



DISEASE LISTING AND CATEGORISATION PROCESS

18 DECEMBER 2017

- **WHY?** - *New legal framework AHL (R 2016/429)*
 - The Commission **shall** adopt **delegated act** concerning amendments to the list referred to in Annex II – **list of diseases**

Annex II – from financial R 652/2014-NOT extensive, accurate, up-to-date
 - The Commission **shall** adopt **implement act(s)** concerning the **categories of listed diseases** and **list of species**

HOW? Steps of the PROCESS

After a completed analysis of the diseases, following the assessment of the parameters, Annex II shall be amended.

Assessment parameters (art. 7)

- ✓ Disease profile
- ✓ Impacts of the disease
- ✓ Use in bioterrorism
- ✓ Preventive measures available
- ✓ Impacts of preventive measures

Prevention and control measures

(art. 9 and Annex IV):

CATEGORISATION

- "exotic" for immediate eradication
- must be controlled with the goal of eradicating
- "voluntary" control with additional guarantees to prevent from spreading to disease-free zones in EU
- prevent from spreading in the EU and into the EU [trade]
- surveillance in the EU

LIST OF DISEASES: Annex II to be reviewed (+ art.5)

LIST OF SPECIES

CATEGORISATION

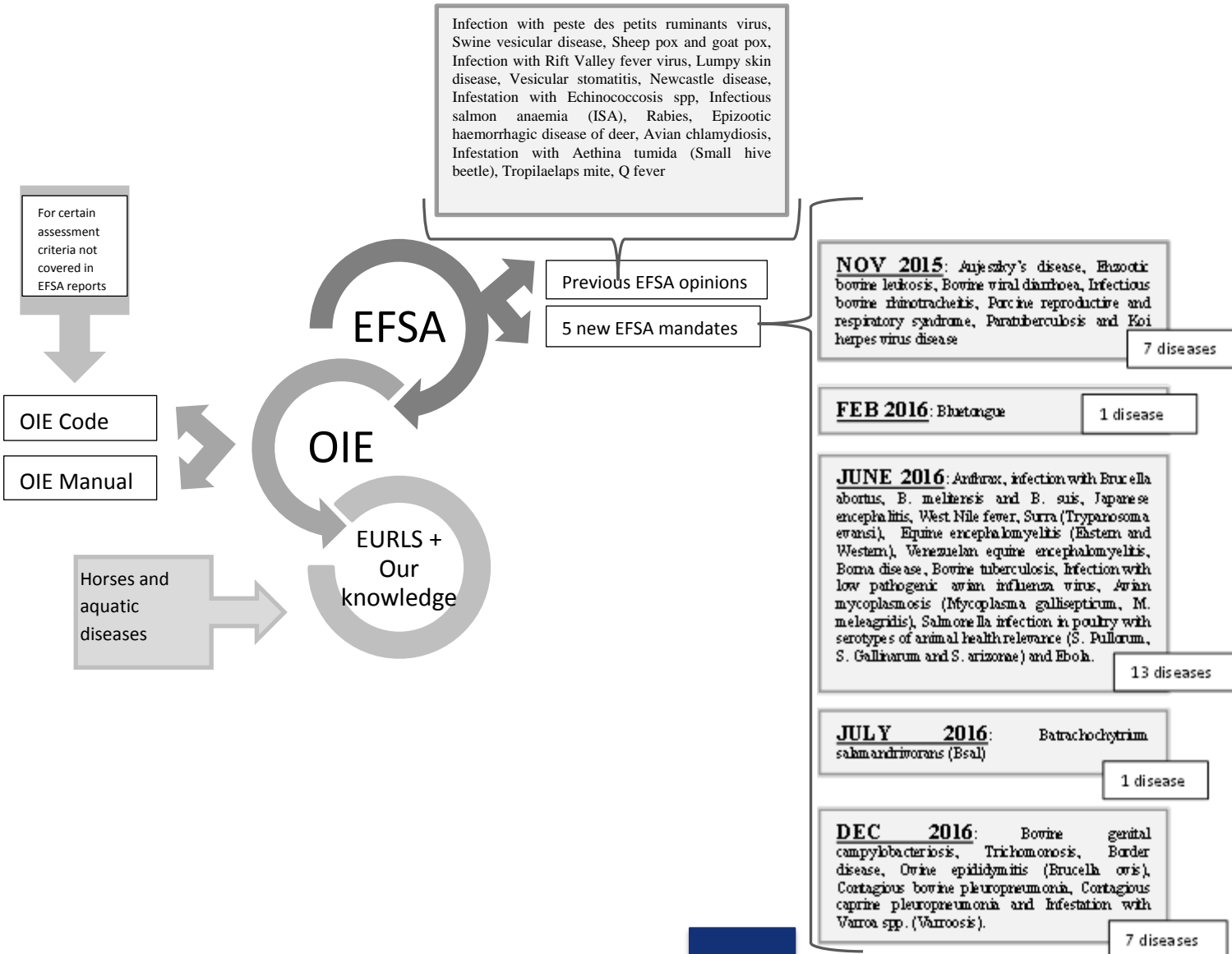


- **WHEN?**
 - **AHL obligation:** before April 2019
 - Our intention: **Before summer 2018**
 - **Meetings:**
 - 17 November
 - 24 November
 - 18-19 December
 - 18-19 January
 - 5-6 February...

SOURCES OF INFORMATION



European Commission



LISTING criteria

art. 5 AHL



CRITERIA - all shall be met					
DISEASES	TRANSMISSIBLE	ANIMAL SPECIES SUSCEPTIBLE/VECTORS /RESERVOIRS EXIST IN THE UNION	NEGATIVE EFFECTS ON AH/RISK TO PUBLIC HEALTH (ZONOTIC)	DIAGNOSTIC TOOLS AVAILABLE	RISK-MITIGATING MEASURES/ SURVEILLANCE EFFECTIVE AND PROPORTIONATE IN THE UNION
	CRITERIA – at least one shall be met				
	CAUSES OR COULD CAUSE SIGNIFICANT NEGATIVE EFFECTS IN THE UNION ON AH /POSES OR COULD POSE SIGNIFICANT RISK TO PUBLIC HEALTH (ZONOTIC)	AGENT HAS DEVELOPED RESISTANCE TO TREATMENTS (SIGNIFICANT DANGER TO PUBLIC/AH) IN THE UNION	CAUSES OR COULD CAUSE SIGNIFICANT NEGATIVE ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRODUCTION IN THE UNION	POTENTIAL TO GENERATE A CRISIS/BIOTERRORISM	HAS OR COULD HAVE SIGNIFICANT IMPACT ON THE ENVIRONMENT/BIO DIVERSITY OF THE UNION

CRITERIA Annex IV

LISTED DISEASES

CATEGORY E	CATEGORY D	CATEGORY C	CATEGORY B	CATEGORY A
Surveillance is necessary for reasons relating to animal health, animal welfare, human health, the economy, society or the environment	Risk posed can be effectively and proportionately mitigated by measures concerning movements of animals and products in order to prevent or limit its occurrence and spread	<u>In terrestrial animals</u> : endemic in nature and is present in the whole or part of the Union territory; or <u>in aquatic animals</u> : several Member States or zones of the Union are free of the disease;	Endemic in nature and is present in the whole or part of the Union territory. However, several Member States or zones of the Union are free of the disease;	Not present in the territory of the Union; present only in exceptional cases (irregular introductions); or present in only in a very limited part of the territory of the Union;
ALL the criteria need to be fulfilled				
		Moderately to highly transmissible	Moderately to highly transmissible	Highly transmissible
		Mainly through direct and indirect transmission.	Direct and indirect transmission, and may also be possibilities of airborne, waterborne or vector-borne spread	Direct and indirect transmission, and may also be possibilities of airborne, waterborne or vector-borne spread
		<u>In terrestrial animals</u> mainly affects multiple or single animal species. <u>In aquatic animals</u> affects multiple or single animal species	May affect single or multiple animal species	May affect multiple species of kept and wild animals, or a single species of kept animals of economic importance
		Often the most observed effect is production loss. <u>In terrestrial animals</u> , usually does not result in high morbidity, and has a negligible or no mortality rate. <u>In aquatic animals</u> may result in high morbidity and usually low mortality.	May result in high morbidity, with in general low mortality	May result in high morbidity and significant mortality rates
AT LEAST ONE of the criteria need to be fulfilled				
		Zoonotic potential with significant consequences for public health, or possible threats to food safety	Zoonotic potential with significant consequences for public health, including epidemic potential or possible significant threats to food safety	Zoonotic potential with significant consequences for public health, including epidemic or pandemic potential or possible significant threats to food safety
		Significant impact on the economy of parts of the Union, mainly related to its direct impact on certain types of animal production systems	Significant impact on the economy of the Union causing substantial costs, mainly related to its direct impact on the health and productivity of animals	Significant impact on the economy of the Union, causing substantial costs, mainly related to its direct impact on the health and productivity of animals
		Significant impact on one or more of the following: society (labour markets); animal welfare (suffering animals); the environment in the long term, biodiversity or the protection of endangered species or breeds, including the possible disappearance of, or long-term damage to, those species or breeds.	Significant impact on one or more of the following: society (labour markets); animal welfare (suffering animals); the environment in the long term, biodiversity or the protection of endangered species or breeds, including the possible disappearance of, or long-term damage to, those species or breeds.	Significant impact on one or more of the following: society (labour markets); animal welfare (suffering animals); the environment in the long term, biodiversity or the protection of endangered species or breeds, including the possible disappearance of, or long-term damage to, those species or breeds.

PRESENCE

TRANSMISSIBILITY

TRANSMISSION

SPECIES

MORBIDITY/MORTALITY

ZOONOTIC

ECONOMIC IMPACT

OTHER IMPACTS

AND, but not necessarily

AND, but not necessarily



Discussions at technical level ongoing

Meetings held

- 17 November: General approach, explanation of process
- 24 November: multiple species + bees + amphibian diseases

Meetings scheduled

- 18-19 December: avian + aquatic diseases
- 18-19 January: cattle, sheep and goat, equine, swine diseases
- 2 more meetings in February: discussions on the legal text (DA/IA)

So far...further discussions needed on certain diseases

Questions?

THANKS!

Questions?

- What if a disease is not on the list?

ONLY for those listed animal diseases -> different disease-specific prevention and control rules set out in the AHL will apply (categorisation)

- What if a disease is not under e.g. category A?

Compulsory immediate eradication CANNOT be done at EU level

- What if a specie is not on the list?

If a specie is not listed as susceptible, reservoir or vector, no control measures can be requested for it.

- What is the link with EU funds?

AHL is ONLY related to AH control measures and its scope does not cover financial aspects. However, new financial framework may source of the outcome of the listing exercise.