



Webinar on PPR occurrence in Europe region under the GF-TADs umbrella

The current PPR situation in Europe and measures at EU level

Online Meeting, 5th March 2025, from 11:30 (CET)

SANTE / Unit G2

This presentation summarises selected pieces of EU legislation
Therefore, it is not exhaustive.
Refer to the full legislative acts for an exhaustive comprehension.

Measures against PPR according to EU legislation, *Reg. 2016/429 (AHL)*

PPR is a disease *that does not normally occur in the Union* and for which *immediate eradication measures must be taken as soon as it is detected*.

Regulation (EU) 2016/429 (AHL) and Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687

Upon PPR confirmation:

- **Killing and disposal of all susceptible animals** in the affected holdings (stamping – out), cleaning and disinfection of premises etc.
- Establishment of a **protection zone** (minimum 3km radius, 21 days) – restrictions for animals/products
- Establishment of a **surveillance zone** (minimum 10km radius, 30 days) - restrictions for animals/products
- Establishment of a wider **further restricted zone** (where applicable). Size – duration adapted to the situation.
In the current context: prohibition of exit of small ruminants from the FRZ.
- **Adoption of dedicated Commission Implementing Decisions (CIDs)** defining, for each affected Member State :
 - The size , location and duration of zones (**Protection Zones**, **Surveillance Zones**, **Further Restricted Zones**)
 - Additional/specific measures for these zones
- **Vaccination**: EU Member States may allow the use of vaccines against PPR only under the control of the competent authority (emergency vaccination) in accordance with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/361 . **To date no vaccination against PPR in the EU.** EU vaccine bank in place if needed.

Peste des petits ruminants Background – occurrence as of 2024

- ✓ PPR endemic in Africa (north of the equator), Middle East (including Turkiye) and South Asia (important losses)
- ✓ Before 2024 : PPR was recorded only once in the EU (Bulgaria 2018, South East part of the country, few outbreaks quickly contained)

July 2024

- **Greece:** 11 July , report of the 1st ever PPR outbreak (Trikala - mainland Greece). From there secondary spread in various areas.
86 outbreaks in total , last outbreak : 01 Nov 2024, no new outbreaks ever since.
- **Romania:** 20 July, report of the 1st ever PPR outbreak (Tulcea county - east part of the country). From there secondary spread in Timis (to west part of the country) with no outbreaks in between.
67 outbreaks in total , last outbreak : 04 Sep 2024, no new outbreaks ever since.

November 2024

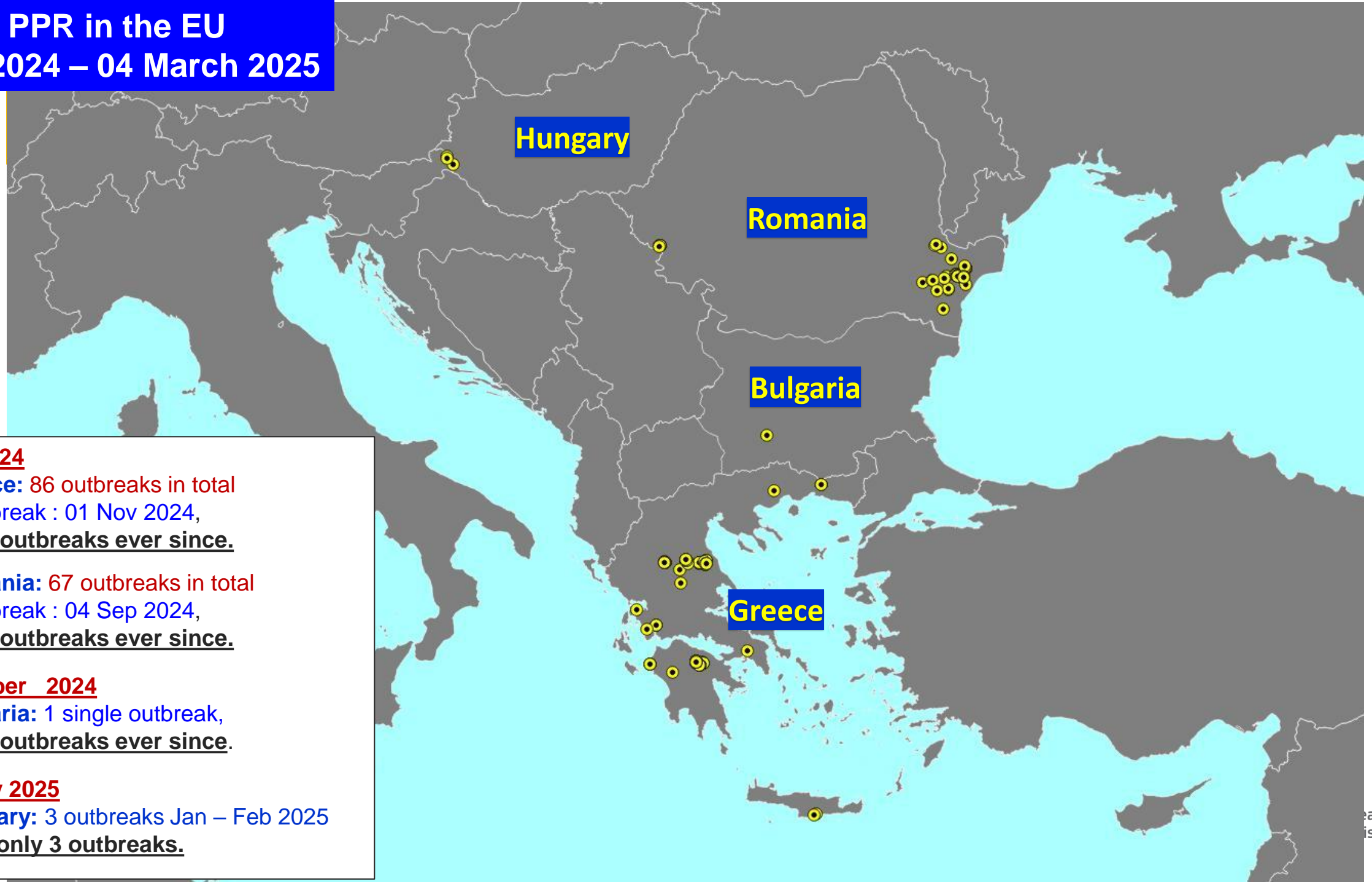
- **Bulgaria:** 25 November, **1 single outbreak in Pazardzhik Province, no new outbreaks ever since.**

January 2025

- **Hungary:** 27 January, report of the 1st PPR outbreak (Zala county, close to the border with Slovenia). 2 secondary outbreaks (early Feb), all in the same province **(to date only 3 outbreaks).**

PPR in the EU

July 2024 – 04 March 2025



July 2024

➤ **Greece:** 86 outbreaks in total
last outbreak : 01 Nov 2024,
no new outbreaks ever since.

➤ **Romania:** 67 outbreaks in total
last outbreak : 04 Sep 2024,
no new outbreaks ever since.

November 2024

➤ **Bulgaria:** 1 single outbreak,
no new outbreaks ever since.

January 2025

➤ **Hungary:** 3 outbreaks Jan – Feb 2025
to date only 3 outbreaks.

PPR in GREECE as at August 2024 (peak of the epidemic)

Commission Implementing
Decision (EU) 2024/2132

EL-PPR-2024-00001
1st ever PPR outbreak
reported on 11 July 2024

Protection Zone

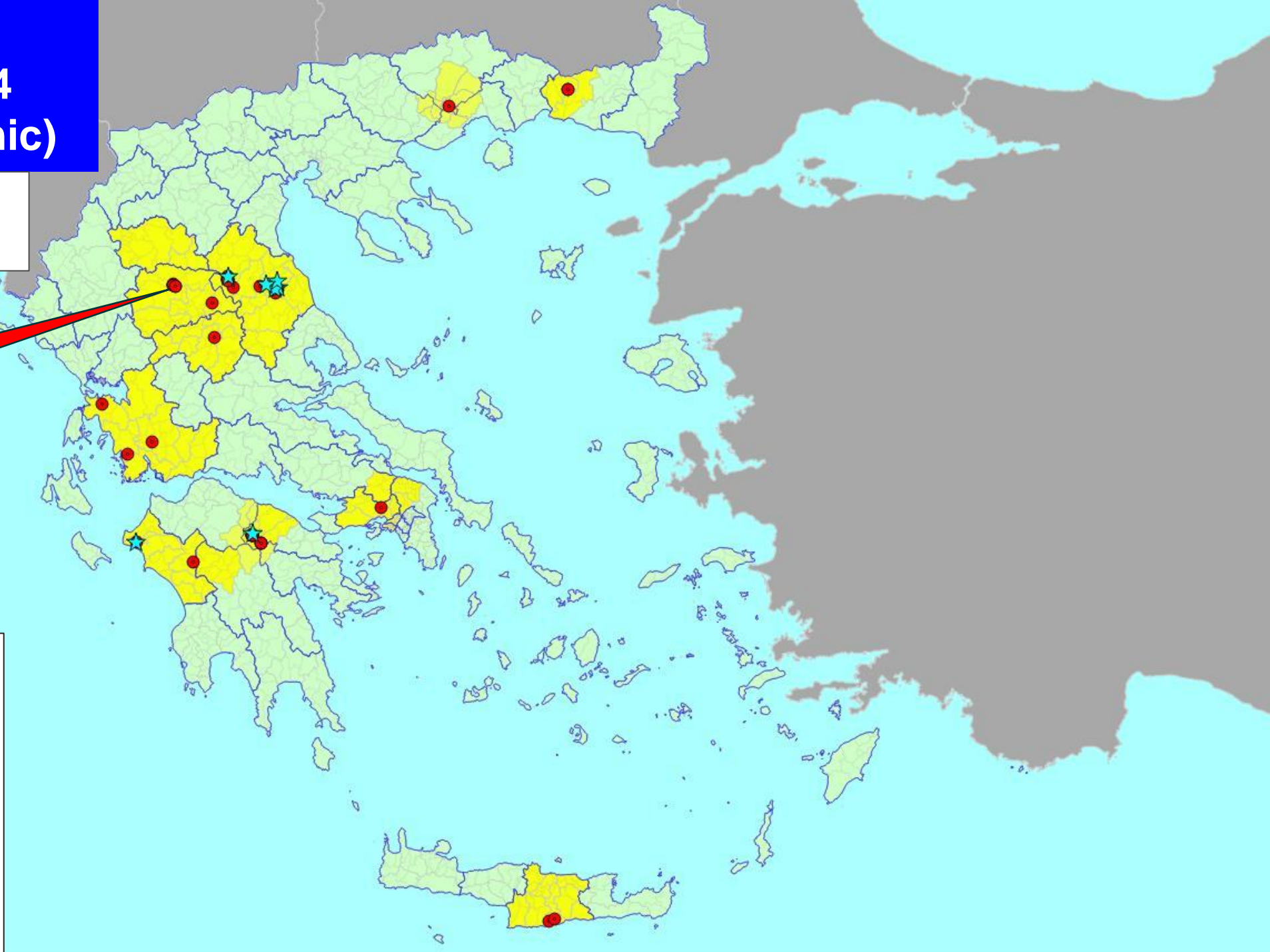
3km radius – 21d *(not shown on map)*

Surveillance Zone

10 km radius – 30 d *(not shown on map)*

Further Restricted Zone

Administrative areas \approx 20km radius
- 60d (yellow areas)



PPR in Romania as at early August 2024 (peak of the epidemic)

Commission Implementing
Decision (EU) 2024/2119

Protection Zone

20 km radius – 21d (pink area)

Surveillance Zone

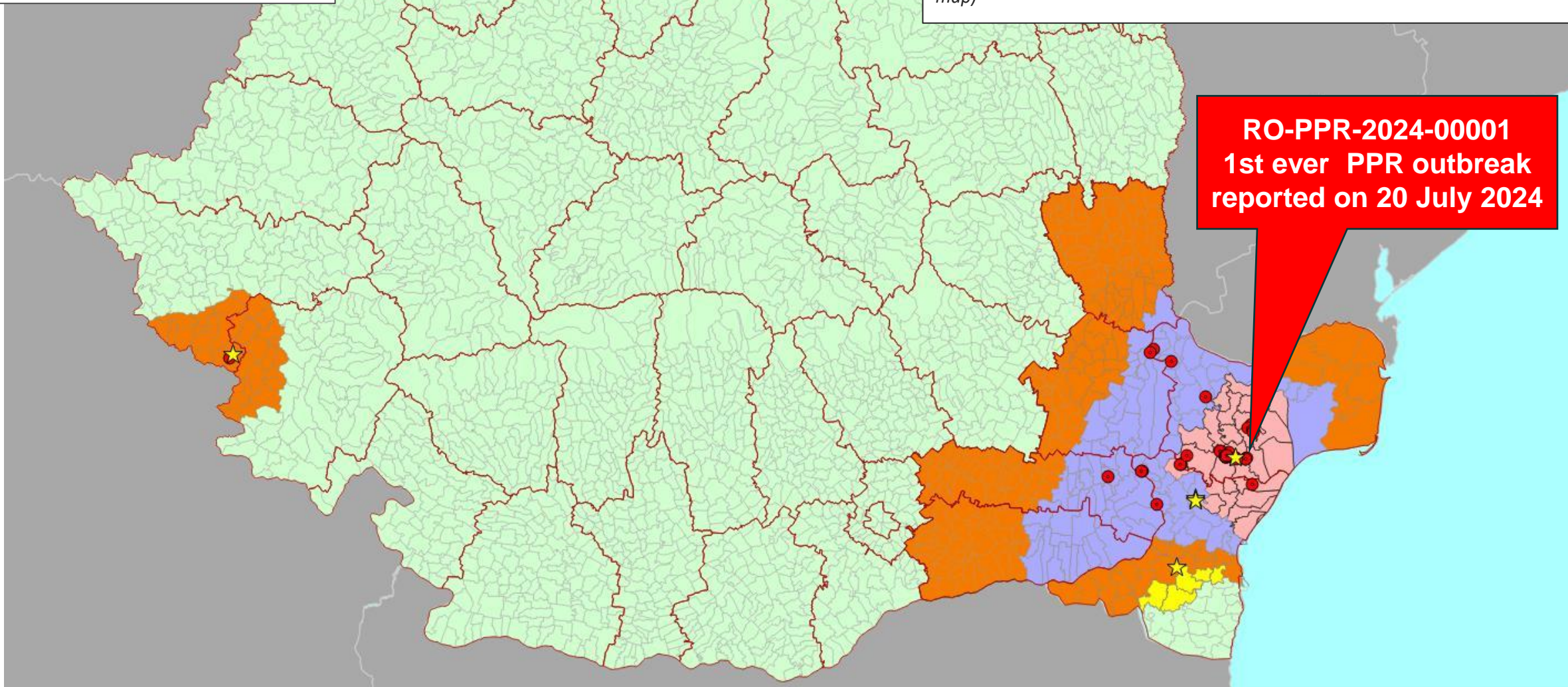
Admin. areas \approx 80 km radius – 30 d (purple area)

Further Restricted Zone

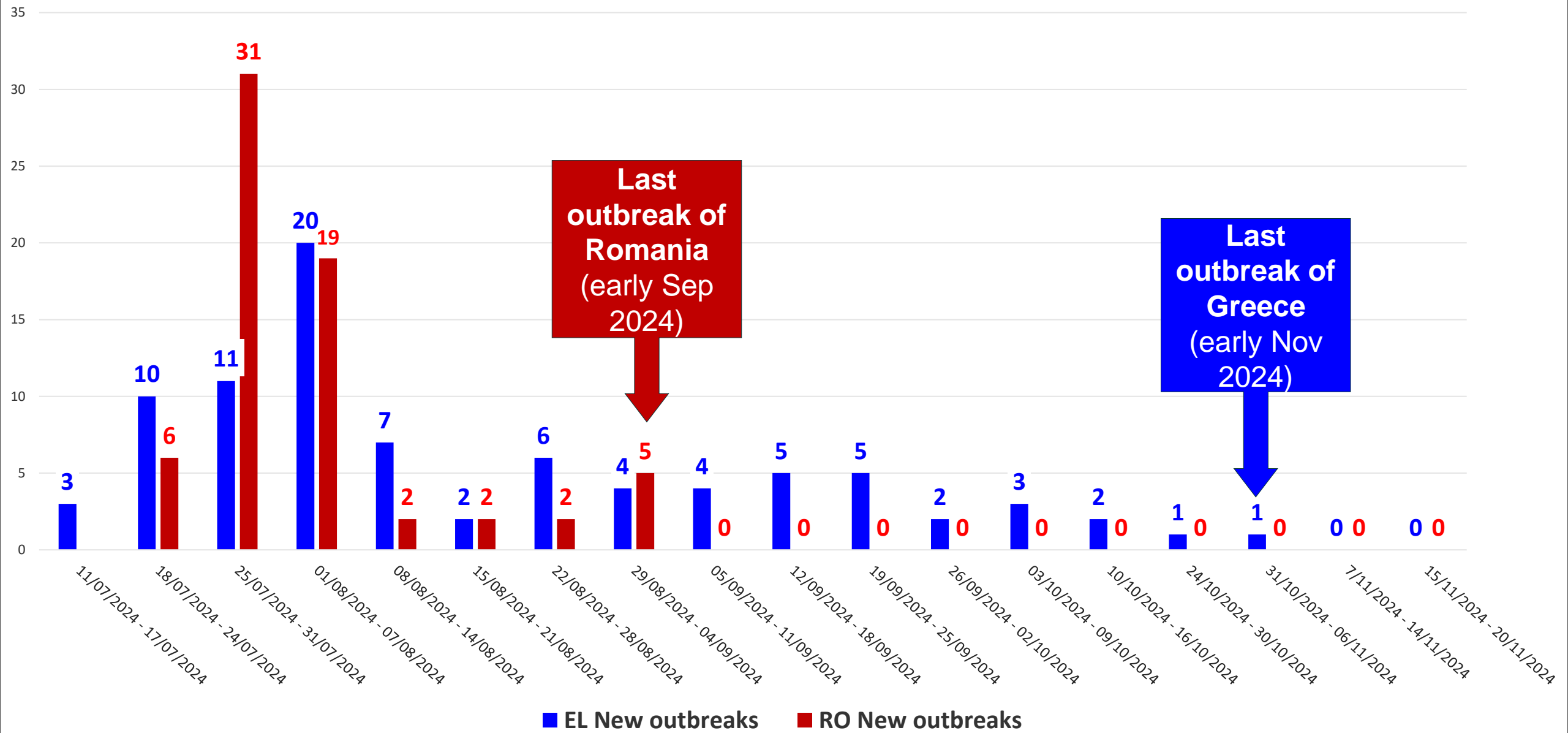
As before (brown areas) + small expansion (yellow part).

Timis + remote outbreaks : PZ 3km - SZ 10km (not shown on map)

RO-PPR-2024-00001
1st ever PPR outbreak
reported on 20 July 2024



New PPR outbreaks in Greece and Romania (ADIS - weekly, August - November 2024)



PPR in Bulgaria

1 single outbreak (25 Nov 2024)

Commission Implementing
Decision (EU) 2024/3238

Protection Zone

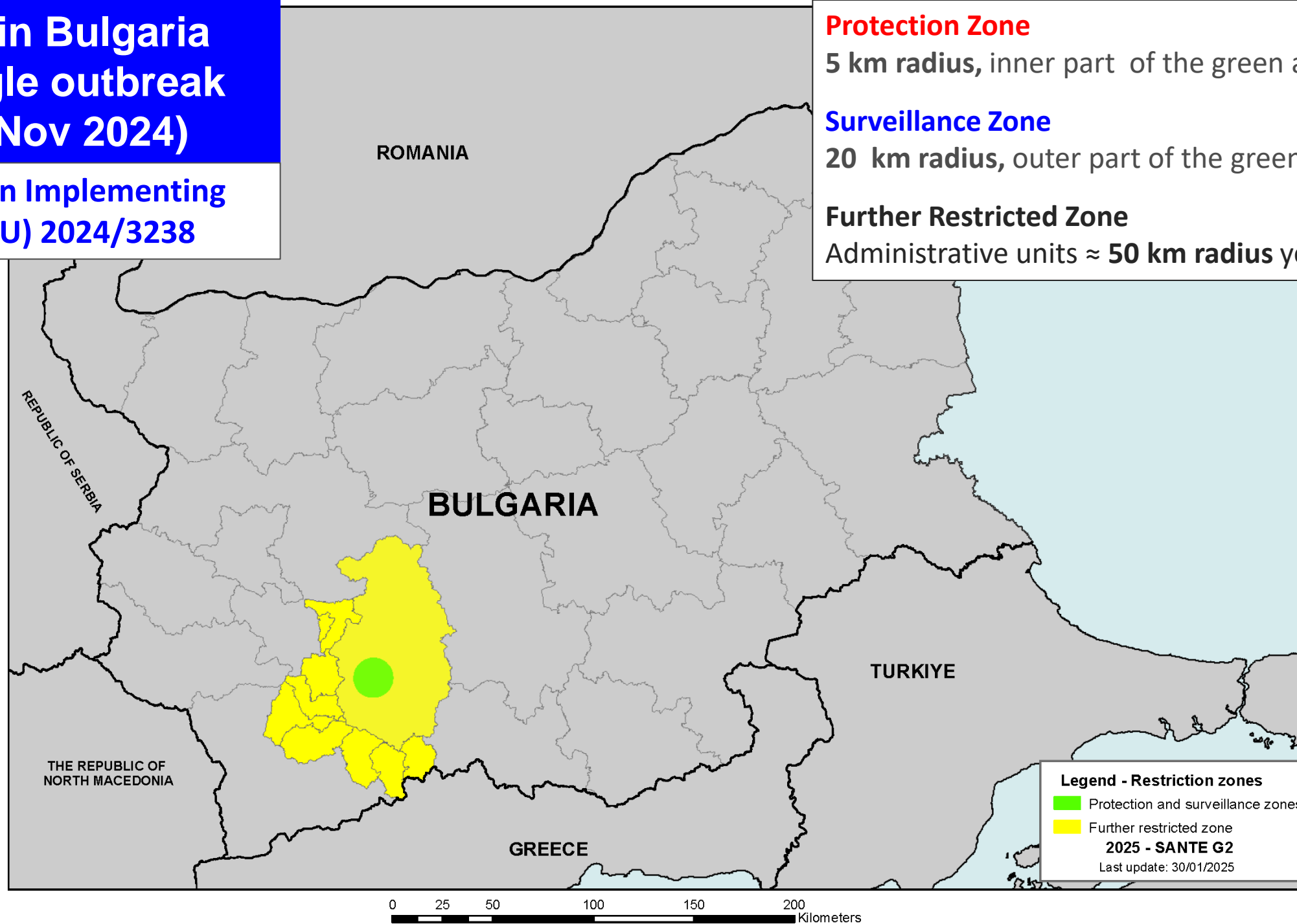
5 km radius, inner part of the green area

Surveillance Zone

20 km radius, outer part of the green area

Further Restricted Zone

Administrative units \approx 50 km radius yellow area



PPR in Hungary Jan – Feb 2025

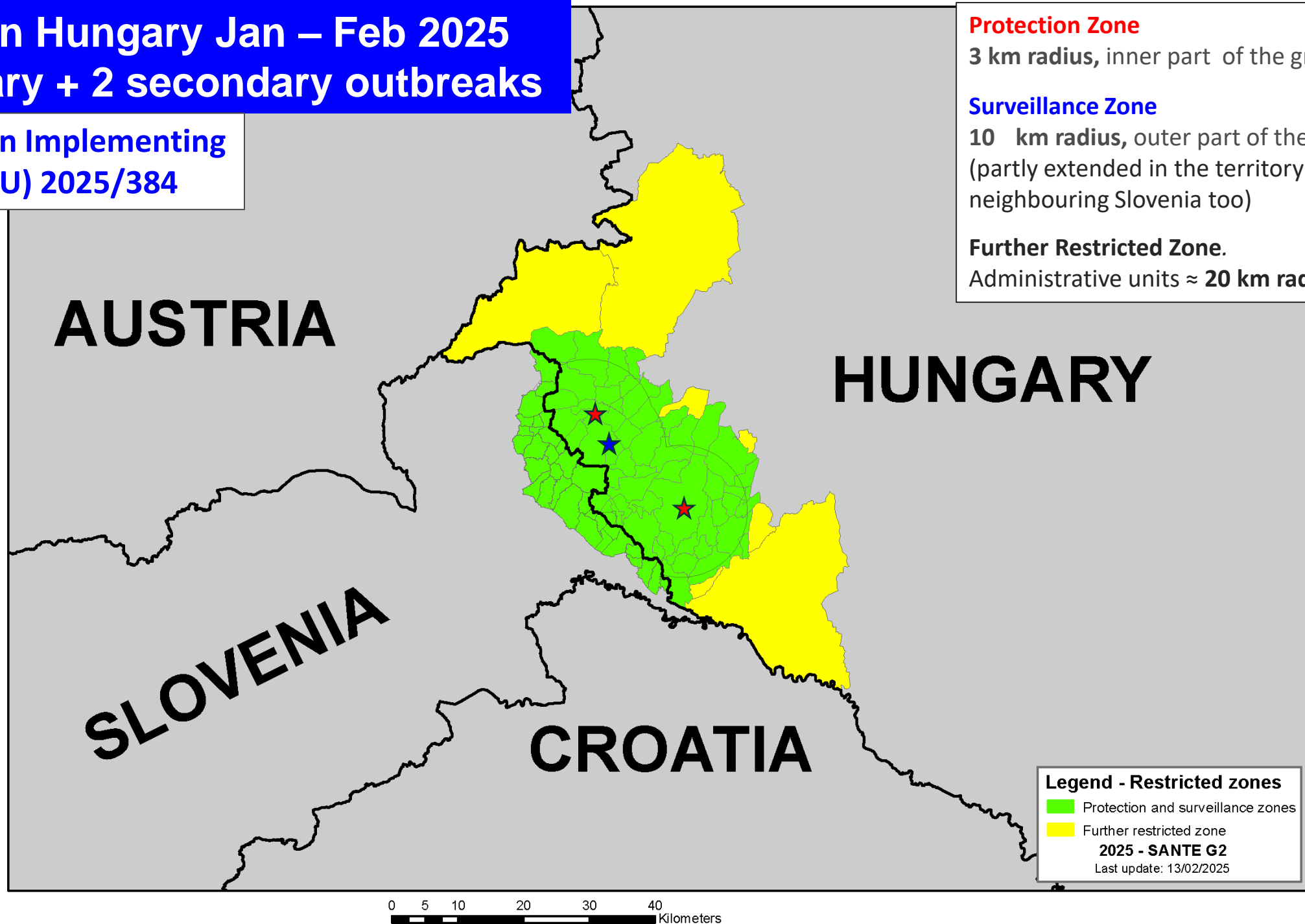
1 primary + 2 secondary outbreaks

Commission Implementing
Decision (EU) 2025/384

Protection Zone
3 km radius, inner part of the green area

Surveillance Zone
10 km radius, outer part of the green area
(partly extended in the territory of
neighbouring Slovenia too)

Further Restricted Zone.
Administrative units ≈ 20 km radius NE and SW



Legend - Restricted zones

- Protection and surveillance zones
- Further restricted zone

2025 - SANTE G2
Last update: 13/02/2025

EU support against PPR

➤ **DG SANTE Coordination**

- Remote meetings with RO, EL (affected countries) to steer actions as well as BG (country at risk , due to vicinity)
- 2 extraordinary (online) PAFF Committees dedicated to PPR (26 July and 28 August 2024)
- Adoption of Commission Implementing Decisions defining specific PPR safeguard measures for Greece and Romania (**14 Implementing Decisions adopted to date + 2 in the pipeline**).
- Regular info notes disseminating key information about the epidemic and measures.
- To date **37 Info Notes** to MS – TC – International Organisations (WOAH, FAO) [27 on 2024 + 10 in 2025]
- Mandates to EFSA for PPR opinions (2015, 2021)

➤ **EU Reference Laboratory for PPR** (*CIRAD - France, appointed 2017, financed by the EU*)

- Regular annual meetings and proficiency tests for the National Reference Laboratories of EU MS and neighboring non-EU countries.
- Technical support (distribution of Standard Operating Procedures , reference materials for diagnostic tests, training of lab personel etc.)
- Diagnostic services, e.g. confirmatory testing of index cases, specialized tests in samples collected from disease outbreaks in the affected Member States (e.g. sequencing).

EU support against PPR

- **EUVET expert team:** Field missions to provide technical support in countries affected or at risk (MS or TC). To date 3 missions:
Greece (24-25 July 2024) Romania (30 July – 01 August 2024) Bulgaria (18-19 December 2024)
- **EU financial support to MS:** Costs of selected control measures incurred by the Member States, eligible for EU co-financing (i.e. compensation of farmers for the cost of the animals killed/destroyed, the cost of products destroyed, costs of cleaning and disinfection of establishments etc.)
- **EU support for PPR surveillance activities (early detection) :**
EU financial support provided for the surveillance and early detection of exotic diseases of animals, including PPR, in high risk areas, through the **Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs) programmes** (*Greece, Bulgaria*) *in place since 2017* and the **T.H.R.A.C.E programme** (= Transboundary High Risk Area Coordinated Epidemio-surveillance programme) *in place since 2013* (*Greece, Bulgaria, Turkiye*) coordinated by the European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (EuFMD).
- **EU PPR vaccine bank:** If needed, shipment of vaccines (up to 500.000 doses) to support the early stages of a PPR vaccination campaign (no previous PPR vaccination in the EU - no request received for the time being).

Concluding remarks

As of 2024 the EU faced successfully the first extensive incursion of PPR that included:

- **2 major incidents** (*Greece – Romania, now both eradicated*)
- **2 minor spill-overs** (*Bulgaria – Hungary, soon to be eradicated too*)

Affected Member States have demonstrated **very strong commitment** to quickly contain and eradicate PPR, and even adopted **exceptional national disease control measures** that went **beyond the minimum measures required by EU legislation** such as:

- Total ban of movements of small ruminants across the entire country for several weeks (Greece)
- Self-suspension of all intra-EU movement and exports of live small ruminants to third countries for several weeks (Greece and Romania)
- Exceptionally large Protection and Surveillance zones (Romania)

**Preparedness for emerging diseases, including PPR,
should be a priority for all countries in the region**

**Transparency and cooperation are key elements
for the successful control of PPR**

**THANK YOU VERY MUCH
FOR YOUR ATTENTION**