



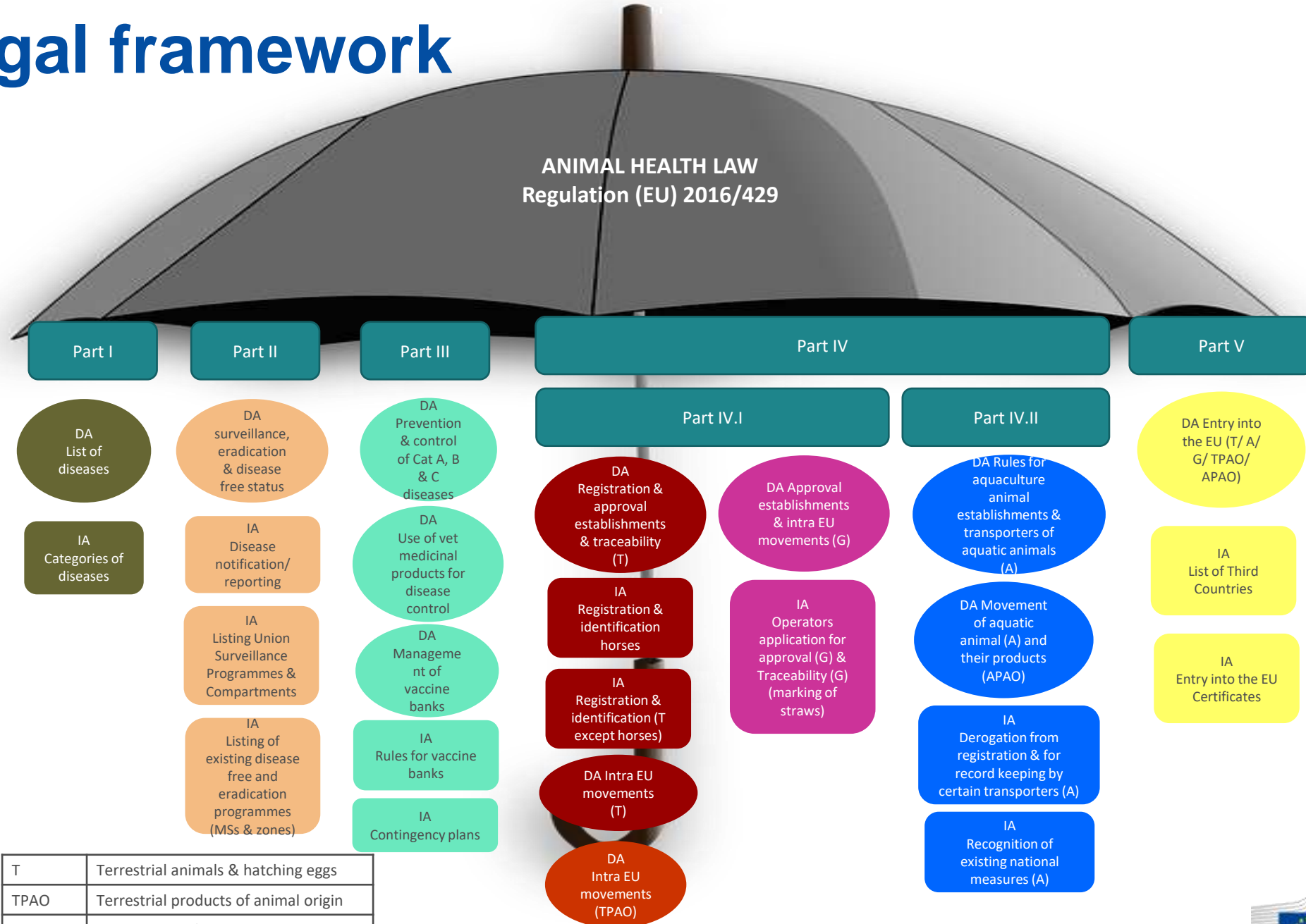
Rabies situation and relevant activities in the EU

GF-TADs SGE RAB6

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Legal framework



ANIMAL HEALTH LAW Regulation (EU) 2016/429

T	Terrestrial animals & hatching eggs		
TPAO	Terrestrial products of animal origin		
A	Aquatic animals		
APAO	Aquatic products of animal origin	○	Delegated Act (DA)
G	Germinal products	□	Implementing Act (IA)

IA intra EU animal health Certificates (T/ A/ G/ TPAO/ APAO)

Legal framework

EU limits its intervention under the AHL to certain “listed” diseases

- List of diseases for the EU intervention (R2018/1882)
- Categorises diseases by assigning measures to them for
 - disease preparedness, awareness and disease control measures
 - disease eradication and disease freedom
 - animal health requirements for movements and trade
 - disease notification and reporting, surveillance
- Lists animal species and assigns them to listed diseases

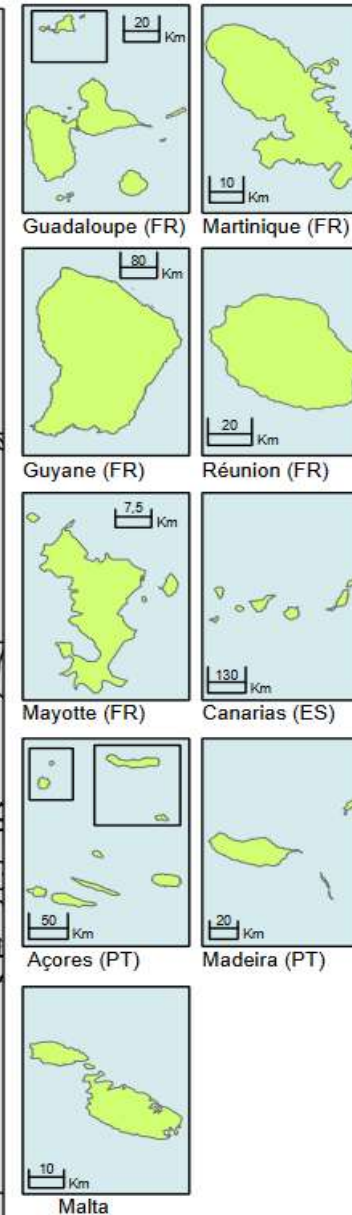
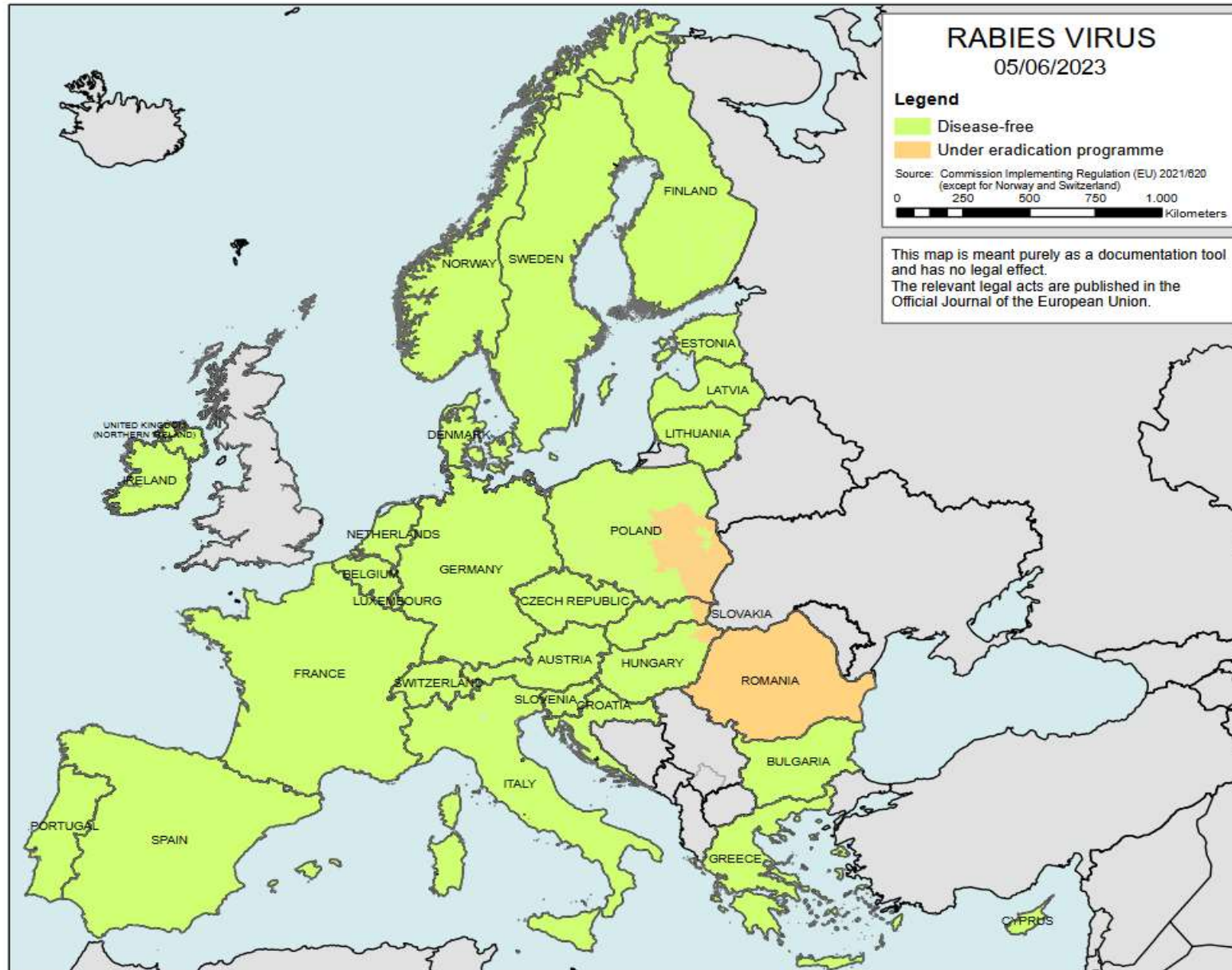
Legal framework

- Rabies is a **Category B disease**
 - = a listed disease which must be controlled in all MS with the goal of eradicating it throughout the Union
- Group of **animal species** assigned to infection with rabies virus
 - = Carnivora, Bovidae, Suidae, Equidae, Cervidae, Camelidae

Legal framework

- EU experience shows that rabies can be eradicated, if oral rabies vaccination (ORV) campaigns, coupled with robust surveillance, are implemented consistently.
- Measures include:
 - ➔ Subject to timely detection and mandatory notification
 - ➔ If MS not free, **must** establish a programme for the eradication of rabies
= ‘**compulsory** eradication programme’,
 - which must consist of surveillance activities complemented by disease control measures in the event of positive surveillance results, and
 - where vaccination plays a critical role and in particular, wildlife vaccination

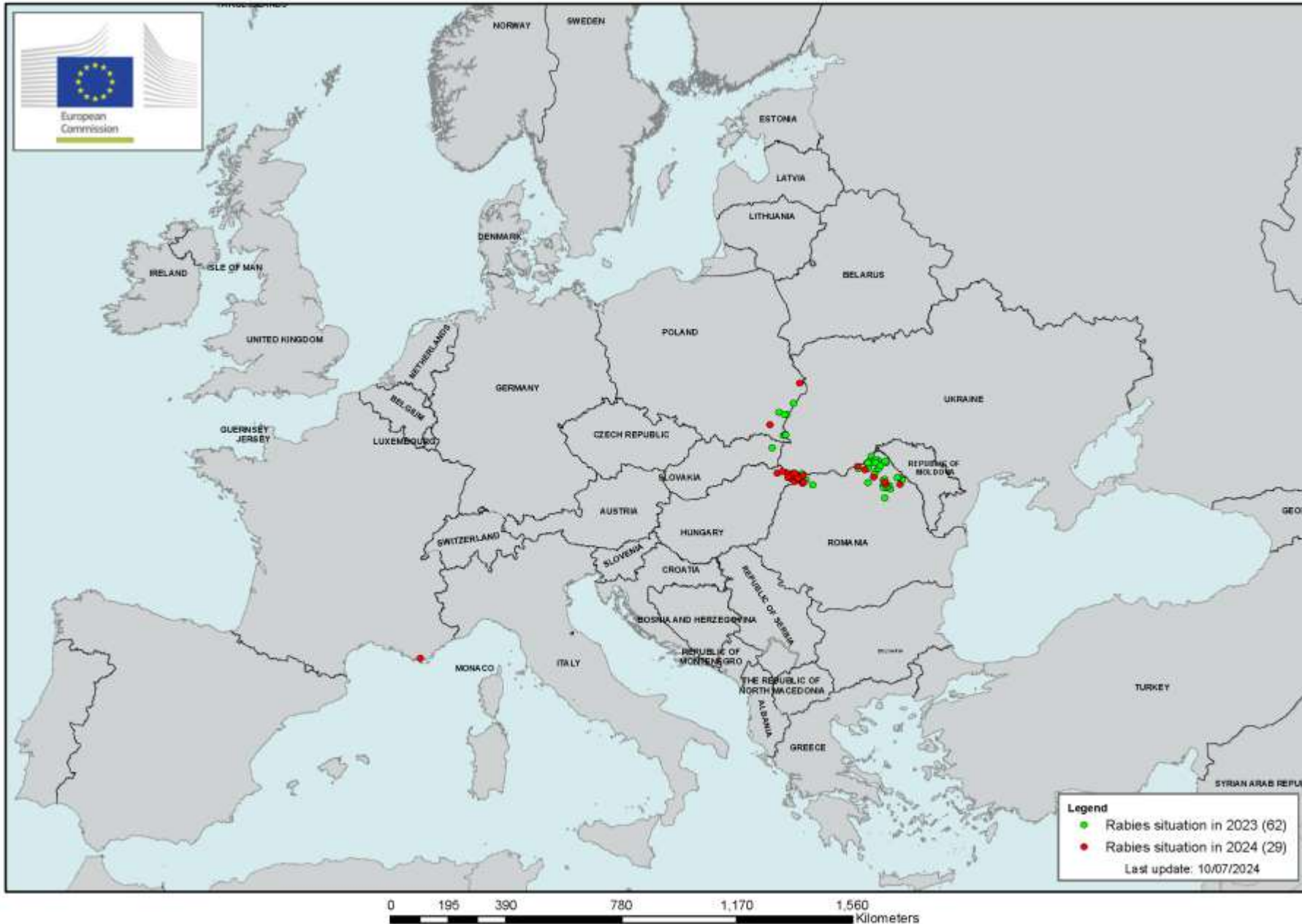
Maps of areas with disease status



Rabies in the EU

- Close to complete eradication in 2019-2020
- Resurgence in 2021 in Poland (2021: 113, 2022: 36, 2023: 7, 2024: 2)
- Incursions in 2022 from rabies endemic zones:
 - in free MS (eastern border): Hungary (2022: 4, 2023:15, 2024: 14) and Slovakia (2022: 2, 2023:1, 2024: 0)
 - in North – Northeast Romania (2022: 28, 2023: 39, 2024: 12)

Epidemiological situation in 2023-2024



Co-financed programmes on rabies

- Rabies remains a priority disease for the EU which supports EU countries but also certain non-EU countries by co-funding or funding control programmes, which follow two main objectives:
 - Prevent re-incursions from non-rabies free areas
 - Eradicate the disease where present
- EU co-funded programmes still running at the eastern border of the EU territory, with ORV performed in 11 MS (Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania and Slovakia)
- For 2025-27, 12 EU countries submitted a request for co-funding of their programmes together with 6 non-EU countries (GE, MD, ME, MK, UA, XK)

Thank you



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