



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



World Organisation
for Animal Health
Founded as OIE

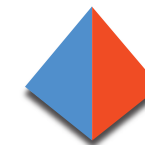


Funded by
the European Union

1st GF-TADs Regional Conference in the European region

Overview of EC activities in animal
health

(Dr Barbar Logar) 22-25/September/2025, Belgrade, Serbia



GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



World Organisation
for Animal Health
Founded as OIE

Outline

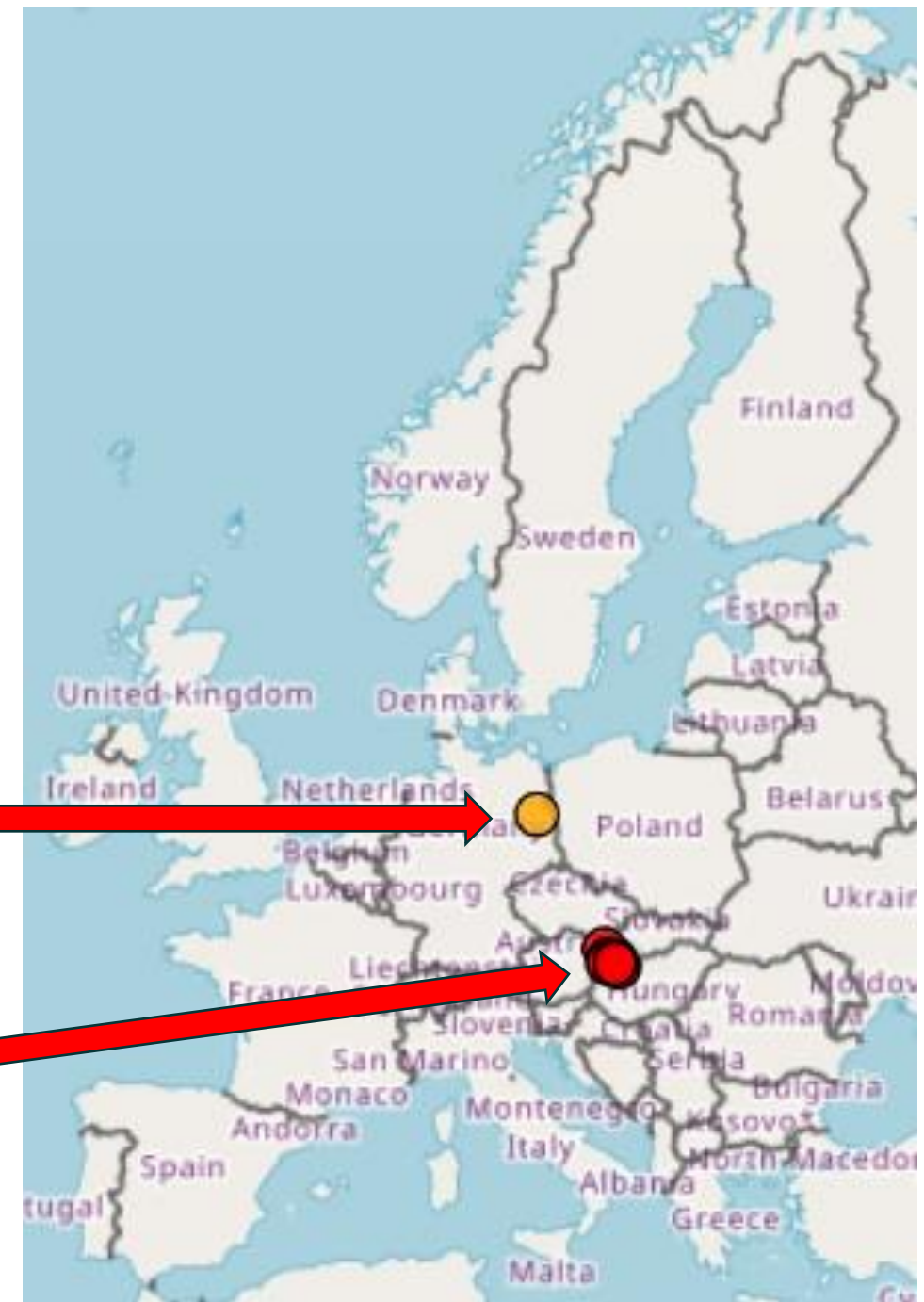
- **Animal Health situation in the EU:**
 - FMD
 - HPAI
 - ASF
 - Rabies
 - LSD
 - SGP
 - PPR
- **Regionalisation/zoning**
- **Compartmentalisation**

FMD situation the EU



FMD Outbreaks in the EU

- The EU was free from FMD since 2011 (Bulgaria)
- Two **UNRELATED** events in 2025:
 - **10/01/2025 in Germany: FMD ser. O**
 - 1 outbreak
 - O/ME-SA/**SA-2018** lineage
 - **06/03/2025 Hungary + Slovakia: FMD ser. O**
 - 11 outbreaks
 - O/ME-SA/**Pan-Asia2/ANT-10** sub-lineage

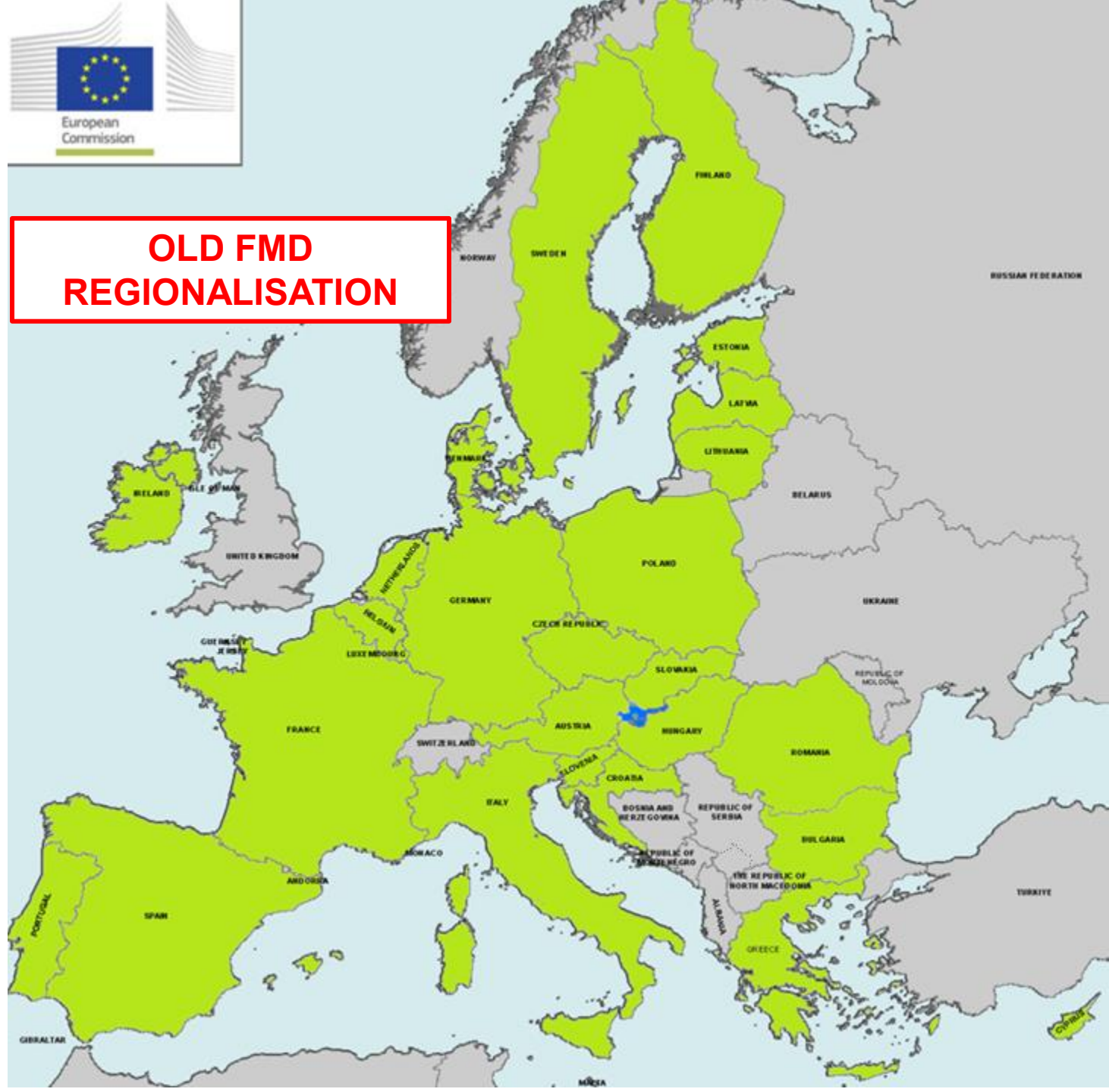


EU Measures

Regionalisation measures for FMD in the EU based on

- **Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2025/672**

**EU measures expired
as of 5.6.2025**



EU Coordination

- Early coordination already even before the confirmation (text messages and phone calls)
- **PAFF meetings**: FMD was discussed at **PAFF 14 times** (from 13 Jan. to 21 May 2025)
- Animal Health Advisory Committee (**AHAC**): 24 January & 7 April
- **EU CVO** working party meetings: 21-22 January, 4 and 7 March, 9 April, 19 May
- Daily **INFO NOTES** dispatched to MS and third countries
- **ADIS** + **WAHIS** information available
- **EU Veterinary Emergency Team (EUVET)**

Outbreak [DE-FMD-2025-00001](#)



Confirmation on 10 January in Germany → **ADIS** alert message & **WAHIS**

Outbreak [HU-FMD-2025-00001](#) submitted



Confirmation of 1st outbreak 6 March in Hungary → **ADIS** alert message & **WAHIS**

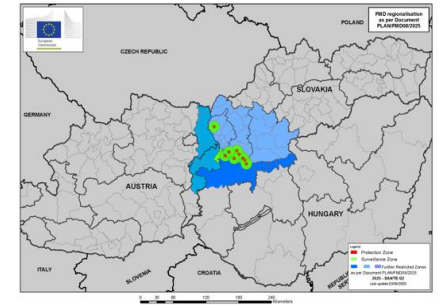
EU Coordination

EU FMD **emergency** measures were regulated by:

- **Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2025/672** of 31 March 2025 concerning certain emergency measures relating to outbreaks of foot and mouth disease in Hungary and Slovakia and repealing Implementing Decision (EU) 2025/613 http://data.europa.eu/eli/dec_impl/2025/672/oj
- **Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2025/323** of 11 February 2025 concerning certain emergency measures relating to foot and mouth disease in Germany and repealing Implementing Decision (EU) 2025/186 http://data.europa.eu/eli/dec_impl/2025/323

Permanent measures in Comm. Delegated Regulation 2020/687 include:

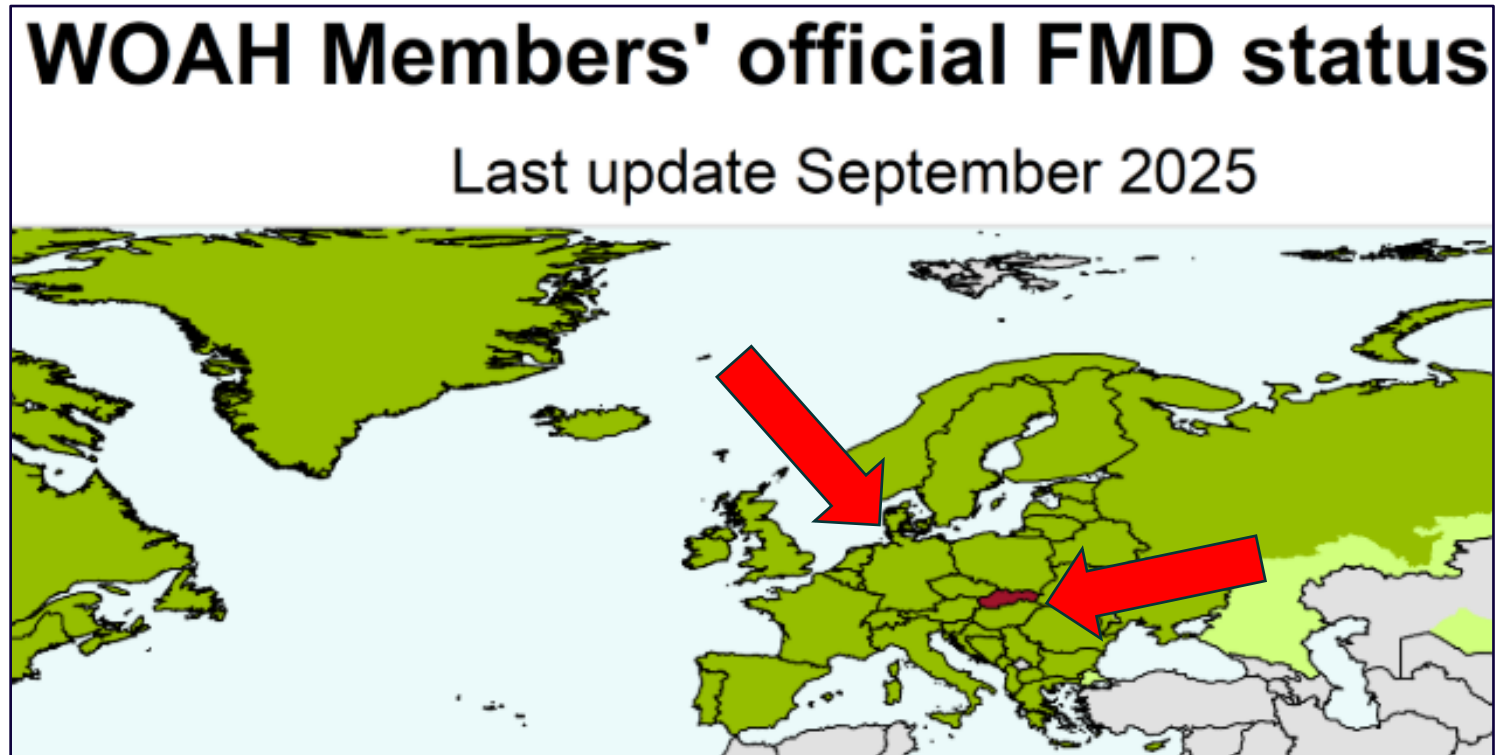
1. immediate **on-the-spot killing** and **safe disposal** of all animals of susceptible species kept in the affected establishment (possibly coupled with pre-emptive slaughter/killing determined by the national authorities)
2. in some outbreaks **emergency suppressive vaccination**
3. **cleaning and disinfection** of the premises
4. **prohibitions of movements** of susceptible animals and their products
5. intensive **surveillance** in the 3 and 10 km zones
6. the **prohibition to move animals and products from the further restricted zone** (some derogations are can be granted by authorities after risk assessment and risk mitigation measures applied like heat treatment of products).



Conclusions 1/2

Official WOAAH status regained

- WOAAH recognised **GERMANY & HUNGARY** as FMD free where vaccination is not practised, according to the provisions of Chapter 8.8. of the Terrestrial Code
- **GERMANY** has been reinstated by WOAAH with effect from 14 April 2025
- **HUNGARY** has been reinstated by WOAAH as of 10 September 2025



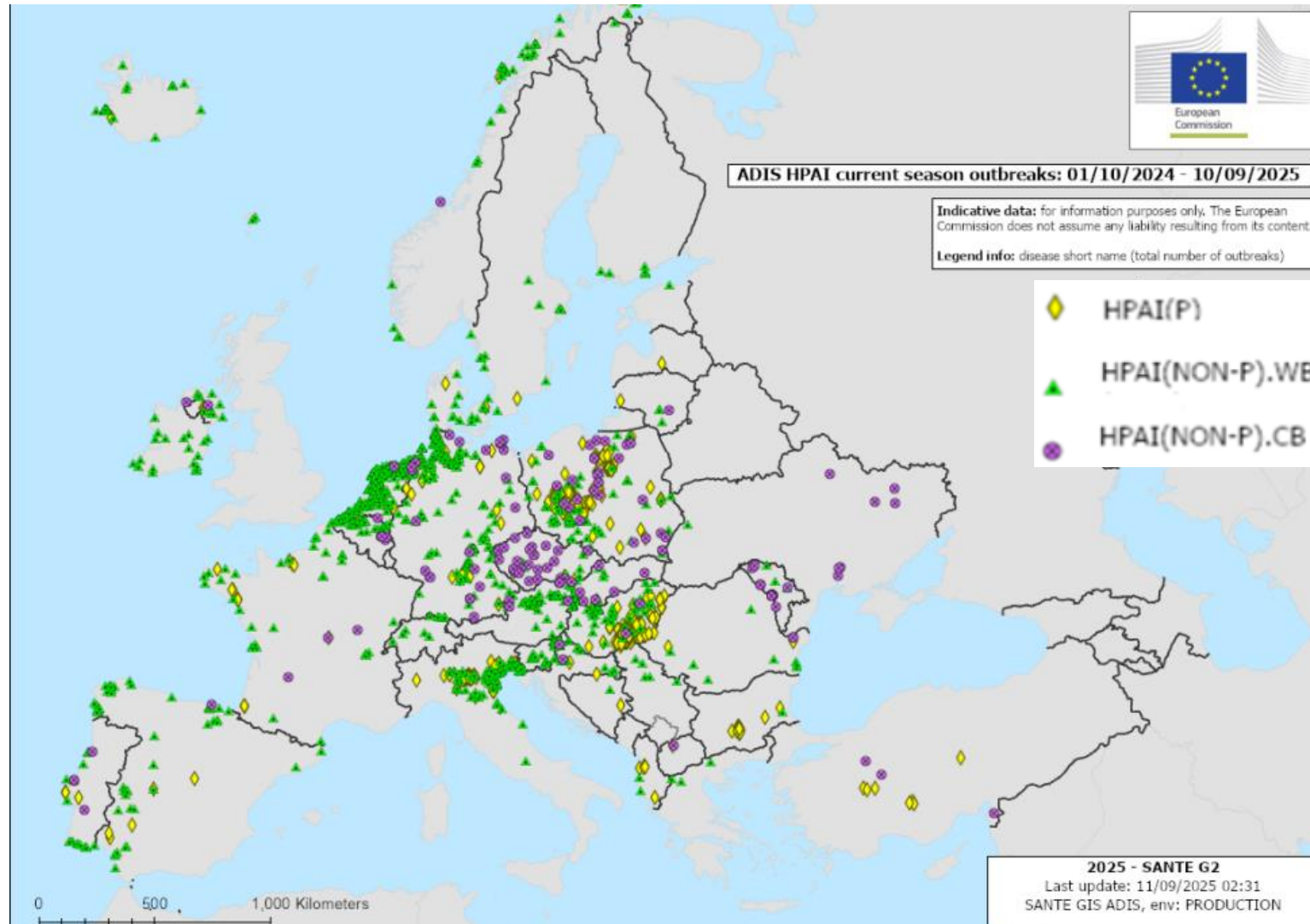
Conclusions 2/2

- **Measures** put in place in Germany + Hungary + Slovakia were **effective to eradicate**
- EU regionalisation effective
- Very **transparent** communication (Info Notes/PAFF/webpage/**ADIS**/WAHIS/**GFTADs**)
- **Remain Vigilant → joint effort from all stakeholders**
- Access to **FMD antigen banks** is crucial for **rapid response via suppressive vaccination**
- Useful links:
 - PAFF Committees and **PPT**: https://food.ec.europa.eu/horizontal-topics/committees/paff-committees/animal-health-and-welfare/presentations_en#20250113
 - SANTE FMD PAGE: https://food.ec.europa.eu/animals/animal-diseases/diseases-and-control-measures/foot-and-mouth-disease_en
 - ADIS PUBLIC PAGE: <https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/tracesnt/adis/public/notification>

HPAI situation the EU



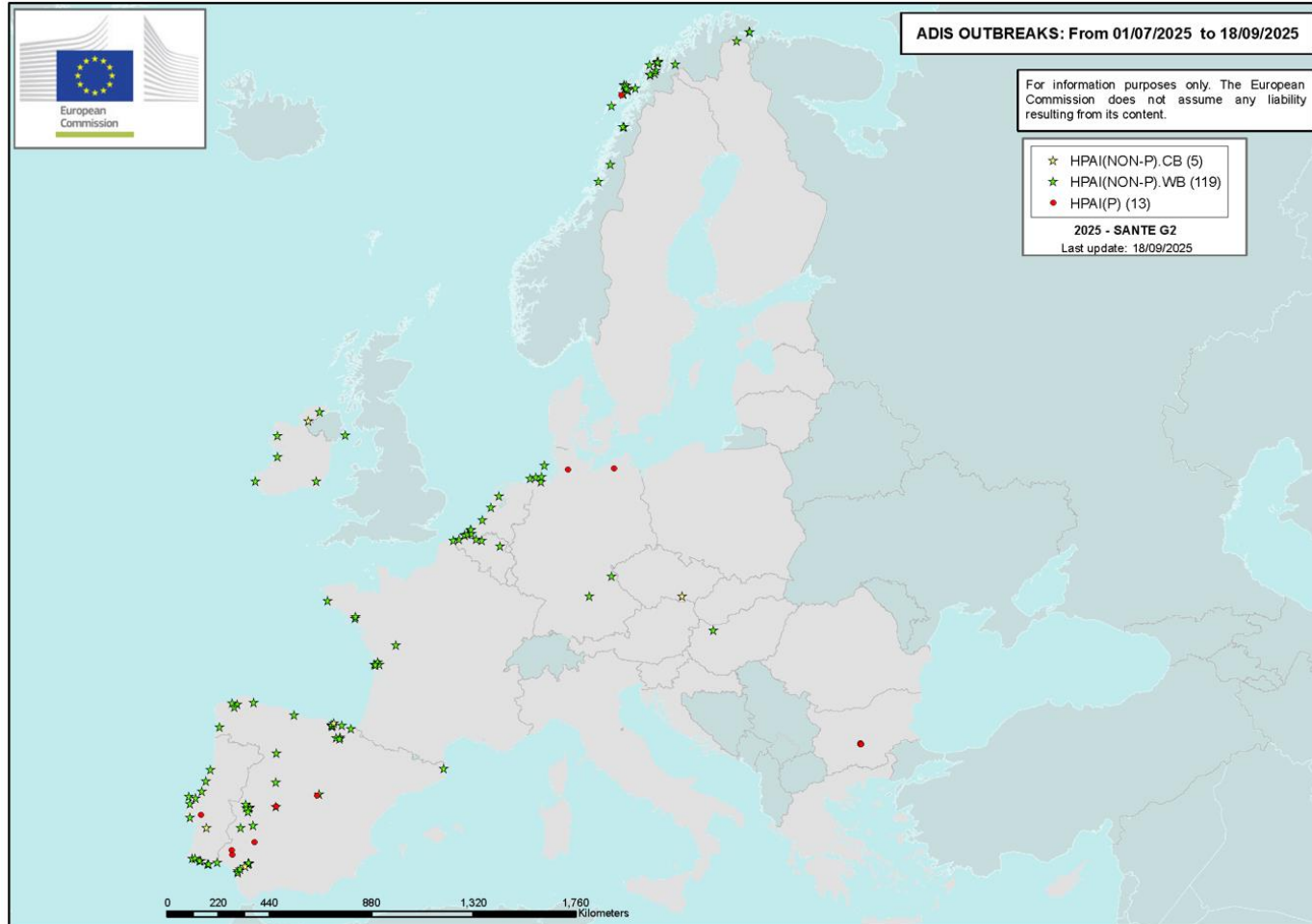
HPAI situation in 2024-2025 epidemic season



EU Member States:

- **1039 outbreaks in wild birds** in 23 Member States
- **544 outbreaks in poultry** confirmed in 19 Member States
- **22.4 million poultry** in the outbreak establishments (dead or culled)
- **in certain areas, clusters** of outbreaks involving ducks and turkeys

HPAI situation in Europe in summer 2025



- **119** outbreaks **in wild birds**
- **5** outbreaks **in captive birds**
- **13** outbreaks **in poultry** (mainly turkeys and ducks)
- predominant in **W** and **S-W** of Europe
- **more than 75%** of detections in wild birds **concerned colony-breeding seabirds**, particularly European herring gulls

Summary of HPAI epidemic seasons in figures

2021-2022:

the most severe HPAI epidemic season ever experienced by EU

2022-2023:

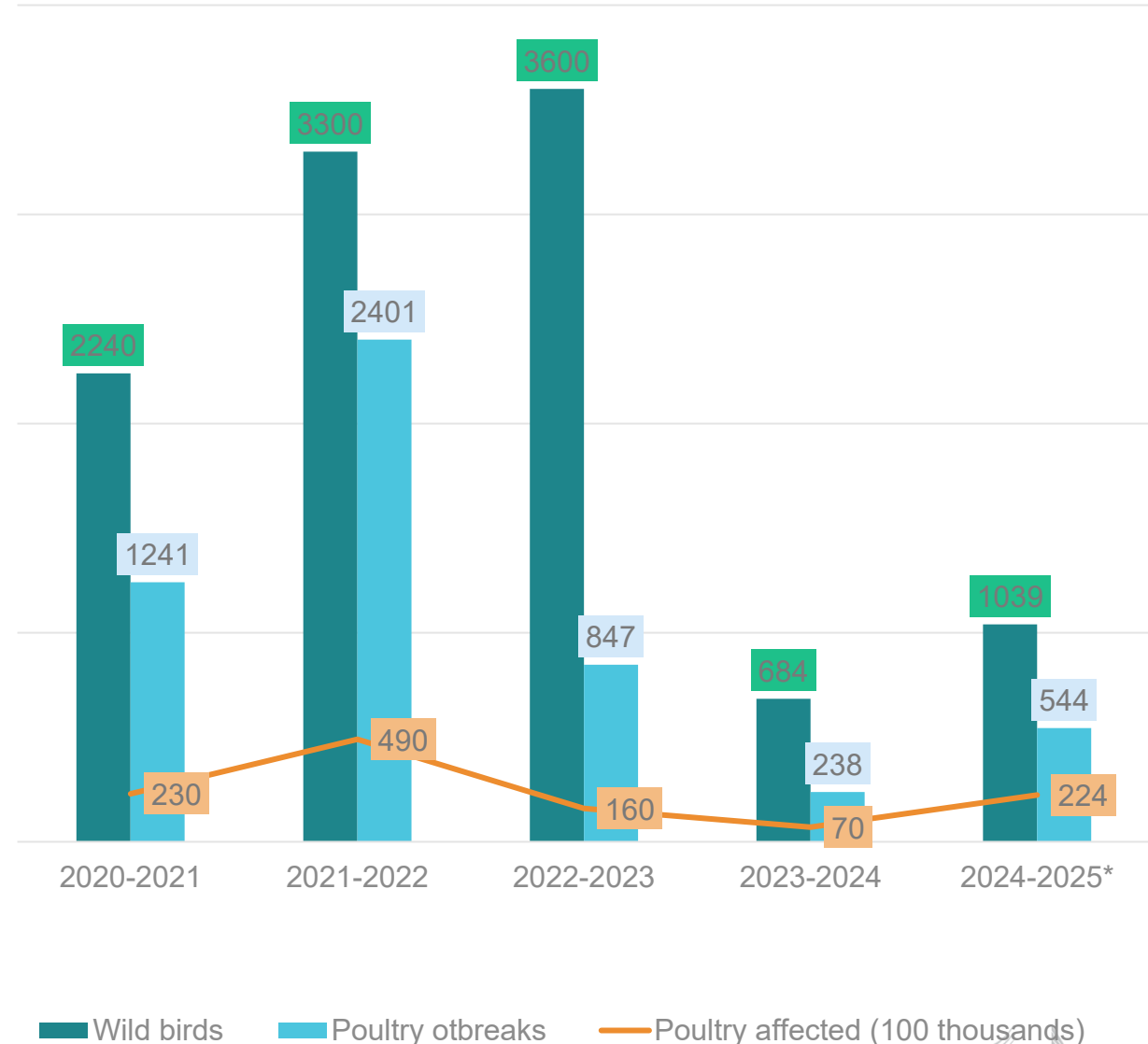
even with **higher number** of outbreaks in **wild birds**, **less poultry outbreaks** (improved biosecurity and preventive measures e.g. reduced density in high risk areas)

2023 – 2024:

the least severe epidemic season since 2020
Start **preventive vaccination** of poultry (**ducks**) in **France**

2024 – 2025:

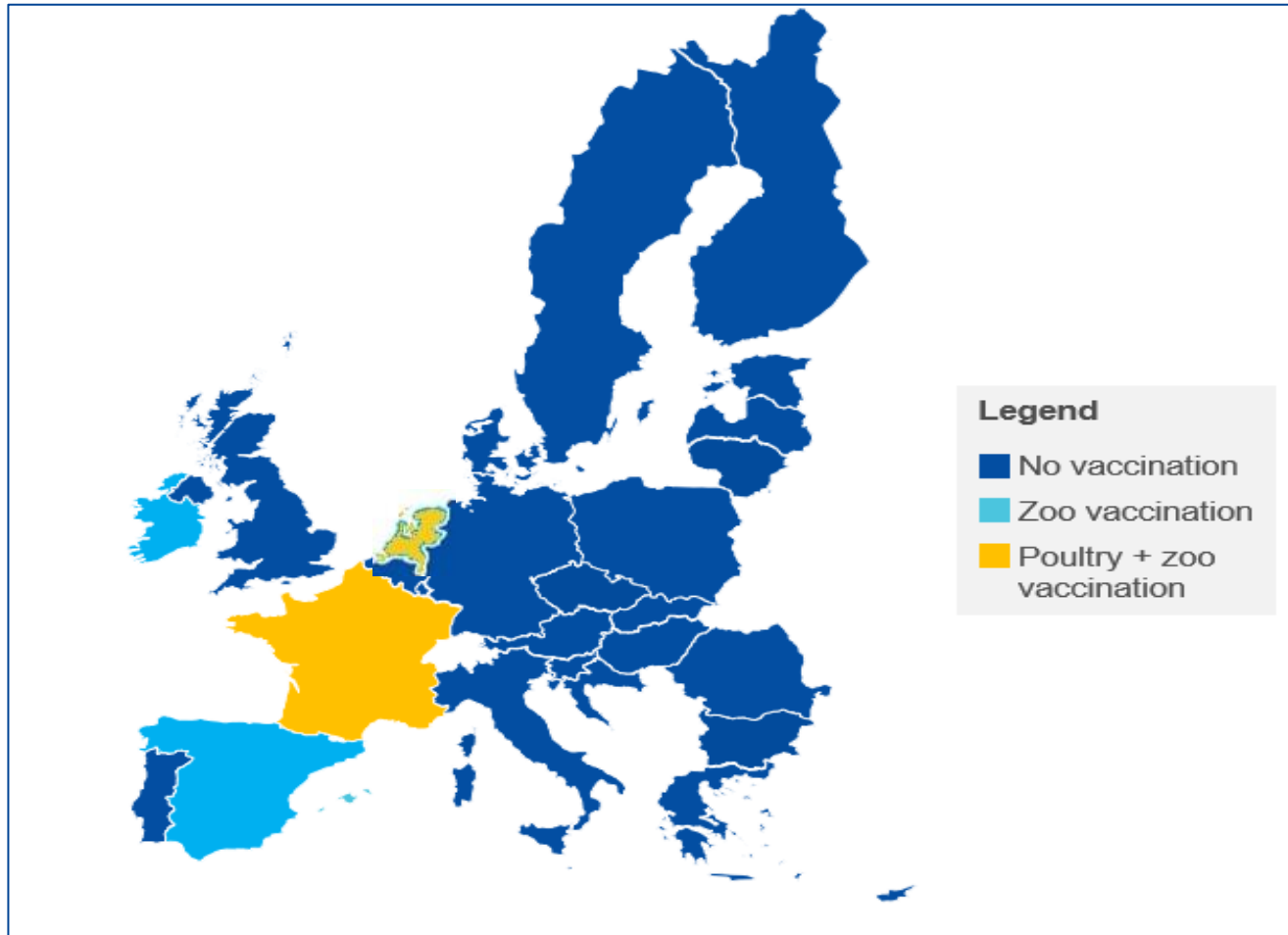
Earlier start of season, **more outbreaks** than **previous season**. **Vaccination of ducks in France continues**



* Up to 10 September 2025

Vaccination against HPAI in EU

Preventive vaccination in the EU



Results of poultry vaccination in France



HPAI vaccination in poultry in the EU

France



Strategy

- Large scale preventive vaccination

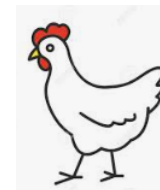
Species

- Ducks for meat/foie gras production (Barbarie, mulard and Pékin)

Period

- Started 1 October 2023

the Netherlands



Strategy

- Small scale PILOT preventive vaccination (1 farm)

Species

- Laying hens

Period

- Started 10 March 2025

EU preparedness for zoonotic HPAI



SIMEX exercise focussed on zoonotic HPAI

- in Brussels on **10-11 December 2024**
- **Participants: public health and animal health** experts from EU/EEA countries, ECDC, EFSA, DG SANTE, DG HERA

EFSA scientific work

- **Opinion on preparedness, prevention and control** related to zoonotic avian influenza (j.efsa.2025.9191)
- *Jointly with ECDC* – **report on coordinated One Health investigation and management of outbreaks** in humans and animals caused by zoonotic avian influenza viruses
- **Report on risk posed by the HPAI virus H5N1, clade 2.3.4.4b. genotype B3.13**, currently circulating in the US (j.efsa.2025.9508)

EC guidance document

- **supports MS in their actions and in decision making process**
- **shares EC internal reflections on possible EU actions** to address the specific events of HPAI in dairy
- gives a comprehensive overview of **ongoing actions and scenarios for possible future measures** and available tools to react
- https://food.ec.europa.eu/animals/animal-diseases/diseases-and-control-measures/avian-influenza_en#Zoonotic

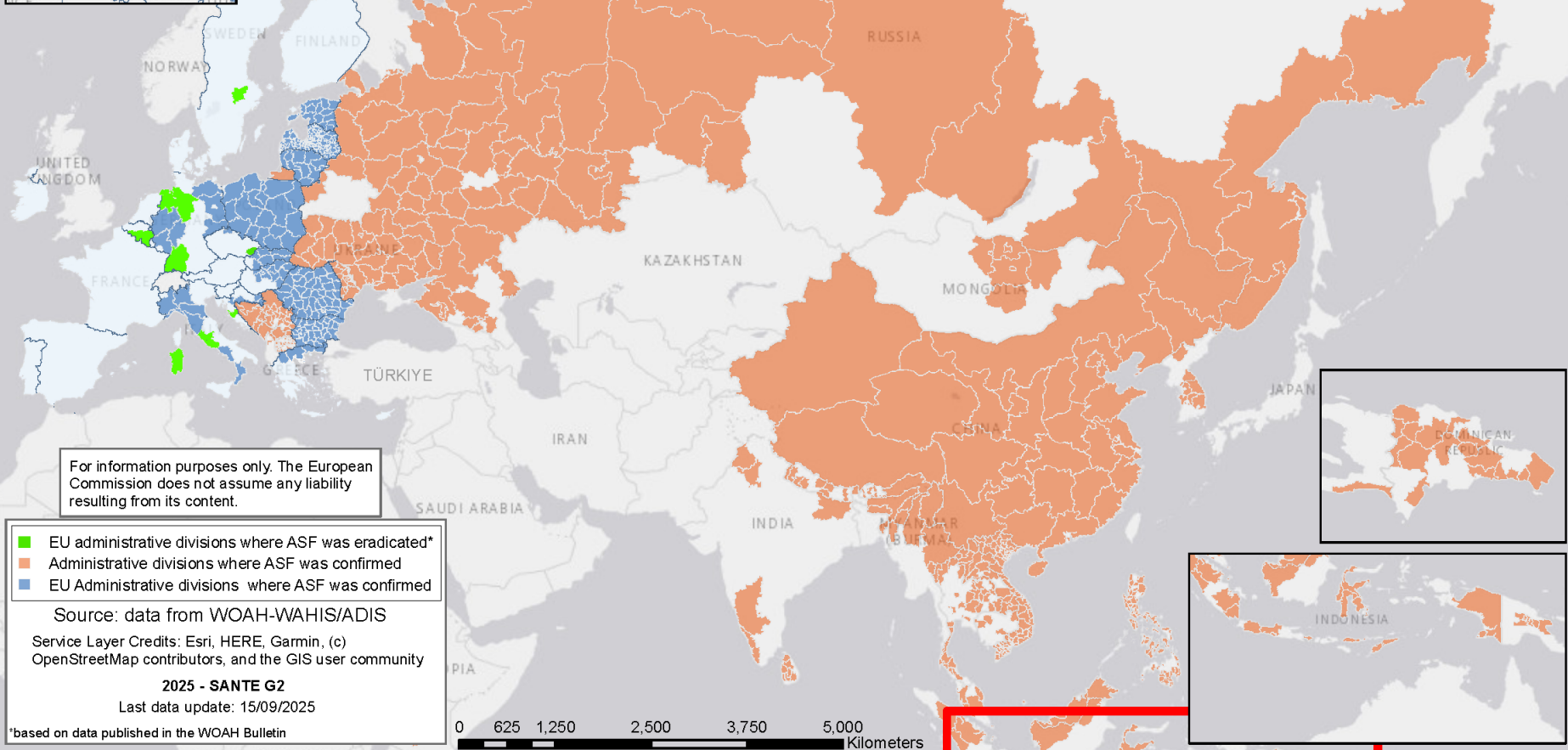
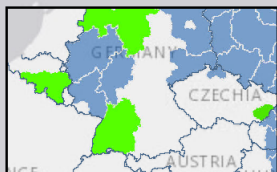
ASF situation the EU





African swine fever by administrative divisions affected in 2013-2025 in Europe, Asia, Oceania and Americas

September 2025



For information purposes only. The European Commission does not assume any liability resulting from its content.

- EU administrative divisions where ASF was eradicated*
- Administrative divisions where ASF was confirmed
- EU Administrative divisions where ASF was confirmed

Source: data from WOAAH-WAHIS/ADIS

Service Layer Credits: Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community

2025 - SANTE G2

Last data update: 15/09/2025

*based on data published in the WOAAH Bulletin

ASF in Asia, the Pacific and the Americas

1. China (Aug 2018)
2. Mongolia (Jan 2019)
3. Vietnam (Feb 2019)
4. Cambodia (March 2019)
5. Hong Kong (May 2019)
6. Democratic People's Republic of Korea (May 2019)
7. Lao People's Democratic Republic (Jun 2019)
8. Myanmar (Aug 2019)
9. The Philippines (Jul 2019)
10. Republic of Korea (Sep 2019)
11. Timor-Leste (Sep 2019)
12. Indonesia (Nov 2019)
13. Papua New Guinea (Mar 2020)
14. India (May 2020)
15. Malaysia (Feb 2021)
16. Bhutan (May 2021)
17. Dominican Republic (July 2021).
18. Haiti (September 2021).
19. Thailand (January 2022).
20. Nepal (March 2022).
21. Singapore (February 2023).
22. Bangladesh (November 2023)
23. Sri Lanka (October 2024)



ASF in the EU in 2014 - 2025

No	MS	1st ASF detection	Wild boar	Pigs	Remarks on the ASF situation in 2024 - 2025
1.	LT	1/2014	+	+	mainly in wild boar; 6 outbreaks in pigs in 2025 ↓
2.	PL	1/2014	+	+	mainly in wild boar; 17 outbreaks in pigs in 2025 ↓
3.	LV	6/2014	+	+	mainly in wild boar; 11 outbreaks in pigs in 2025 ↑
4.	EE	7/2015	+	+	mainly in wild boar; 10 outbreaks in pigs in 2025 ↑
5.	CZ	6/2017	+		ASF eradicated in 2019; new cases in wild boar at the border with PL since 12/2022. In 2025 no outbreaks in wild boars
6.	RO	7/2017	+	+	in wild boar; 339 outbreaks in pigs in 2024 / 150 in 2025 ↑
7.	HU	4/2018	+		in wild boar only
8.	BG	6/2018	+	+	mainly in wild boar. No outbreaks in domestic pigs in 2025 ↓
	BE	9/2018	+		free from ASF since 11/2020
9.	SK	7/2019	+	+	mainly in wild boar; 1 outbreak in pigs in 2025 =
10.	EL	2/2020	+	+	mainly in wild boar; 4 outbreaks in pigs in 2025 ↓
11.	DE	9/2020	+	+	mainly in wild boar; no outbreaks in pigs in 2025 ↓
12.	IT	1/2022	+	+	mainly in wild boar; 1 outbreak in pigs in 2025 ↓
13.	HR	6/2023	+	+	mainly in wild boar; 21 outbreaks in pigs in 2025 ↑
	SE	9/2023	+		free from ASF since 09/2024



Trend respect to 2024

ASF in the EU in pigs and WB in 2025 (15/09/2025)



ASF outbreaks in wild boar

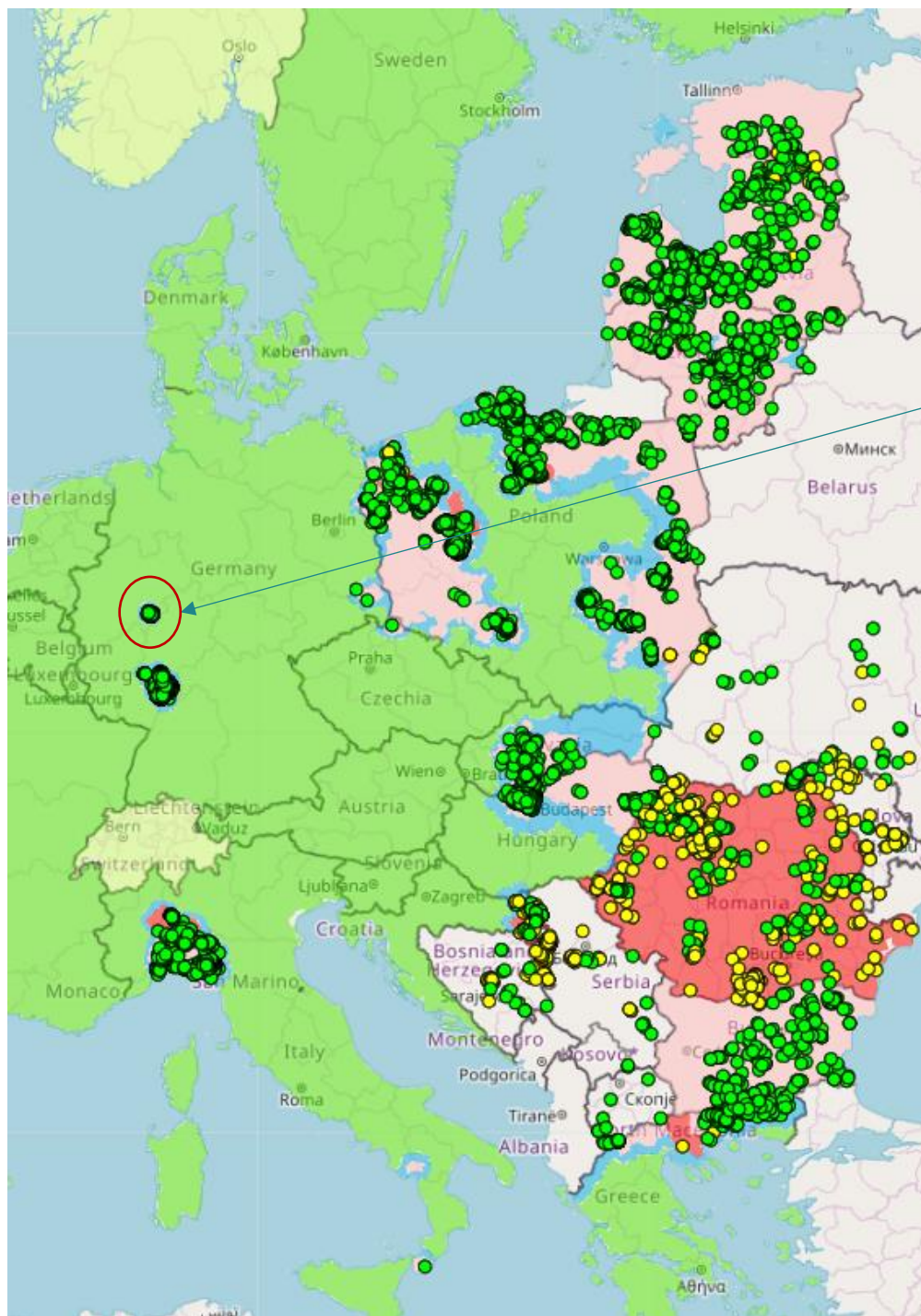
ASF outbreaks in domestic pigs

Highlights - EU 2025

Prevalence of outbreaks in wild boar in the majority of affected Member States

- In Germany new affected area in wild boar
- **In Czechia no outbreaks in wild boar from August 2024**
- **Estonia: increased number of outbreaks in domestic pigs and wild boar**
- **High risk period for pig sector: outbreaks mainly in Baltic States, Croatia and Poland.**

We strictly monitor the situation and adapt the control measures as needed.

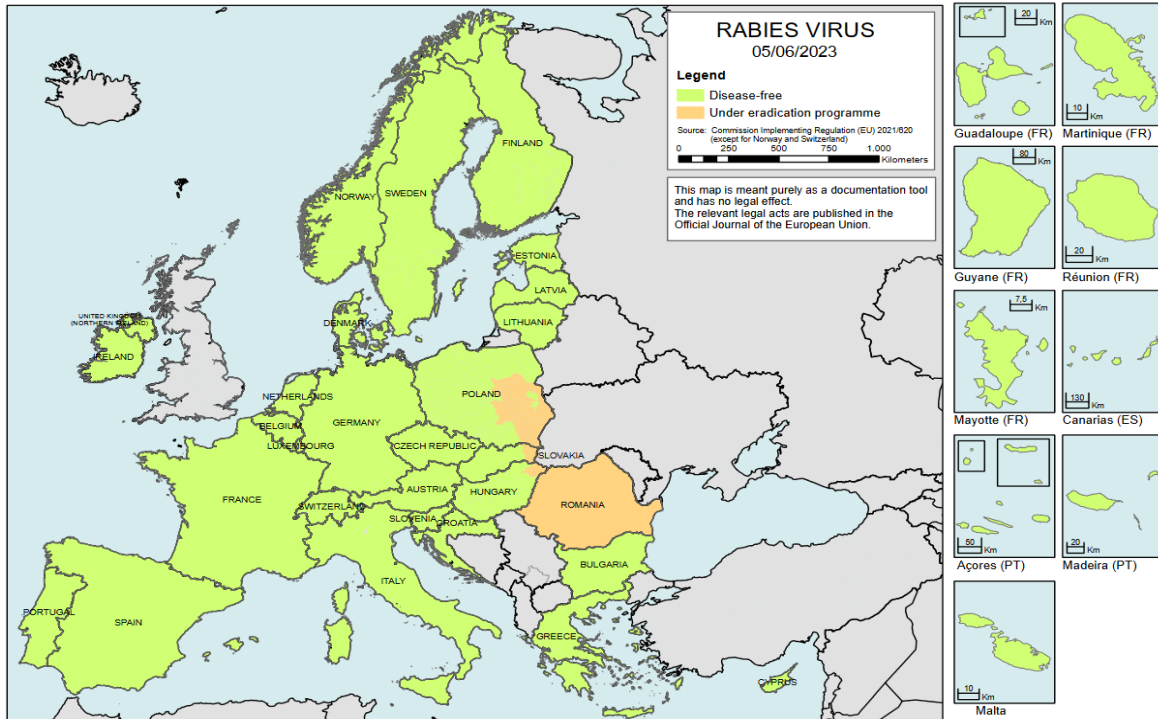


ASF in the EU in pigs and WB in 2025 (15/09/2025)

Rabies situation the EU

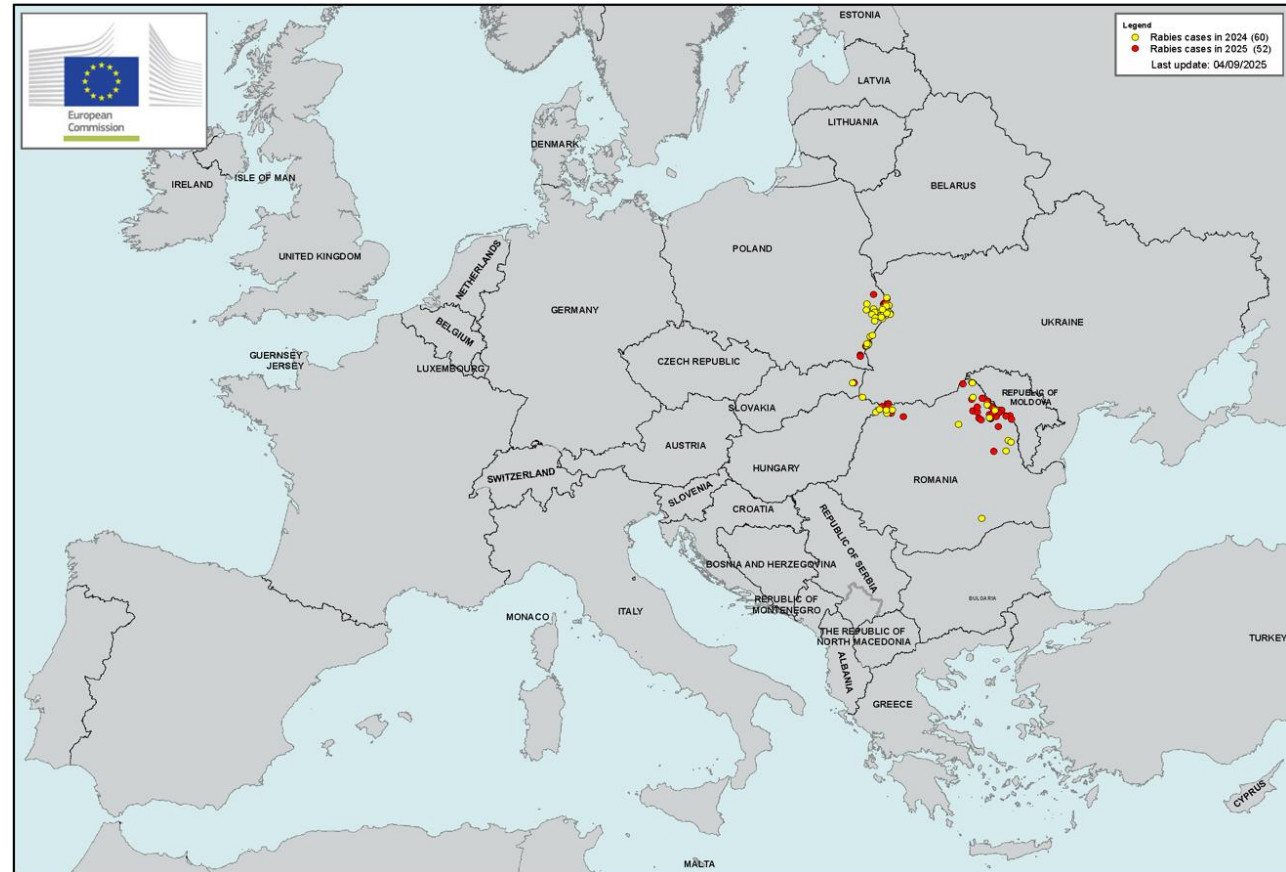


Highlights - EU 2025



Re-incursions from rabies endemic zones at eastern borders:

- in former free MS (eastern border): Hungary (2024: 18, 2025: 0) and Slovakia (2024: 1, 2025: 1)
- in Southeast : Romania (2024: 28, 2025: 40)
- In North – Northeast: Poland (2024: 48, 2025: 14)



‘Compulsory eradication programme’ in MS not free

- 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

Co-financed programmes on rabies

- Rabies elimination is a priority for the EU
- EU experience shows that rabies can be eradicated, if oral rabies vaccination (ORV) campaigns, coupled with robust surveillance, are implemented consistently
- EU specific support to EU countries but also some 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
- 2024: 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 were granted co-funding for their programmes together with 5 non-EU countries (Kosovo*, Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Ukraine)

**This designation is without prejudice to positions on status and is in line with UNSCR 1244(1999) and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.*

LSD situation the EU



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

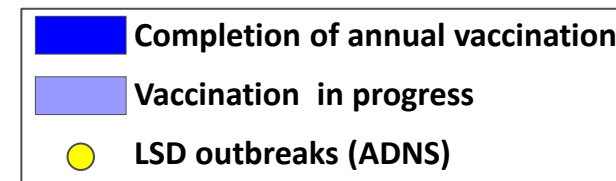
- ✓ LSD endemic in Africa – present in the Middle East
- ✓ **2013 : LSD enters Turkiye**
- ✓ **2015: First incursion of LSD in Greece**
- ✓ **2016: Numerous outbreaks of LSD in South East Europe: Greece, Bulgaria, North Macedonia, Kosovo*, Montenegro, Albania). Mass vaccination campaigns launched in 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 LSD outbreaks in Northern Africa (Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt)**

*This designation is without prejudice to positions on status and is in line with UNSCR 1244(1999) and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

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



>7.000 outbreaks in 7 countries (excl. Turkiye)



Incursion of LSD in the EU in 2025

23 June 2025

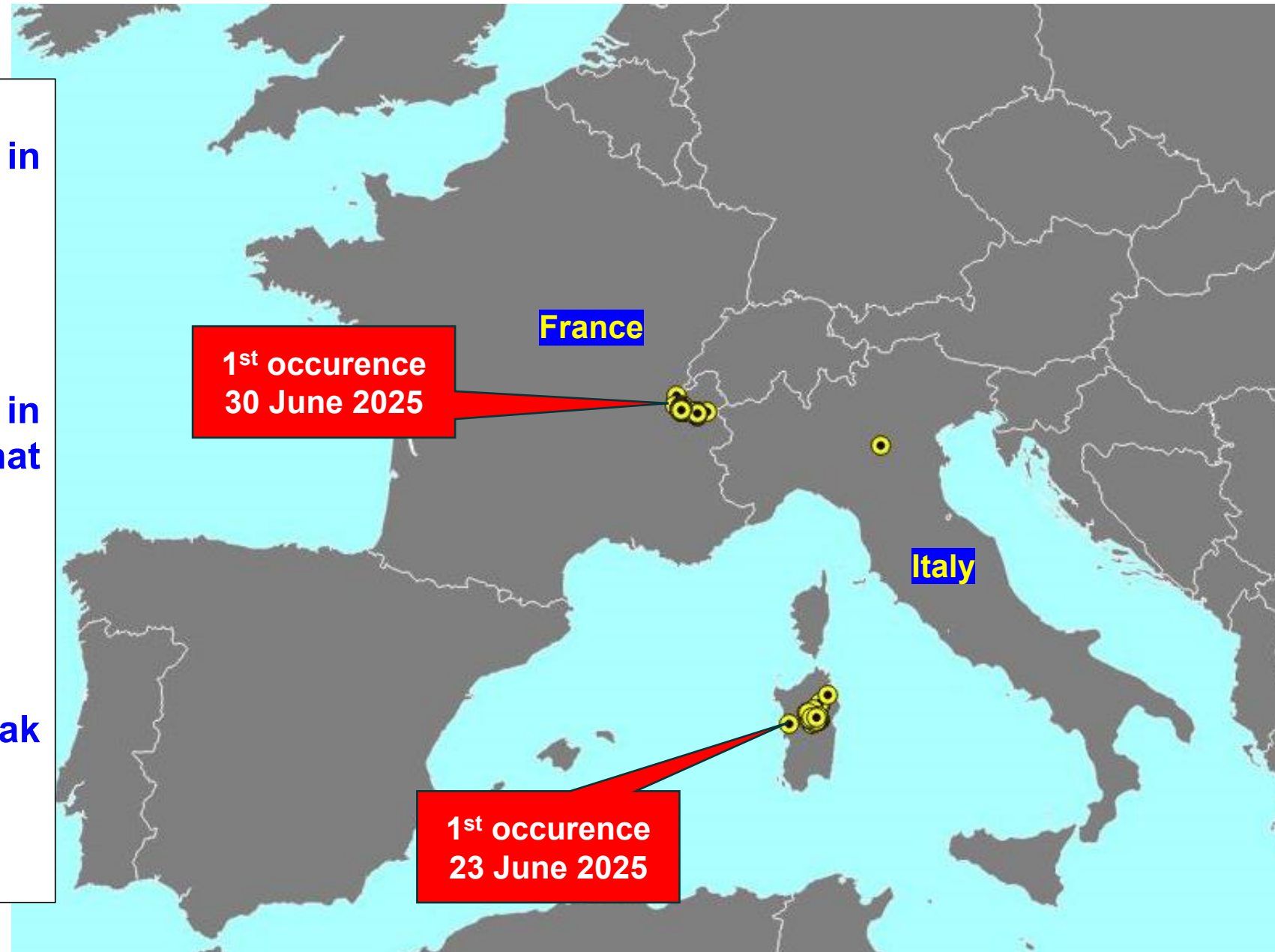
ITALY reports 1st ever outbreak in Sardinia – secondary outbreaks (63 outbr. until 19/9/2025)

25 June 2025

ITALY reports 2nd outbreak in Mantua - Lombardy (farm that received animals from Sardinia) no secondary outbreaks

30 June 2025

FRANCE reports 1st ever outbreak in Savoie - secondary outbreaks (78 outbr. in total until 19/9/2025)



Incursion of LSD in the EU in 2025

regionalisation and vaccination

July 2025

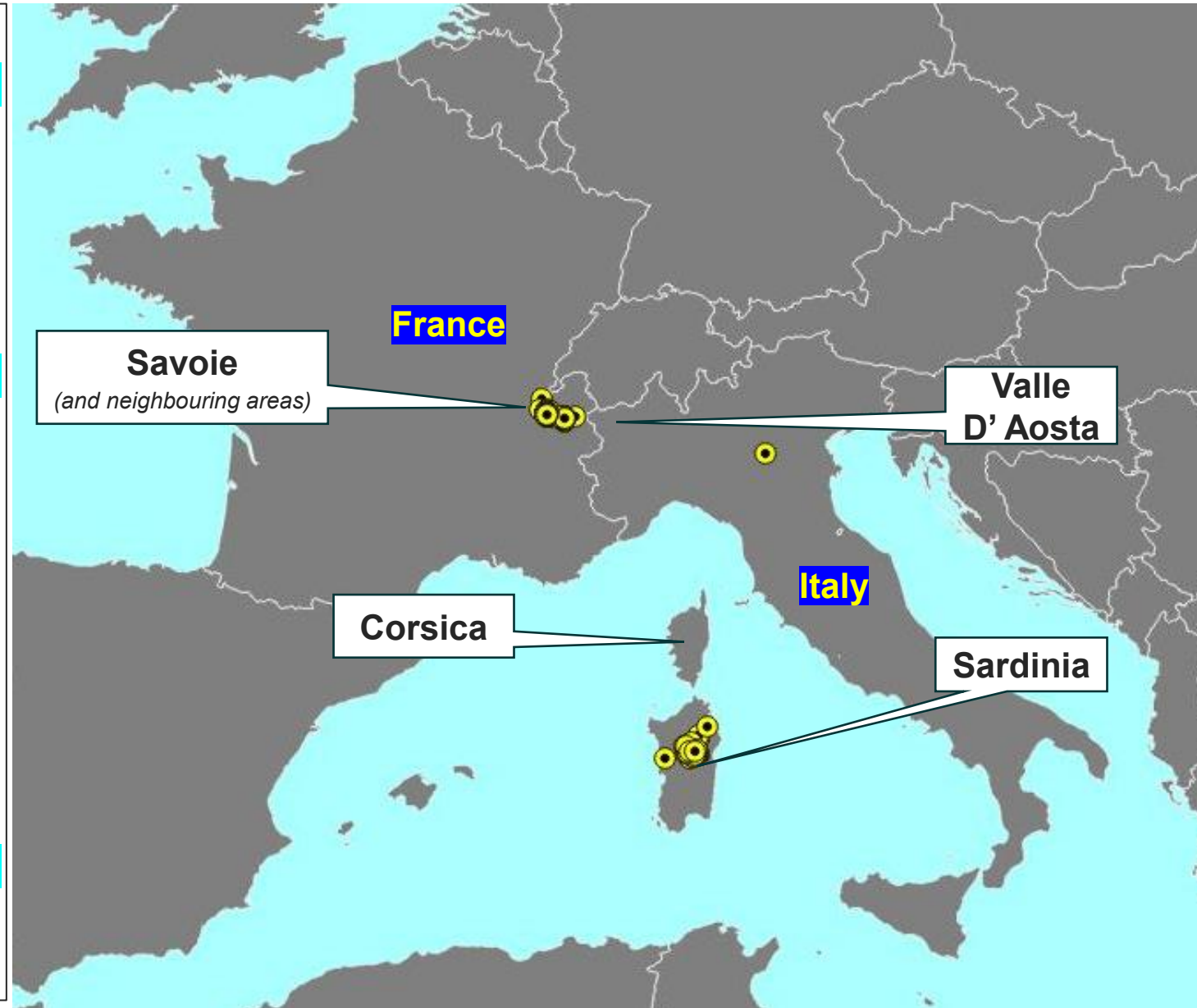
- ITALY launches vaccination of **entire Sardinia**
- FRANCE launches vaccination in the restricted zone , **in and around Savoie**
- SWITZERLAND announces vaccination in the part of **the LSD restricted zone that enters their territory** , close to the border with France.

August 2025

- ITALY launches vaccination in Valle D'Aosta, on the border with France, due to proximity with outbreaks in Savoie

September 2025

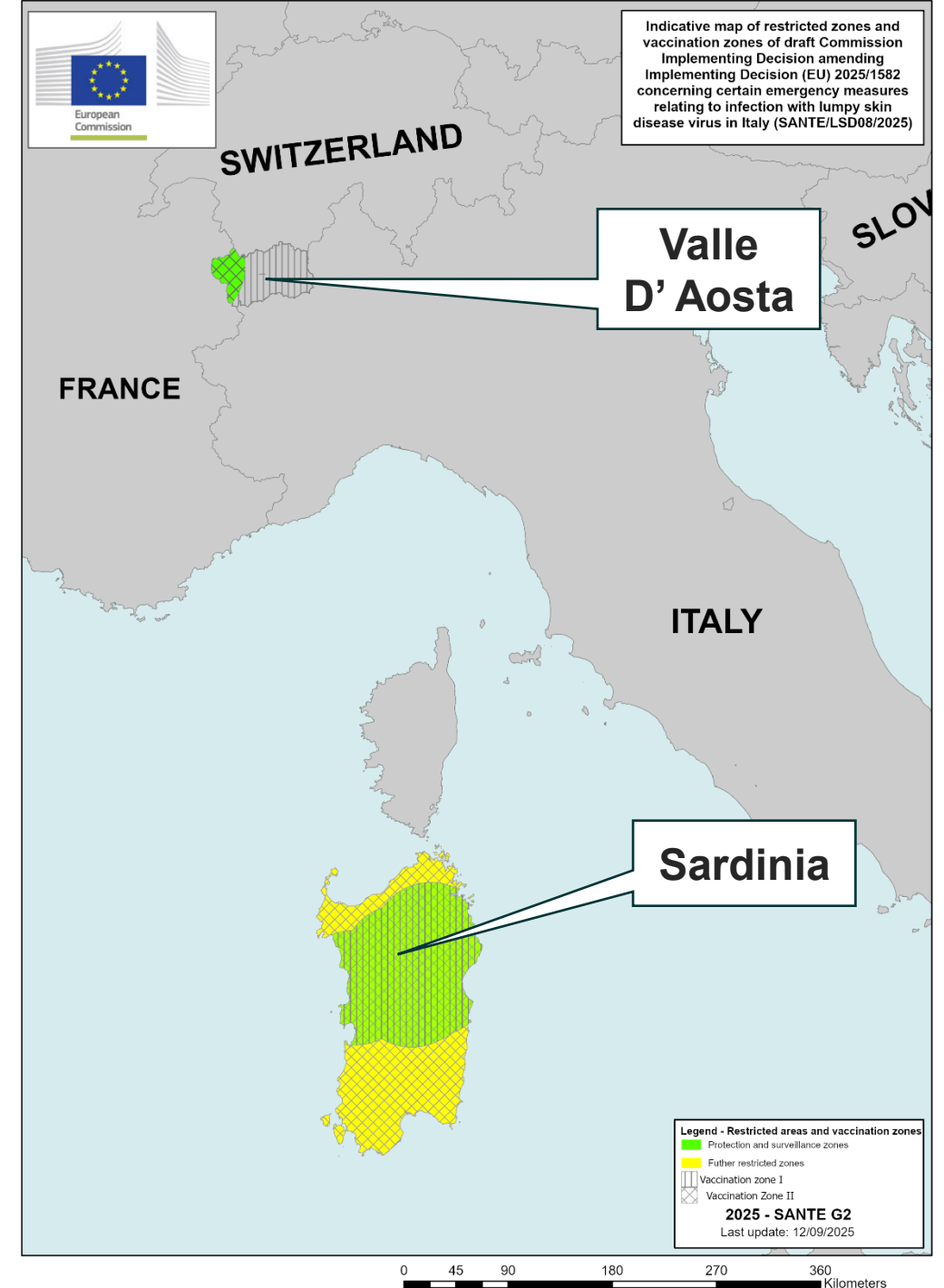
- FRANCE launches vaccination of **entire Corsica**, due to proximity with outbreaks in Sardinia.



Incursion of LSD in the EU in 2025

regionalisation and vaccination

Implementing Decision (EU) 2025/1582
concerning certain emergency measures
relating to infection with lumpy skin disease
virus in **Italy** (amendment in progress).



Incursion of LSD in the EU in 2025

regionalisation and vaccination

Implementing Decision (EU) 2025/1708
concerning certain emergency measures
relating to infection with lumpy skin disease
virus in **France** (amendment in progress).



SPGP situation the EU



Sheep Pox & Goat Pox (SGP) Background (2024)

- ✓ Sheep pox and goat pox endemic in Africa, the Middle East and Asia
- ✓ SGP eradicated from most EU countries decades ago
- ✓ Most recent outbreaks in Europe:
 - **Greece:** more extensive epidemics
2024 : Extended epidemic, >300 outbreaks in mainland and North-East territories
 - **Bulgaria:** sporadic occurrence
2024 : Small scale incursion , 12 outbreaks in the South

SGP in the EU Jan –Sep 2025

01 Jan - 17 Sep 2025

Greece: 688 outbreaks in total, mostly in mainland and northern areas

➤ **Bulgaria:** 159 outbreaks in total, mostly in the center and south areas (recurrence since May 2025).

➤ **Romania:** 23 outbreaks since 18 June 2025 – clustered around Teleorman and Olt counties. 1st occurrence of SGP in the past 20 years or more

LATEST NEWS

➤ **Serbia:** 2 outbreaks, reported on 19 Sep. 1st occurrence of SGP in the past decades



SPGP in Greece zoning as at 19 Sep 2025

Protection Zones

5 km radius – 45d

Surveillance Zones

20 km radius – 55d

Further Restricted Zones (FRZ)

Appr. 40 km radius (admin. boundaries), 85d

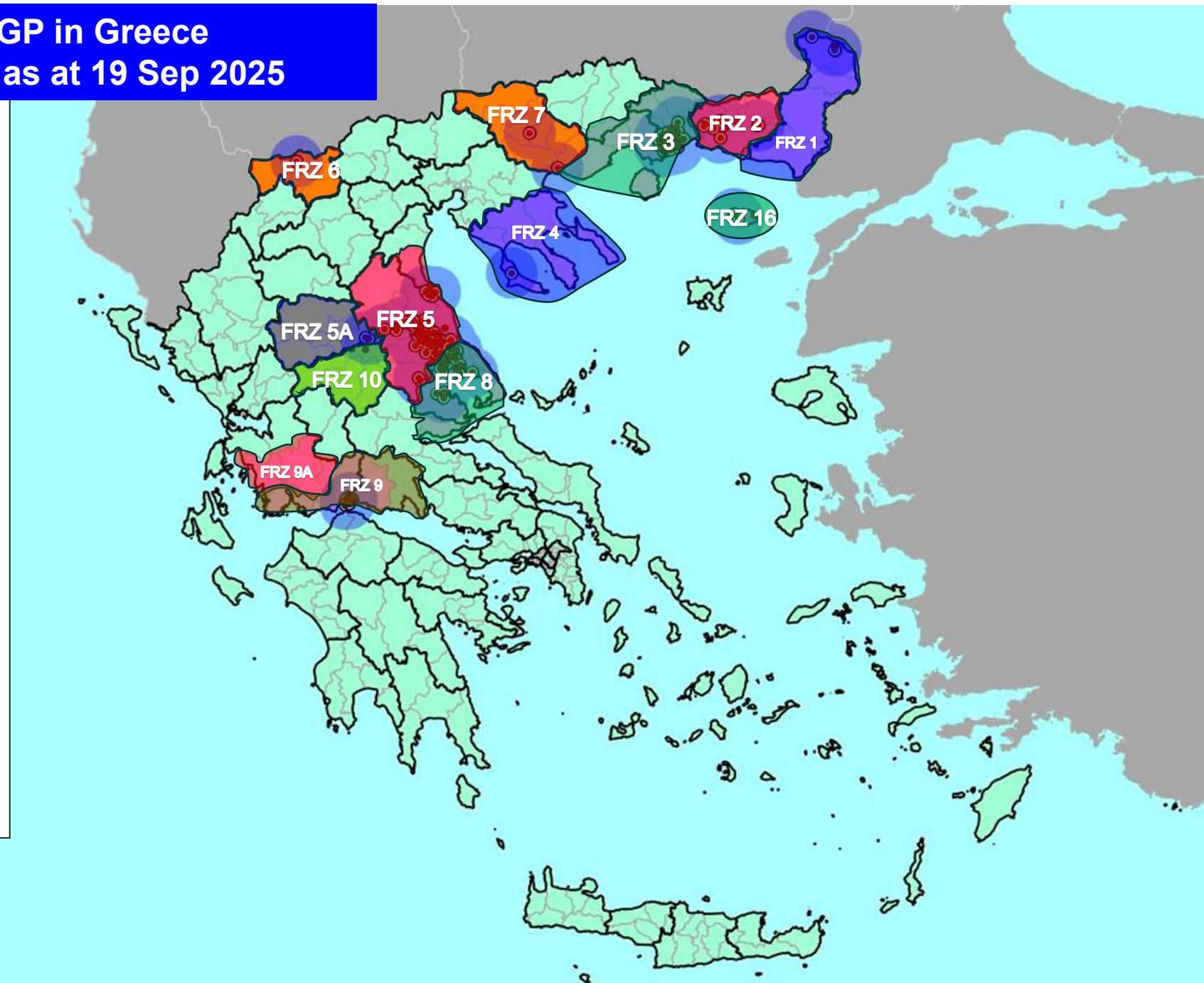
PZ, **SZ**, **FRZ** : no exit of small ruminants to the rest of the country, from the outer perimeters of the FRZs, including movements to other FRZs.

Only movements for slaughter within the same zone with PCR testing

Exit of dairy products from PZ , SZ , FRZ after risk mitigation treatments (Annex VII to Commission Delegated Regulation 2020/687) or risk assessment (as before)

Entire country

Prohibition of movements of small ruminants to other countries (extended to 31 Dec 2025).



COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION(EU) 2025/1756 of 19 August 2025 amending Implementing Decision (EU) 2024/2207 concerning certain emergency measures relating to sheep pox and goat pox in Greece

SPGP in Bulgaria zoning as at 19 Sep 2025

Protection Zones

5 km radius – 30d

Surveillance Zones

15 km radius – 45d

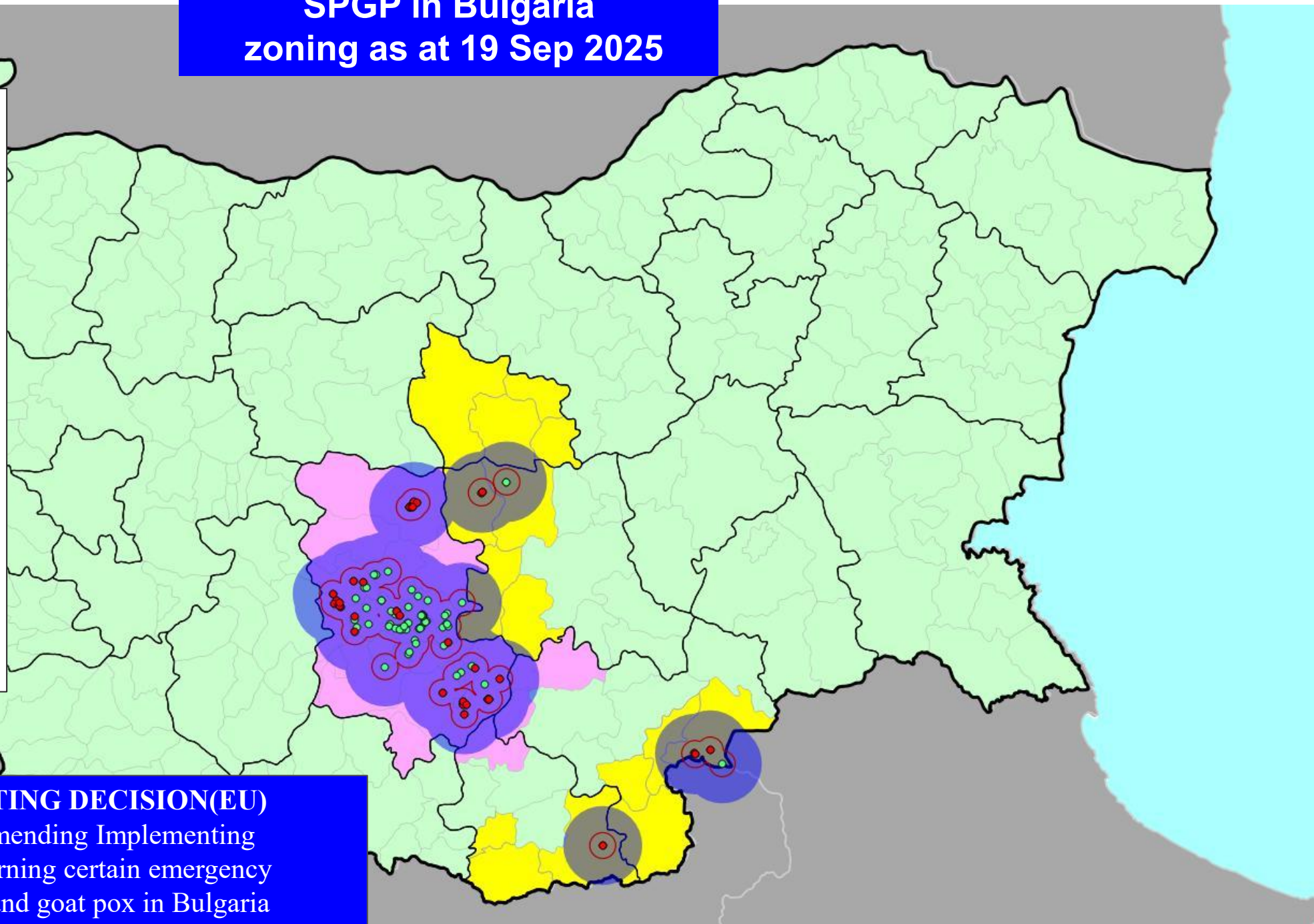
Further Restricted Zones (FRZ)

Appr. 40 km radius (admin.
boundaries), 75d

PZ, SZ, FRZ : no exit of small
ruminants to the rest of the
country, from the outer perimeters
of the FRZs, including movements
to other FRZs. No entry of animals
originating from the rest of BG.

Entire country

Prohibition of movements of small
ruminants to other countries
(extended to 30 Nov 2025).



COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION(EU)
2025/1761 of 22 August 2025 amending Implementing
Decision (EU) 2025/1160 concerning certain emergency
measures relating to sheep pox and goat pox in Bulgaria

**SPGP in Romania
zoning as at 19 Sep 2025**

Indicative map of restricted zones of draft
Commission Implementing Decision concerning
certain emergency measures relating to sheep
pox and goat pox in Romania and repealing
Implementing Decision (EU) 2025/1406 (SANTE/
SPGP22/2025).

Commission

HUNGARY

UKRAINE

**REPUBLIC OF
MOLDOVA**

ROMANIA

REPUBLIC OF

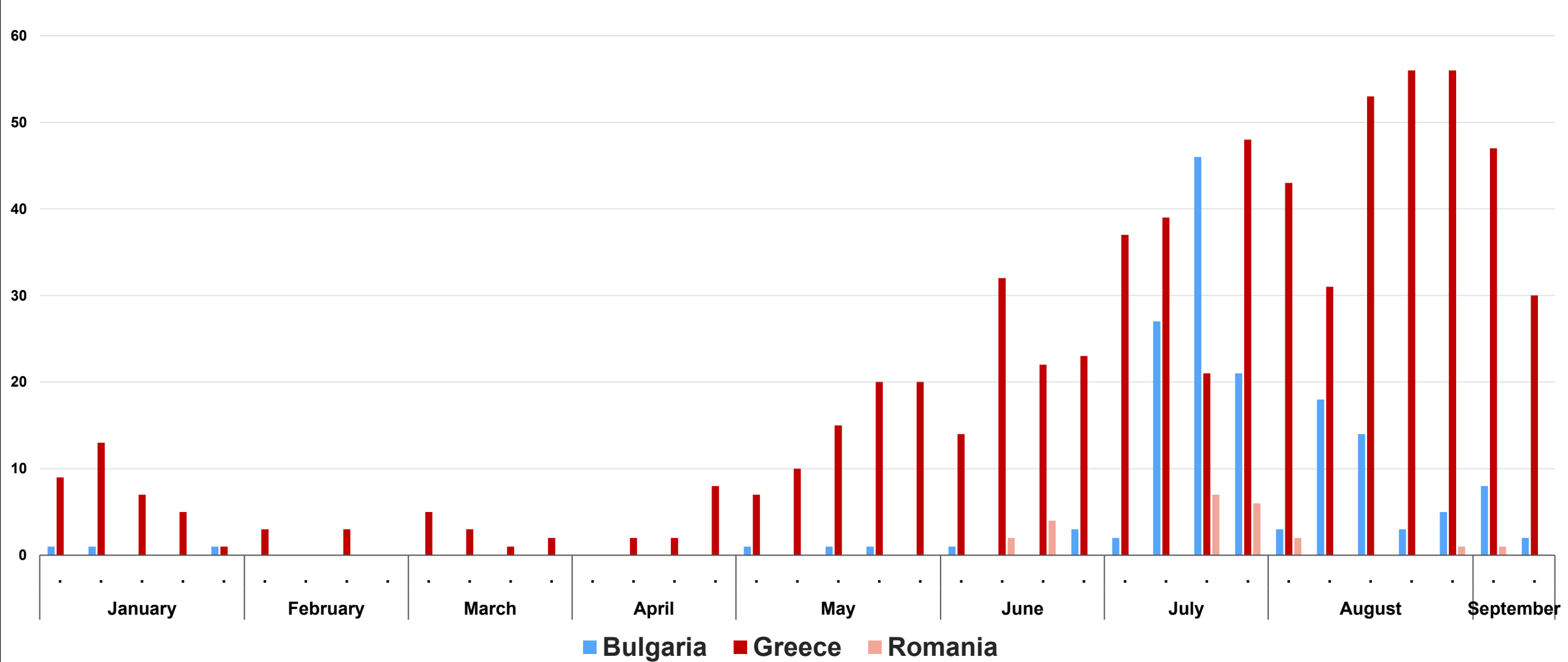
BULGARIA

**COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION
(EU) 2025/1767 of 27 August 2025 concerning
certain emergency measures relating to sheep pox
and goat pox in Romania and repealing
Implementing Decision (EU) 2025/1406**

Legend - Restricted zones
Protection and surveillance zones
2025 - SANTE G2
Last update: 21/08/2025

0 40 80 160 240 320
Kilometers

Sheep pox and goat pox in the EU - Number of new outbreaks per week January until 17 Sep 2025



Concluding remarks on SGP for 2025

➤ **Greece: Situation remains complicated (major resurgence of the epidemic as of May 2025)**

688 outbreaks (~176.000 animals culled), exceptional measures in place to stop spread including standstill in restricted zones (national measure)

➤ **Bulgaria: resurgence since May 2025**

159 outbreaks (~17.000 animals culled), additional measures in place

➤ **Romania: Incursion after more than 20 years of absence**

23 outbreaks (~17.000 animals culled), situation manageable for the time being

PPR situation the EU



PPR in the EU and neighbouring countries January – September 2025



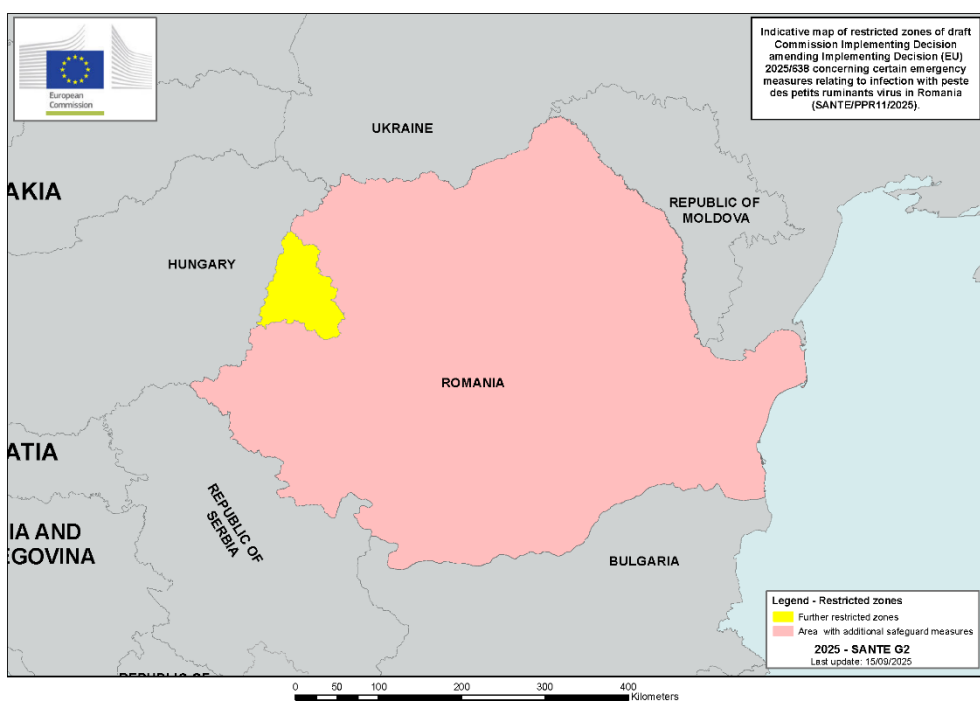
Major outbreaks of 2024 swiftly eradicated
(Greece – Romania)

2025 – “Spill overs”

- **Bulgaria:** one single outbreak reported in Nov 2024 **Unresolved**
- **Hungary:** 3 outbreaks reported between Jan –Feb 2025. **Resolved**
- **Albania:** 14 outbreaks reported between June - July 2025, no report ever since
- **Kosovo*:** one single outbreak reported in July, close to the border with Albania, no report ever since

No reports of PPR vaccination

➤ **This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244(1999) and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.*

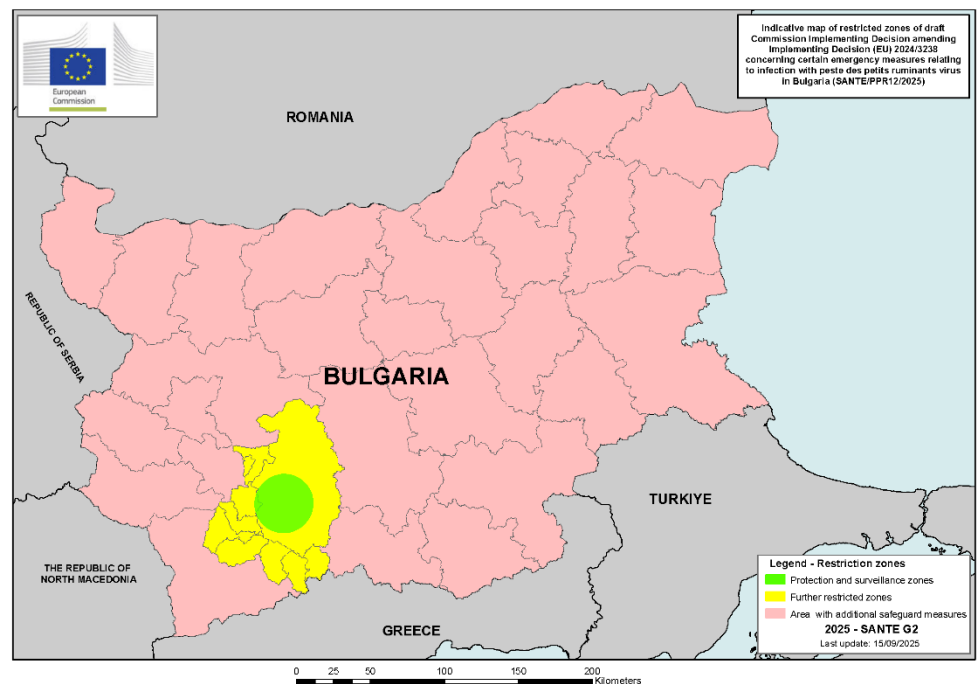


EU 2025

PPR Management in the EU

Romania - single recurrence - enhanced surveillance, prohibition of animal movements to other or through other MS until surveillance proves disease absence;

Bulgaria – no further outbreaks, restricted zone in place and prohibition of animal movements to other countries until outbreak is resolved



Swift and decisive measures, strong commitment by the affected MSs, even going beyond EU legal requirements:

- Prohibition of animal movements to other countries; (Romania, Bulgaria)
- Expanded protection and surveillance zones (Romania, Bulgaria)

➡ The effective implementation of control measures has contained the PPR situation in the EU and set it clearly on a pathway toward complete eradication.



EU SUPPORT AGAINST LSD – SPGP - PPR



EU support against PPR , SPGP 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)
- Adoption of Commission Implementing Decisions defining specific safeguard measures for each MS: **PPR** (30 Implementing Decisions adopted to date), **SPGP** (40 Implementing Decisions adopted to date), **LSD** (7+2 due for adoption)
- Regular info notes disseminating key information about the epidemic and measures to MS – TC
 - International Organisations (WOAH, FAO) :**48** for **PPR** and **77** for **SPGP** , **34** for **LSD**
- Mandates to EFSA for scientific opinions on **PPR** (2015, 2021) **SPGP** (2014, 2021) **LSD** (2014, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022)

➤ EU Reference Laboratories

(**PPR** CIRAD - France, **SPGP** / **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, SPGP and LSD

- **EUVET expert team:** Field missions to provide technical support in countries affected or at risk (MS or TC). To date **6 PPR** missions, **2 LSD** missions, **1 SPGP** mission.

Peste des petits ruminants	Lumpy skin disease	Sheep pox and goat pox
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Greece (24-25 July 2024)• Romania (30 July – 01 Aug 2024)• Bulgaria (18-19 December 2024)• Romania (13-14 Mar 2025)• Albania (12-13 June 2025)• Kosovo (16-17 July 2025)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Italy (26-27 June 2025)• France (15-16 July 2025)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Greece (13-16 May 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 – SPGP - LSD surveillance activities (early detection) :**
EU financial support provided for the surveillance and early detection of exotic diseases of animals, including **PPR** **SPGP** and **LSD**, in high risk areas, through the **Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs) programme** (*Greece, Bulgaria*) and the **T.H.R.A.C.E programme** (= Trans-boundary High Risk Area Coordinated Epidemio-surveillance programme, *Greece, Bulgaria, Turkiye*).

EU VACCINE BANKS

➤ **LSD vaccine bank**

**Shipments
July 2025** } **Italy:** 300,000 doses (Sardinia) + 40,000 doses (Valle d'Aosta)
France: 352,500 doses (2,500 doses of those were transferred to
Switzerland)

➤ **PPR vaccine bank**

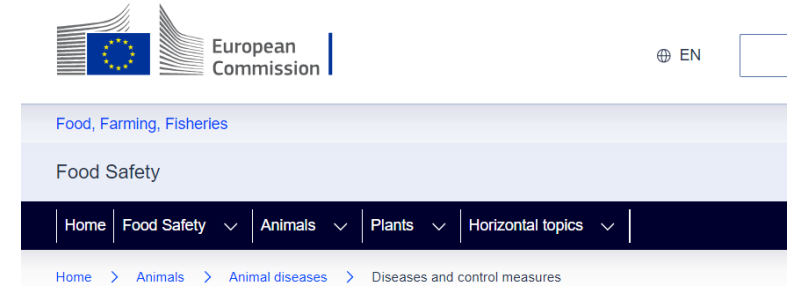
➤ **SGP vaccine bank**

} If needed and upon request, shipment of PPR vaccines and SGP vaccines to support the early stages of a vaccination campaign (no request received so far).

EU Regionalisation (zoning)



EU regionalisation: principles



Diseases and control measures

- Clearly **defined roles** for the EU Member States and the Commission
- **Clear criteria, principles and measures**
- **Rapid** flow of information
- **Transparency!**
- Permanent rules in place, **complemented by urgent adoption** of emergency measures
- **Agreed with Member States** (regular Committees)
- **Immediately applicable**
- Legal acts **published in the Official Journal** of the European Union in all 24 EU languages

Regionalisation in the EU: the basic disease control measures

- Disease confirmation and stand-still measures
- Establishment of restricted (e.g. protection and surveillance, 3-10-150 km) zones depending on risk / disease characteristics
- Establishment of further restricted zones, as necessary
- Wildlife considered, incl. establishment of infected zones
- Tracing / Epidemiological investigations
- Additional Surveillance and Testing
- Emergency vaccination possible (based on EU rules)

EU regionalisation:

- is based on science and applied in the EU in line with WOAH standards



Introduction

World Organisation for Animal Health

Article 4.4.1.

ZONING AND COMPARTMENTALISATION

CHAPTER 4.4.

The purpose of this chapter is to provide recommendations on the principles of zoning and compartmentalisation to Member Countries wishing to establish and maintain different *subpopulations* with specific health status within their territory. These principles should be applied in accordance with the relevant chapters of the *Terrestrial Code*. This chapter also outlines a process by which trading partners may recognise such *subpopulations*.

Establishing and maintaining a disease-free status throughout the country should be the final goal for Member Countries. However, given the difficulty of achieving this goal, there may be benefits to a Member Country in establishing and maintaining a *subpopulation* with a specific health status within its territory for the purposes of *international trade* or disease prevention or control. *Subpopulations* may be separated by natural or artificial geographical barriers or by the application of appropriate *biosecurity* management.

While zoning applies to an animal *subpopulation* defined primarily on a geographical basis, compartmentalisation applies to an animal *subpopulation* defined primarily by management and husbandry practices related to *biosecurity*. In practice, spatial considerations and appropriate management, including *biosecurity plans*, play important roles in the application of both concepts.

Zoning may encourage the more efficient use of resources within certain parts of a country. Compartmentalisation may allow the functional separation of a *subpopulation* from other domestic or *wild animals* through *biosecurity*, which would not be achieved through geographical separation. In a country where a disease is endemic, establishment of *free zones* may assist in the progressive control and eradication of the disease. To facilitate disease control and the continuation of trade following a disease *outbreak* in a previously free country or *zone*, zoning may allow a Member Country to limit the extension of the disease to a defined restricted area, while preserving the status of the remaining territory. For the same reasons, the use of compartmentalisation may allow a Member Country to take advantage of epidemiological links among *subpopulations* or common practices relating to *biosecurity*, despite diverse geographical locations.

A Member Country may thus have more than one *zone* or *compartment* within its territory.



European
Union



Scientific Opinion | [Open Access](#) | [CC](#) [BY](#) [NC](#) [ND](#)

Assessment of the control measures of the Category A diseases of the Animal Health Law: prohibitions in restricted zones and risk-mitigating treatments for products of animal origin and other materials

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687

ANNEX V

MINIMUM RADIUS OF PROTECTION AND SURVEILLANCE ZONES

(as referred to in Article 21 of this Regulation)

Indicated as radius of a circle centred on the establishment

Category A diseases	Protection Zone	Surveillance Zone
Foot and mouth disease	3 km	10 km
Infection with rinderpest virus	3 km	10 km
Infection with Rift Valley fever virus	20 km	50 km
Infection with lumpy skin disease virus	20 km	50 km
Infection with <i>Mycoplasma mycoides</i> subsp. <i>mycoides</i> SC (Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia)	Establishment	3 km
Sheep pox and goat pox	3 km	10 km
Infection with peste des petits ruminants virus	3 km	10 km
Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia	Establishment	3 km
African horse sickness	100 km	150 km
Infection with <i>Burkholderia mallei</i> (Glanders)	Establishment	Establishment
Classical swine fever	3 km	10 km
African swine fever	3 km	10 km
Highly pathogenic avian influenza	3 km	10 km
Infection with Newcastle disease virus	3 km	10 km

EU regionalisation:

Example: ASF

- **proven to be effective** in the EU to prevent / control / slow down the spread of diseases and eradicate them, where feasible, enabling safe trade



European
Union

- Regulation (EU) 2016/429 (AHL)
- Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687
- Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/594 (ASF)

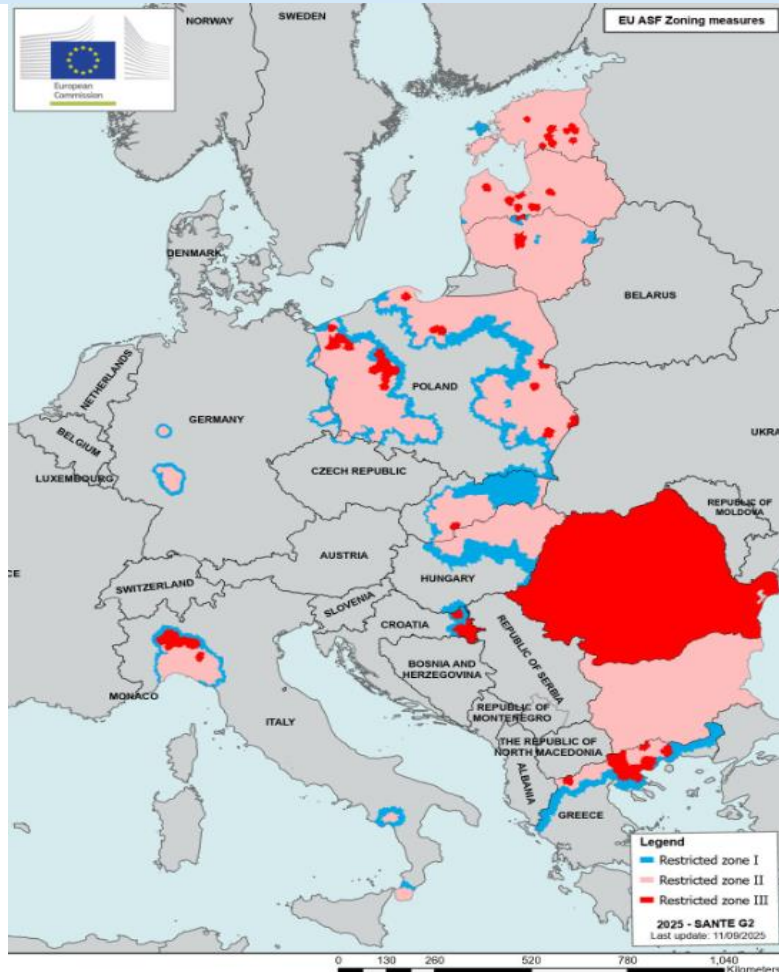
EU ASF guidelines

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/C/2023/1504/oj>



Scientific Opinion | Open Access | CC BY

Scientific Opinion on the assessment of the control measures of the category A diseases of Animal Health Law: African Swine Fever

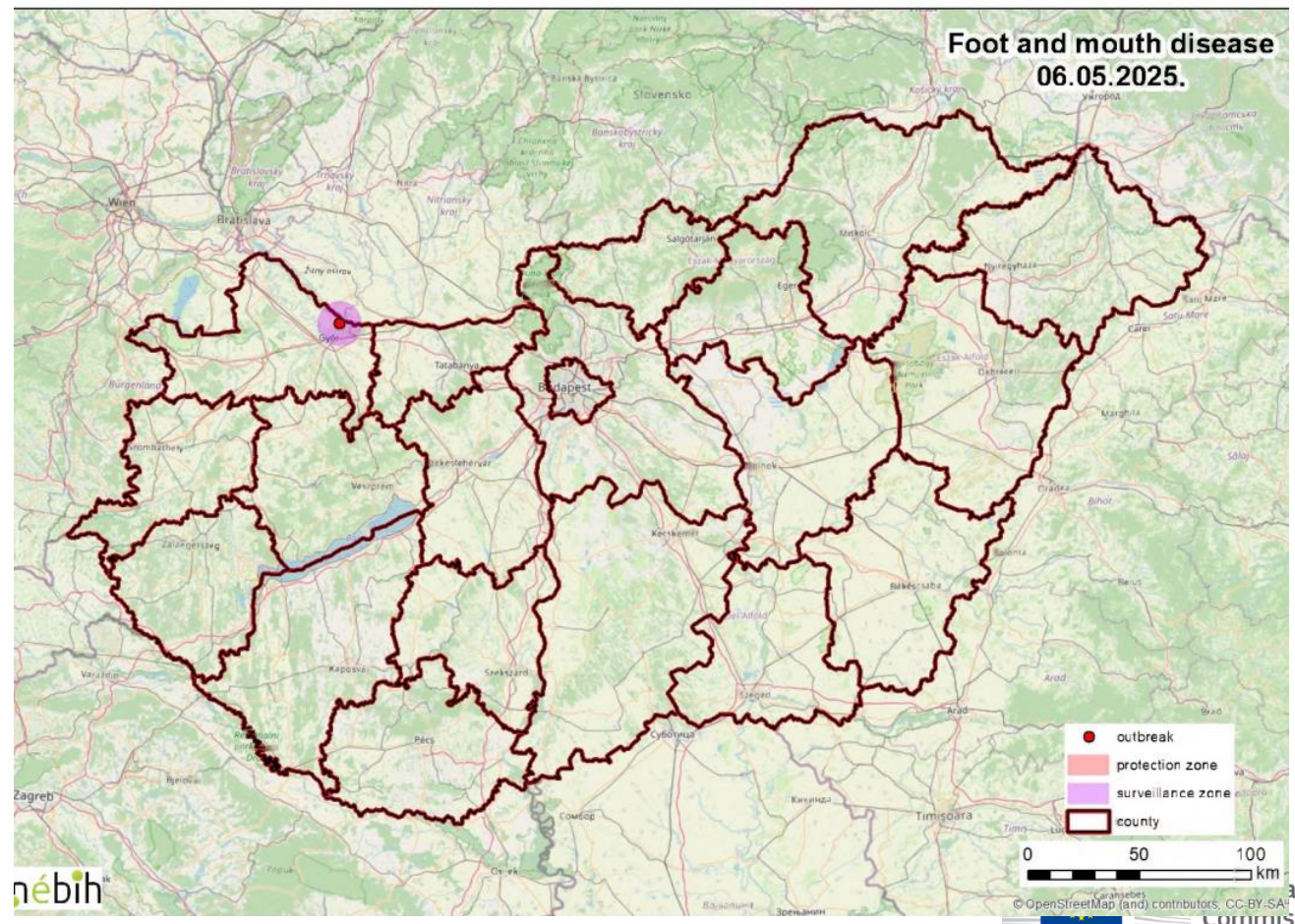
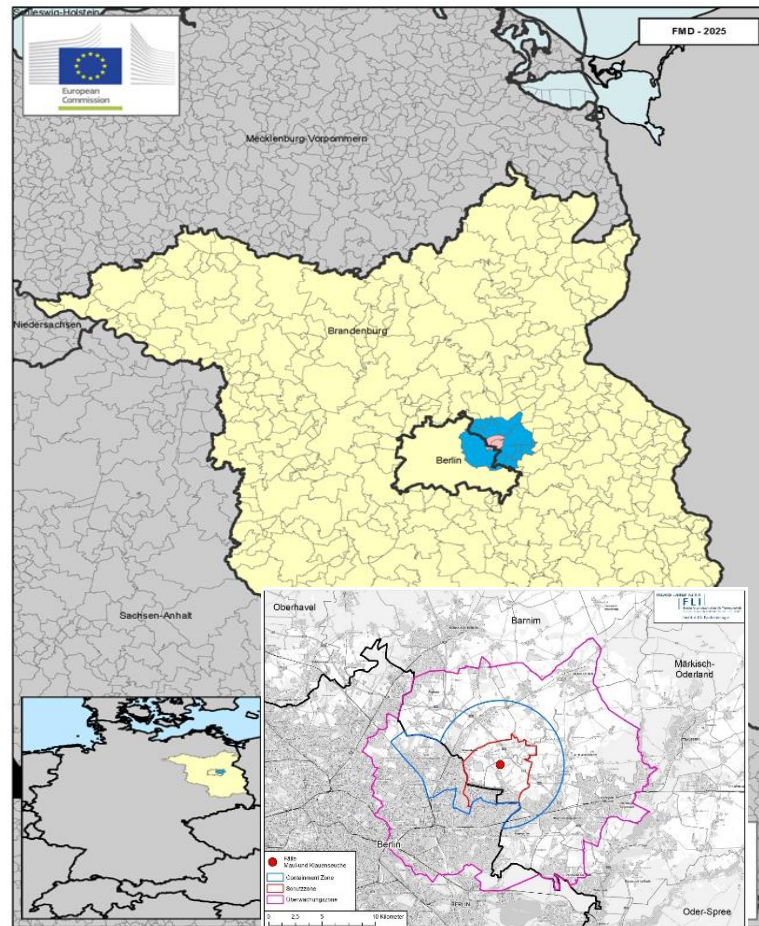


Regionalization is done by the Commission adopting amendments to Implementing Regulation 2023/594 (59 times since March 2023):

- Restricted zone I ('an additional further restricted zone') – zone, bordering zone II or III, where relevant (no ASF)
- Restricted zone II ('an infected zone') – ASF in wild boar
- Restricted zone III ('a further restricted zone', in addition to PZ/SZ) – ASF in domestic pigs (with or without ASF in wild boar)

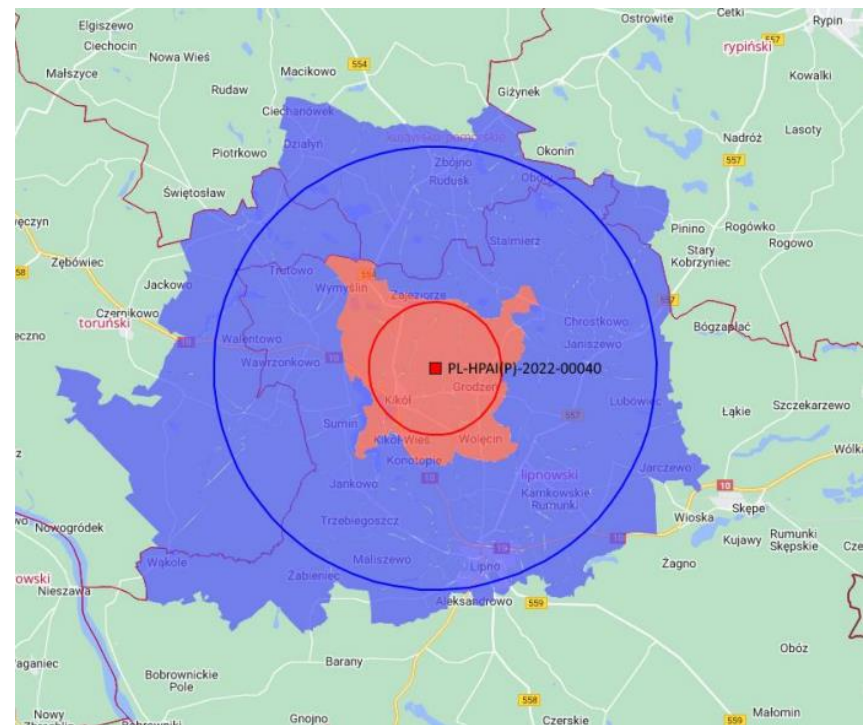
EU regionalisation:

- is efficiently used as **emergency response tool** to control animal diseases and ensure **appropriate risk mitigation measures**



EU regionalisation:

- is highly efficient instrument as part of a comprehensive and overarching veterinary control system



Scientific Opinion | [Open Access](#) |

Scientific Opinion on the assessment of the control measures of the category A diseases of Animal Health Law: Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza

Protection zone

Part A of Annex to Implementing Decision (EU) 2023/2447

ADIS reference number of the outbreak	Area comprising:	Date until applicable in accordance with Article 39 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687
PL-HPAI(P)-2025-00014	W województwie lubuskim: 1) w powiecie nowosolskim, w gminie Kolsko, miejscowości: Konotop, Lipka 2) w powiecie zielonogórskim, w gminie Bojadła, miejscowości: Pymnik Młynkowo, Kartno, Susłów.	26.2.2025

Surveillance zone

Part B of Annex to Implementing Decision (EU) 2023/2447

ADIS reference number of the outbreak	Area comprising:	Date until applicable in accordance with Article 55 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687
PL-HPAI(P)-2025-00014	W województwie lubuskim, 1) w powiecie nowosolskim, w gminie Kolsko, miejscowości: Konotop, Lipka 2) w powiecie zielonogórskim, w gminie Bojadła, miejscowości: Pymnik Młynkowo, Kartno, Susłów	7.3.2025

EU regionalisation (zoning) measures = guaranty for safe trade

- **The EU legislation** foresees strict measures to apply regionalisation:
 - based on **science**
 - in line with the WOAHA **international standards**
 - in the areas affected – establishment of **restricted zones** and **risk mitigation measures**
- **Business continuity:**
 - the negative impact of animal diseases is reduced (safe trade from non-restricted areas, safe derogations for affected areas, if relevant)
- Proven to be **effective to prevent / control / slow down the spread of diseases and eradicate them**, where feasible, enabling **safe trade**
- **Conditions for exports are similar (or even stricter) to conditions for intra-Union movements**
- **Recognized internationally (e.g. WTO cases) and by certain trading partners**

Compartmentalisation in EU



Compartmentalisation in EU

- For aquatic animals:
 - the use of compartments for aquaculture in line with the AHL in the EU was possible since 2021 (AHL entry into application)
- For terrestrial animals:
 - The use of compartments in the EU is possible with the adoption of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2024/2623 as regards rules for approval and recognition of disease-free status of compartments keeping terrestrial animals
 - This new possibility is valid **for poultry compartments** in respect of **HPAI and Newcastle disease** and applicable **for Intra-EU movements**

EU Delegated Regulation on compartments

- **General conditions** for the application of compartmentalization for category A diseases in terrestrial animals as a tool to guarantee animal health status, and to provide for derogations to some disease control measures (e.g. depopulation and movement restrictions)
- Compartment status based on
 - **biosecurity management**
 - **surveillance plans**
 - **implemented by operators**, and verified and approved by Competent Authorities: detailed **procedures and conditions**
- Not an alternative to regionalisation/zoning, but to complement it on a voluntary basis; not a replacement but an addition to compulsory biosecurity
- **Specific conditions**
 - established for poultry compartments free from HPAI and ND



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

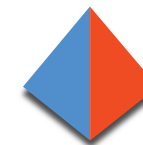
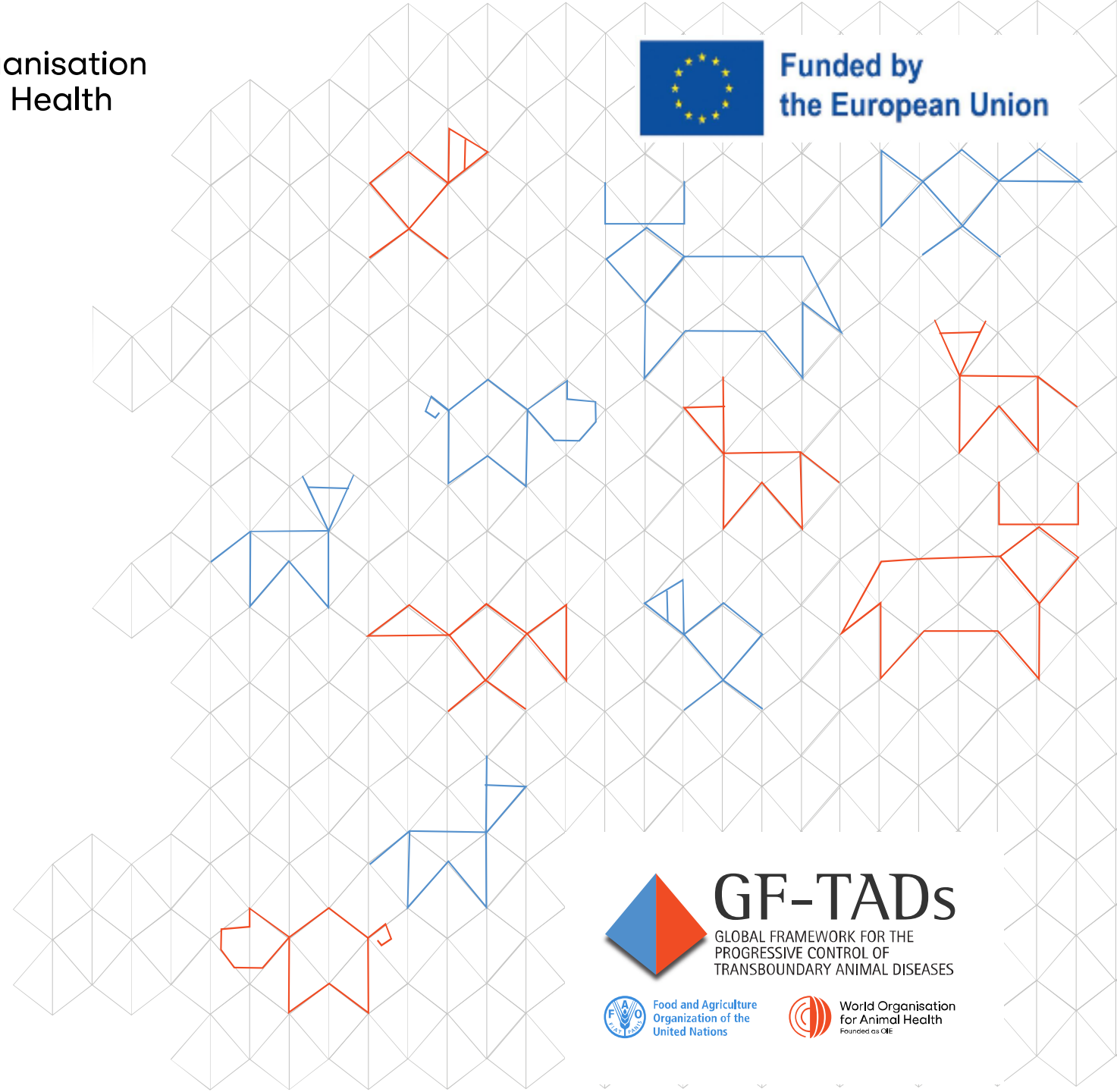


World Organisation
for Animal Health
Founded as OIE



Funded by
the European Union

THANK YOU



GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



World Organisation
for Animal Health
Founded as OIE