



# **Webinar on PPR and LSD in Europe under the GF-TADs umbrella**

## **Overview of PPR and LSD in the EU and the EU support to EU MS and neighbouring countries**

***Online Meeting, 3rd July 2025, from 09:00 to 11:30 am (CET)***

***Dimitrios Dilaveris, 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.

# Peste de petits ruminants

# Peste des petits ruminants Background – occurrence in the EU 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 1<sup>st</sup> 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 1<sup>st</sup> 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 outbr. in total (2024), last outbreak (2024): 04 Sep 2024, recurrence March 2025 (1 outbreak).**

## November 2024

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

## January 2025

- **Hungary:** 27 January, report of the **1<sup>st</sup> 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 and neighbouring countries July 2024 – 02 July 2025



1<sup>st</sup> occurrence  
05-25 June 2025

Recurrence  
06 March 2025

Hungary

Romania

Bulgaria

Greece

## July 2024

- **Greece:** 86 outbreaks in total  
last outbreak : 01 Nov 2024,  
no new outbreaks ever since.
- **Romania:** 67 outbreaks in total (2024)  
last outbreak in 2024 : 04 Sep 2024,  
Recurrence (1 outbreak- Mar 2025)

## November 2024

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

## January 2025

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

## June 2025

- **Albania:** 12 outbreaks (05 June - 02 July 2025, *source ADIS*) 1<sup>st</sup> occurrence - event in progress

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

Commission Implementing  
Decision (EU) 2024/2132  
(no longer in force)

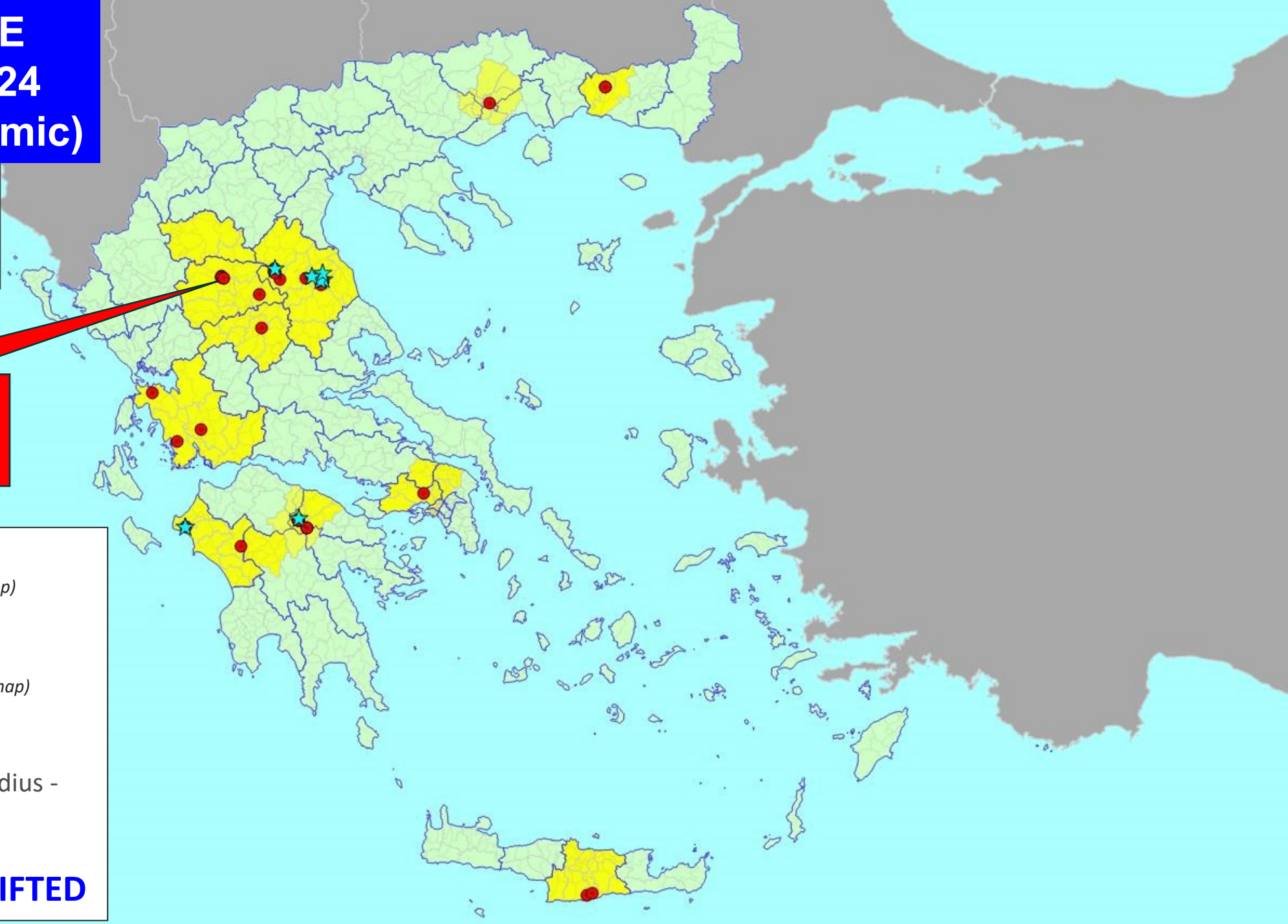
**EL-PPR-2024-00001**  
1<sup>st</sup> ever PPR outbreak  
reported on 11 July 2024

**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 ≈ 20km radius -  
60d (yellow areas)

**ALL ZONES OF 2024 LIFTED**





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

Commission Implementing  
Decision (EU) 2024/2119  
(no longer in force)

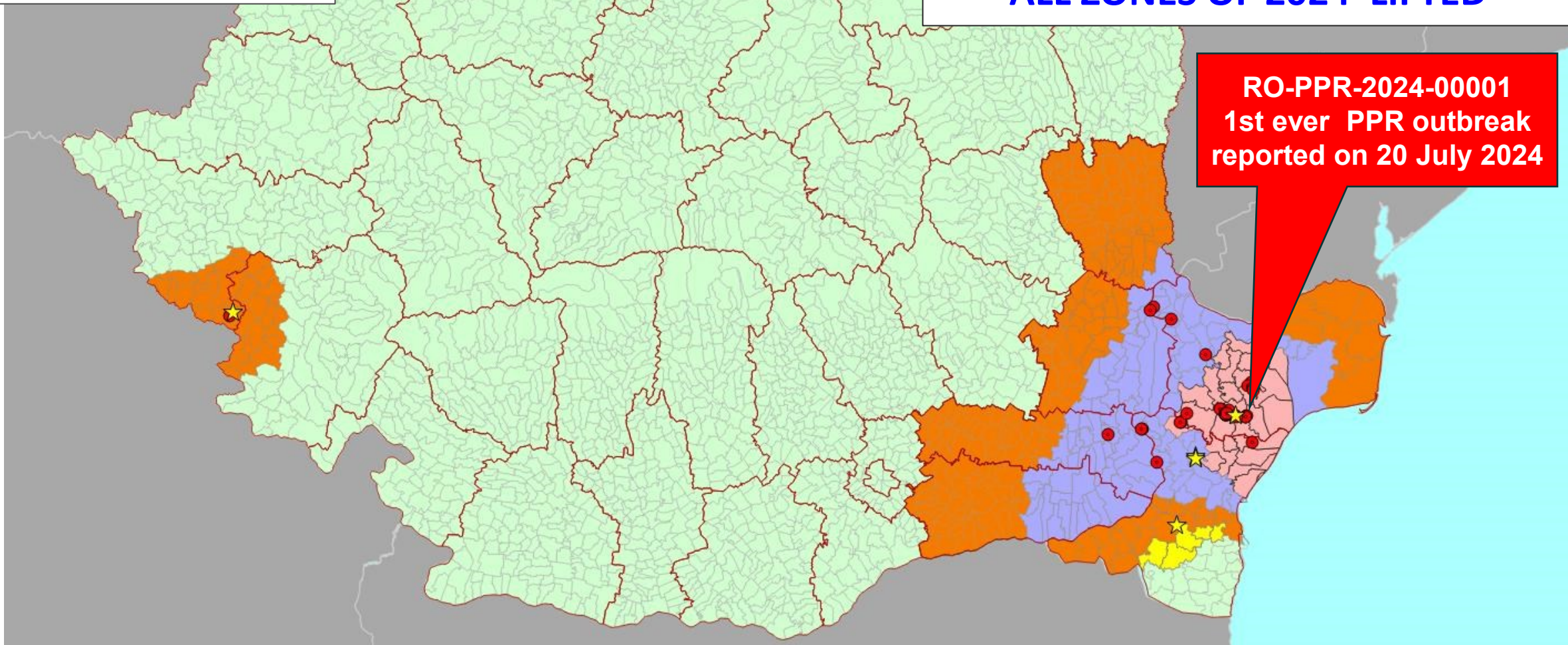
**Protection Zone**  
20 km radius – 21d (pink area)

**Surveillance Zone**  
Admin. areas  $\approx$  80 km radius – 30 d (purple area)

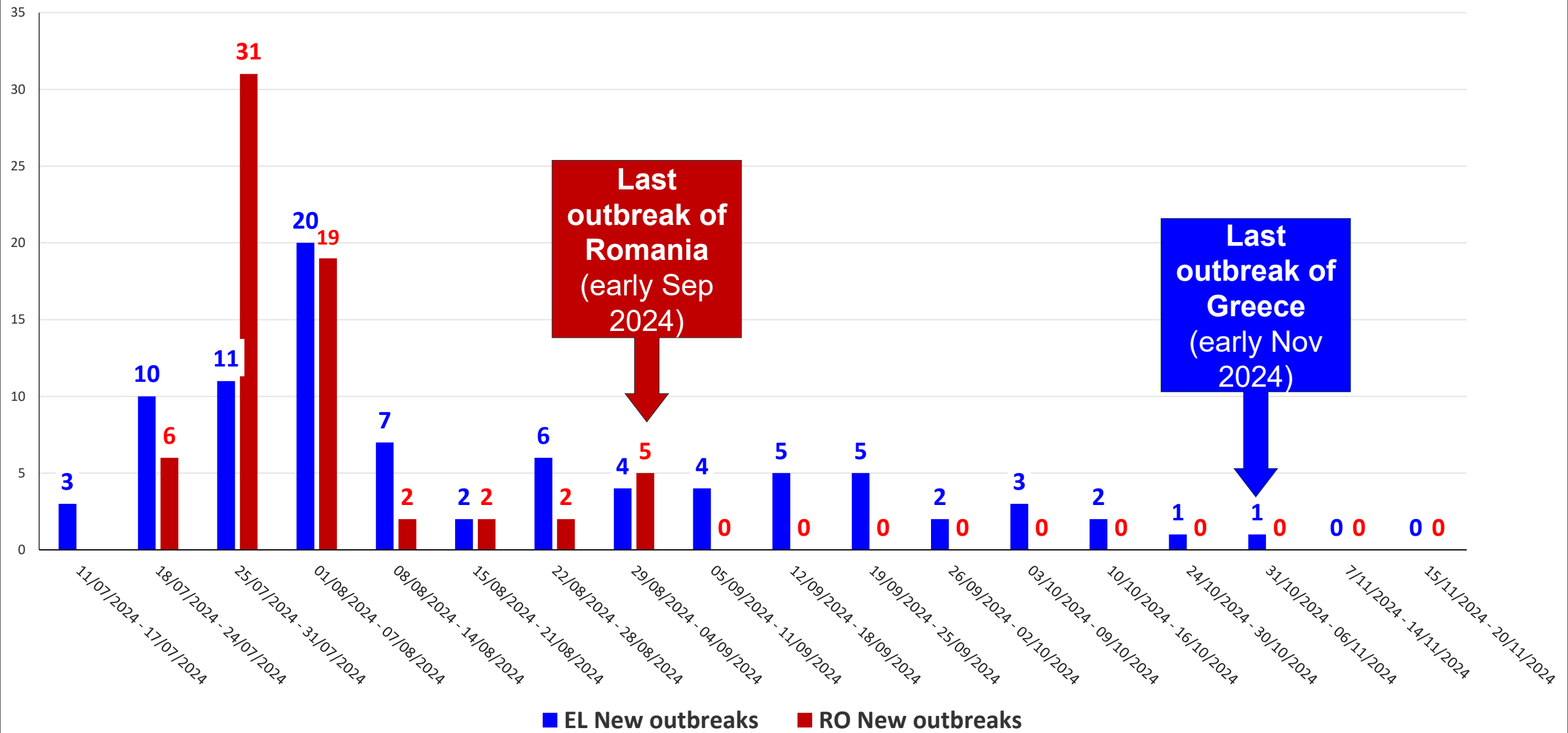
**Further Restricted Zone**  
As before (brown areas) + small expansion (yellow part).  
Timis + remote outbreaks : PZ 3km - SZ 10km (not shown on map)

**ALL ZONES OF 2024 LIFTED**

**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

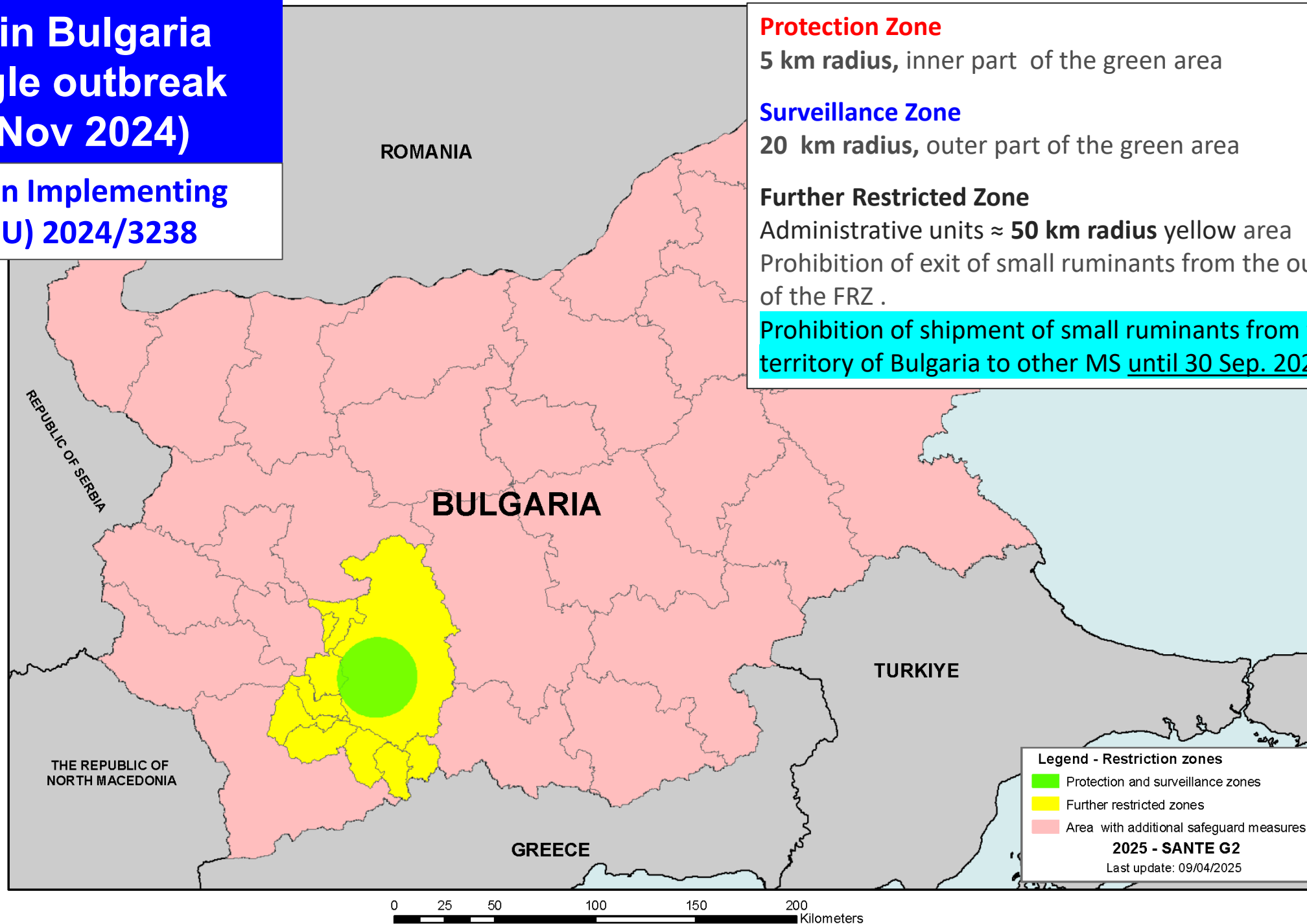
20 km radius, outer part of the green area

## Further Restricted Zone

Administrative units ≈ 50 km radius yellow area

Prohibition of exit of small ruminants from the outer perimeter of the FRZ .

Prohibition of shipment of small ruminants from the entire territory of Bulgaria to other MS until 30 Sep. 2025.





# Recurrence of PPR in Romania

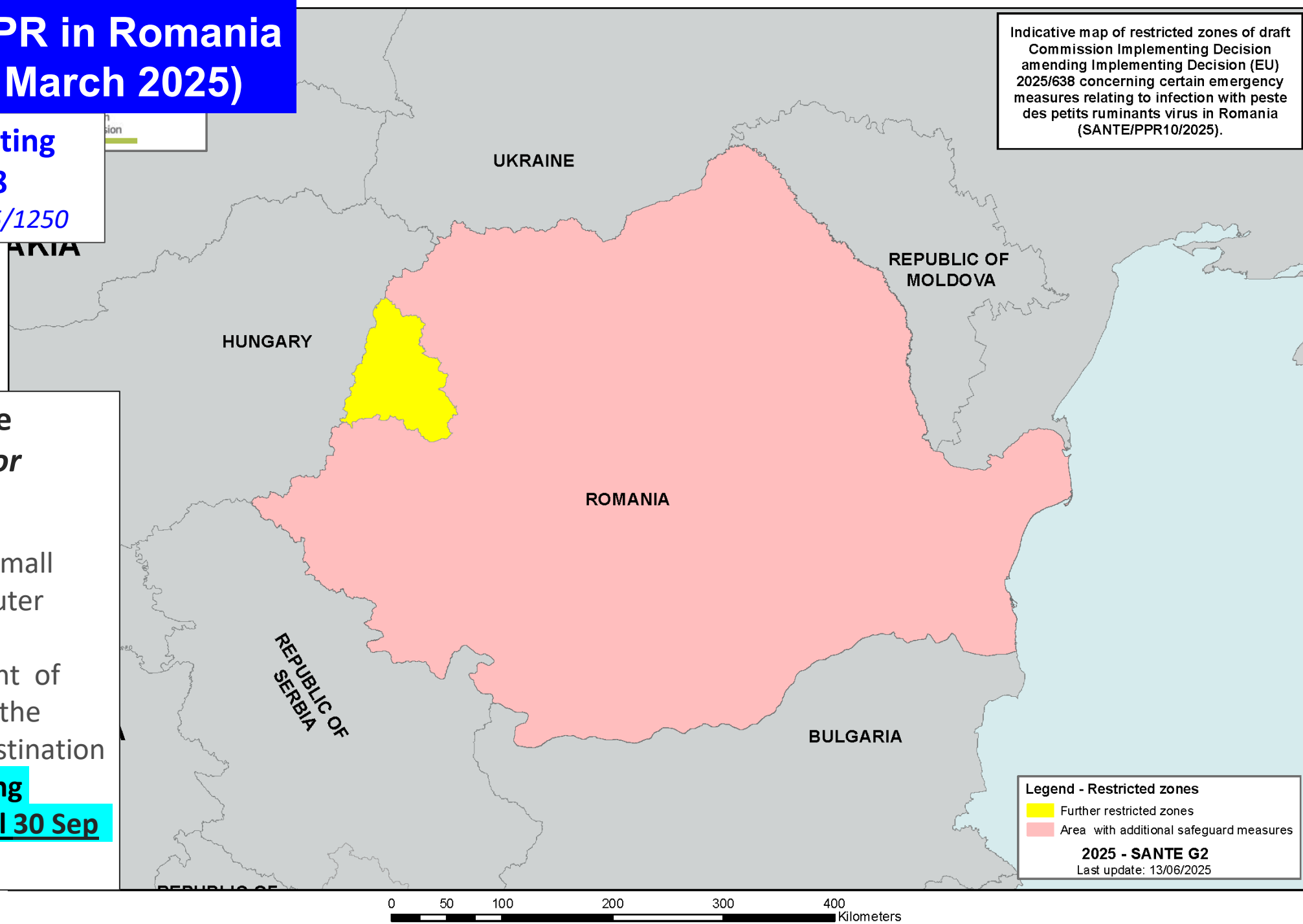
## 1 outbreak (06 March 2025)

Commission Implementing  
Decision (EU) 2025/638

*Latest amendment : CID 2025/1250*

### Further Restricted Zone (FRZ yellow area = Bihor county)

- Prohibition of exit of small ruminants from the outer perimeter of the FRZ
- Prohibition of shipment of small ruminants from the entire country to a destination in other MS **or crossing though other MS until 30 Sep 2025**



## Concluding remarks on PPR

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*)
- **1 recurrence** (*Romania – under investigation – additional surveillance*)

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)

### EU neighboring countries:

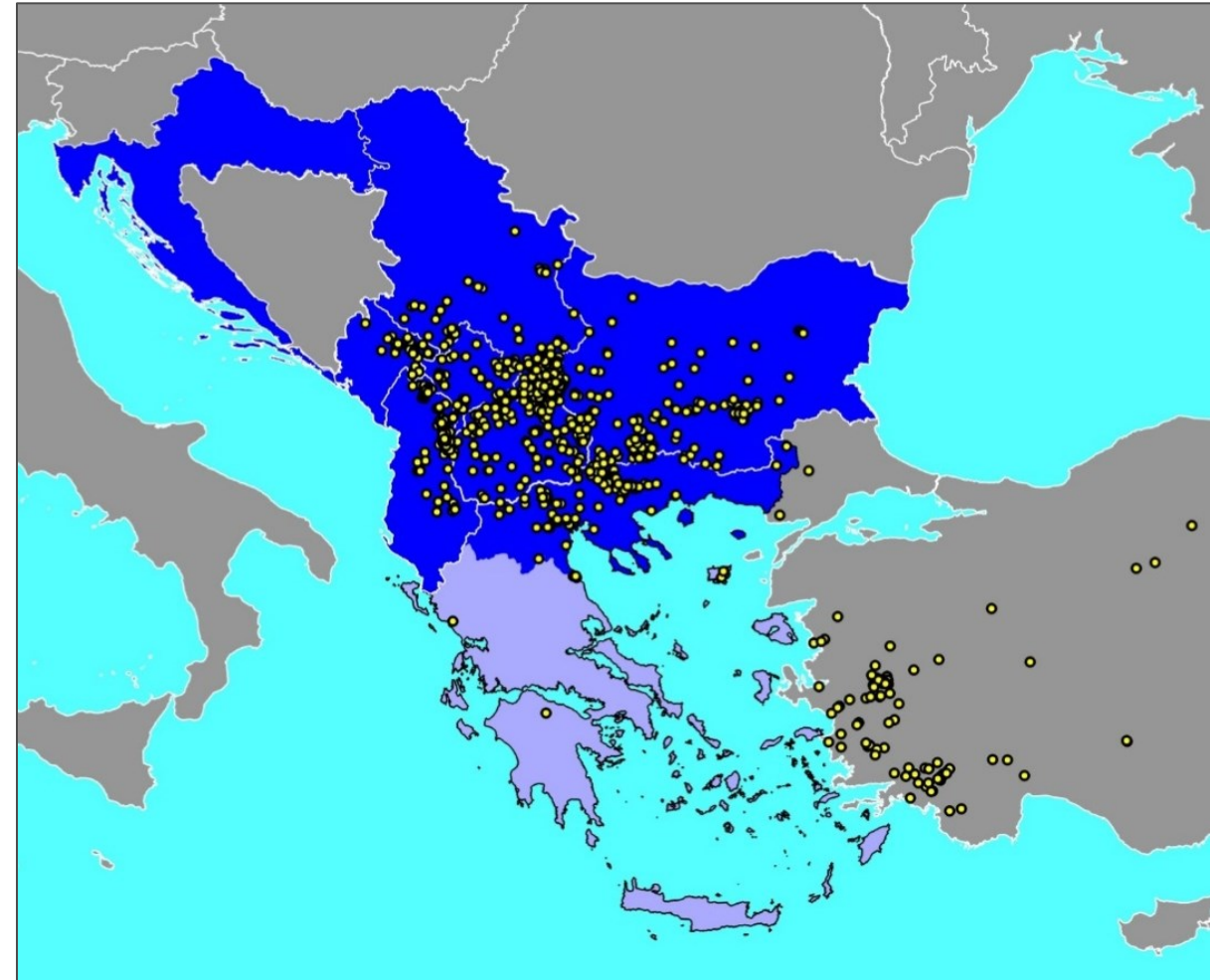
- **First occurrence of PPR in Albania**  
(*event in progress, origin of the disease under investigation*)

# Lumpy Skin Disease

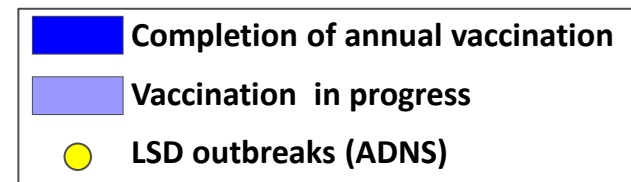
# Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) Background (2013 - May 2025)

- ✓ LSD endemic in Africa – present in the Middle East
- ✓ **2013 : LSD enters Turkiye**
- ✓ **2015: First incursion of LSD in Greece**
- ✓ **2016: Numerous outbreaks of LSD in South East Europe: Greece, Bulgaria, North Macedonia, Kosovo\*, Montenegro, Albania). Mass vaccination campaigns launched in affected countries.**
- ✓ **2017: Numerous outbreaks in Albania, few sporadic outbreaks in Greece and North Macedonia. Annual revaccination in all previously affected countries.**
- ✓ **2018-2019: No outbreaks of LSD (excluding Turkiye), annual revaccination continues**
- ✓ **2019-2022: Countries gradually stop LSD vaccination and replace it with surveillance (2021: Last LSD outbreak reported in Turkiye)**
- ✓ **2023: Last year of vaccination in Greece and Bulgaria. Vaccination continues only in Turkiye (East Anatolia)**
- ✓ **2024 – May 2025: No LSD outbreaks in South East Europe. Reports of numerous LSD outbreaks in Northern Africa (Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt)**

## LSD outbreaks-vaccination in 2016 (peak of the epidemic in South East Europe)



**>7.000 outbreaks in 7 countries** (excl. Turkiye)





# 1<sup>st</sup> incursion of LSD in Italy

**23 June 2025**

**ITALY reports 1<sup>st</sup> ever outbreak in Sardinia**

***Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2025/1318 of 27 June 2025 concerning certain interim emergency measures relating to infection with lumpy skin disease virus in Italy***

**25 June 2025**

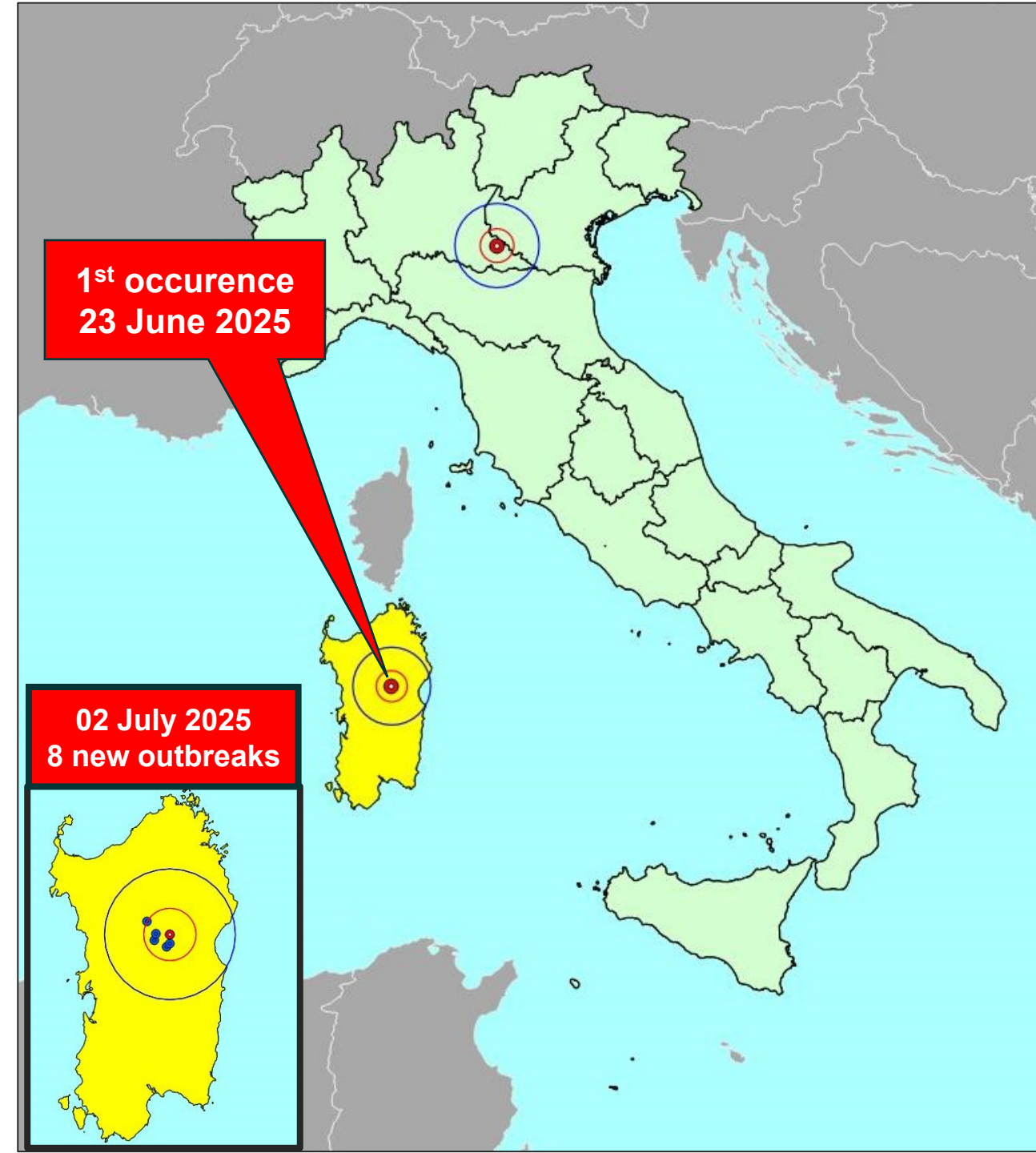
**2<sup>nd</sup> outbreak in Mantua - Lombardy (farm that received animals from Sardinia)**

- **Protection Zone:** 20 km radius , 28 days  
**Red** perimeter on the map
- **Surveillance Zone:** 50 km radius, 45 days  
**Blue** perimeter on the map
- **Further Restricted Zone:** entire region of Sardinia, 45 days . **No exit of bovine animals from the FRZ.**

**02 July 2025**

**8 additional outbreaks in Sardinia (within the restricted zone of the first one.**

**Measures under revision in view of outbreak in Mantua + additional outbreaks in Sardinia + decision of IT to vaccinate in Sardinia**



# 1<sup>st</sup> incursion of LSD in France

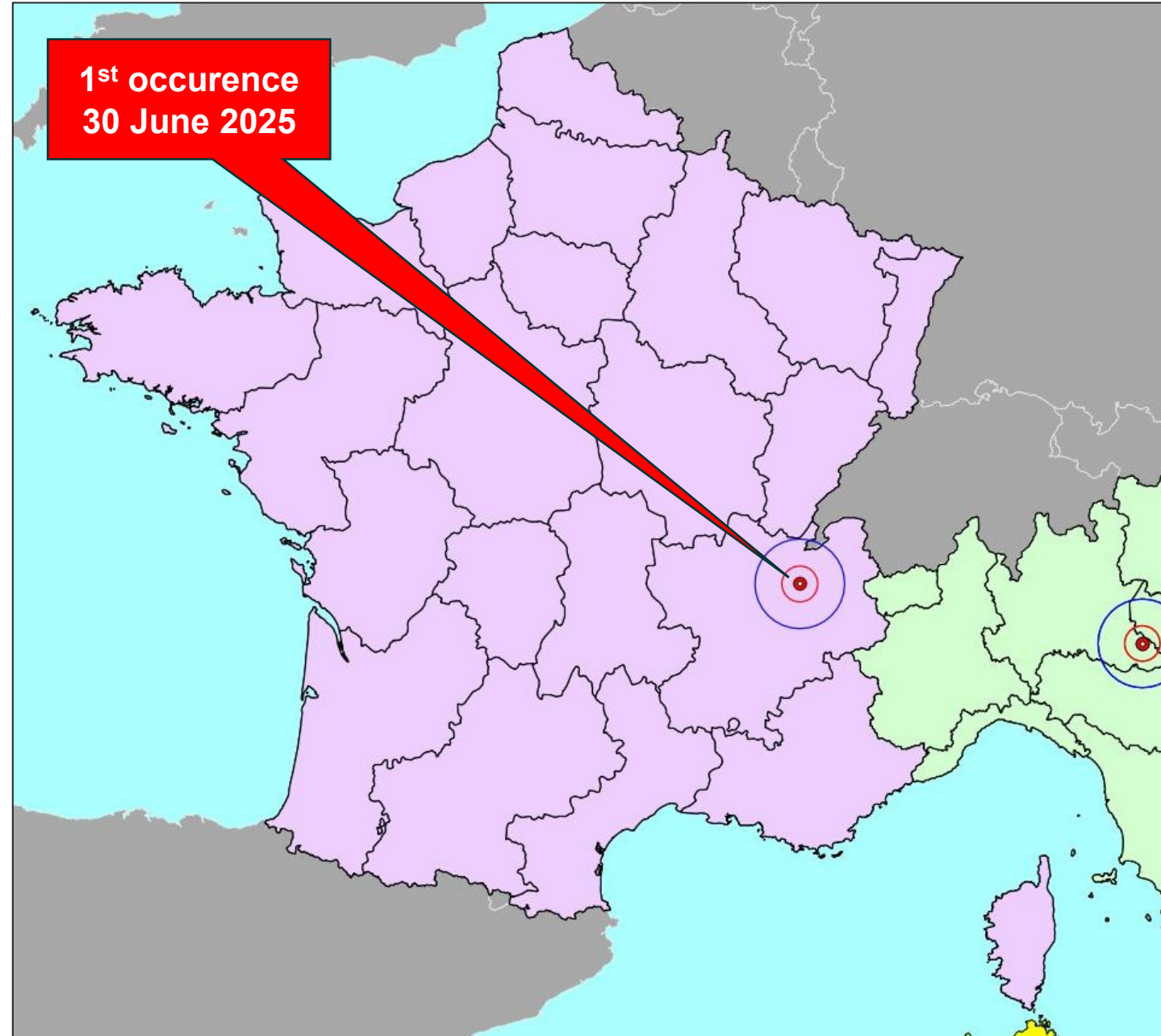
30 June 2025

FRANCE reports 1<sup>st</sup> ever outbreak in Savoie

DRAFT CID SANTE/LSD02/2025  
(due for adoption)

- **Protection Zone:** 20 km radius , 28 days  
**Red** perimeter on the map
- **Surveillance Zone:** 50 km radius, 45 days  
**Blue** perimeter on the map

Measures under revision  
New CID to be presented at the next  
PAFF in view of vaccination plan of  
France for the restricted zone.



## Concluding remarks on LSD

### ➤ Italy: 1<sup>st</sup> occurrence of LSD in Sardinia

10 outbreaks until 02 July 2025 (9 in Sardinia + 1 in Lombardy), decision to vaccinate in Sardinia

### ➤ France: 1<sup>st</sup> occurrence of LSD in Savoie

1 outbreak until 02 July 2025, decision to vaccinate in restricted zone around the outbreak

- Still too **early to assess the full extend of the incident** (especially considering the nature and epidemiology of LSD). Evaluation of the situation will continue as more info becomes available in the next weeks.
- **Measures** (zoning, vaccination etc.) **will be adapted dynamically** in response to the evolving epidemiological situation
- Presence of LSD in mainland Europe, in areas where the disease never occurred before, is a **potential risk for all neighbouring countries**

# EU support against PPR and LSD

## ➤ DG SANTE Coordination

- Remote meetings with affected / at risk countries to steer actions
- 2 extraordinary (online) PAFF Committees dedicated to **PPR** (26 July and 28 August 2024) and 1 extraordinary (online) PAFF Committee dedicated to LSD (02 July 2025)
- Adoption of Commission Implementing Decisions defining specific safeguard measures for each MS: **PPR** (**28 Implem. Decisions adopted to date**) **LSD** (**1+1 due for adoption**)
- Regular info notes disseminating key information about the epidemic and measures to MS – TC – International Organisations (WOAH, FAO) :**43** for **PPR** and **4** for **LSD**
- Mandates to EFSA for scientific opinions on **PPR** (2015, 2021) and **LSD** (2014, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 etc.)

## ➤ EU Reference Laboratories

**PPR:** CIRAD - France, **LSD:** Sciensano-Belgium (both 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 and LSD

- **EUVET expert team:** Field missions to provide technical support in countries affected or at risk (MS or TC). To date 5 **PPR** missions, 1 **LSD** mission.  
**PPR:** Greece (24-25 July 2024) Romania (30 July – 01 Aug 2024) Bulgaria (18-19 December 2024), Romania (13-14 Mar 2025) **LSD:** Italy (26-27 June 2025)
- **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 - LSD surveillance activities (early detection) :**  
EU financial support provided for the surveillance and early detection of exotic diseases of animals, including **PPR** and **LSD**, 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 vaccine banks:** If needed, shipment of **PPR** vaccines or **LSD** vaccines to support the early stages of a vaccination campaign (requests received from Italy and France for LSD vaccines).

## General Conclusions

- **Preparedness for emerging diseases**, including PPR and LSD never stops and should remain a priority for all countries in the region
- **Transparency and Regional cooperation and coordination** are key elements for the prevention and control of emerging diseases

**PPR:** although the initial major wave of the epidemic was successfully controlled in the summer/autumn 2024 the disease has made it into 2025 too and has still the potential to infiltrate previously unaffected areas. Disease surveillance and control strategies may have to be adapted accordingly.

**LSD:** Disease incursion in Sardinia indicates that perhaps consideration should be given to additional disease entry pathways that were not regarded as high risk in the past.

- ❑ In view of the experience from LSD in SE Europe (2015 -2020) coordinated vaccination campaigns using effective vaccines (live homologous ones) remain a key measure for successful disease control.
- ❑ Availability of sufficient LSD vaccine doses is a key factor for the successful implementation of vaccination programmes and countries at risk, should enhance preparedness and ensure efficient & timely procurement of sufficient vaccine doses for the implementation of vaccination programmes as and when needed.

**ALL COUNTRIES SHOULD MAINTAIN HIGH LEVELS OF VIGILANCE FOR PPR AND LSD**

# Thank you



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