



FESASS



World Organisation
for Animal Health
Founded as OIE

Farmers' needs regarding VBDs.

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IZS'
ISTITUTO
ZOOPROFILATTICO
SPERIMENTALE
DELL'ABRUZZO
E DEL MOLISE
"G. CAPORALE"
T E R A M O

WOAH Regional Seminar

International Centre for Veterinary Training and Information

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Who are we ?

FESASS gathers & represents farmers and their animal health services

Our members:

- are the national or regional federations,
- work in partnership with public authorities and private veterinarians,

FESASS also represents:

- 60 million cattle,
- 104 million pigs,
- 39 million small ruminants.
- A network of 2,500 veterinarians, engineers, and technicians,
- 10 laboratories,
- Serving 1 million farmers.

More than 85%
of EU Livestock

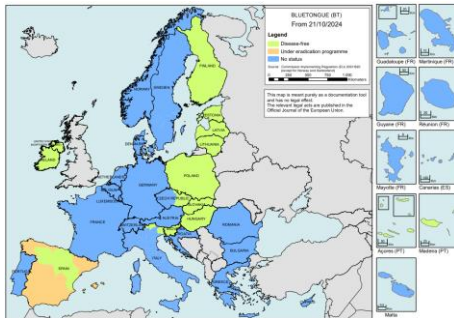


Driven by shared values:

- Solidarity, collaboration, objectivity, and transparency

➤ Different epidemiological situations

Between Member States



Inside infected Member States



Mapa 2: Zonas suspendidas por diferentes serotipos del virus de la lengua azul, 15 de noviembre 2024.

➤ Different attitudes in infected Member States

- Surveillance (vectors and diseases)
- Vaccination (compulsory or free)
- Movement management (national and EU)
- Solidarity/compensation

➤ This situation results from:

- the diseases profiles and EU geographic and climate differences
- EU Categorization in CDE (BTV) or DE (EHD)
 - => Limits of subsidiarity
 - => Key role of the sector

➤ Long term eradication seems impossible

- ⇒ Learn to live with them?
- ⇒ Improve/adapt the management

➡ **Need for greater coordination**
➡ **& FESASS mobilization**



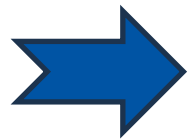
The importance of thinking about long-term objectives

- Eradication or control => EFSA opinion
- Recategorisation E or ED or EDC + different according to enzootic and exotic serotypes => EFSA opinion
- Reassess the list of sensitive species => need EHD data and EFSA opinion
- Requirements for animal movements.



Adapting surveillance for early detection

- 3 priorities (vectors, epidemiology, vaccination efficiency)
- Targeting the surveillance based on risks
- Create a specific data bank
- An updated map of EU situation
- Use other new technologies
- Secure financing = a shared responsibility
- Improve our knowledge of vectors and the pathogenicity of different serotypes



Preparedness and reaction

Vaccines: key tools in the context of emerging vector-borne diseases



Better and faster availability of vaccines

- The use of new vaccines at EU level before their marketing authorization should be granted (TUA = Reg (EU 2019/6))
- R&D for multivalent vaccines
- Creation of a data base to centralize of all genetic sequences of orbiviruses strains available
- More antigen, vaccine and diagnostic reagent banks
- Develop a partnership between CAs, stakeholders and producers to better precise and secure the vaccine demand
- **Individual choice and buffer zones**

- **EU and international cooperation and coordination**
 - Adapt the international standards on vector-borne diseases
 - Develop One Health cooperation on zoonotic vector-borne diseases to increase synergies in the research and surveillance

Key roles of WOAHA and EU Commission

- **Increasing resistance**
 - Develop genetic resistance (“Tropicalisation” of the herd)
- **Extending health funding to other stakeholders**
- **Strengthening international cooperation, especially in the Mediterranean Basin**



Dealing with VBDs:

➤ A new paradigm

- For surveillance
- For vaccines and vaccination
- For animal movements

➤ International cooperation and coordination are crucial

➤ Additional needs

- Research and innovation
(vectors, multivalent vaccine, resistance,...)
- Financing (shared responsibility)





FESASS
Fédération Européenne pour la Santé Animale
et la Sécurité Sanitaire



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