



# **EU animal health system**

## **Prevention, Surveillance, Control and Eradication**

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**This presentation does not necessarily represent the views of the European Commission**

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# EU Veterinary Control System

## Prevention

Biosecurity  
Animal identification  
Veterinary certification and movement control for intra-EU trade of livestock  
Veterinary certification and border controls for animals and products imported.

## Detection

Surveillance  
Reference laboratories  
Health monitoring in high risk areas  
Animal Disease Notification System.

## Control

Contingency planning  
Animal Disease Notification System  
Isolation of infected holdings  
Eradication  
EU support: Emergency team, vaccine banks, compensation, training.

## Transparency

EU audits of Member State veterinary services  
Public information systems (RASFF, ADNS)  
Scientific consultations  
Notification.

# EU main tools for diseases control (1)

- **EU-fully harmonized veterinary legislation**
- **Specific control Directives**
- **Regionalisation policy**
- **Contingency plans**
- **The EU Reference Laboratory network (EURLs)– diagnostic manuals**
- **The EU co-financed eradication programs**
- **Enforcement – audits**

## **EU main tools for diseases control (2)**

- **Enforcement – audits**
- **Financial support in case of outbreaks**
- **The Community Veterinary Emergency Team - CVET**
- **Better training for safer food – BTSF**
- **The European Food Safety Authority - EFSA**
- **International cooperation – OIE/FAO GF-TADSs**
- **EU research projects – Horizon 2020**

# Tools for control

- **TRACES**
- **EU Network of Laboratories**
- **Animal Disease Notification System (ADNS)**
- **Country listing for third countries**



# TRACES

## Trade Control and Expert System of the EU

Online tool for health certification in 35 languages

Trade of live poultry/hatching eggs between Member States

Imports to the EU of poultry and poultry products

Standardized animal health certificate accompanying consignments

Traceability tool in case of outbreaks

Pre-notification, allows official animal health controls at destination or in Border control posts at import

Official controls - sampling and results

# Laboratory network

## EU Reference Laboratory (EURL) and national laboratories (AI and ASF)

- Confirmation, virus characterization and storage
- Standards, training
- Ensure quick diagnosis due to location in all Member States
- EURL assistance to national laboratories
- Inter-laboratory tests
- Data collection and analysis
- Annual meetings with national reference laboratories

## Cooperation and verification



# Rapid exchange of information (1)

## Animal Disease Notification System (ADNS)

### Primary outbreaks

- Member States must notify the Commission and other Member States within 24 hours
- Immediate, automatic e-mail sent to all Member States
- Specific information must be provided in e.g. number of birds, measures taken

### Secondary outbreaks

- Notification/update at least once per week

Weekly e-mail updates to all ADNS members and on website

## Rapid exchange of information (2)

- Member States and non-EU countries receive information provided by affected Member States **at the same time**
- via e-mail distribution list that is kept up-to date
- Information on Decisions on protection measures
- In relation to current HPAI epidemic
  - 2017: **235 messages**
  - 2018: **39 messages** (*as of 7 May 2018*)

# Imports in the EU

## Only from countries listed in Commission Regulation (EC) No 798/2008

- health status of poultry
- regular & rapid information to EU and OIE
- legislation on animal disease prevention and control
  - **Monitoring, surveillance, early detection**
  - **AI/ND control measures at least equivalent to those in EU**
  - **Reliable laboratory test results – EU or OIE standards**
- structure of veterinary services and their powers
- organization and implementation of controls
- reliable export certification

**Country pre-listing audits** carried out by Commission services

## How we keep the EU system alerted?

- Contingency planning
- Directorate SANTE F audits for MS preparedness
- BTSF – training of EU and non EU officials on technical aspects



## Health and Food Safety audits and analysis explained



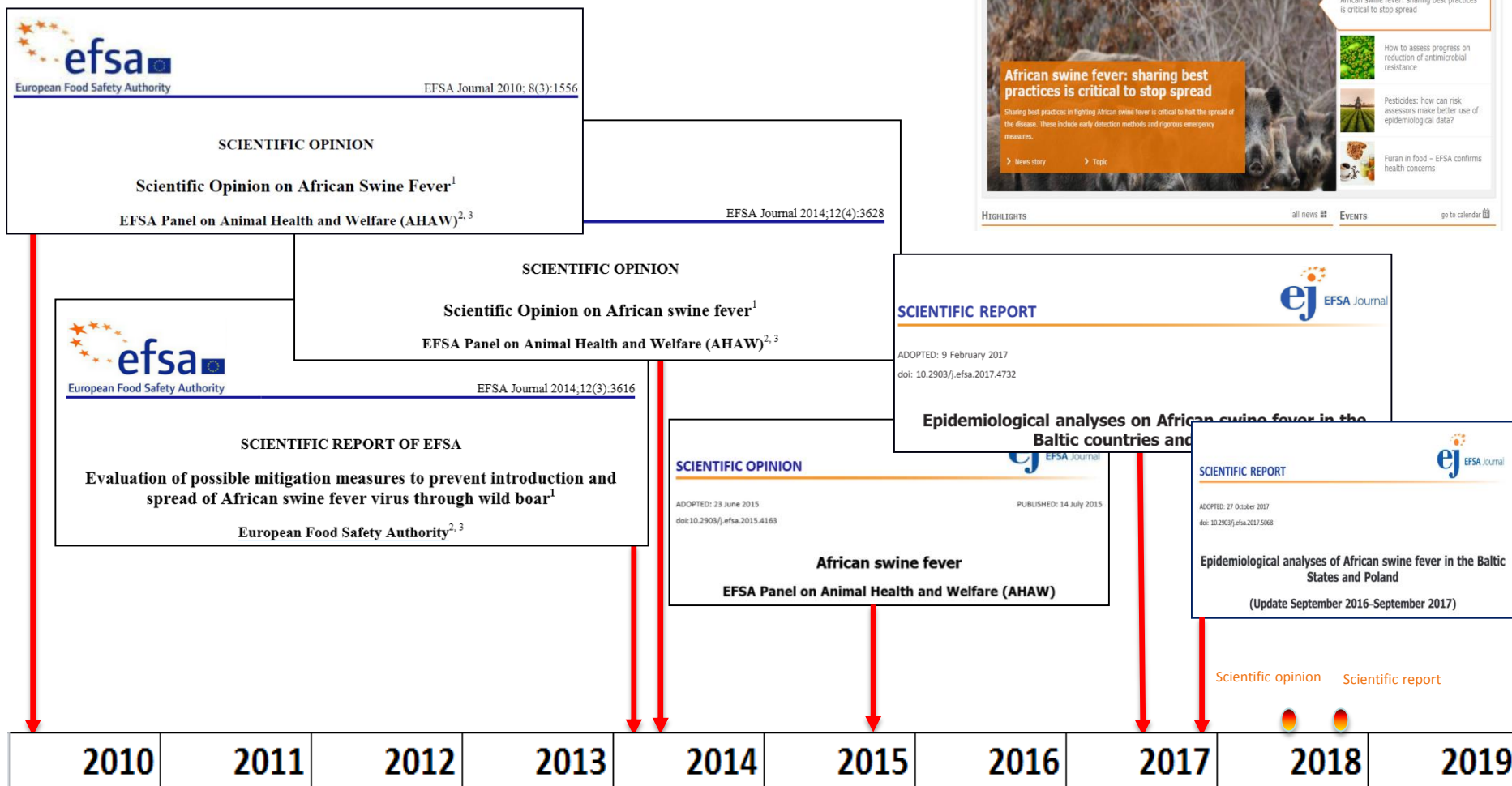
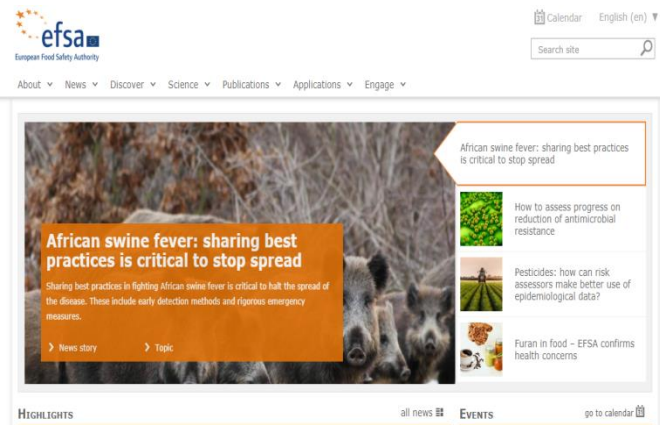


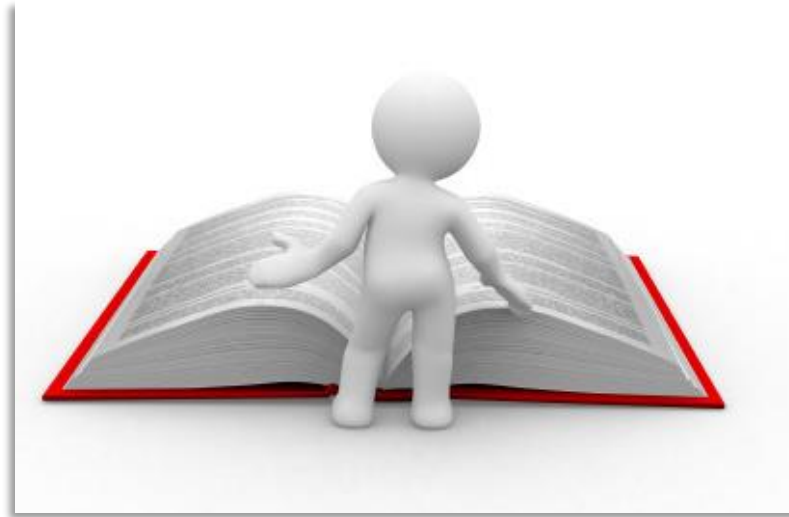
EU OFFICIALS

COUNTRY OFFICIALS

# SCIENTIFIC SUPPORT: EFSA ASSESSMENTS AN EXAMPLE - ASF OPINION AND REPORTS

<http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/topics/topic/african-swine-fever>





# Animal Health law





Adopted  
March 2016

Applicable  
from 2021



# EU Animal Health Law

## Regulation 2016/429

- A **single, robust legal framework** for animal health to simplify existing rules:
  - from 40 Directives and Regulations **to one framework!**
  - binding legislative act, directly applicable in all Member States
- More **risk based, proactive, preventive behaviour**
- It improves **response to emerging diseases** by allowing the Commission to act rapidly and effectively

COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 2001/89/EC  
of 23 October 2001  
on Community measures for the control of classical swine fever  
(Text with EEA relevance)  
(OJ L 316, 1.12.2001, p. 5)



# Animal Health Law (from existing to the future legal framework)

- **A legal framework** for animal health

- **taking over 39 Directives and Regulations:**

"Trade" directives (e.g. Dir 64/432/EEC, 91/68/EEC, 92/65/EEC, 2009/156/EC and 2009/158/EC),

I&R of animals (e.g. Reg (EU) No. 1760/2000, 21/2004, Dir 2008/71/EC);

Import into the EU (e.g. Dir 2004/68/EC, 2002/99),

Disease control directives (e.g. Dir 2003/85/EC, 2001/98/EC, 2005/94/EC, etc..)

- **provides a basis for a single EU animal health policy**

COUNCIL DIRECTIVE  
of 26 June 1964  
(64/432/EEC)  
(OJ L 21, 29.7.1964, p. 1977)  
on animal health problems affecting intra-Community trade in bovine animals and swine

► **COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 2004/68/EC**  
of 26 April 2004  
laying down animal health rules for the importation into and transit through the Community of certain live ungulate animals, amending Directives 90/426/EEC and 92/65/EEC and repealing Directive 72/462/EEC  
(Text with EEA relevance) ◀  
(OJ L 139, 30.4.2004, p. 320)

**COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 2009/158/EC**  
of 30 November 2009  
on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in, and imports from third countries of, poultry and hatching eggs  
(codified version)  
(Text with EEA relevance)  
(OJ L 343, 22.12.2009, p. 74)

**COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 21/2004**  
of 17 December 2003  
establishing a system for the identification and registration of ovine and caprine animals and amending Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003 and Directives 92/102/EEC and 64/432/EEC

# Important new elements

- **Responsibilities** of keepers, operators, veterinarians, competent authorities, etc.  
**"animal health: everyone is responsible!"**
- More **prevention** (biosecurity, surveillance, improved knowledge on animal health, use of vaccines & reduction of AMR, emerging diseases,)
- **Easier and safer trade**

# Responsibilities for animal health

- Economic Operators (farmers, transporters, slaughterhouses, meat-processors, retailers):
  - **health of their animals, biosecurity, etc.**
  - **knowledge on animal health**
    - Animal diseases, biosecurity, interaction with animal welfare, good husbandry practices and antimicrobial resistance
  - **more preventive behavior @better biosecurity**
    - Contribute to **better** overall **husbandry**
    - Result with **healthier animals** and possible lower use of veterinary medicines
- Veterinarians to play a more active role in:
  - **raising awareness on how animal health & welfare is interlinked with human health (resistance to treatments, AMR)**
- Competent Authorities to ensure resources, personnel, laboratories.

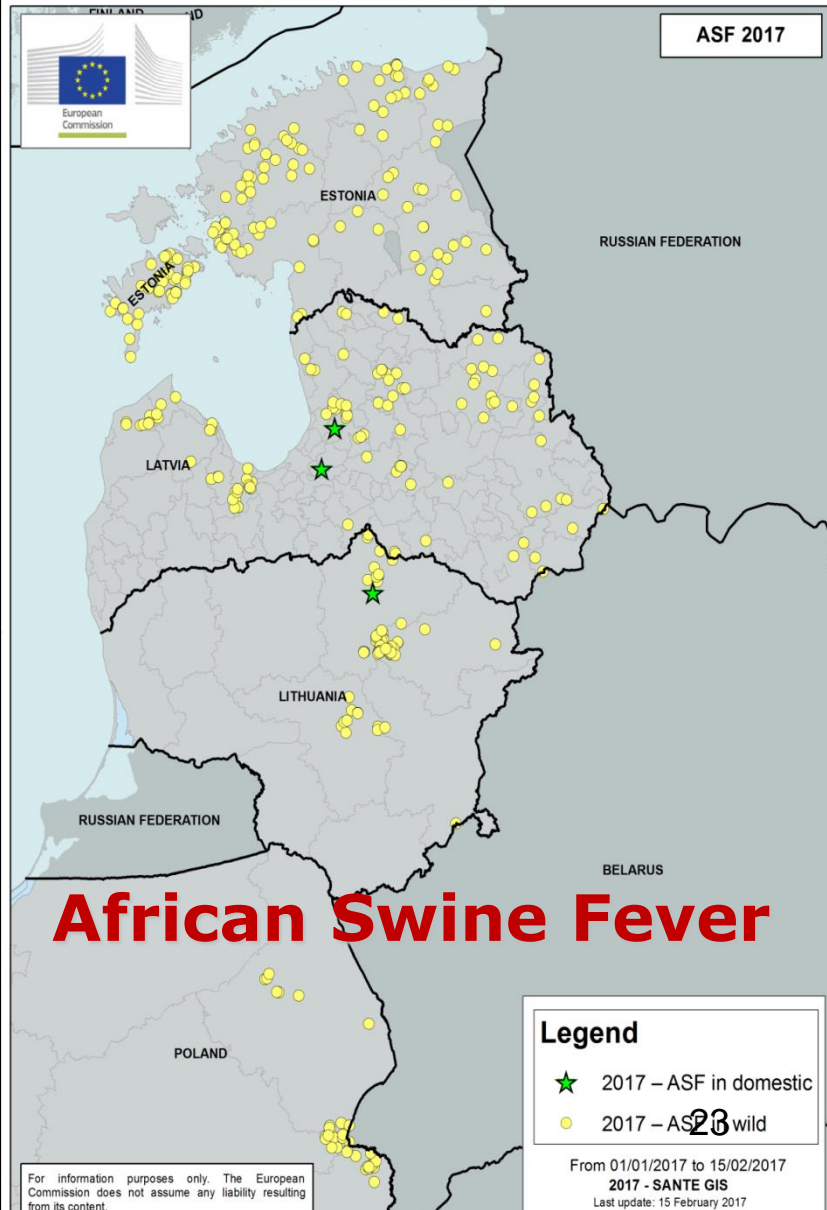
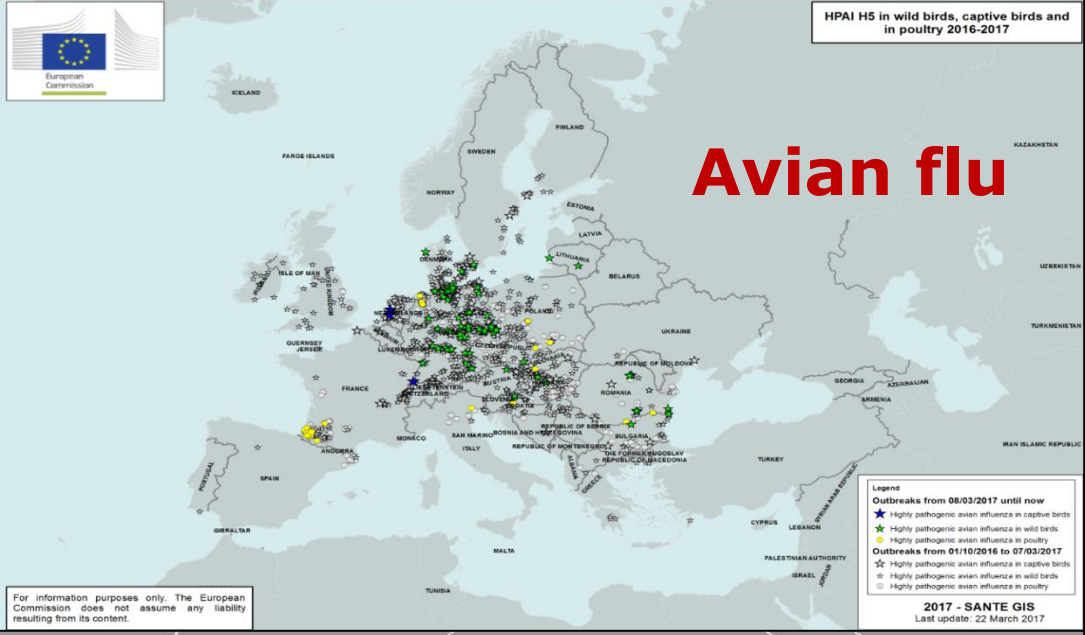
# More prevention

- Biosecurity at farms, in transport, assembly, and official controls at EU borders
- Enhanced surveillance, disease notification and reporting
- Improved knowledge, disease awareness & preparedness
- Clearer policy for vaccines  
(both for disease prevention and control measures)
- More tools to control emerging diseases

# Conclusion: easier and safer trade

- Enhanced convergence with international standards on animal health (OIE)
- Added flexibility for animal (or product) movements: by fostering good practices (e.g. surveillance and biosecurity)
- More modern and harmonised import rules at EU Border Inspection Posts

# Crisis preparedness on animal health: challenges in 2017



**More at:**  
**[https://ec.europa.eu/info/departments/health-and-food-safety\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/info/departments/health-and-food-safety_en)**

