

# 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 parameters, the 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

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



LIST OF SPECIES

### 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





### • 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

Infection with peste des petits ruminants virus, Swine vesicular disease, Sheep pox and goat pox, Infection with Rift Valley fever virus, Lumpy skin disease, Vesicular stomatitis, Newcastle disease, Infestation with Echinococcosis spp, Infectious salmon anaemia (ISA), Rabies, Epizootic haemorrhagic disease of deer, Avian chlamydiosis, Infestation with Aethina tumida (Small hive beetle), Tropilaelaps mite, Q fever

For certain assessment criteria not covered in Previous EFSA opinions EFSA reports **EFSA** 5 new EFSA mandates **OIE Code OIE OIE Manual EURLS** + Our Horses and knowledge aquatic diseases

NOV 2015: Aujeszky's disease, Ehzodii bovine leukosis, Bovine viral diamboea, Infectious bovine thimotrachetis, Parcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome, Paramberculosis and Koi herpes virus disease

7 diseases

FEB 2016: Bluetongue

1 disease

JUNE 2016: Anthrax, infection with Brucella abortus, B. melitersis and B. suis, Japanese encephalitis, West Nile fever, Surra (Trypanosoma evansi). Equime encephalomyelitis (Eastern and Western), Verezuelan equime encephalomyelitis, Borna disease, Bovine tuberculosis, Infection with low pathogenic aviam influenza virus, Aviam mycoplasmosis (Mycoplasma galliseptirum, M. meleagritis), Salmone lla infection in poultry with serotypes of animal health relevance (S. Pullorum, S. Gallinarum and S. arizonae) and Booh.

13 dis eases

JULY 2016: sakmandriworans (Bsal)

Batrachochytrium

1 disease

DEC 2016: Bovine genital campybbacteriosis, Trichomorosis, Border disease, Ovine epithidymitis (Brucella ovis), Contagious bovine pleuropreumoria, Contagious caprine pleuropreumoria and Infestation with Varroa spp. (Varroosis).

# LISTING criteria art. 5 AHL



	CRITERIA - all shall be met								
DISEASES	TRANSMISSIBLE	ANIMAL SPECIES SUSCEPTIBLE/VECTORS /RESERVOIRS EXIST IN THE UNION	·	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 (ZOONOTIC)	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				
CATEGORY E CATEGORY		CATEGORY C	CATEGORY B CATEGORY A		CITIEITA	
Surveillance is necessary for reasons relating to animal health animal welfare, human health,	Risk posed can be effectively and	In terrestrial animals: endemic in nature and is present in the whole	the criteria need to be full Endemic in nature and is present in	Not present in the territory of the	Annex IV	
he economy, society or the environment	measures concerning movements of animals and products in order to prevent or limit its occurrence and s pread	f or part of the Union territory; or <u>in</u> <u>aquatic animals:</u> several Member	the whole or part of the Union territory. However, several Member States or zones of the Union are free of the disease;	Union; present only in exceptional cases (irregular introductions); or present in only in a very limited part of the territory of the Union;	PRESENCE	
		Moderately to highly transmissible	Moderately to highly transmissible	Highly transmissible	TRANSMISSIBILITY	
		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	TRANSMISSION	
AND, but not necessarily	AND, but not necessarily	In terrestrial animals mainly affects multiple or single animal species. In aquatic animals 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	SPECIES	
		Often the most observed effect is production loss. Interrestrial animals, usually does not result in high morbidity, and has a negligible or no mortality rate. In aquatic animals 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	MORBIDITY/MORTALITY	
		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	ZOONOTIC	
		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	ECONOMIC IMPACT	
		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.	breeds, including the possible disappearance of, or long-term	OTHER IMPACTS	



### 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 <u>may</u> source of the outcome of the listing exercise.