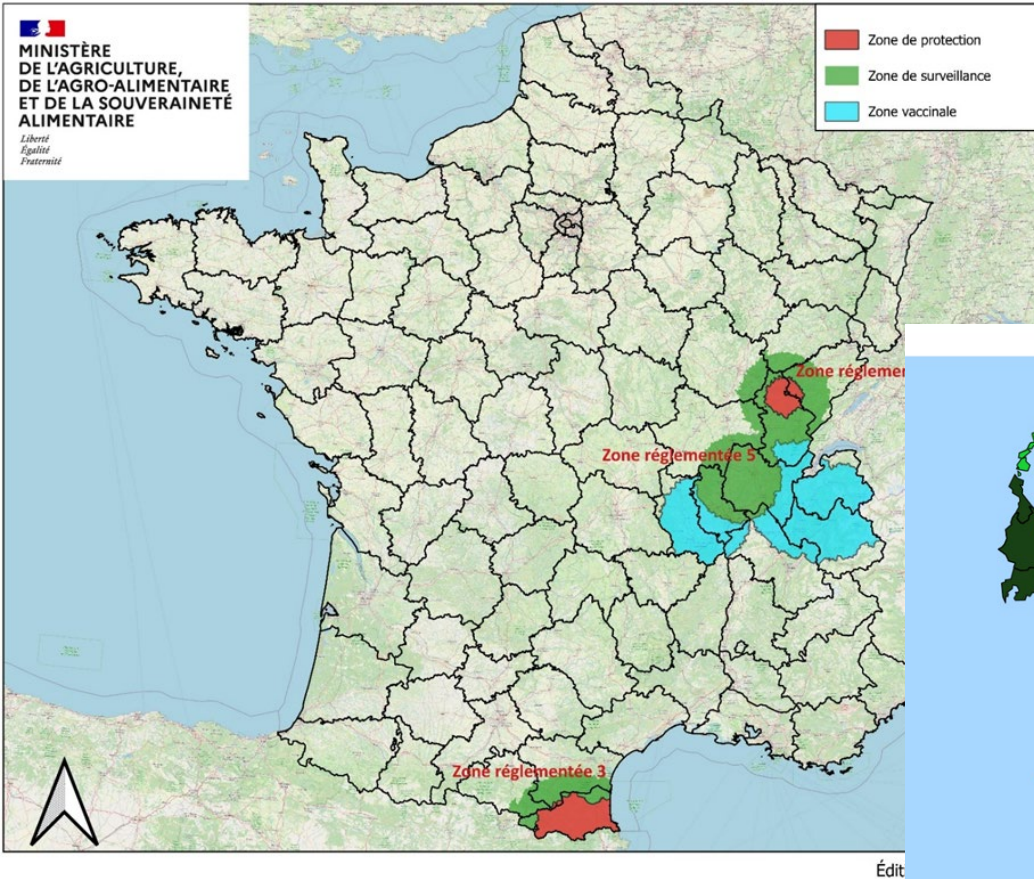
Risk mitigation measures

- General **prohibition** for movements of vaccinated cattle and some products (NOT MEAT, NOT MILK)
- **Derogations** to move, under conditions

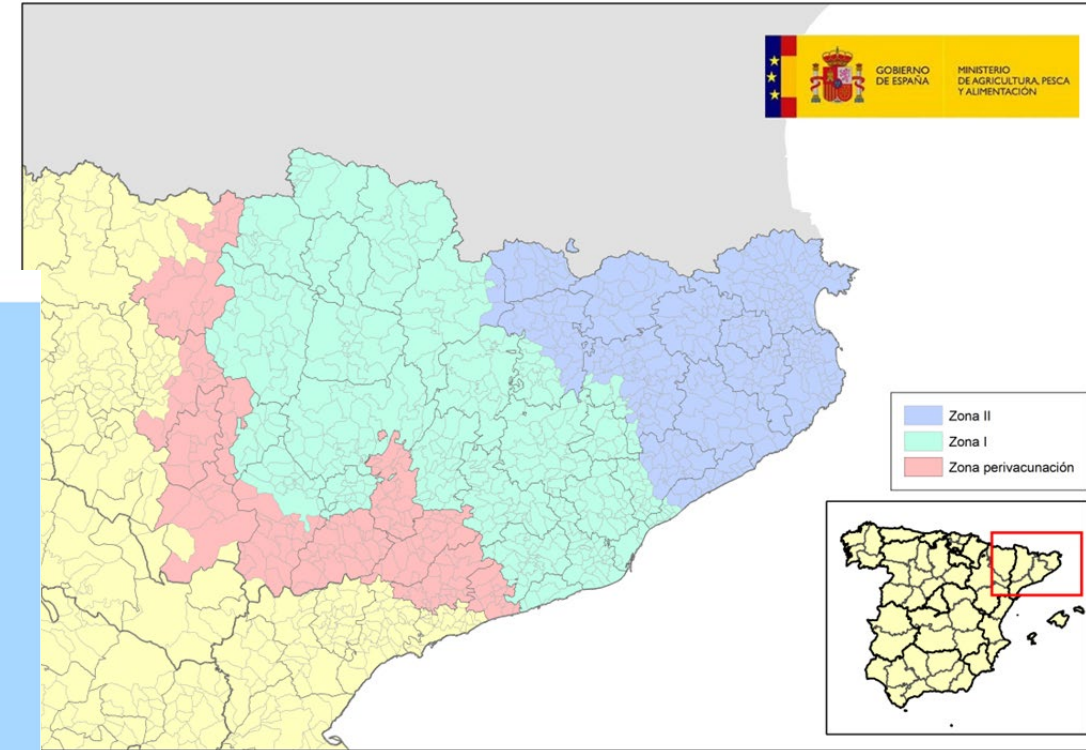
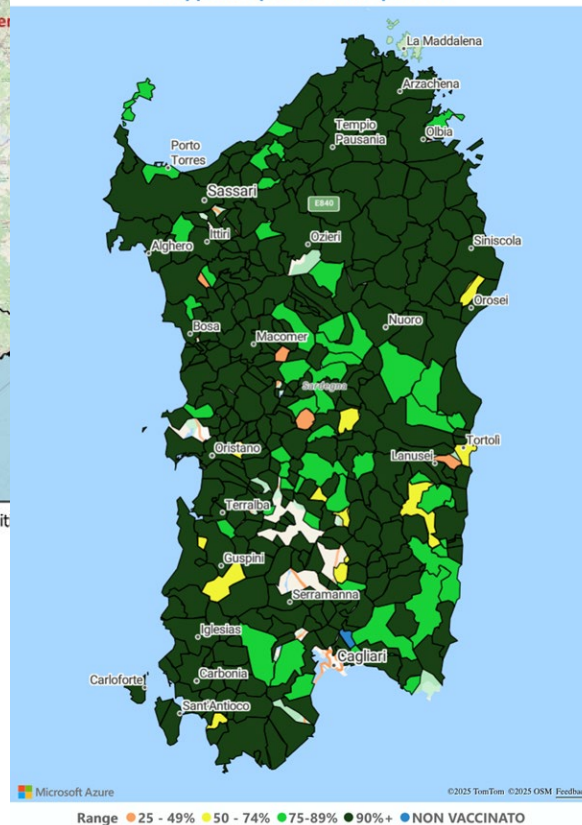
Traceability/Certificates

- **Emergency vaccination:** certificates for movements from vaccination zone within MS and to other MS

LSD vaccination in the EU in 2025



Mappa % capi vaccinati su presenti



Thank you for your attention

Questions?

