



## **Task Force for Monitoring Disease Eradication in Member States – Introduction and Scope**

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Brucellosis Subgroup.**

**Animal Health Advisory Committee (AHAC) Meeting, 24 November 2014, Brussels.**



## Background: White Paper on Food Safety

- The “**WHITE PAPER ON FOOD SAFETY**” has been published on 12 January 2000 and proposed measures aimed at
  - a more **coordinated and integrated approach** to the organisation of food safety
  - with a view to achieving the **highest possible level of health protection.**



## Background: White Paper on Food Safety

- In the “WHITE PAPER ON FOOD SAFETY” it is recognised that **animal health** is an important factor in food safety and it is stated that:
  - “Existing **eradication and disease control programmes**, such as those for **tuberculosis** and **brucellosis**, should be continued and where possible re-inforced.
  - Particular attention should be devoted to the control of hydatidosis and ***Brucella melitensis*** in the Mediterranean regions.”



# Background: White Paper on Food Safety

- A number of **actions** are proposed to achieve this aim in the Annex of the White Paper.
  - In the animal health sector (Action N° 29) an increase of budgetary allocation for actions provided for in Council Decision 90/424/EEC on expenditure in the veterinary field is foreseen with the objectives:
    1. To enable **actions** necessary **to improve animal disease eradication** (brucellosis, tuberculosis etc.)
    2. **To create a Task Force** for monitoring disease eradication in the Member States.
- The **Task Force** as foreseen in the White Paper in Food Safety has been **created by the European Commission** in a meeting held on **15 March 2000** in Brussels.



# Objectives of the Task Force

- The objectives of the Task Force are:
  1. To **improve animal disease eradication** and
  1. To **improve the cost-benefit-ratio** of animal disease eradication programmes co-financed by the Community.



# Programmes co-financed by the European Union

- EU co-funding covers national expenditure for the control and monitoring of certain animal diseases and zoonoses (\*) *e.g.*:
  - Bovine tuberculosis
  - **Bovine brucellosis**
  - **Ovine and caprine brucellosis (*B. melitensis*)**
  - Bluetongue in endemic or high risk areas
  - African swine fever
  - Swine vesicular disease
  - Classical swine fever
  - Avian influenza
  - Rabies
  - Transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSE)
  - Salmonellosis (zoonotic salmonella)

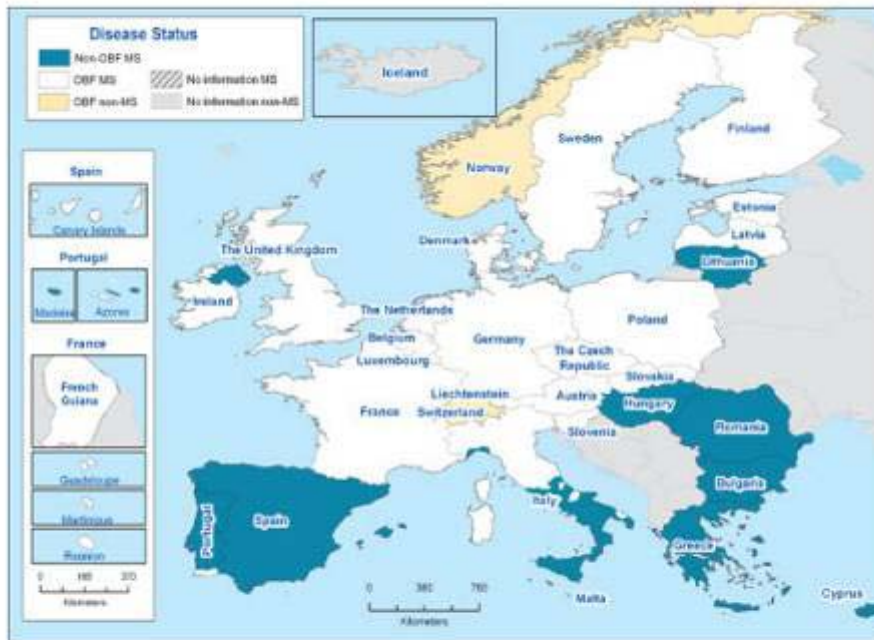
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(\*) Annex II - Regulation (EU) No 652/2014 repealing, inter-alia, Decision 2009/470/EU on veterinary funds



# European Union – OBF Territories – Year 2012

*Proportion of existing cattle herds infected with or positive for Brucella, country based-data, 2012*



*Status of countries regarding ovine and caprine brucellosis, 2012*



Source: EFSA – ECDC. EU Summary Report on Zoonoses 2012.

The EFSA Journal 2014 12(2):3547



# Procedure

- By 31 May every year EU countries **submit** to the Commission **the programme** requesting an EU contribution for the following year
- EU countries' programmes should cover:
  - The **epidemiological situation** of the disease before the programme begins;
  - The geographical and administrative **range** where the programme will apply;
  - **Duration, measures and objective**. Programmes can be multiannual.
  - Estimated **costs and benefits**.





# Procedure

- The Commission considers programmes from the veterinary and financial angle and **checks compliance** with EU criteria (Decision 2008/341/EC)
- Programme measures should be **effective** and achieve **rapid** eradication, control and monitoring of the diseases and zoonoses concerned.



# Procedure

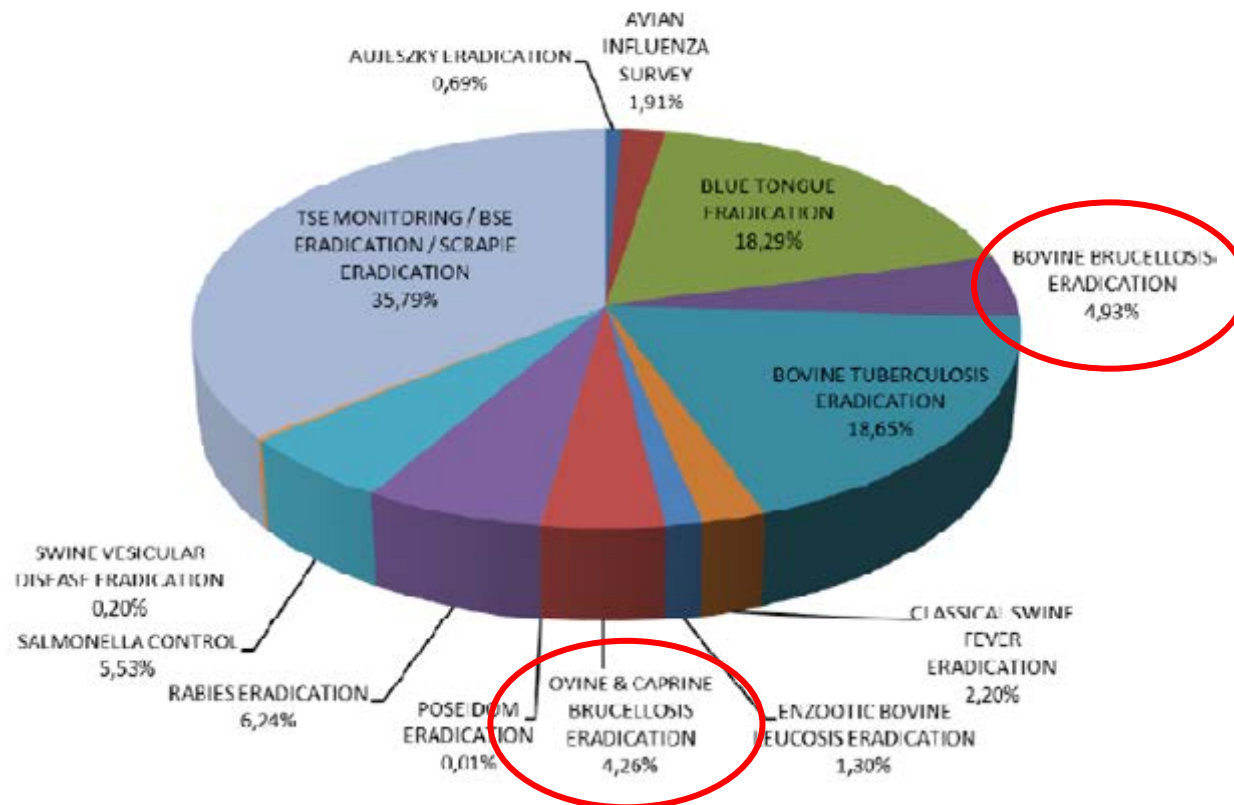
- **Approval**
  - Every year, the Commission draws a **list** of the programmes that qualify for co-financing in a decision with the proposed amount for each.
  - Diseases with **public health and economic impacts** receive the greatest weighting.
- **Reporting**
  - For each programme, EU countries submit:
    - Intermediate **technical and financial reports**;
    - By 30 April each year, an annual technical and financial report assessing the results and expenditure of the previous year.



# Programmes co-financed by the EU - expenditures

- Total EU expenditure for the period 2007-2011 = € 880 million

Veterinary programmes 2007-2011 - Distribution of Payments

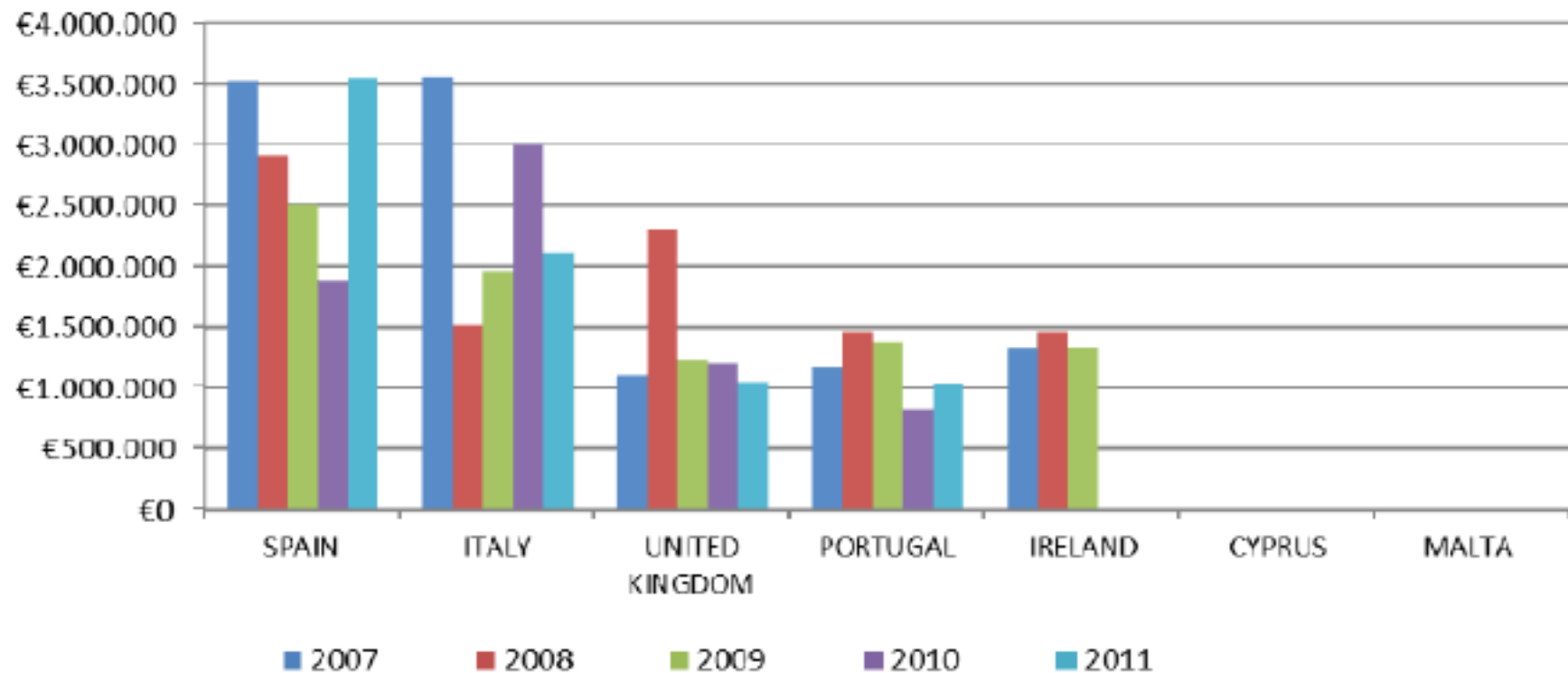






# Programmes co-financed by the EU - expenditures

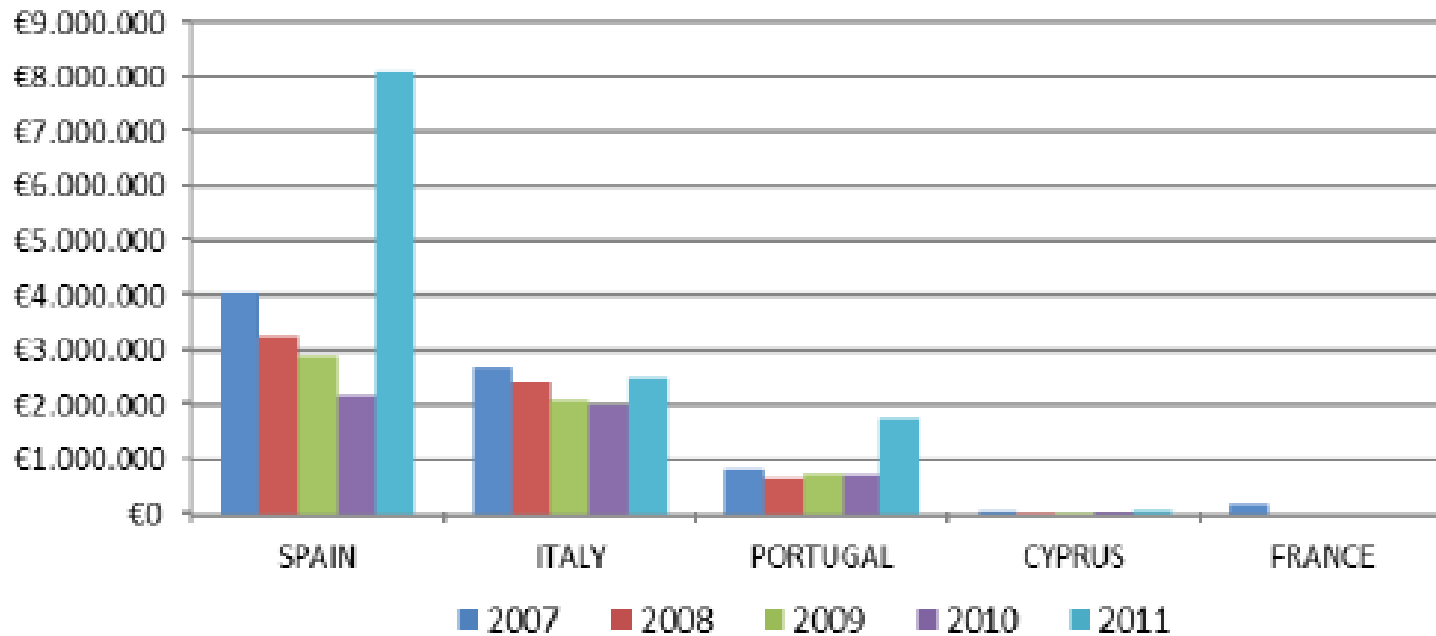
- EU contribution to Bovine Brucellosis by Member State 2007-2011





# Programmes co-financed by the EU - expenditures

- EU contribution to Ovine and Caprine Brucellosis by Member State 2007-2011





# Programmes co-financed by the EU - Brucellosis

<b>EU brucellosis co-financed programmes - 2014</b>		
<b>Country</b>	<b>Bovine Brucellosis</b>	<b>Sheep and Goat Brucellosis (<i>B. melitensis</i>)</b>
<b>Croatia</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>
<b>Cyprus</b>		<b>X</b>
<b>Greece</b>		<b>X</b>
<b>Italy</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>
<b>Portugal</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>
<b>Spain</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>
<b>United Kingom</b>	<b>X</b>	



# Costs eligible by the EU for 2013 (Decision 2012/761/EU)

Per	Bovine brucellosis	Ovine and caprine brucellosis
Domestic animal sampled	€ 0,50	€ 0,50
Rose bengal test	€ 0,20	€ 0,20
SAT test	€ 0,20	-
Complement fixation test	€ 0,40	€ 0,40
ELISA test	€ 0,50	-
Bacteriological test	€ 10,00	€ 10,00
Domestic animal vaccinated	€ 1,00	€ 1,00
Slaughtering of reactors	50 % up to € 375 per head	50 % up to € 50 per head

**Eligible costs**



**Ceiling** 

Country	Bovine brucellosis	Ovine and caprine brucellosis
Croatia	100.000	-
Cyprus	-	180.000
Greece	-	4.000.000
Italy	1.200.000	3.500.000
Portugal	1.000.000	2.000.000
Spain	4.000.000	7.500.000
United Kingdom	1.100.000	-





# Structure of the Task Force

- **One representative for each Member States** + the Commission.
- **Meetings** are chaired by the Commission and take place in Brussels **once a year**.
- Points on the agenda of the meetings are aspects relating to co-financed programmes, e.g.:
  - **Standardisation** of **programmes** and **measures**
  - Standardisation of **evaluation methods** such as reports or epidemiological investigations.
- In each meeting of the Task Force the **programmes** concerning the diseases under co-financing **are discussed in detail**.



# Structure of the Task Force

- For some diseases **subgroups** of the Task Force have been established
  - bovine tuberculosis
  - **bovine and sheep and goat brucellosis** (merged in 2011)
  - rabies
  - salmonella
  - classical swine fever
- Each subgroup comprises of representatives of Member States having a programme approved for the respective disease



# Subgroups of the Task Force

- Members of the subgroups may be:
  - **EU countries representatives** with an approved programme for the respective disease;
  - **other** concerned **EU countries**;
  - **independent experts**.
- the Commission is responsible for the subgroup



# Subgroups of the Task Force

- The objectives of these subgroups are
  - to **support** the **Task Force**;
  - to **support** the **Member States** in their attempts to develop and to implement optimal disease eradication measures ;
  - to give **tailored technical assistance** to EU countries for the disease in subject.



# Subgroups of the Task Force

- Meetings are held in a **country with an approved eradication programme** and in areas with particular problems (s.c. «visits»).
  - This allows discussions with local vets and possible visits to farms, laboratories, vet services, etc.
- Since 2010, the scope of subgroups extends to **relevant non-EU countries** given the trans-boundary nature of the disease *e.g.*
  - classical swine fever in Serbia, rabies in Kaliningrad and **brucellosis in FYROM**



# Indicators for the evaluation of the implementation of the programmes

- The Commission with the support of the experts of the different task force subgroups has produced a **document listing some quantifiable and objective measurements (indicators)** to evaluate
  - the **implementation and management** of eradication, control or monitoring programmes,
  - the **effectiveness of the measures** implemented and
  - to **measure** progress or the deficiency in a specific area



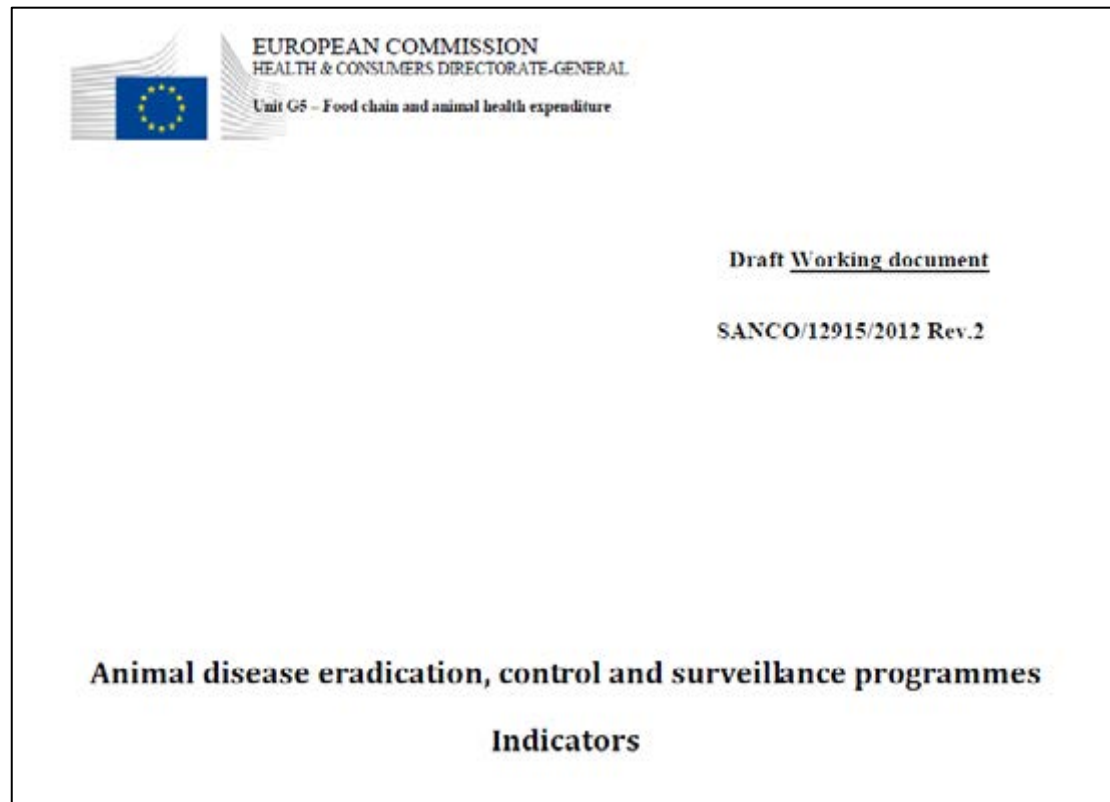
# Indicators for the evaluation of the implementation of the programmes

- The indicators are disease specific and divided in **two main categories**:
  - **Activities (AI)**: to verify if the measures planned in the approved programmes are implemented as foreseen;
  - **Progress (PI)**: to measure the progress towards achievement of the objectives of the programme (eradication/control/monitoring) in relation to the evolution of the disease in previous years.
- Indicators for animal disease eradication, control and monitoring programmes - **SANCO/12915/2012**



# Indicators for the evaluation of the implementation of the programmes

- [http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/diseases/docs/sanco-12915-2012\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/diseases/docs/sanco-12915-2012_en.pdf)







# Standard criteria for the Eradication of Brucellosis in the EU



- The Commission with the support of the experts of the task force subgroup on brucellosis has produced a **document listing standard criteria for the eradication of Bovine, Sheep and Goats Brucellosis in the EU:**

- to **review the general principles** that constitute the basis for strategic planning for surveillance, control and eradication of brucellosis;
- to **propose** short/medium/long term **measures** based on specific epidemiological situation in order to accelerate the progress of eradication programmes;
- to draw conclusions on **perspectives** on eradication/control;
- to **stimulate discussion** on future strategy;
- to **assist** in the design and improvement of eradication programmes.





 **Brucellosi**  
Centro di Referenza Nazionale



[http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/diseases/eradication/eradication\\_bovine\\_sheep\\_goats\\_brucellosis\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/diseases/eradication/eradication_bovine_sheep_goats_brucellosis_en.pdf)

# SANCO/6095/2009



EUROPEAN COMMISSION  
HEALTH AND CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL  
Unit 04 - Veterinary control programmes

SANCO/6095/2009

**Working Document  
on**

**Eradication of Bovine, Sheep and Goats Brucellosis in the  
EU**

**accepted by the “Bovine” and “Sheep and Goats”  
Brucellosis subgroups of the**

**Task Force on monitoring animal disease eradication**

This document does not necessarily represent the views of the Commission Services



## List of visits held (23)

Year	Country	Place	Bovine Brucellosis	S&G Brucellosis
2001	Italy	Palermo	○	○
	Spain	Cordoba	○	○
	Portugal	Mirandela		○
2002	Northern Ireland (UK)	Belfast	○	
	Greece	Yoannina		○
	Ireland	Cork	○	
2003	France	Avignon	○	○
	Italy	Foggia	○	○
	Spain	Ciudad Real		○
2004	Spain	Santander	○	
	Portugal	Faro		○
2005	Italy	Palermo	○	○
	Cyprus	Nicosia		○
2007	Portugal	Ponta Delgada, Azores	○	
2008	Northern Ireland (UK)	Belfast	○	
	Italy	Rome		○
2009	Spain	Valladoid		○
	Cyprus	Nicosia	○	○
2010	Spain	Santander	○	
2011	Northern Ireland (UK)	Belfast	○	○
2012	Greece	Halkidiki	○	○
2013	FYROM	Skopje	○	○
2014	Portugal	Vila Real	○	○

Country	No of Visits
Spain	5
Italy	4
Portugal	4
Northern Ireland (UK)	3
Cyprus	2
Greece	2
France	1
FYROM	1
Ireland	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>



## Scope of the visits

- to leave at disposal of the visited country the **expertise of its expert members**
- in the light to give a contribution, with an **external independent technical assessment**, in the evaluation of **strength** and **weaknesses** of strategies and measures in place for the controlling and eradicate the disease concerned



## Scope of the visits

- to **share information and experience** of the expert members with the hosting colleagues
- to **give technical support** if needed or requested by the visited country



## Conclusions and recommendations

- They are formulated from a **general point of view** and are proposed in the report
- Their **main scope** is to be a basis for the Veterinary Services of the visited country **to reflect** on the possible improvement of different aspects of the control and eradication programme for the disease concerned.



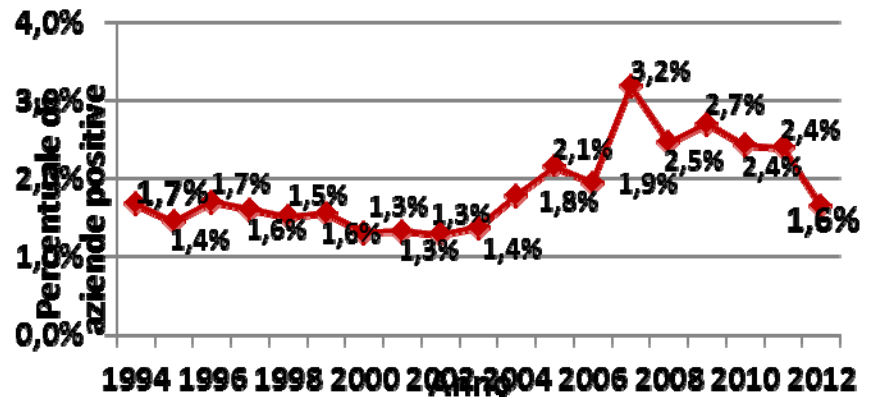
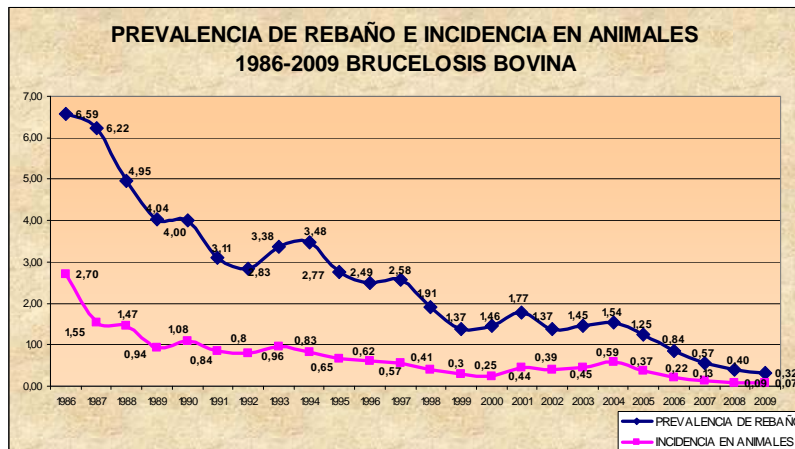
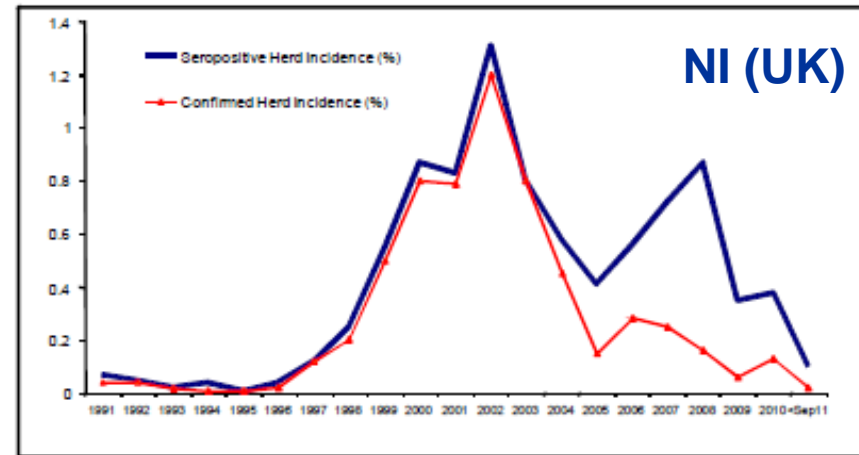
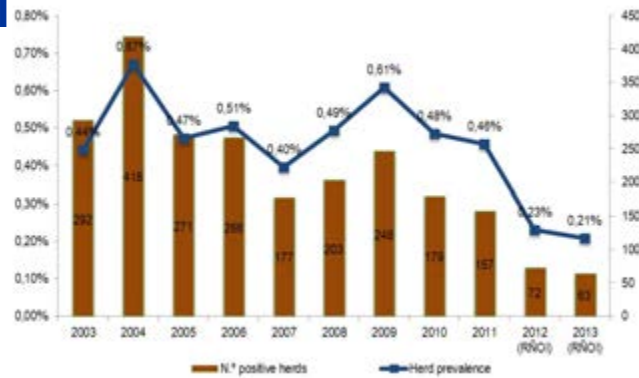
# Conclusions and recommendations

- They are **related to the picture of the situation** as resulted during the visit based on the information provided by the country visited on the spot.
- The **reports** of the TF held in different countries in the last years **are published on a dedicated website.**  
([http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/diseases/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/diseases/index_en.htm))



# Disease evolution

## Portugal



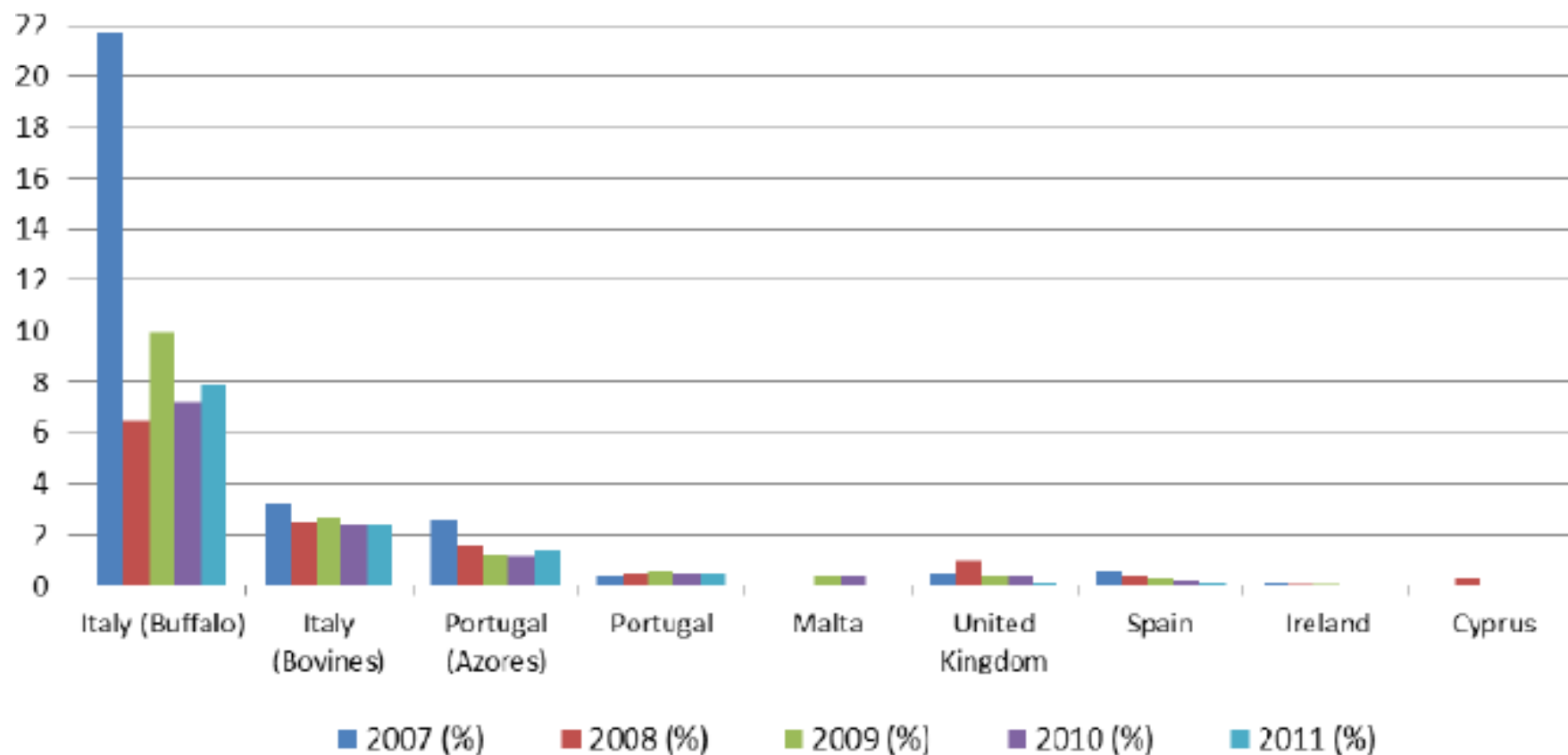
## Spain

## Italy



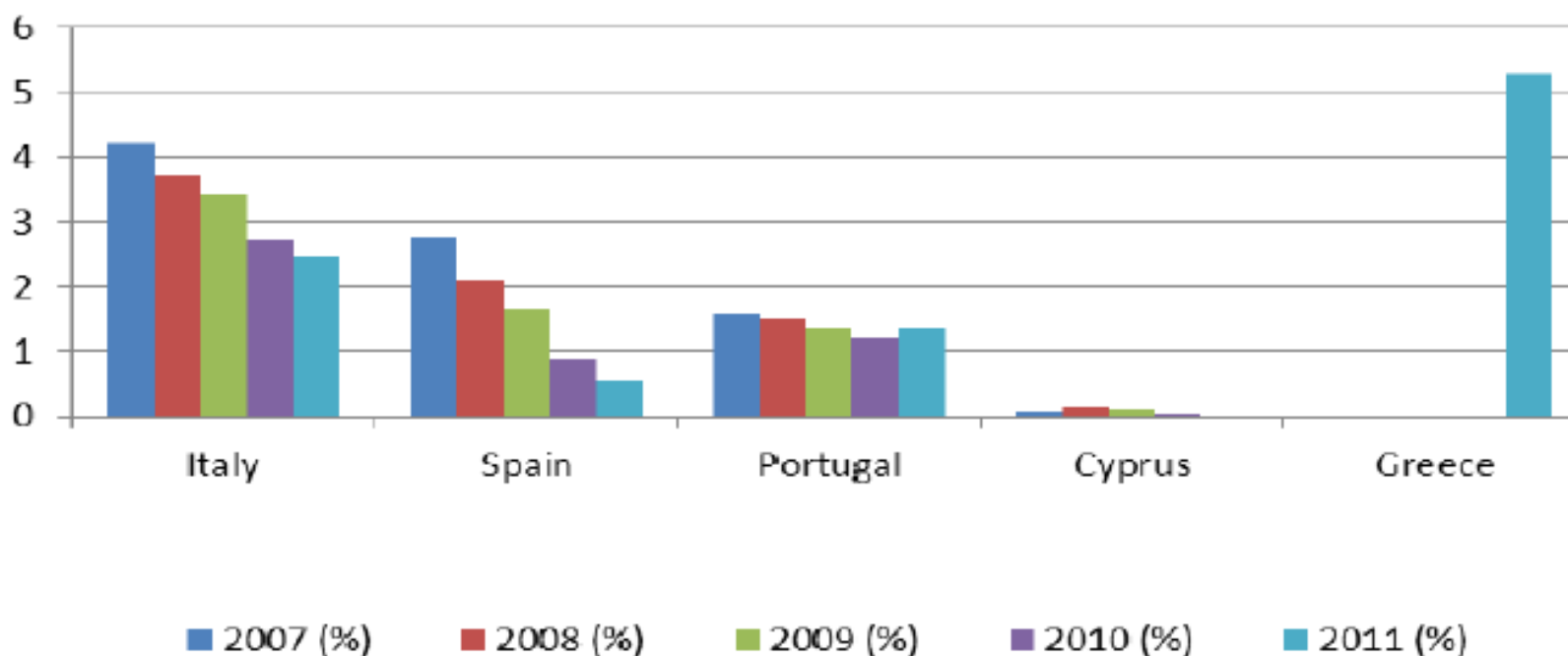


# Disease Situation – Bovine Brucellosis





# Disease Situation – Ovine and Caprine Brucellosis





# Targets 2015-2017

- [http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/diseases/docs/wd10181-2014-rev2\\_guidelines\\_for\\_union\\_cofunded\\_programmes.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/diseases/docs/wd10181-2014-rev2_guidelines_for_union_cofunded_programmes.pdf)





# The Experts

	<b>Title</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Surname</b>	<b>Country</b>
1	Dr.	Darrell	ABERNETHY	UK (N-IRL)
2	Dr.	Thierry	BADIN DE MONTJOYE	France
3	Pr. Dr.	Fernando	BOINAS	Portugal
4	Dr.	Michalis	COUSTILLOS	Cyprus
5	Dr.	Fernando	CRESPO-LEON	Spain
6	Dr.	Fabrizio	DE MASSIS	Italy
7	Dr.	Manuel	DURAN-FERRER	Spain
8	Dr.	Cesar	FERNANDEZ-SALINAS	Spain
9	Dr.	Bruno	GARIN-BASTUJI	France
10	Dr.	Armando	GIOVANNINI	Italy
11	Dr.	Jacques	GODFROID	Belgium
12	Dr.	Aristomenis	KATSIOLIS	Greece
13	Dr.	Maria	LIAPI	Cyprus
14	Dr.	Anastasios	MINAS	Greece
15	Dr.	Olga	MINGUEZ-GONZALEZ	Spain
16	Dr.	Georgia	MPARGOULI	Cyprus
17	Dr.	Garry	O'HAGAN	Ireland
18	Dr.	José-Maria	PARAMIO	Spain
19	Dr.	Antonio	PETRINI	Italy
20	Dr.	Antonio	PINA-FONSECA	Portugal
21	Pr. Dr.	Walter	SCHULLER	Austria
22	Dr.	Ernst	STIFTER	Italy
23	Pr. Dr.	Yolanda	VAZ	Portugal



**Thank you for your attention**