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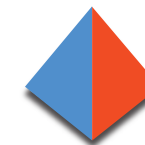
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# 1<sup>st</sup> GF-TADs Regional Conference in the European region

**Lumpy Skin Disease:  
Measures taken in Switzerland**

*Swiss Federal Food Safety &  
Veterinary Office*

**Martin REIST, DVM, PhD, EMBA**  
**22-25/September/2025, Belgrade, Serbia**



## GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE  
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF  
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



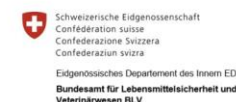
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## Background

- In cooperation with the Friedrich-Loeffler-Institute (FLI), Germany, the Swiss Federal Food Safety and Veterinary Office (FSVO) publishes information on the animal disease situation abroad and assesses the risks for Switzerland in its **Radar Bulletin**.
- Lumpy skin disease (LSD) is one of the diseases whose development the FSVO is closely monitoring in this context.
- Nevertheless, France's report on June 29, 2025, that a case of LSD had occurred 35 km from the Swiss border came as a great surprise at this very moment.
- It was evident, that we dealt with a **cross-border epidemiological event requiring very close coordination with France**.



### Radar Bulletin August 2025

#### Zweck des Radar Bulletins:

Im Radar Bulletin werden Informationen zur internationalen Lage und Ausbreitung der bedeutendsten Tierseuchen und Tierkrankheiten, die für die Schweiz relevant sind, bewertet und zusammengestellt. Dadurch können mögliche Risiken für die Schweiz früh erkannt und kommuniziert werden. Das Radar Bulletin erscheint monatlich.

**Hinweis:** Bei einem drohenden oder bestehenden Tierseuchenereignis in der Schweiz gelten die etablierten Kommunikationswege des Ereignismanagements innerhalb des Veterinärdienstes Schweiz.

**Externe Quellen:** [WOAH](#), [WOAH-Wahis](#), [ADIS](#), [PAFF Committee](#), [EFSA](#), [FLI](#), [FAO](#), [ProMED](#), [ahp](#), [DISCONTTOOLS](#), [MediSYS](#), [Healthmap](#), [FAO - EMPRES-i](#).

#### Definition der Symbole:

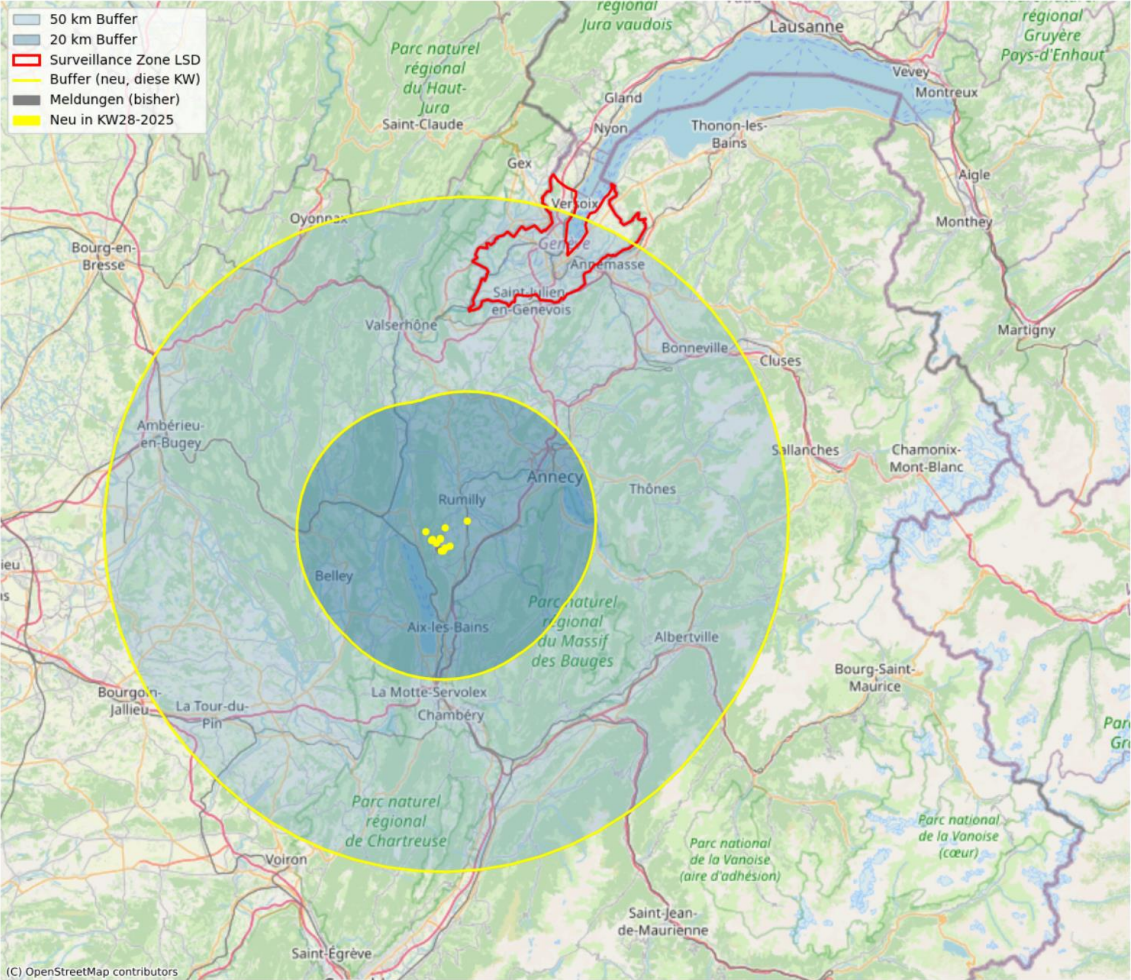
- Die Gefahr, dass die Tierseuche/-krankheit in der Schweiz auftreten kann, ist gross. Es werden konkrete Massnahmen zum Schutz der Schweizer Tierbestände getroffen.
- Die Gefahr, dass die Tierseuche/-krankheit in der Schweiz auftreten kann, ist mittel. Erhöhte Aufmerksamkeit ist angezeigt. Es werden situativ Massnahmen zum Schutz der Schweizer Tierbestände getroffen.
- Die Gefahr, dass die Tierseuche/-krankheit in der Schweiz auftreten kann, ist klein. Die Situation ist jedoch auffällig und muss im Auge behalten werden. Massnahmen zum Schutz der Schweizer Tierbestände sind noch nicht notwendig.
- Die Tierseuche/-krankheit hat bereits die Schweiz erreicht.


Link zu Radar Bulletins der [Vormonate](#)

2 Mt.	1 Mt.	Akt.	Hauptbeiträge
●	●	●	<b>LSD</b> Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD): Ausbrüche in <b>Italien</b> und <b>Frankreich</b> .
●	●	●	<b>ASP</b> Afrikanische Schweinepest (ASP): Lage in <b>Europa</b> .
●	●	●	<b>HPAI</b> Hochpathogene aviäre Influenza (HPAI): Lage in <b>Europa</b> .
●	●	●	<b>BT</b> Blauzungkrankheit (Bluetongue, BT): Ausbrüche in <b>Europa</b> . (Die Ampelbeurteilung richtet sich nach den noch nicht in der Schweiz auftretenden Serotypen).
●	●	●	<b>WNF</b> West-Nil-Fieber (WNF): Lage in <b>Europa</b> .
●	●	●	<b>SZP</b> Schaf- und Ziegenpocken (SZP): Ausbrüche in <b>Bulgarien</b> , <b>Rumänien</b> und <b>Griechenland</b> .
●	●	●	<b>MKS</b> Maul- und Klauenseuche (MKS): Ausbrüche in der <b>Türkei</b> , <b>Israel</b> und <b>Ägypten</b> .
●	●	●	<b>EHD</b> Epizootische hämorrhagische Krankheit (EHD): keine neuen Ausbrüche in <b>Frankreich</b> .
●	●	●	<b>PPR</b> Pest der kleinen Wiederkäuer (PPR): keine neuen Ausbrüche in <b>Albanien</b> und <b>Kosovo</b> .
●	●	●	<b>EIA</b> Equine Infektiöse Anämie (EIA): Ein Fall in <b>Deutschland</b> .
●	●	●	<b>Kleiner Beutenkäfer</b> Kleiner Beutenkäfer: keine gemeldeten Fälle aus <b>Italien</b> .
<b>ADIS</b> Meldungen zu den hochansteckenden Tierseuchen der letzten Wochen			
<b>Ausschlussuntersuchungen</b> auf hochansteckende Tierseuchen in der Schweiz			
<b>Früherkennungsprogramm</b> Afrikanische Schweinepest bei Wildschweinen in der Schweiz			



# Initial situation





Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft  
Confédération suisse  
Confederazione Svizzera  
Confederaziun svizra

Federal Department of Home Affairs FDHA  
**Federal Food Safety and Veterinary Office FSVO**  
International Affairs

CH-3003 Berne

FSVO, deo

POST CH AG

**Electronic dispatch only**  
Dr Bernard van Goethem  
European Commission  
Directorate SANTE G  
Crisis preparedness in food, animals and plants

Reference number: BLV-D-06003501/413  
Your reference:  
Bern, 03 July 2025

**Info note 2/2025 Lumpy Skin disease Surveillance zone in Switzerland after an outbreak in France**

Dear Dr Van Goethem,

The Federal Food Safety and Veterinary Office (FSVO) would like to provide the Commission with information about the measures taken in Switzerland concerning an outbreak of Lumpy Skin disease in France (FR-LSD-2025-00001).


A surveillance zone according to the conditions of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687 has been put in place by a Decision of the Cantonal Veterinary service of Geneva in collaboration with the FSVO (publication on 02 July 2025, entry into force on 02 July 2025). This zone covers the whole Canton of Geneva, except for the municipality of Céligny (which is an exclave in the neighboring Canton of Vaud).

The above-mentioned Decision includes movement restrictions based on Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687 for bovines and their products originating from the surveillance zone. It is published under the following link: [Accueil | FAO - République et canton de Genève](#)

Switzerland thanks the French Authorities for the swift and transparent exchange of information.

We will keep you informed about further relevant developments.

Yours faithfully



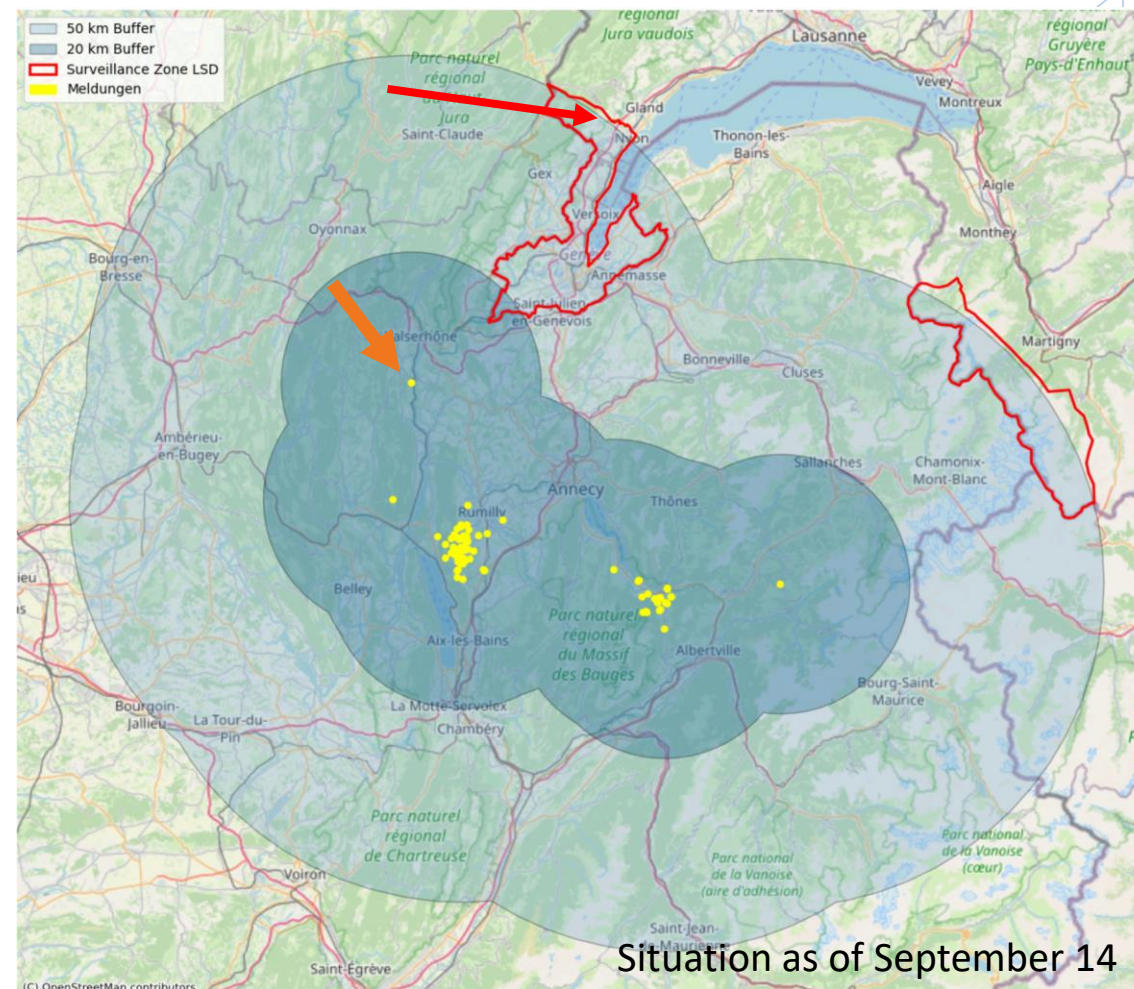
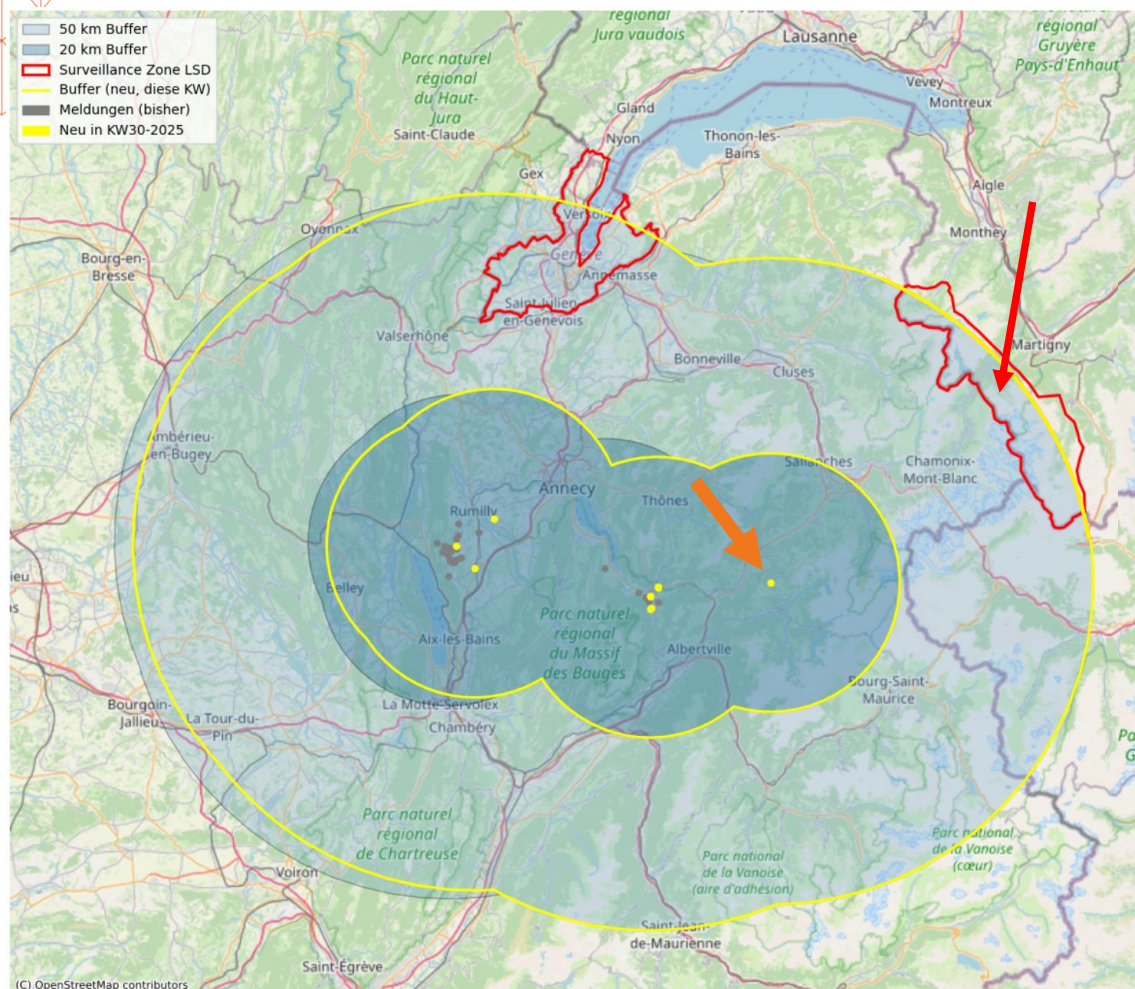
Dr. Hans Wyss

## First steps

- The FSVO immediately set up a crisis team
- The cantonal veterinary authorities and stakeholders such as farmer unions, breeding organizations, veterinary practitioners, meat and milk producers and processors were immediately informed
- A 50 km surveillance zone has been established around the French LSD outbreaks, which also includes areas of Switzerland.
- Initially, this only affected the canton of Geneva. Due to further cases in France, the zone was extended twice to parts of the canton of Vaud and to some southwestern municipalities in the canton of Valais.
- Measures in the surveillance zone comprised
  - **clinical monitoring** of all farms with susceptible species
  - **sampling and laboratory analysis in the event of clinically abnormal findings**
  - **movement restrictions**, and
  - proper handling of **animal by-products**.



## Two zone extensions (July 25 and September 7)



Situation as of September 14



## Vaccination

- Aligned with France, the SFVO also decided to vaccinate and to designate a vaccination zone II, which was identical to the surveillance zone.
- Procurement of the vaccine was initiated immediately. In collaboration with the Swiss Reference Laboratory, the Institute of Virology and Immunology, and the competent regulatory authority, the **MSD vaccine Bovilis Lumpyvax-E** was identified as the best available option.
- An initial batch of **2,500 doses** was **delivered on July 18**, with a reserve of a further **300,000 doses** to follow at the **end of July**.
- Switzerland has also received **2,500 doses of OBP vaccine**, supplied from the European vaccine bank.
- Vaccination started on **July 19 in the cantons of Geneva and Vaud** and on **July 26 in the canton of Valais**. A total of approximately 1,200, 2,000, and 2,500 animals were vaccinated in Geneva, Vaud and Valais. In all cantons, **the vaccination of animals in the zone was completed within 2 weeks**, also in the case of zone expansions.
- **Neethling responses** were recorded in two animals, originating from two different farms in the canton of Geneva.



## Regulatory Measures

- A general ruling was issued to approve the import and use of these vaccines, which have no formal market authorization in Switzerland.
- An emergency ordinance was issued for the measures in the surveillance and vaccination zone, based on Swiss and EU law, such as EU 2016/429, EU 2020/687, and EU 2023/361.
- The European Commission was timely and regularly informed about all measures implemented in Switzerland in the form of “Info Notes”.
- The FSVO also submitted a formal vaccination plan.
- **All measures implemented by Switzerland were in line with the Swiss and European regulations**

## Learnings

- Throughout the entire incident, there was **very close transboundary cooperation with the local and national French veterinary authorities**. This is essential in a transboundary epidemiologic event. **The FSVO would like to express its deepest gratitude to the French authorities.**
- **Media interest** was huge and took up a lot of time.
- The same was true for **managing stakeholders** and well-intentioned interventions of Stakeholders and members of Parliament.
- Another challenge is summer grazing, where many animals that have their home farms outside the zone are kept during the summer. Furthermore, there is traditional summer grazing of Swiss animals in the affected French departments of Savoie, Haute-Savoie, Ain, and Jura. **Taking these animals back in the fall is a challenge.** For climatic reasons and due to lack of feed, the animals cannot be left on the alpine pastures.
- In times of increasing threats from animal diseases, **certain traditional farming practices need to be reconsidered.**



## Conclusions

- The LSD outbreak in France has clearly demonstrated the **importance of rapid action and cross-border cooperation**
- The **collaboration with the cantonal (local) veterinary authorities** went well
- **All animals in the zone were quickly vaccinated**
- **Vaccination was well accepted by the farmers**
- **A close dialogue with all stakeholders is key**
- The **Swiss veterinary service has reacted fast and implemented the necessary measures according to Swiss and European regulations**
- **Switzerland has no cases of Lumpy Skin Disease yet** (as of September 14, 2025)
- The **FSVO would like to express its deepest gratitude to the French authorities and to the Swiss cantonal veterinary authorities**



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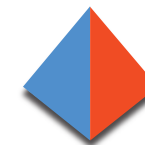
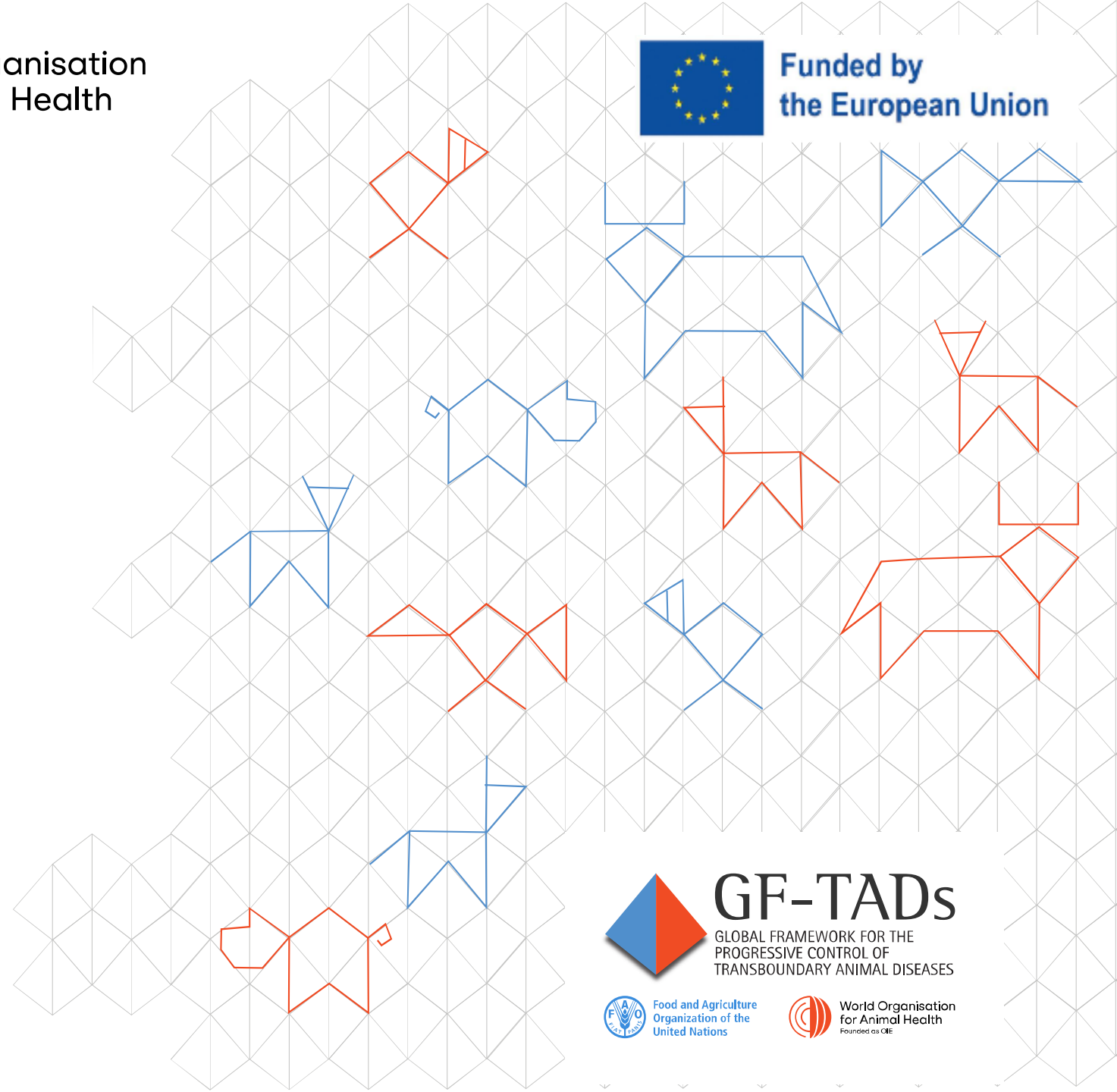


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THANK YOU



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