



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

eofmd
european commission for the
control of foot-and-mouth disease

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Report Appendices

89TH SESSION
OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF THE EUFMD COMMISSION

Report Appendices

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OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF THE EUFMD COMMISSION

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Please note the Report is available online and as a separate document on the EuFMD website.

Appendix 1

- Agenda
- Report on progress
in the last six months
- Administrative
and Programme Reports

Appendix 1

Working document of the 89th Session of the EuFMD Executive Committee

Item 1 Draft Agenda

Item 2 FMD Situation Report

Item 3 Report on activities of the Secretariat Oct 2014- Feb 2015

Item 4 a) Excerpt from Report of the Closed Session of the Special Committee for Research and Program Development (Cavtat, October 2014); b) Standing Technical Committee recommendations on EuFMD FAR; c) Current Members of the Special Committee on Research and Programme Development.

Item 5 Agenda for the 41st General Session of the EuFMD

Item 6 Strategic Plan and Work Programme

Item 7 Proposed changes to the Constitution

Item 8 Budget proposal to the 41st General Session

Item 9 Upcoming meetings and events

Annex 1 Findings and Recommendations of the 88th Session of the Executive Committee

Annex 2 Relating to the TransCaucasus [Ankara Workshop] (January 2015)

Management responsibility February to March 2015

| Pillar | Component | Pillar Manager | Comp Manager |
|--------|----------------------------|----------------|------------------------|
| I | 1.1 Training-RT | K.Sumption | J.Maud/N Rumich |
| | 1.2 Decision support tools | M McLaws | K.Hickey |
| | 1.3 THRACE | F. Rosso | STP M.Pandurovic |
| | 1.4 Balkans | F. Rosso | STP M.Pandurovic |
| | 1.5 Research Fund | K.Sumption | K.Sumption |
| | 1.6 Crisis Management | K.Sumption | K.Sumption |
| | 1.7 PTS | K.Sumption | Kees Van Maanen |
| II | 2.1 Turkey/GEO | K.Sumption | M McLaws |
| | 2.2 Israel/Cyprus | K.Sumption | K VanMaanen |
| | 2.3 REMESA | K.Sumption | F.Rosso |
| III | 3.1 Monitoring | K.Sumption | STP I. Gutierrez Boada |
| | 3.2 PCP | K.Sumption | C. Bartels |
| | 3.3 Global Lab | K.Sumption | Kees VanMaanen |

EuFMD Team -HQ

| Technical team: | |
|---|--|
| Executive Secretary | K. Sumption |
| Deputy | F. Rosso |
| Training Development Officer | J. Maud (UK) |
| Communications and Training support officer | N. Rumich |
| Short Term Professionals: | K.Hickey (NZ), I. Gutierrez Boada (Spain), G. Ismailova (Azerbaijan) |
| Administrative Team: | |
| Program Co-coordinator | C. Carraz |
| Finance assistant | S. Clementelli |
| Team | I. d'Alessandro; E. Tomat |

Item 1 - DRAFT AGENDA

| Time | Item | DAY 1 | Presenters |
|-------|-----------|--|---|
| 09.00 | 1 | Adoption of the Agenda <i>Note: the Administrative Budget paper to be introduced here.</i> | |
| | 2 | FMD situation report <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WRL Report • Updated study on FMD risk to Europe • European Laboratories for Global Surveillance (consortium) | WRL, Pirbright, D. King D. King M.Mclaws (Adobe) |
| | 3 | Report on Activities: overview and significant developments <p>3.1 Progress with the Modeling and Contingency Planning Networks 3.2 Report on the First Simulation Exercise (Bulgaria/FYROM/Serbia) 3.3 Report on the Ankara Workshop on FMD surveillance in TransCaucasus countries</p> | K Sumption M.Mclaws/F.Rosso B.Plavsic M.Mclaws (Adobe) |
| | 4 | Standing Technical Committee Report Closed and Open Session Reports STC recommendations on EuFMD-FAR projects Vaccine Bank Manager Network (VBM) STC and Special Committee lists (for the General Session) | E.Ryan (Adobe) K.Hickey |
| | | Lunch | |
| | 5 | Agenda for the 41st EuFMD General Session | K.Sumption |
| | 6 | Strategic Plan and Work programme to be proposed at the 41 st Session Overview - strategic plan Group Work (Pillar 1 and 2, Pillar 3) Focal points on the ExCom will receive in advance a document on each Component to assist the group discussions. Feedback on discussions on Pillars 1 and 2 (or on day 2) | K.Sumption Small Group Discussions |
| | | Close Day 1 | |
| 0900 | | Pillar 3: OIE/FAO Working Group perspective on the future work in support of the global strategy Perspective on further development (Component 3.3) | OIE and FAO K. van Maanen and D. King |
| | 7 | Changes proposed to the EuFMD Constitution <i>Includes discussion on Need for Updating the Rules of Procedure</i> | U.Herzog |
| | 8 | Financial position – Budget Proposal to the 41st Session | K.Sumption |
| | 9 | Upcoming Events and Meetings –for information and planning | |
| | 10 | Any other business | |

Item 2- FMD Situation Report

- World Reference Laboratory report;
- Updated Study on FMD Risk to Europe;
- European Laboratories for global Surveillance.

Item 3 -Report on Activities of the Secretariat –October 2014-February 2015

Summary

1. The 88th Session of the Executive was held in Sofia in October 2014, and the Report has been finalized, circulated for comment and published online. The recommendations and conclusions are given in **Appendix 1**. The follow-up actions are given in **Table 1**.
2. In addition to the ongoing -since October 2013- 12 Components of the EC funded work program, the Component on Modelling and Contingency Planning has been successfully launched with a strong initial demand from MS for the networks on modelling and contingency planning. Each of the Components are managed by a Component Manager, as given in **Table 2**. These Managers have in several cases handed over responsibilities to new entrants (Short Term Professionals) and so far this has worked well. Each Manager has a budget and a clear workplan to manage.
3. **EC program implementation:**
Priorities, Issues and budget for the Executive Committee for all 13 Components are listed in **Item 6**.
4. **Under Pillar 1**, the **five** main components (Training Program, Contingency Planning THRACE surveillance, Balkans Emergency Preparedness, Research Fund) are progressing well. Of note in the last four months are the work with contingency planners and modeling network (Component 1.2), the first Balkan simulation exercise (Component 1.4) and the useful outputs of the EuFMD-FAR (Open Session reports and prioritized call for 3rd Round proposals).
5. **In support of Pillar 2**, of most significance has been the intensive support to GDFC Turkey to establish an epidemiology and monitoring unit to assist GDFC to monitor the implementation of the Turkish national strategic plan, and a workshop for TransCaucasus countries, Turkey and Russian federation, on “Improved FMD surveillance in the common borders region” was held in Ankara in January 2015. Further PCP workshops were held in Egypt under Component 2.2, and support was given to Algeria and Mauritania under the REMESA program (for surveillance).
6. **In support of Pillar 3**, EuFMD experts have assisted the GF-TADS Working Group through the support to develop the Global Report, with focus on evidence for implementation of PCP related national activities, on training for FMD experts (East Africa, Component 3.2), and in development of a e-learning course on the PCP for launch in March-April 2015. Under Component 3.3, the Annual Global Meeting of OIE/FAO Reference Centres was supported and occurred in Brescia in November 2014.
7. **Monthly Global Surveillance Reports** have been produced, managed by Teresa Scicluna, STP. In 2014 each edition has had a different **Guest Editor** who is an international FMD expert from the Special Committee or from an FAO or OIE reference center, and circulation continues to grow, reaching over 90 names in our distribution list. After discussion with the WRL, there is a plan to improve the use of this information in the prioritization guidance on antigens for the European vaccine banks in early 2015.

EuFMD Program Report

8. The management responsibilities for the EuFMD program are shown in the **Table 2**. Managers have been funded by the MS through the Administrative Fund with the exception of those which are EC funded (two consultants and one STP (Isabel Gutierrez Boada) and the Training Officer (by Australia). The Short Term Professionals (STPs) assist with management in areas of their competence.

Administrative Report

9. The Secretariat staff is listed below (as of February 2015).

Technical team:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Executive Secretary | Keith Sumption |
| Deputy | Fabrizio Rosso |
| Training Development Officer | Jenny Maud |
| Communications and Training support | Nadia Rumich |
| Short Term Professionals | Katie Hickey (UK/NZ) |
| | Teresa Scicluna (Malta) |
| | Milan Pandurovic (Serbia) |
| | Isabel Gutierrez Boada (Spain) |
| | Gunel Ismailova (Azerbaijan) |
| Consultants (Component Managers) | M. McLaws, C. Bartels, K. V. Maanen |

Administrative team :

| | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Program Co-ordinator | Cecile Carraz |
| Finance Assistant | Silvia Clementelli |
| Team members | Ida D'Alessandro; Erica Tomat |

10. **Short Term professionals** (STPs): Mark Hovari, Hungary, finished at the end of January, after doing a great job in managing Components 1.3 and 1.4, Thrace and Balkans. Isabel Gutierrez Boada (Spain) should finish end of March as should Gunel Ismailova (Azerbaijan).

11. **New STPs:** Katie Hickey (New Zealand) joined on the 2nd February (until July 2015), covering the work of Elsa Calduch in establishing the Contingency Planning Component; Milan Pandurovic (Serbia) should start mid-February replacing Mark Hovari.

12. **Pipeline STPs:** Rodrigo Nova (UK).

13. **Administrative support:** Currently, we have a Program Co-ordinator (Ms Carraz), a finance assistant (Ms Clementelli), and two team members (Ms D'Alessandro, Ms Tomat) working on all the administrative and logistic issues of the EuFMD. The Finance Assistant is covering the G5 role, so there is no strong reason in terms of current performance gaps to recruit an FAO Clerk.

Financial position

14. The Secretariat manages three Trust Funds, for the Administration of the Secretariat (MTF/INT/011/MUL, contributions from the Member States), EC Program (MTF/INT/003/EEC) and an Emergencies and Training Fund into which additional contributions have been received for provision of training (MTF/INT/004/MUL).

15. Position of the **Administrative Fund (MTF/INT/011/MUL)**: the opening cash balance was 453,275 USD and the statement for income and expenditure for 2014 (Table 3) shows that 618,105 USD of contributions against an expenditure of 738,476 USDS, and a **final (year-end) Balance of 332,040 USD**. This is in line with expectations on the reduction in cash balance in 2014 and 2015, in fact slightly higher balance (by about 30,000 USD, than was forecast **(Table 3)**).

16. Outstanding Contributions: USD 151,271, of which the most significant is that of Bulgaria (51,144 USD). A letter was sent to Bulgaria on this issue. [Contributions to the Commission's Trust Fund amounting to USD 605,318.70 were received from Member countries of the Commission up to the 31st of December 2014.

Outstanding contributions at 31 December 2014 amount to USD 117,225.43. The Commission's Trust Fund provisional expenditures up to the 31st of December 2014 amounted to USD 738,476.

17. Given the above, there is a need for careful attention in 2015 to the expenditure, but the situation allows for filling of at least one STP position in 2015 from the fund (2 positions were maintained in 2013-14) providing the Budget Revision with EC over the sharing of costs with the EC TF is agreed at an early date.

18. Position of the **Emergencies and Training Fund (MTF/INT/004/MUL)**. Funds have been received from the Department of Agriculture, Australia as part of the agreement of AU\$460,000 to cover courses in 2014-15. The new agreement has received 328,010 US\$ in 2014, had expenditure of 255,658 US\$ in this year, and has a balance of 118,013 US\$, which will be used, alongside the final contributions totalling 110,000AU\$, to cover the remaining three courses to be held in 2015. The EuFMD president received a letter on behalf of the CVO Australia to request four further courses in 2015-16 and one e-learning course, totalling an additional contribution of 245,600AU\$. The Fund has also received contributions from non-member states for places on Real Time courses and contributions from two member states funding additional places on training courses under the "training credits top-up scheme", with a strong level of interest from MS in further training places. The Fund has been used to pay for a Full Time Training Development Officer in 2014 (Jenny Maud) who manages Component 1.1, a considerable gain to the EuFMD and a savings to EC Fund.
19. Position of the **EC Program Fund (MTF/INT/003/EEC)**. The Phase II agreement with the EC was operationally closed at the end of September 2013, and final payments organized and closed, so that the financial closure could be made on 13th February 2014. The final balance is US\$ 1,227,043.

MTF/INT/003/EEC (PHASE II 2009-13, TFEU97AA09638 entity 608868)

| <u>EC Project Phase II</u> | US\$ |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Total Cash received | 10,592,358 (including interest earned 5,813) |
| Total expenditures | 9,359,502 |
| Final Balance | 1,227,043 |

20. Total expenditure in Phase III, at 15 December 2014, is US\$ 2,949,962, and thus over 100% of the agreed pre-financing, so a call for Funds is due. FAO will send this to EC shortly, the delay had related to the slow speed of closure of Phase I and II (requiring additional reporting by the Secretariat to prepare a Final 4-year Narrative Report to EC).

| <u>EC Project Phase III</u> | USD | EURO | Note |
|--|------------------------|--------------------|---|
| <u>Total scheduled</u> | USD 5,318,270 | € 4,000,000 | |
| Total Cash received | USD 1,009,658 | | Equivalent to €771,379 in Agreement |
| 20 December 2014 | | € 771,379 | |
| Total expenditures up to 15 December 2014 | USD 2,949,962 | € 2,253,036 | Over 200% of official pre-financing |
| Cash Balance | - USD 2,140,340 | - € 1,481,657 | Reduce by circa 200k to this when the Final Balance Phase II is accepted by EC and counted into the first instalment. |
| <u>Overall Phase III budget</u> | | | |
| Maximum EC financing | USD 5,318,270 | € 4,000,000 | |
| Expenditure to February 5 th 2015 | USD 3,172,527 | € 2,379,395 | Exchange rate 0,75212 |
| Current Balance | USD 2,145,743 | € 1,609,307 | |

21. Management of expenditures - Phase III

At the 86th Session, the limits on spending per component and budget line were agreed and every component and subcomponent (outcome) has been assigned a budget. Subsequent Executive Committee Sessions approved several proposed changes to the limits for some components, and there is now a need for a formal BUDGET REVISION, through submitting the proposed Budget to the EC for approval, which is needed if the changes result in more than 15% variation in any of the input lines (e.g. increased Travel line, etc).

The system has made for clarity in the daily work and planning, and is controlled through the Financial Oversight of the Finance Assistant (Silvia Clementelli) and Budget Holder (Keith Sumption).

The Programme Coordinator (Cecile Carraz) develops the three- month forward work scheduling plan together with the Finance Officer and Component Managers, and these have been transmitted to the Chairpersons when updated. The spending per Component is reviewed in team meetings once a month.

22. The Expenditure by Component

As mapping expenditure to components is not-automatic, there is no way to track spending per component in real-time.

Table 4 gives the result of the most up to date mapping of spending per component. Only those components which have a high proportion of longer term commitments (into 2015, such as research studies contracted under Component 1.5) have "overspent" their expected 50% benchmark.

23. Need for budget revision

As mentioned above there is a need to present to the EC a revised Budget Table indicating the revisions to ceilings for Components agreed at the prior 87th and 88th Executive Committee Sessions, namely changes to both the budget lines, and a small variation in the allocation to some of the 13 Components.

- **Changes to Input budget lines**

- A 98% reduction in the General Service Staff input as a result of the decision to use locally recruited personnel in administration, with a subsequent increase in the consultants budget line
- An increase in professional Salaries Budget line, relating to the direct inputs of the EuFMD Secretary, animal Health Officer and Communications officer to manage the expanded programme and direct involvement in providing technical services to support activities
- Increase in the consultants budget line as a result of 1) the decision to manage the administrative work through locally recruited personnel and 2) the decisions of previous ExCom Sessions to increase the technical services element to the Thrace programme, Training Programme, West Eurasia component and PCP component in Pillar 3 as a result of requests from member countries, REMESA and the FAO/OIE respectively
- 41% increase in the Training Budget as a result of ExCom and operational decisions that increased the emphasis on Training within each of the three Pillars.

- **Changes to Results (Component) allocations**

- Increase of 50,000€ to THRACE to enable purchase of diagnostic equipment for the 3 countries
- Increase of 16500€ for Support to OIE/FAO under Component 3.2 (PCP)
- Reduction in the budget line Emergencies (1.6) by the above amount
- Component workplan for modelling/contingency planning of 61,500 € (1.2).

| PROPOSED BUDGET REVISION - PHASE III | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|-----------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|--|------------------------------|
| Accounts | Description | Pillar I / EUR | Pillar II / EUR | Pillar III / EUR | Agreed Total September 2013 | Proposed Total | Changes between new and approved budget | Proposed as % of previous |
| STAFF COSTS | | | | | | | | |
| 5300 | Salaries Professional | 205,934 | | 22,882 | 94,385 | 228,816 | 134,431 | 142% |
| | Salaries General Service | 5,000 | | | 251,149 | 5,000 | -246,149 | -98% |
| 5570 | Consultants Budget | 396,139 | 290,077 | 39,625 | 359,049 | 725,841 | 366,792 | 102% |
| 5900 | Duty Travel Budget | 537,200 | 321,000 | 122,899 | 981,099 | 981,099 | 0 | 0% |
| 5650 | Contracts Budget | 380,000 | 55,000 | 400,000 | 835,000 | 835,000 | 0 | 0% |
| 5920 | Training Budget | 102,500 | 124,000 | | 161,200 | 226,500 | 65,300 | 41% |
| 6000 | Procurement Budget | 356,715 | 59,452 | 41,159 | 777,700 | 457,326 | -320,374 | -41% |
| 6150 | Report Costs | 2,688 | 1,025 | 889 | 4,602 | 4,602 | 0 | 0% |
| | Administrative support to the project | 29,755 | | | 29,755 | 29,755 | 0 | 0% |
| 6160 | Project Evaluation Cost | 17,928 | 6,833 | 5,918 | 30,679 | 30,679 | 0 | 0% |
| 6300 | General Operating Expenses | 126,200 | 85,500 | - | 211,700 | 211,700 | 0 | 0% |
| 6400 | General Overhead Budget | 2,000 | | | 2,000 | 2,000 | 0 | 0% |
| | Subtotal | 2,162,059 | 942,887 | 633,372 | 3,738,318 | 3,738,318 | 0 | 0% |
| Grand Subtotal | | € 3,738,318.00 | | | | | | |
| Support Cost. 7% | | € 261,682.00 | | | | | | |
| GRAND TOTAL | | € 4,000,000.00 | | | | | | |

Table 1 - Follow up to the 88th Session of the Executive Committee EuFMD

| Item | Conclusion # | Follow-Up |
|---|---|---|
| Item 2 FMD situation Report | <p>1. Given the likely continued circulation of O India 2001 topotype in the European neighbourhood there is an urgent need for clarification of the utility of several emergency stocks of type O antigens, in particular O Manisa and O BFS. A potency test with heterologous challenge is required and the Secretariat should take steps to identify the facilities and their earliest opportunity to undertake such studies.</p> <p>2. There is a need for a paper on implications of the serotype C disappearance, covering issues of remaining holdings in laboratories, possible sequestration of live viruses, maintenance of vaccine banks and evidence for lack of circulation.</p> <p>3. WRL are encouraged to include vaccines from the SAP Institute in Turkey in future vaccine matching given the importance of their vaccine production for domestic and potential for regional use in future emergencies.</p> | <p>The potency test is being undertaken by Pirbright using the CVI Lelystad facilities, under the EU-CRL contract, with O Manisa vaccine tested.</p> <p>No follow-up yet. Could be a priority for the STC in 2015-16 Biennium.</p> <p>WRL to comment. To note: a workgroup of the OIE/FAO FMD lab network has been formed to guide on changing from <i>r</i> value based comparisons to post-vaccinal sera titres for endemic countries.</p> |
| Item 4 Progress, issues and plans for the next 6 months PILLAR I | <p>4. The Chairman concluded that the cost model (training courses) should be used and experience reviewed periodically.</p> <p>5. The Workplan for Component 1.2 was endorsed.</p> <p>6. The development of an easy to use economic calculator for the impact of FMD outbreaks should assist the MS in their arguments for sufficient resources to improve their CPs. A prototype should be developed for the General Session in 2015 at which point the utility and additional features desired by MS could be identified and decisions taken on value of further development.</p> <p>7. The programme (1.3) remains of high importance and workplan for the term of the project was endorsed.</p> <p>8. The additional activities for surveillance and early detection of PPR/SGP/LSD were endorsed, as part of the programme on the common borders of Greece/Bulgaria and Turkey for risk-based surveillance for FMD.</p> <p>9. There is a need for evidence on the effectiveness of the vaccination programmes against PPR-SGP-LSD-BT, and factors affecting this, following useful studies on FMD vaccine effectiveness conducted in Turkey with EuFMD support.</p> <p>10. The workplan for the term of the Component (1.4) was endorsed.</p> <p>11. There remains a need to ensure CVOs and Ministries of countries in the Balkan region remain committed to developing CPs for FMD and the Executive Committee members and Observers should use their different channels of communication to ensure this message is communicated.</p> | <p>Now being used, too early to review results.</p> <p>Workplan now implemented.</p> <p>Call for interest to Develop was issued, only one expression received (RVC) who will develop proposal.</p> <p>Workshop planned (Feb 2015) on PPR and SGP in Thrace.</p> <p>On-line conference on vaccination vs LSD/SGP to follow the Conf. organised by Pirbright (Feb 15-16th) to enable regional participation. Cyprus scientific meeting may then follow.</p> <p>Good publicity achieved at the first simulation exercise. Commitment to improve CPs requires continual encouragement and reminder, ExCOM, OIE and EC have a role.</p> |
| Item 5 Progress, issues and plans for the next 6 months PILLAR II | <p>12. For Turkey, a report and recommendations are expected by the end of the year after the current intensive in country support.</p> <p>13. For Georgia, the future programme should be clarified before the General Session, including the EuFMD role in any regional long term project. In all cases, the commitment of the countries themselves is a prerequisite.</p> <p>14. That the EuFMD can in principle support the 6th Roadmap as per the 5th one, and that Component 2.1 budget should support this in</p> | <p>Received.</p> <p>Ankara Workshop for GEO-ARM-AZB-RF-TUR was undertaken; proposal of RF was received by Chairman ExCom.</p> |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | <p>2015.</p> <p>15. The view of the veterinary services of Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan is needed on any decision on the scope and objectives of a regional project. The EuFMD Secretariat should continue to plan for meetings with the parties interested to develop a potential programme and to review this at the next Executive Committee.</p> <p>16. The revised programme was endorsed, and can be presented at the REMESA JPC in early November. The EuFMD position remains that it is for REMESA to decide on the support they require and we assist them to develop feasible and efficient means of support within the current budget allocation.</p> <p>17. A revised strategic plan for the North African countries is a priority, recognizing the front line position of Tunisia and risk from Libya and its informal trade connections to mid-east countries and sub-Saharan Africa.</p> <p>18. The <i>in vivo</i> vaccine challenge study is a priority and WRL, with EC, are requested to clarify when this can occur and if any role of EuFMD is needed to expedite arrangements.</p> <p>19. The proposal from Tunisia to EuFMD-FAR for support for serological studies could be supported as part of Component 2.3, if national authorities request this as part of the workplan.</p> | <p>EuFMD awaits GF-TADS proposal/request for support.</p> <p>See #13.</p> <p>REMESA JPC extended the request with Lebanon joining the REMESA. Some of these countries best supported under Workplan 2.2 being neighbours of Israel.</p> <p>Need to follow-up.</p> <p>Currently in process.</p> <p>Follow-up needed.</p> |
| <p>Item 6</p> <p>Progress, issues and plans for the next 6 months</p> <p>PILLAR III</p> | <p>20. Support should continue to the FMD Unit and in development of the Global Report, as per the programme.</p> <p>21. The delayed production of the report on global progress was accepted but such a report should be available for the EuFMD General Session in April 2015.</p> <p>22. The Executive would review future support at the next Executive, in order to develop a common position for the programme for the next two years after April 2015.</p> <p>23. The greater role of European NRLs in international twinning and capacity building is welcomed and both WRL and EuFMD (through Component 3.3) should actively encourage this development.</p> | <p>EuFMD-STP is assembling parts of the Report and supporting FMD Unit.</p> <p>Significant report sections will be completed by April 2015 Session.</p> <p>ANSES encouraged to present proposals on behalf of the group of European NRLs.</p> |
| <p>Item 7 STC report</p> | <p>24. The arrangements for the Open Session were supported and it was welcomed to have very important topics for European risk managers in the programme.</p> <p>25. The Chairpersons would consider the STC priorities for the final call for the EuFMD-FAR to be made in December.</p> | <p>Open Session a great success.</p> <p>3rd Call priorities set and published after STC guidance.</p> |
| <p>Item 8 Issues from 87Excom</p> | <p>26. The principle of the proposal for the change to the text relating to Chairpersons and vacancies on the Executive committee was endorsed.</p> | <p>Austria has submitted a letter with its proposals to the DG FAO. This will be circulated by FAO to MS.</p> |

Table 2 - Technical Team: Pillar and Component Managers April 2014 to October 2015 - EuFMD /EC Action 2013-15 ("Phase III")**BOLD= Continuity. Red= change.** TSO: Training Support Officer. STP: Short term professionals. KS: Keith; NR: Nadia; FR: Fabrizio; JM: Jenny; AUS: Australian funds (to 12/2013)

| Pillar | Comp | Comp. | Pillar Mgr | %time | KS % | NR% | STP/ TSO | 2014 | 2014 | 2015 | Comment |
|--------|-----------|------------------|----------------|--------|--------|--------|---------------|-------------|---|---|--|
| | | | | | | | | July-Sept | Oct-Dec | Jan-June | |
| I | 1.1 | Training-RT | KS | | 10 | 20 | TSO 0.5 | J.Maud | J.Maud | J Maud | AUS funds support the Training Officer |
| | 1.2 | Training -CP&DS | KS | | 5 | 10 | TSO 0.5 | C. Dube | E. Calduch | E Calduch (Jan), Katie HICKEY (Feb-June) | |
| | 1.3 | THRACE | KS | | 5 | | STP 0.5 | M. Hovari | M. Hovari | Mark Hovari (Jan), Milan Pandurovic (Feb-June) | |
| | 1.4 | Balkans | KS | | | | STP 0.5 | M.Hovari | M.Hovari | Mark Hovari (Jan), Milan Pandurovic (Feb-June) | |
| | 1.5 | Res Fund | KS | | 5 | | | C. Dube | K.Sumption | K Sumption | |
| | 1.6 | Crisis | KS | | | | | | | | |
| | 1.7 | PTS | KS | | | | | K. v Maanen | K. v Maanen | Kees | |
| | | Surveillance Rep | KS | | | 5 | | T.Scicluna | T.Scicluna | Teresa Scicluna | |
| II | 2.1 | Turkey/GEO | KS | | 10 | | STP 0.5 | M.Mclaws | M.Mclaws (assisted by G. Ismailova STP) | M.Mclaws (assisted by G. Ismailova STP to April 2015) | Gap after Gunel |
| | 2.2 | Israel/Cyprus | KS | 20 | | | | K. v Maanen | K. van Maanen | Kees | K.VM to end of June in Rome then from distance |
| | 2.3 | REMESA | KS | | 10 | 10 | STP 0.5 | C.Dube | F.Rosso | F ROSSO assisted by Ibrahim Eldaghayes (Visiting Scientist) | |
| III | 3.1 | Monitoring | KS | | 5 | | STP 0.75 | G.Grigoryan | I. Gutierrez. | Isabel Gutierrez (to March) | GAP after Isabel |
| | 3.2 | PCP | KS | | 5 | 5 | STP 0.25 | C.Bartels | C.Bartels | Chris Bartels | |
| | 3.3 | Global Lab | KS | | 5 | | | K. v MAANEN | K. v MAANEN | Kees | |
| | | | Total projects | 100 | 60 | 50 | | | | | |
| | | Management | | | 40 | | | | | | |
| | | Communications | | | | 50 | | | | | |
| Pillar | Component | STAFF LEVEL | | One P3 | One P5 | One P2 | 1 TRO +3 STPs | | | | |

Table 3 - Financial Statement

| STATEMENT 1 | | | | |
|--|---------|----------------|---------|----------------|
| MTF/INT/011/MUL - TF number 904200 | | | | |
| EUROPEAN COMMISSION FOR THE CONTROL OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE | | | | |
| Financial Report from 1st January to 31 December 2014 | | | | |
| | USD | USD | Eur | Eur |
| Balance as at 1 January 2014 | | 453,275 | | 340,410 |
| Interest received | 0 | | | |
| Contributions from member countries and institute | 618,105 | | 508,082 | 0 |
| Project Income Earned (Child) | 0 | 618,105 | 0 | 464,197 |
| | | | | |
| Expenditure | | | | |
| Salaries | 430,894 | | 323,601 | |
| Consultant | 163,484 | | 122,776 | |
| Contracts | 0 | | 0 | |
| Duty Travel | 110,786 | | 83,200 | |
| Training | 7,036 | | 18,854 | |
| General Operating Expenses | 25,105 | | 18,854 | |
| Expendable Equipment | 1,171 | | 879 | |
| Non-Expendable Equipment | 0 | | 0 | |
| Total Expenditure | | <u>738,476</u> | | <u>554,595</u> |
| | | | | |
| Balance as at 31 December 2014 | | <u>332,904</u> | | <u>250,011</u> |
| Balance restated at UN Exchange rate of 31 December 2014 | | | | |
| <p>The Financial Statements of the Commission are maintained in US Dollars in accordance with the accounting policies and administrative systems of FAO. The amounts stated in Euros, including the opening balance, have been converted from US Dollars at the average monthly UN Operational Exchange Rates for 2014. The average monthly UN Operational Exchange Rate applicable for the period to 31 December 2014 is USD 1: EUR 0.751</p> | | | | |

Table 4: Eight month Activity Plan Feb-Sept 2015

| 8 Months Activities Plan - February - September 2015 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|---|--|---|---------------------------|---|----------------|---------------|-------|---------|--|
| PILLAR | | | PRIOR EC Budget Agreement | Total Budget Allocated € 320'7116 | 16 months Expenses Oct. 13 -Dec. 14 | % 65 of project completion | Actual available (8 months activities 2015) | Feb.15 | MAR. 15 | APR. 15 | May 15 | Jun. 15 | Jul. 15 | Au 15 | Sept.15 | |
| PILLAR I IMPROVE PRIOR Agreed € 1'982'245 Allocated € 1'877'836.00 | 1.1 E_Learning Training 1.1 Training Program | Nadia -Jenny | € 341,239.00 | € 515,241.00 | € 380,446.35 | 73.8% | € 134,794.65 | NTC 16-17-18-19-20 refresher NTC 21 Induction course FEPC in English for Norway Lithuania Hungary Poland Portugal | NTC 13-14-15 refresher FEPC in English for Norway Lithuania Hungary Poland Portugal FEPC in Russian Language g/o Gunel FEPC in French | FEPC in French Algeria | Induction courses NTC | FEPC Spanish | | | | |
| | 1.2 Modelling Prior € 168'525 € 61'500 | Katie Hickey | € 168,525.00 | € 61,500.00 | € 6,095.00 | 9.9% | € 55,405.00 | 89th Excom Network for FMD vaccination | | | | | | | | |
| | 1.3 THRACE Prior € 300'000.00 | Fabrizio Rosso | € 258,149.00 | € 350,000.00 | € 212,738.49 | 60.8% | € 137,261.51 | 18-20 PPR Workshop Istanbul 25-27 LSD WS Cappadocia | | | | | | | | |
| | 1.4 BALKANS Emergency Management | TBC (ex Mark Hovari) | € 236,781.00 | € 214,240.00 | € 106,907.46 | 49.9% | € 107,332.54 | | Simex Evaluation (tentative) WS Sofia - Athens | | | Tent. Simex | | | | |
| | 1.5 Research Funding | Keith Sumption | € 312,983.00 | € 285,000.00 | € 278,000.87 | 97.5% | € 6,999.13 | | | Biorisk | Wildlife conf OIE General Session | SCRPD | | | | |
| | 1.6 Crisis/Management Prior € 501,155.00 - € 30,750.00 Comp. 1.2 - € 50,000.00 Comp. 1.3 - € 16,500.00 Comp. 3.2 | Keith Sumption | € 501,155.00 | € 403,905.00 | € 17,647.62 | 4.4% | € 386,257.38 | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.7 PTS - NRIs of EuFMD Members and neighbourhood | Kees Van Maanen | € 63,413.00 | € 62,200.00 | € 7,003.51 | 11.3% | € 55,196.49 | | | | | | | | | | |
| PILLAR II REDUCE PRIOR Agreed € 689'608 Allocated € 720'100 | 2.1 SEE-SOUTH EAST EUROPE Wes Eurasia | Melissa Mc LAWS + Gunel Ismailova | € 284,342.00 | € 298,100.00 | € 214,781.71 | 72.1% | € 83,318.29 | HQ Meeting | tentative West Eurasia RAG Astana | | | | | | | |
| | 2.2 SEM SOUTH EAST MEDITERRANEAN Prior € 209,500.00 - € 30'750.00 Comp. 1.2 | Kees Van Maanen | € 183,509.00 | € 178,750.00 | € 63,047.22 | 35.3% | € 115,702.78 | Mission Egypt (+ C.Bartels) | Mission Palestine | | | | | | | |
| | 2.3 REMESA | Fabrizio ROSSO | € 187,586.00 | € 212,500.00 | € 64,792.51 | 30.5% | € 147,707.49 | 23-26 Mission to Mauritania | Remesa JPC Tentative WS Regional FMD control strategy | Tentative Data Collect | | | | | | |
| | 2.4 | | € 34,172.00 | € - | 0 | 0 | € - | | | | | | | | | |
| PILLAR III PROMOTE PRIOR Agreed € 635'253 Allocated € 609'180 | 3.1 SUPPORT System for Reporting on the | Isabel/Guiter rez Boada | € 107,066.00 | € 86,000.00 | € 45,283.05 | 52.7% | € 40,716.95 | Joint Mauritania Comp 2.3 | Meetings HQ OIE/FAO GF-TAD's FMD working Group (WG-FMD) - | | | | | | | |
| | 3.2 PCP FMD WG of FAO/OIE Prior € 40'800 | Chris BARTELS | € 21,097.00 | € 63,300.00 | € 45,655.66 | 72.1% | € 17,644.34 | 16-20 RVC + Jenny | | | | | | | | |
| | 3.3 Global FMD reference Centre | Kees VanMaanen | € 507,100.00 | € 476,380.00 | € 484,421.70 | 101.7% | - € 8,041.70 | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Budget Allowances 2013-2015 | | | € 3,207,116.00 | € 3,207,116.00 | € 1,926,821.14 | 60.1% | € 1,286,389.86 | 13-14 89th Executive Committee, Belgrade | GENERAL SESSION HQ | Tentative Biorisk | Tent. Minicexcom | Tent. SCRPD | 90th Excom | | | |

| EURO € | 2013-2015 | | | | PILLAR I | | | | PILLAR II | | | | PILLAR III | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------|---------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------|--------------------|
| | III PILLARS Budget 2013-2015 | III PILLARS 16 mths Exp. | % | Available | Pillar I Budget 2013-2015 | Pillar I 16 mths exps | % | Available | Pillar II Budget 2013-2015 | Pillar II 16 mths exps | % | Available | Pillar III Budget 2013-2015 | Pillar III 16 mths exps | % | Available |
| 5900 TRAVEL | € 854,550.00 | € 550,524.72 | 64% | € 304,025.28 | € 595,750.00 | € 373,209.39 | 63% | € 222,540.61 | € 176,000.00 | € 121,837.91 | 69% | € 54,162.09 | € 82,800.00 | € 55,477.42 | 67% | € 27,322.58 |
| 5920 TRAINING | € 203,900.00 | € 159,350.27 | 78% | € 44,549.73 | € 79,900.00 | € 138,135.22 | 173% | -€ 58,235.22 | € 124,000.00 | € 21,215.05 | 17% | € 102,784.95 | € - | € - | 0% | € - |
| 5570 CONSULTANT | € 541,296.00 | € 458,506.27 | 85% | € 82,789.73 | € 288,196.00 | € 237,139.34 | 82% | € 51,056.66 | € 185,100.00 | € 177,275.77 | 96% | € 7,824.28 | € 68,000.00 | € 44,091.22 | 65% | € 23,908.78 |
| 5650 CONTRACT | € 714,380.00 | € 703,103.00 | 97% | € 11,277.00 | € 330,000.00 | € 219,538.00 | 64% | € 110,462.00 | € 9,000.00 | € 7,955.50 | 88% | € 1,044.50 | € 375,380.00 | € 475,610.00 | 127% | -€ 100,230.00 |
| 6000 PROCURT | € 646,190.00 | € 50,803.21 | 8% | € 595,386.79 | € 483,190.00 | € 39,379.11 | 8% | € 443,810.89 | € 98,000.00 | € 11,424.10 | 12% | € 86,575.90 | € 65,000.00 | € - | 0% | € 65,000.00 |
| 6300 GEN.OP. exps | € 246,800.00 | € 4,532.73 | 2% | € 242,267.27 | € 115,050.00 | € 1,437.40 | 2% | € 113,612.60 | € 97,250.00 | € 2,913.15 | 2% | € 94,336.85 | € 34,500.00 | € 182.17 | 1% | € 34,317.83 |
| TOTALS Activity | € 3,207,116.00 | € 1,926,820.20 | 60% | € 1,280,295.80 | € 1,897,086.00 | € 1,008,838.46 | 54% | € 883,247.54 | € 689,350.00 | € 342,621.43 | 48% | € 346,728.57 | € 625,680.00 | € 575,360.81 | 92% | € 50,319.19 |
| PRIOR 86th Excom | € 3,207,116.00 | | | | € 1,877,836.00 | | | | € 720,100.00 | | | | € 609,180.00 | | | |
| Prior 1st EC Agreement | € 3,207,116.00 | | | | € 1,882,245.00 | | | | € 689,608.00 | | | | € 635,253.00 | | | |

Item 4 – a) Excerpt from Report of the Closed Session of the Special Committee for Research and Program Development (*Cavtat, October 2014*)

After the first Official Session of SCRPD held in Frascati in November 2013, a second Session has been organized in Cavtat on the 28 October 2014, before the EuFMD Open Session (29-31 Oct 2014). The quorum of the Committee (14 experts out of 18) attended the Session.

Summary

A Session of the EuFMD Special Committee for Research and Program Development (SCRPD) was held in Cavtat, Croatia, on the 28 October 2014. The Session was organized in order to gain technical and scientific review and guidance from the Committee upon the following subjects:

EuFMD workplan with regards to results and upcoming activities;

Biosafe transport of viral RNA with regards to data required to demonstrate evidence of risk reduction to acceptable level;

Activities and partnership of European laboratories for global surveillance;

Progress with non-invasive sampling methods and possibility for field application;

Global FMD control monitoring group and progress with the Post Vaccination Monitoring (PVM) Guidelines;

Contingency planning and emergency vaccination in terms of possible support for contingency planners and simulation exercise managers;

Post vaccination surveillance in normally free countries;

Draft Global Foot and Mouth Disease Research Alliance Report on State of Global FMD Research;

Participants discussed the following relevant topics in working groups (WG) before a review in plenary of the WG conclusions and recommendations.

Laboratory group

Biosafe transport of viral RNA;

European labs for global surveillance.

Wildlife group

Progress with non-invasive sampling methods and possible field application.

Global FMD control monitoring group

Review the workplan for Comp. 3.1 and Comp 3.2;

Progress with PVM guidelines and needs for assistance from EuFMD.

Contingency planning – emergency vaccination

Surveillance after emergency vaccination;

Support for contingency planners and simulation exercise managers.

The draft GFRA global report was distributed to participants for proper revision. A small working group (Stephan Zientara, Jean Francois Valarcher, Kate Sharpe, Michel Bellaiche) was established to review the document.

Recommendations

EuFMD workplan

The Secretariat should update regularly the Committee on the advancement of the workplan and the outcomes of the Executive Committee meetings. This could be done through providing the six-monthly reports to the Executive Committee and the more frequent updates on changes in component management (**Action: EuFMD Secretariat/Communications Officer**).

Laboratory – biosafe transport of RNA

The work of *Friedrich-Loeffler-Institut* (FLI), with respect to incomplete inactivation in several RNA extraction lysis buffer should be shared and evaluated and additional heating or acidification steps should be investigated both in terms of safety and downstream processing **(Action: Bernd Haas)**.

Different experiences with respect to isolating live FMDV from LFD strips (direct recovery of live virus) should be shared and methods compared and additional treatments to guarantee safety should be shared and evaluated. **(Action: EuFMD Secretariat/Kees Van Maanen)**.

Latest draft of the Minimum Biorisk Management (MBRM) standards should be shared within the laboratory sub-group and, if all agree, this version will be submitted to the next General Session. **(Action: Bernd Haas/ EuFMD Secretariat)**. A general session of the Biorisk management Group may be needed to agree upon changes to be proposed for adoption in April 2015. **(Action: EuFMD Secretariat)**.

Training on the standards referred to the packaging and transportation of samples that may contain FMDV (UN2900/3373 standards) in endemic/non endemic countries should be developed **(EuFMD Secretariat/Component 3.3 on Global Surveillance, Kees van Maanen)**.

The laboratory working group shall compare the costs of international shipments under UN2900 and UN3373 conditions taking into account the weight of the package and the addition of dry ice **(Action: SCRPD laboratory group/Kees Van Maanen-Donald King)**.

Wildlife – non-invasive sampling methods

Proof of principle has been established that the pSwabs and cotton bud/maize cobs systems can be used with similar sensitivity for detection of FMDV infection in domestic pigs. Further studies are needed on the following:

Optimization of harvesting fluid from swabs and preservation of viral RNA from degradation after collection;

Antibody detection in saliva samples obtained by pSwab or cotton swabs to increase the duration of the diagnostic window (to include recovered animals);

Field studies should be implemented for the possible optimization of this method and associated diagnostic tests.

(Action: FLI/EuFMD Secretariat).

Support to global progress reduced risk (Comp. 3.1)

To finalize the template for the GF-TADS FMD Global Report as soon as possible and to ensure that, in coherence with the Global Strategy Framework, the Progressive Control Pathway (PCP) status for countries in the different regional roadmaps is shown in the EuFMD Monthly Global Surveillance Report, and use the Monthly reports to update periodically (3 months) the progress of regional roadmaps and associated PCP related developments **(Action: FAO FMD working group – EuFMD Secretariat/Maria Teresa Scicluna)**.

Progress with PVM guidelines and support/assistance needed from EuFMD

That EuFMD should support testing the feasibility of application of the PVM guidelines through a workshop for selected countries which have differ in vaccination strategies and PCP Stage **(Action: EuFMD Secretariat, with GF-TADS FMD WG)**.

Surveillance after emergency vaccination

A workshop for veterinary services (VS) should be organized to work through the application of the proposed new guidance on post-vaccination surveillance after emergency vaccination, since these may significantly affect, in a positive way, the outcome of vaccination to live at industry and veterinary service levels and in terms of reducing the waiting period to regain free status. The best timing would be 2015 before/after summer and the format of the workshop will depend on whether the guidance is adopted in current form into the new OIE FMD chapter. It is recommended to have the resource planning tool / economic impact calculator (as indicated below) available for use in the workshop. **(Action: EuFMD Secretariat/Training Programme)**.

Resource planning tools for simulation exercises and contingency planning

The development of a "resource planning tool/economic impact calculator" for generic use by VS of EuFMD Member States was considered useful and technically feasible and initial prototypes for evaluation could adapt spreadsheets such as used in the UK. Given the number of options, a specific call for proposals under the Research

Fund is one option to identify interested parties and value for money options. The spreadsheet used in the UK should be considered and made available. **(Action: EuFMD Secretariat/Melissa McLaws/Modelling group).**

To develop a glossary of standard terms used to describe the different types of simulation exercises and drills used in validating contingency plans **(Action: EuFMD Secretariat).**

To evaluate the checklist developed and used by DG-SANCO/FVO to assess contingency plans. The experience and activity already developed on this topic by Dr. Westegard should be considered. **(Action: EuFMD Secretariat).**

Item 4 –b) Standing Technical Committee recommendations on EuFMD Fund for Applied Research (EuFMD-FAR)

Recommendation to the 89th Session:

to proceed with both the Non-Invasive Sampling (45,000€) and Saego/Harmsen proposals (circa 32,000€), and the economic impacts calculator (funded separately under Component 1.2) .

Summary

1. A 3rd Call was made in December for proposals to the EuFMD-FAR, with the expectation that only 1-2 proposals within the budget available (at that time 50,000€) could be supported.
2. Priorities for the 3rd call were identified by the STC at the Open Session in Cavtat and published as below..

1. Development of a prototype FMD impact calculator

Intended application: for use in rapid assessment of the potential scale and impact of different of FMD outbreaks, principally in FMD-free European countries

2. Pilot study using non-invasive sampling for surveillance for FMDV infection in wildlife

3. Methods to evaluate FMD vaccine stability along the production and supply chain

Intended application and outcomes: should provide data on optimization of protocols, including recovery of antigens from different types of vaccines, and development or optimization of methods for evaluating virus integrity for each serotype, ideally to be able to be applied to both monovalent and multivalent vaccines.

3. No proposal was received on the development of a FMD Impact Calculator and as a result, a wider call for interest was published inviting parties to indicate their interest; from this one party (RVC, Professor Jonathan Rushton) submitted a proposal and the development of the contract will be supported under Component 1.2 and not the Research Fund.
4. Four proposals only were received; one rejected as not being within the priorities, and the technical reviewers (4 for each project following usual EuFMD-FAR procedures) of the other 3 indicated a strong support for the proposals but that two be merged into a joint proposal (Seago and Harmsen proposals on vaccine stability). The other (from T Alexandrov) on non-invasive sampling was strongly supported subject to clarifications on the field study design.
5. The Secretariat wrote to the proposers, and by 9th February had received a joint proposal from Drs Seago and Harmsen (Pirbright and Lelystad) and from Tsviatko Alexandrov on non-invasive sampling.
6. The STC teleconference (9th February 1030) reviewed the revised proposals and recommended
 - a. Funding the joint Seago/Harmsen proposal on development of the test methods for vaccine stability, as a first Phase of work on vaccine stability with a second Phase of studies planned to follow with vaccine producers to identify the scale of the problem in producers and in the field, under a subsequent EuFMD-FAR round;
 - b. Support for the non-invasive sampling field study, subject to the proposers including controls in the tests to determine which species had sampled the baits in the field, which provides a back –up data should FMDV not be circulating or detected in the study
7. Funds available: circa 80,000€, as a result of not proceeding with one 2nd Call approved project (Tildesley, Nottingham, withdrawal as the University had IP issues and they have obtained their own funds).

8. Recommendation: to proceed with both the Non-Invasive Sampling (45,000€) and Saego/Harmsen proposals (circa 32,000€), and the economic impacts calculator (funded separately under Component 1.2). Summary of the 1st Stage Review of the proposals received following the 3rd Call of the EuFMD-FAR.

Item 4 – c) Current Members of the Special Committee on Research and Programme Development

| Expertise | Pillar/ SubGroup | |
|-------------------------------|---|---|
| Bernd Haas (Ger) | FMD biorisk management, FMD lab services, vaccine evaluation | Group 1: European MS |
| Aldo Dekker (NL) | FMD research, vaccine evaluation | Group 1: European MS |
| Tsviatko Alexandrov (BG) | Contingency planning, wildlife surveillance | Group 1: European MS |
| Kate Sharp (UK) | Surveillance, risk management | Group 1: European MS |
| Sten Mortensen (DK) | Crisis management, contingency planning; epid. | Group 1: European MS |
| Labib Bakkali (FR) | FMD surveillance in REMESA, RESOLAB, European neighbourhood risk | Group 2: European neighbourhood risk |
| Giancarlo Ferrari (IT) | FMD surveillance and epidemiology, Progressive Control Pathway expert | Group 2: Epidemiology and surveillance-West Eurasia, Mid-East, PCP progress |
| Michel Bellaiche (IS) | FMD surveillance and management, Israel/Mid-East | Group 2: European neighbourhood risk |
| Naci Bulut (TUR) | FMD surveillance in West Eurasia, vaccine quality and production | Group 2: European neighbourhood risk |
| Gregorio Torres (SP) | Epidemiology, surveillance systems, REMESA Mid-East | Group 2: European neighbourhood risk |
| Jean Francois Valarcher (SWE) | FMD virology, vaccine QA, surveillance, epidemiology, global | Group 3: surveillance and monitoring progress |
| Ron Bergevoet (NL) | Veterinary economist/FMD | Group 3: surveillance and monitoring progress |
| Katharina Stark (CH) | Veterinary epidemiology, surveillance, management; FMD field research | Group 3: global issues/ PCP progress |
| Stephan Zientara (FR) | Epidemiology, surveillance systems, Europe/Africa/REMESA/Wes Eurasia | Group 3: surveillance and monitoring progress |
| Don King (UK) | Global FMD surveillance, diagnostics | Group 3: surveillance and monitoring progress |

- Emiliana Brocchi (FAO FMD Reference Centre, IZSLER)
- Kris de Clercq (FAO FMD Reference Centre, VAR)
- Jef Hammond (FAO-WRL FMD, Pirbright).

Item 5 – Agenda for the 41st General Session of the EuFMD

1. Adoption of the Agenda *for decision*
2. Global Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) surveillance report *for information*
European partnerships for Global Surveillance *for information*
3. Technical Items with policy importance for member states (STC Items) *for information*
 - a. The importance of building business continuity into contingency plans
 - b. Technical progress on vaccination to live issues and the implications for diagnostic and vaccine banks
 - c. The value of modelling animal movement and marketing patterns for animal disease impact assessments at national and continental scale
4. Report of the Executive Committee on the actions since the 39th Session *for information*
Overview
Selected Workprogramme Themes
Pillar 1: Roll out of the Training Credits programme : progress towards a breadth and depth of European expertise
Pillar 1: Improving contingency planning: progress with modelling, contingency planning networks and support to national simulation exercises
Pillar 2: Report on activities in the European neighbourhood to reduce risk to member states
Pillar 3: Reports on the GF-TADS Global Strategy and the support provided from EuFMD
5. Proposed updating to the four year Strategic Plan and the proposed “Pillar” work programmes for the biennium to April 2017; *for decision*
 - a. Pillar 1: Better preparedness for FMD crisis management in member states (MS)
 - b. Pillar 2: Reducing the risk to MS of FMD in the European Neighbourhood
 - c. Pillar 3: support to the Global FMD Control Strategy of FAO and OIE

Friday 24 April 2015

Morning 09.00 hrs

6. Report on the status of FMD antigen and vaccine banks in the European Neighbourhood *for information*
7. Proposed change to the EuFMD Constitution and Rules of Procedure *for decision*
8. Changes in Membership of the Commission *for information*
9. Financial Report, Budget and membership contribution's for the biennium 2016-2017 *for decision*
10. Technical Committees and their functions in the upcoming biennium *for decision*
11. Election of the Executive Committee *for decision*
12. Any other issues

Side events/demonstration of the following are planned in the atrium :The Training Menu, e-learning and knowledge base for contingency planning; The prototype FMD Impacts calculator; Modelling livestock movements – side event. The updated FMD risk to Europe; The 13 Components of the EuFMD Workplan –poster Session.

Item 6 – Strategic Plan and Work Programme

European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease STRATEGIC PLAN FOR 2013-2017

In Black is the Plan as approved by the 40th Session [April 2013].

In RED are suggestions for modification from the EuFMD Team (Internal Meeting January 2015)

OVERALL OBJECTIVES

The overall objectives consist of **three strategic goals** as follows:

1. To Improve readiness for FMD crisis management by Members;
2. To Reduce risk to Members from the FMD situation in the European neighbourhood (progressive control in neighbouring regions);
3. To Promote the global strategy of progressive control of FMD.

The operational objective of maintaining a mechanism for emergency response to an FMD crisis in the European neighbourhood will underpin the first two objectives.

Beneficiaries

In general, beneficiaries will be the 36 countries which are members of the European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (EuFMD)¹, hereinafter called "Members", and other neighbouring countries where the situation of foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) creates a direct or indirect threat of introduction of the disease into one or more of the member countries of EuFMD.

Strategic goal 1 -Improve readiness for FMD crisis management by Members

Progress towards the Strategic Goal may also be assisted by joint activities with non-member states of EuFMD where there is a mutual advantage recognised by the EuFMD Executive Committee.

In 2015-17, more emphasis is suggested to be placed upon national ownership of actions under each component, continuing the trend towards demand driven training, towards joint decision on training development through regular interactions (webinars/online meetings) with MS representatives and ExCom advisors (1.3, 1.4). The greater involvement of livestock industry actors and pan-european livestock sector reps on self-funding basis in training may assist towards better public: private sector interactions on contingency planning issues. There appears to be a demand from national training focal points for more training aids/assistance to them to engage /train their national vet personnel. This could be met through more emphasis on developing "job aids" that focal points in the MS can translate/adapt to national use.

Outputs and Activities

Develop a cadre of European experts in FMD crisis management - recognition and response training.

This component in future should continue to include all training activities under the training credits system; with a continued trend towards demand driven training that supports national efforts; to build on the channel of communication with the 37 MS training network, and the national demand for e-learning courses in national

¹ Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, The Netherlands, Turkey, the United Kingdom.

languages; supporting focal points to provide national training "Equipping National Trainers In Relevant Expertise" .

Additional courses to be offered : training on management of contingency planning and simulation exercises. Potential for training menu to include accredited epidemiology modules as part of developing a system where our FMD training is part of accredited courses for training next generation managers (e.g. request of Turkey).

This includes conducting training on clinical disease recognition, sampling for diagnosis, local area epidemiological investigations, risk factor analysis, practical application of biosecurity principles, and other aspects of FMD crisis management.

Support contingency planning of Members and at European level – Developing decision support tools for managers.

In 2015-17 this component should continue the FMD modelling network, contingency planning (CP) knowledge bank and CP/simulation exercise managers networks.

This component should ensure some development of support tools for MS also, e.g. the FMD impacts calculator. A common joint project (e.g. European livestock movements modelling project) and a more specific support project (e.g. regional project for MS wishing to establish modelling for decision making, could be a group of countries at similar stage of capacity).

This component may include a Vaccine Banks/Vaccination issues Working Group or Network.

This includes conducting training and providing support for Members to use disease simulation models and decision support tools to assist contingency planning, and engaging with researchers on FMD modelling to facilitate technology transfer of appropriately developed tools to assist Members.

Thrace region: programme for early warning surveillance in Greece/Bulgaria/Turkey.

This component is of proven value and importance and to be continued 2015-17. Consider further development, specifically:

- Better tools for ease of data entry and analysis to support national managers)
- Activities to assess capacity for implementing non-vaccination against FMD in Turkish Thrace
- LSD.

This includes collation and analysis of existing surveillance data, development of risk-based surveillance methods, tripartite coordination of activities, integration of decision support tools and risk analysis into policy evaluation and development, and management of support to surveillance activities.

Improved emergency management capacity for FMD in the Balkan region

This component is of proven value and importance , need to continue with trend towards self-governance and ownership -e.g. of the regular meetings on CP/simex planning. Use outcomes of first full sim-ex, assist with specific items in national CPs . Menu system could be offered in which the states select which type of support they need to progress the CPs.

Lab support issue, need to maintain capacity.

Second full simulation exercise - mid 2017?

A programme of support to MS in the Balkan region to improve the quality of contingency planning, to improve awareness of FMD risks and the economic consequences of emergencies, and give attention to the issues affecting national reference laboratory capacity for FMD confirmation and surveillance.

Research activities relevant to resolve policy issues.

Continue successful mechanism, considering:

- Greater support to the Fund

- Strengthen role of STC
- Some pre-identified priority projects funded under their components (e.g. 1.2)?

This includes support for research projects which have been endorsed by the standing technical committee of the EuFMD as being of benefit to EuFMD objectives; activities to translate research into tools, actions or activities which are of benefit to EuFMD activities; and actions to integrate research outcomes with policy.

Support provided to member states through emergency technical response to FMD outbreaks in the member state or the European neighbourhood.

This includes the maintenance of a capacity to provide advice, technical support and assistance to EuFMD member states and countries in the European neighbourhood in the event of an FMD outbreak, including laboratory and epidemiological support. This baseline activity is also serviced by several of the activities listed above, as these will also act to maintain a degree of organisational readiness to respond to an FMD crisis. This also includes assisting and supporting Members with vaccine procurement and supply, through the provision of technical input, advice on selection of vaccine strains, risk based evaluation of vaccination strategies and other related activities.

1.7 Proficiency Testing Service . (for non-EU countries, note in 2013 was listed under Pillar 2, the Lab Contract not Pillar 1)

1.8 New component on activities to improve risk communication.

Addressing the need of the MS for (inc those in West Eurasia, Israel) analysed risk information in ways that better address their needs, including the global and neighbourhood vaccination and surveillance information (currently generated under 3.1 and across Pillar 2). To be decided if more attention to risk assessment to Europe is needed.

Strategic goal 2: Reduce risk to Members from the European neighbourhood² (progressive control in neighbouring regions)

The system of three subregional components has worked well, as there are 3 sets of MS with specific interests (Turkey+Georgia, Israel/Cyprus, and REMESA group). The focus on PCP progress (national level, strategic planning) remains vital, but in 2015-17 as countries implement their strategic plans, a common supportive measure across the region, building on experience in Turkey, Georgia, Egypt, be be Training Network with focus on common needs in Epidemiology and Monitoring at central Level and 2) Support to national trainers to roll out training (based on FEPC for Pillar 1, using common languages in the neighbourhood : Russian, Arabic, Turkish.

Outputs and Activities

2.1 South-East Europe: promote better management in Turkey and neighbours.

This includes supporting the collation, analysis and application of epidemiological data, including spatial data, from the area; providing training in the practical application of epidemiology to control FMD and advance along the FAO/OIE progressive control pathway (PCP); engaging with national veterinary services to support them in the detection, management, and control of FMD; and identification of circulating viruses. This also includes secretarial and coordination support for the West Eurasia roadmap for progressive control of FMD, in coordination with other stakeholder bodies, as regards the European neighbourhood.

² The neighbourhood of the current 36 Members is here defined as follows:

- European Member Countries of the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and member of the OIE Regional Commission for Europe which are eligible for membership in EuFMD;
- the countries and territories adjacent to Members.
- The countries in North Africa cooperating with Members in the framework of REMESA

This component also includes developing specific country projects in line with the PCP designed to improve national capacity to manage and control FMD and assist progress in cooperation with regionally coordinated GF-TADs programs and roadmaps.

2.2 South-East Mediterranean: support better management in the neighbourhood of Cyprus and Israel.

This includes holding workshops and training sessions for neighbour countries of Cyprus and Israel to support laboratory diagnosis, contingency planning, and vaccination strategy development; support to develop laboratory capacity in those countries; regional coordination of FMD control strategies.

This component also includes developing specific country projects in line with the PCP designed to improve national capacity to manage and control FMD and assist progress in cooperation with regionally coordinated GF-TADs programs and roadmaps.

2.3 North Africa: technical support to REMESA³ actions.

This includes, at the request of those Members participating in REMESA, actions to support activities carried out by France, Spain, Italy and Portugal aiming at strengthening and regionally coordinating laboratory diagnosis, contingency planning, vaccination strategy development, risk based surveillance and other associated actions in Mediterranean countries of North Africa which pose a risk of FMD virus incursion into the REMESA area.

2.4 Trainign Component

With Training Network across the neighbourhood, and language focal points (in 3 language groups).

[Old 2.4 – part of this come under new 1.8, parts under 3.3. Supporting surveillance networks to provide information needed by risk managers in the European neighbourhood.]

This includes support for existing FAO or joint FAO/OIE surveillance networks (RESOLAB in West Africa, EARLN in East Africa, WELNET in West Eurasia, and those under REMESA), where such actions provide information to support analysis of the risk of FMD incursions into the European neighbourhood. The modes of support may include assisting with regional coordination or network meetings, actions to identify circulating virus strains, and actions to characterise the risk of FMD incursions due to factors which may be changing or subject to temporal or spatial dynamics. These actions may be taken in coordination with other stakeholder bodies.]

Strategic goal 3 - Promote the global strategy of progressive control of FMD

Consideration to be given to

- 1) *Merging 3.1 and 3.2*
- 2) *Adding a specific training support component, to develop /provide resources for regional/national training focal points. The approach taken could assist the community of PCP trainers (trainers network); make multiple use of the PCP related resources in regional languages developed under Pillar 2; could include a knowledge bank to assist PCP trainers (similar to Pillar 1); and could use webinars and e-learning to support the Global Lab Network (e.g.sample collection and shipment guidance).*

Outputs and Activities

3.1 Support FAO FMD Unit in collating information for review of progress of regional programmes on FMD control.

This includes collation, analysis and dissemination of relevant information on regional FMD control programmes worldwide; support for workshops to coordinate this process; and other associated actions.

³ REseau MEditerranéen de Santé Animale – REMESA: <http://www.remesanetwork.org/>

3.2 Technical support to develop the OIE/FAO FMD progressive control pathway (PCP) methods and guidelines.

This includes engaging with the on-going development of the PCP, providing training in the application of the PCP at national level, regional level, and to international agencies; supporting the development of associated tools and activities to integrate relevant fields with PCP applications; and support for the development of regional PCP roadmaps.

3.3 Support the global system for improved FMD reference lab services (World Reference Laboratory Contract, supporting FAO/OIE Strategy and Gf-TADs).

This includes supporting the FAO FMD World Reference Laboratory to provide services to the European neighbourhood and globally, including diagnostic service, vaccine matching, molecular epidemiological analysis of worldwide and regional FMD patterns, and provision of laboratory proficiency test (PTS) ring trials to FMD laboratories in non-EU states⁴ and internationally.

3.4 Training Component

Development of resources and several times per year online courses to support train the trainer approach, and support regional roll out of training. Supports course development but not budgeted to provide the in country regional or national training (latter expected to be provided under specific Components (3.2 and 3.3) or by external donor /partner funding, e.g. FAO and OIE).

Responsibilities for Implementation

The Secretariat of the European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease hosted by the Agriculture Department of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations is responsible for the implementation of the Project.

⁴ EU Member States are included in the PTS funded under the EU-CRL activities.

Item 6

1.1 Component Training Issues, Priorities and Budgets for each of the Components identified for the Executive Committee

Issues and Priorities

| Issues | |
|------------|---|
| | For next 6 months: |
| | Efforts will continue to ensure that all countries have spent their full training credit allocation by the end of the current work-plan. The Executive Committee is asked to consider whether, should a country not spend its allocation, these credits are lost, rolled over to the next work-plan, or used to fund training for other member states. |
| Priorities | For next 6 months: |
| | Ensure all training credits are allocated Efforts will continue to ensure that all training credits are allocated. |
| | Seek Training Focal Point input to development of workplan for 2015-17 Consultation through telephone conversations with focal points, followed by a webinar for all focal points. |
| | Training courses Real Time training is planned for March 2015, and additional courses may be required, depending upon final training credit allocations. |
| | e-Learning courses At least two EuFMD-wide online FMD Emergency Preparation Courses will be held, alongside bespoke courses for the UK, France and Spain. Additionally, refresher training online courses will be held for those who attended RTT in 2014. |
| | For 2015-17 workplan: |
| | Demand driven training Demand driven training (through the training credits arrangement) should continue, with on-going improvements in the two-way communication between EuFMD and training focal points, such that EuFMD is able to fully understand and respond to the training needs of MS, and MS are able to obtain maximum benefit by selecting the most relevant courses and the most suitable candidates. The “training credits top up scheme” provides a valuable route for MS with greater training needs to access additional training, and could also be a route for private sector involvement in EuFMD training courses. |
| | New courses developed Consultation will guide the development of new training courses to be added to the training menu in 2015-17. In particular, activities under component 1.2 may identify training needs relating to contingency planning, decision support and simulation exercises. |
| | Involving wider stakeholders The importance of collaboration between private and public sectors in FMD preparedness and response is increasingly recognised. Wider stakeholders are therefore an audience requiring increased provision in EuFMD’s training activities. Training might be: Direct, through, for instance, participation of industry representatives on training courses; Indirect, through EuFMD assisting national trainers to more effectively reach these groups; Passive, for instance through increasing provision of resources aimed at these groups on EuFMD’s websites. |
| | Equipping national trainers EuFMD’s formal training courses can only reach a relatively small audience directly, and work in 2015-17 should see increased focus on equipping those trained by EuFMD to become effective national trainers, both of colleagues in government veterinary services and of the wider stakeholders mentioned above. This activity could include the development of resources including job aids and extension materials that can be readily adapted and translated. |
| | Effective partnerships and collaborations Collaborations with academic institutions (including the current agreement with the RVC for the e-learning courses) and with other training providers, including the Animal Health service at FAO, provide several opportunities: |

Where an academic institution provides accredited training modules in topics relevant to the needs of member states (for instance veterinary epidemiology) training credits could be used to fund places on these existing modules.

Seek academic accreditation of EuFMD’s training content, perhaps initially by inclusion of EuFMD training content in larger training modules offered by academic institutions.

Alignment of EuFMD courses with those provided by collaborating partners may lead to a more integrated training programme for EuFMD’s audiences, with reduced duplication.

Support training infrastructure across EuFMD’s Three Pillars

Many of EuFMD’s activities involve the provision of training. Provision of effective training infrastructure will be important to:

- Support development of e-learning courses or webinars to supplement or replace face to face training where appropriate;
- Maintain and promote quality in training provision;
- Promote training resource sharing between different areas of EuFMD’s workplan;
- Seek academic accreditation of EuFMD’s training courses.

Budget (€)

| Total Budget Allowance | 15 month Expenses Oct. 13 -Dec. 14 | % 62.5 of project completion | Actual available (9 months activities 2015) |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| 515241 | 380446 | 74% | 134795 |

Figure 1: Component 1.1 expenditure to date

With 75% of training credits spent (and a further 10% of credits allocated to training course in the near future) the expenditure to date is in line with progress on the component.

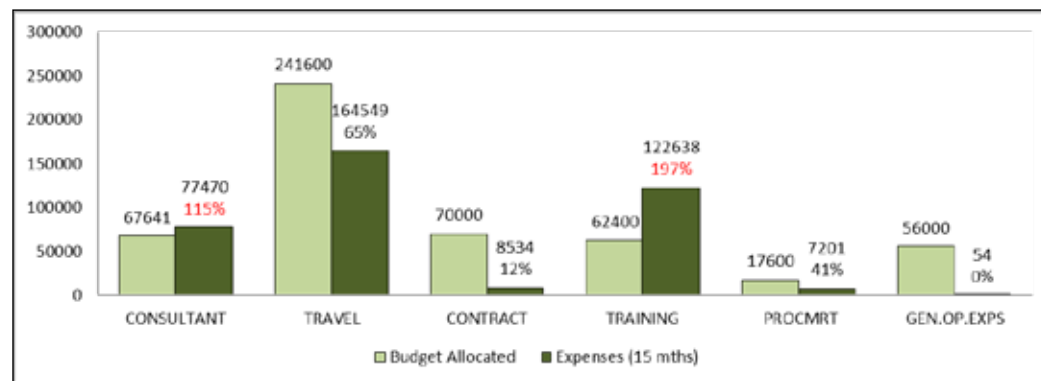


Figure 2: Component 1.1 expenditure to date by budget line

An overspend in the training line is due to hotel accommodation being allocated to the training line rather than travel line as had been foreseen.

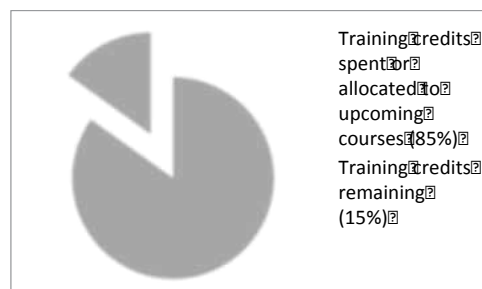


Figure 3: Training credits "spent" or allocated to upcoming courses

1.2.Component Modelling, Decision Support Tools (DST) and Simulation Exercises

Priorities

| Priorities | |
|------------|--|
| | Establishment of “Core Groups” of stakeholders could help for leading the activities and members can provide useful insights during policy development. |
| | Activities in support to Member States should be focused on main weaknesses identified <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of awareness of decision makers; - Lack of capacity to test CPs; - Lack of involvement of stakeholders; - Lack of collaboration/partnership between countries; - Limited use of the tools available; - Absence of framework for emergency vaccination (impact, availability of vaccine, procedures to implement a vaccination campaign, access to the Eu vaccine bank). |
| | Establishment of collaborations/partnerships between countries with weakness could increase the mutual assistance and help in developing their capacity to respond. Even the assessment of the CP (multi-countries simulation exercises) could be organized with fewer difficulties. |
| | There is a strong interest in participating in a modeling network, both in Europe and internationally. |
| | The description of currently available resources (models and expertise) can improve and maintain the capability of contingency planners to use the modelling tools according to the needs. |
| | The modeling network should be promoted as a platform for discussion and collaboration between modeling groups. This will promote best practises in the use of models and exposure of MS to the state-of-the-art. Modeling groups are interested in collaboration with EuFMD to guide the questions put to the models, and to strengthen the usefulness of their results. |
| | The development of guidelines for testing Contingency Plans (e.g. on how to organize, implement, evaluate a simulation exercises) would help MSs to maintain a level of preparedness and assess the resources needed for this purpose. |
| | The network between contingency planners should help in maintaining a continuous demand for improvement in preparedness capacity. |
| | The availability of tools for assessing the socio-economic impact of FMD and calculate resources needed in case of outbreaks would assist MSs in provide regular evidence of capacity to manage a crisis according to resources available. |
| | Establishment of “Core Groups” of stakeholders could help for leading the activities and members can provide useful insights during policy development. |

1.3 Component Thrace

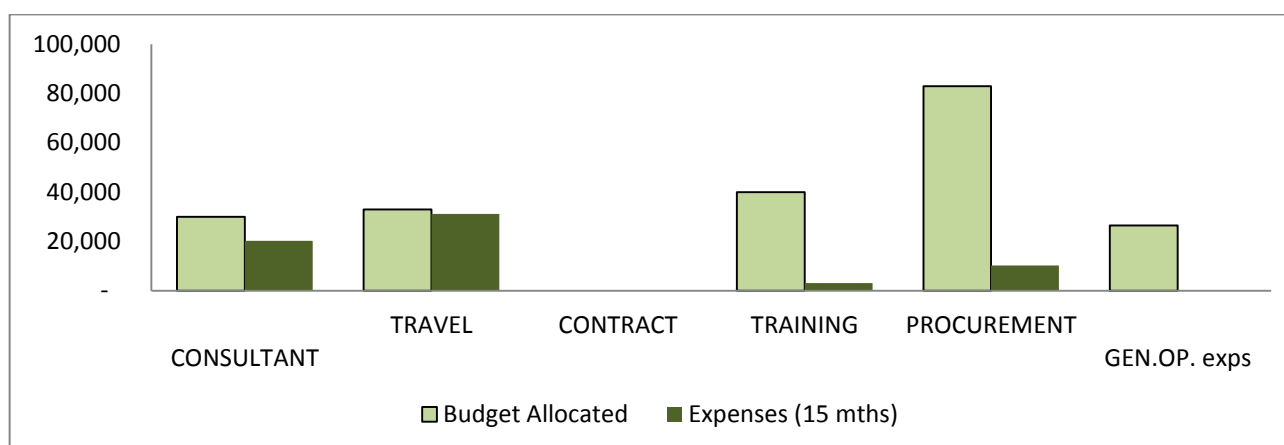
Priorities

| Issues | |
|------------|---|
| | Sustainability of the activities in case of lack of resources dedicated to this programme. |
| | If Turkey will stop FMD vaccination in Turkish Thrace in the future, there could be a need to assess the capacity needs for non-vaccination'' |
| Priorities | Prepare and organize a PPR workshop on 18 th – 20 th February 2015, in Istanbul, Turkey. The main aim of the workshop is to lay down the foundations to the PPR disease freedom confidence project. Discussions will be held with the three national focal points, Angus Cameron from AUSVET and by other experts. |
| | FMD and other diagnostic equipment requested by the three countries should be provided. |
| | Organize a workshop on LSD with the following objectives: to gain a better understanding of the transmission pathways of the disease, to share and improve experience regarding epidemiological investigation on LSD in the field, to analyze impact of the disease and control measures and to discuss level of awareness and preparedness present in Thrace |
| | Explore other possible activities to further improve surveillance activities in Thrace. |
| | Maintain the risk based surveillance developed and implemented for FMD |

Budget (€)

| Total Budget Allowance € 320'7116 | 15 month Expenses Oct. 13 -Dec. 14 | % 62.5 of project completion | Actual available (9 months activities 2015) |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| € 350,000.00 | € 212,740.00 | 60.8% | € 137,260.00 |

| Description | Budget Comp. 1.3. | 16 mths exps Comp. 1.3 | % |
|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-----|
| CONSULTANT | 163,600 | 149,785 | 92% |
| TRAVEL | 82,000 | 45,528 | 56% |
| CONTRACT | - | - | |
| TRAINING | 17,500 | 2,944 | 17% |
| PROCMRT | 80,100 | 13,881 | 17% |
| GEN.OP. exps | 6,800 | 602 | 9% |
| TOTALS | 350,000 | 212,738 | 61% |



1.4 Component Balkans

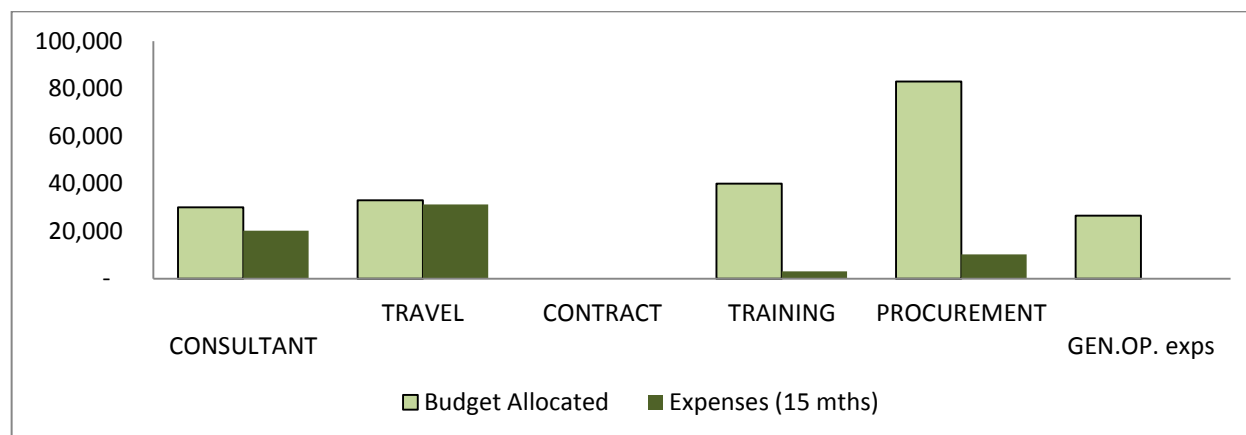
Priorities

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Issues | Lack of sufficient resources (human/financial) dedicated to emergency preparedness and to improve contingency plans according to the findings of simulation exercises |
| Priorities | Maintaining regular contact with National Focal Points and laboratory sub-network contact points. |
| | Finalize Letter of Agreement with DEMA/FVST for the assistance in design, implement and evaluate of simulation exercises |
| | Finalize evaluation of the first simulation exercise by end of February 2015 and in view of the outcomes adjust the second simulation exercise. |
| | Prepare and organize a follow-up workshop to the first simulation exercise on 9 th – 11 th of March 2015, in order to provide a platform where the outcomes can be discussed and further issues and needs can be raised by the participants. |
| | Provide assistance and guidance to continue developing the Contingency Plans and Operational Manuals for FMD. |
| | Help to facilitate a Serbo-Croatian version of the e-learning material by May 2015, in order to use it prior the second simulation exercises planned to be held at end of June 2015. |
| | Synchronize real-life activities (testing of panels) of the National FMD laboratories, support the laboratory according to the needs, promote mutual assistance between laboratories, include laboratory in the second simulation exercise. |

Budget (€)

| Total Budget Allowance € 320'7116 | 15 month Expenses Oct. 13 -Dec. 14 | % 62.5 of project completion | Actual available (9 months activities 2015) |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| € 214,240.00 | € 106,907.00 | 49.9% | € 107,333.00 |

| Description | BudgetComp. 1.4. | 16 mths Exp. Comp 1.4 | % |
|---------------|---------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| CONSULTANT | 19,800 | 550 | 3% |
| TRAVEL | 159,200 | 89,122 | 56% |
| CONTRACT | - | - | |
| TRAINING | - | - | |
| PROCUREMENT | 29,740 | 17,039 | 57% |
| GEN.OP. exps | 5,500 | 197 | 4% |
| TOTALS | 214,240 | 106,907 | 50% |



2.1 Component South East Europe

Issues and Priorities

| Issues | |
|-------------------|--|
| | <p><i>Turkey:</i> <i>Monitoring and Epidemiology Unit:</i> The Unit does not yet have full status and its staff members cannot prioritize work on M&E activities. Local consultation has not yet identified an available candidate for either full or part time specialist epidemiologist support to the unit. Several people have been approached but have not made themselves available for various reasons. The nominated Unit members have very limited prior training in epidemiology. Recommendations of Nick Honhold to support the unit: Short-term intermittent specialist technical input into the unit be made available when the unit is established as a separate entity with staff who are engaged in its work full-time. Nick Honhold recommended that under the Directorate of the regional Institutes (8 institutes) there should be 3 epidemiologists (or veterinarians) and 2 professionals for data management in each unit. The reporting responsibilities need to be made clear as these institutes report to the DG of GDFC rather than the head of the department of animal health and quarantine. To support further training of the Unit members and the epidemiology units in the regional institute additional ToT course was requested by Turkey from EUFMD. It is recommended that they use their training credits for that. Dr. Gümüštepe has requested an additional training of trainers course (ToT) in epidemiology for 3 unit members and representatives from 8 regional epidemiology institutes (one participant from each institute), according to Nick Honhold's recommendations. Additionally to this, 1 week of preliminary training in epidemiology given by local experts has been planned. The Unit must be able to access the data that they require for their analyses and reports. TurkVet requires to be formalised and reconstructed in order to utilise epidemiological data management and advanced monitoring activities.</p> |
| | <p><i>Georgia:</i> The head of the National Food Agency (NFA) and the Chief Veterinary Officer (CVO) resigned in December 2014. A new head of the NFA has been appointed (a medical doctor) but there is no CVO as of the time of writing. The previous CVO was strongly supportive of the EuFMD workplan, and also a member of the W. Eurasia Roadmap Regional Advisory Group During the TransCaucasus workshop in Ankara in January, Georgia presented their risk-based strategic plan (RBSP) to the neighbouring countries. They stated clearly that they found the process of developing the RBSP very useful, and that they intend to use the plan to guide their work. They are now working to develop a similar plan for rabies control, using the same template.</p> |
| | <p><i>West Eurasia:</i> Following the completion of the EuFMD cooperative projects in Iran and in TCC countries, there is less regular exchange of information about the FMD situation and related threats to the region. Collaborative regional project of TCC countries, bordering Russian territories Turkey and Iran could be possible solution for this. The proposal of Russian Federation during TCC workshop in FMD surveillance and control requires donors support. There is a need for further development of the Empres-i database for sharing data and information about the regional FMD situation. It would be preferable if the data could be uploaded directly by the users (it is currently done at HQ in Rome). There have been discussions about collaboration with IIAD (former FAZD) to assist in this.</p> |
| Priorities | <p><i>Turkey:</i> Organise a training of trainers course (ToT) in epidemiology for 3 unit members and representatives from 8 regional epidemiology institutes. In order to design a training program that considers existing needs, EuFMD has requested GDFC to endorse a 'needs assessment mission' that would be conducted during preliminary training given by local experts.</p> |
| | <p><i>Georgia:</i> Organise a workshop for serosurvey analysis and design and planning the 2015 serosurvey, and follow-up on the RBSP implementation and monitoring.</p> |
| | <p><i>West Eurasia:</i> Continue with Webinar series. The next webinar should be a Russian language webinar on post-vaccination monitoring (planned in February). The Head of OIE Sub Regional FMD Office in Astana accepted an invitation to</p> |

participate in the webinar for presentation to the participants and update on current situation and Office activities.

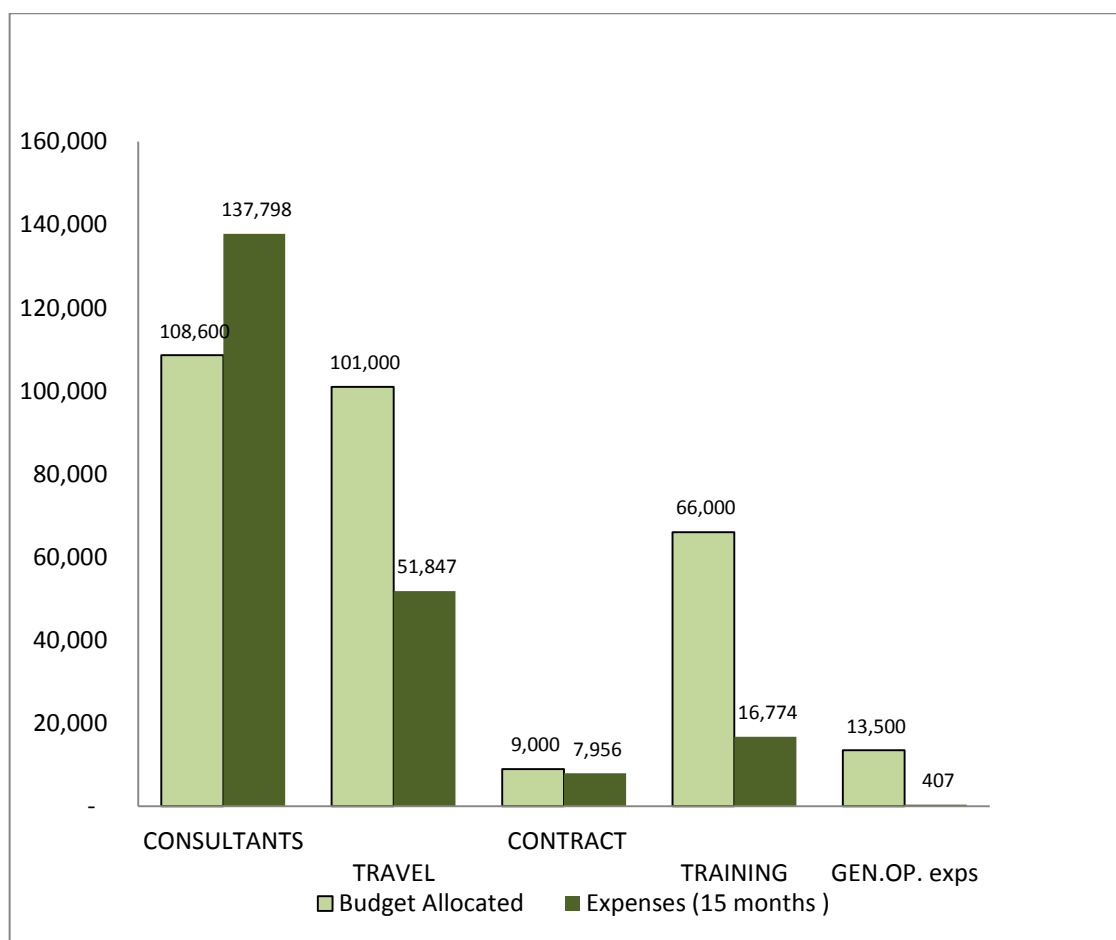
The annual W. Eurasia Roadmap meeting will be held 28-30th of April 2015 in Astana.

Follow-up on the proposed regional project in cooperation with the Russian Federation.

Meeting with IIAD (former FAZD) to discuss collaboration in the development of a regional database in Feb 2015.

Budget

| Total Budget Allowance | 15 month Expenses Oct. 13 -Dec. 14 | % project completion | Actual available (9 months activities 2015) |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| € 298,100.00 | € 214,781.71 | 72.1% | € 83,318.29 |



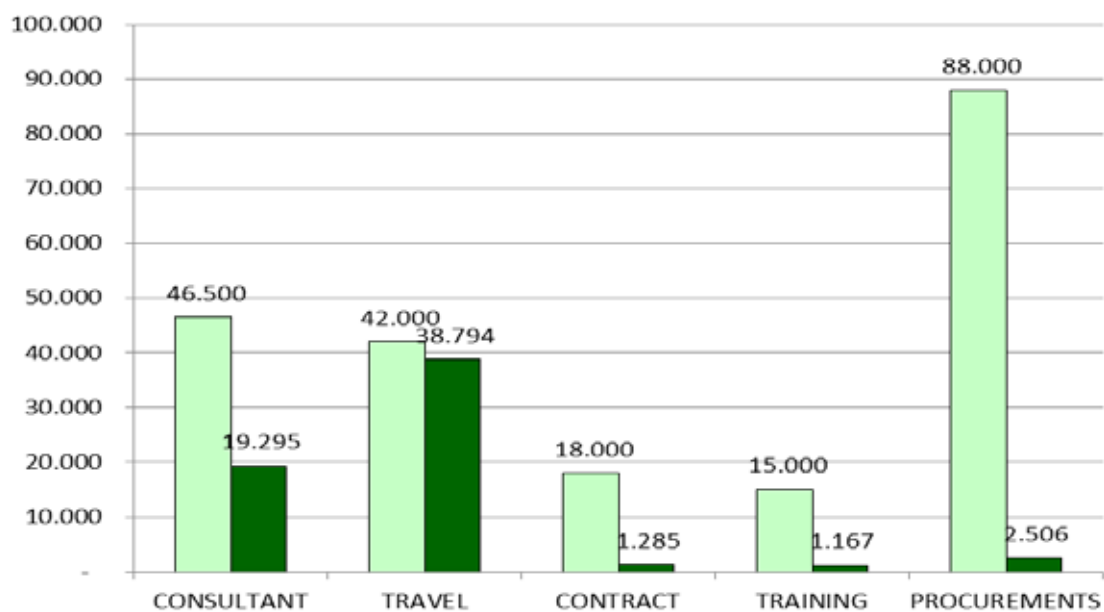
2.2 Component South East Mediterranean

Issues and Priorities

| Issues | |
|------------|---|
| | <p>Progressive FMD control in the West Bank requires close cooperation and collaboration between the Palestinian and the Israeli Veterinary Services. Important aspects of FMD control such as early detection and rapid response to outbreaks are essential in areas that seem to be non-endemic for FMD, however that may risk incursions from neighbouring countries in which the FMD situation is unclear. The establishing of a Steering committee for FMD control was a first step in this direction, but the steering committee has not convened yet due to the current political tensions. Also, the political situation with A, B and C zones and settlements complicates FMD control in the West Bank. More information is needed from neighbouring countries (Jordan and Lebanon) and these countries may have to be involved in RBSP development and risk-based surveillance and control. The influx of many refugees from Syria complicates the situation.</p> |
| | <p>Working days in Palestine are relatively short due to long and complicated travel for participants. Therefore extra workshops are needed.</p> |
| | <p>The political situation in Egypt is still unstable and volatile, but after the assessment mission on March 31st 2014 plans have been made and 4 missions have been carried out. Further activities are foreseen and a significant input has been realised regarding the development of a RBSP. The quality of vaccines used in Egypt is not clear, both in terms of potency and vaccine matching, and more data are needed with respect to vaccination coverage and duration of immunity. Recently postvaccinal bovine antisera against the national vaccine strains have been produced, and – together with the homologous vaccine strains – have been shipped to WRLFMD. Results of vaccine matching against currently circulating field strains are expected in March 2015. Several serotypes and strains are circulating in Egypt, and vaccine matching results should be obtained on a regular basis.</p> |
| | <p>Developing a RBSP through a series of workshops with homework in between is a positive interactive process, but the process would benefit from daily support “on the ground” by a local/national consultant. A consultant (Egyptian origin, MSc Epidemiology from Wageningen University) has been identified and will probably be contracted for 3 months.</p> |
| | <p>There are still many gaps in passive and active FMD surveillance for pools 4 and 5, the number of countries contributing to up-to-date information regarding circulating FMD viruses is still relatively low. Therefore, regional FMD subnetworks have to be supported in sample collection, laboratory diagnosis, selection and shipment of relevant samples to WRL Pirbright. Under component 3.3 of the EuFMD workprogram regional support laboratories for pools 4 and 5 have been identified, and have been included in the LoA between FAO/EuFMD and the Pirbright institute. These RSLs are FMD laboratories in Senegal, Nigeria, Kenya and Ethiopia. Further activities and ambitions are reported under component 3.3.</p> |
| | <p>Other countries in the region (Lebanon, Jordan) should be included in the program.</p> |
| Priorities | |
| | <p>Continuation of workshops in Palestine resulting in a RBSP.</p> |
| | <p>Enhanced technical collaboration between Palestine and Israel through joint risk-based surveillance and risk-based vaccination workshops and (already started) participation in webinars.</p> |
| | <p>Establishing mechanisms to safeguard sharing experience/training of district vets.</p> |
| | <p>Stimulation of continuing education and interaction through web-based documentation, e-learning, webinars.</p> |
| | <p>Continuation of workshops in Egypt to complete RBSP and enhance laboratory capacity. Support GOVS Egypt by daily training (national consultant).</p> |
| | <p>Involvement of Jordan and Lebanon with respect to RBSP development and risk-based surveillance should be explored.</p> |
| | <p>Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) will be written and agreed upon with the regional support laboratories in pools 4 and 5 (component 3.3). These RSLs should be further supported (training and provision of reagents and kits) to generate reliable FMDV typing results.</p> |
| | <p>Support for shipments to WRLFMD to generate genotyping results and vaccine matching results on a regular basis. This will result in an enhanced information flow for disease managers in the Middle East.</p> |

Budget

| Total Budget Allowance | 15 month Expenses Oct. 13 -Dec. 14 | % 62.5 of project completion | Actual available (8 months activities 2015) |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| € 209,500.00 | € 63,047.00 | 30% | € 146,453.00 |



2.3 REMESA

Issues and priorities

| Issues | |
|------------|---|
| | Security issues (Libya, Mauritania) reduce the possibility of carrying out missions (Libya) and field visits (Mauritania). This can affect the progress of the programme for the development of RBSP in the Libya and limit the expertise that can be used in Mauritania since some countries (e.g. France) do not allow national experts to travel there. |
| | Remesa presidency is not very active for demanding actions to EuFMD/other institutions. On the other hand Remesa JPC (Joint Permanent Committee) is good opportunity to explain, promote and endorse the EuFMD workplan. |
| | It is considered essential the coordination of actions taken by different institutions (e.g. EuFMD workplan and FAO Technical Cooperation Programme) to avoid duplications. |
| | Rapid support in case of emergency could be difficult due to a lack of clear communication channel. In case of emergency a clear communication chain should be implemented to avoid confusion and duplication of actions and maintain situation updated. |
| | The outbreaks detected in Tunisia and Algeria and the connected emergency actions implemented by the countries showed some weaknesses in receiving proper communication and regular updates of the situation, difficulties in implementing proper risk-based control strategy, lack of proper protocols for delivery samples to WRL. |
| | The network with Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, and Mauritania should be improved in order to better understand and address the needs of the countries related to FMD surveillance programme, emergency preparedness, field investigation, regional Risk Based Strategic Plan, sampling submission to WRL, regional vaccine bank. |
| | EuFMD do not have yet a follow up of the serological survey implemented in the countries with the NSP ELISA kits delivered at the end January 2014 (the kits in Tunisia have been released by customs on 2/4/2014). |
| | E-learning and training courses developed during emergency in Tunisia and Algeria could be easily adapted and used in peace time to improve the preparedness. If requested by counterparts this request would be easily addressed initially by EuFMD and then subsequently implemented by local trainers assisted by experts. |
| Priorities | <p><u>General aspects</u></p> <p>The possibility to develop expertise on PCP that can be used in the region would be very beneficial in order to progress with the control of FMD in the region and reduce the risk for non-endemic countries.</p> <p>The possibility to develop a vaccination evaluation system which takes into consideration the programming, implementation, evaluation of a FMD vaccination campaign, would be beneficial for the area. The system could then be applied in other regions.</p> <p>The general improvement in the collaboration between countries reached with several activities/workshops organized can promote the implementation of a Regional Strategy for FMD surveillance and control.</p> <p>Proper support to improve the clinical recognition and investigation through training material and e-learning trainings should be maintained and improved.</p> |
| | <p><u>Libya:</u> The impossibility of carrying out missions in the country reduces the possibility of implementing the programme scheduled. Only e-learning courses and support on awareness campaign should be implemented at present. The funds allocated for the programme in Libya could be used for other activities of the same component (e.g. Mauritania where the funds are limited).</p> |
| | <p><u>Mauritania.</u> A follow up on the activities discussed during the workshop with Senegal, Mali and Mauritania should be done and Risk Based Strategic Plan designed. SAFOSO, ANSES will collaborate for implementing the activity with workshops.</p> <p>A FMD surveillance plan in the borders between Mauritania, Mali and Senegal should be implemented. Security remains still an issue for some experts who are not allowed to travel to the country.</p> |
| | <p><u>Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia.</u> The original programme changed according to the outbreaks detected in Tunisia and Algeria in April-September 2014.</p> <p>The main target of the new programme for the countries are focused on give technical support together with OIE/FAO by creating a regional strategy for surveillance and vaccination programme with risk-based approach and support with knowledge, experiences, expertise and tools the establishment of a local/regional vaccine-bank. The development of a Regional Risk based Strategic Plan would be beneficial for the Algeria and Tunisia to give confidence of high-quality surveillance and control activity to progress to PCP stage 4 and for Morocco to maintain the PCP stage 4 and give credible epidemiological evidence that FMD incidence is very low and that there is no endemic circulation in domestic livestock. A series of workshops are planned with the three countries</p> |

including Mauritania and possibly Libya in order to discuss and analyse the epidemic occurred in 2014, identify the weaknesses in control programmes and give evidence of the effectiveness of the control measures implemented.

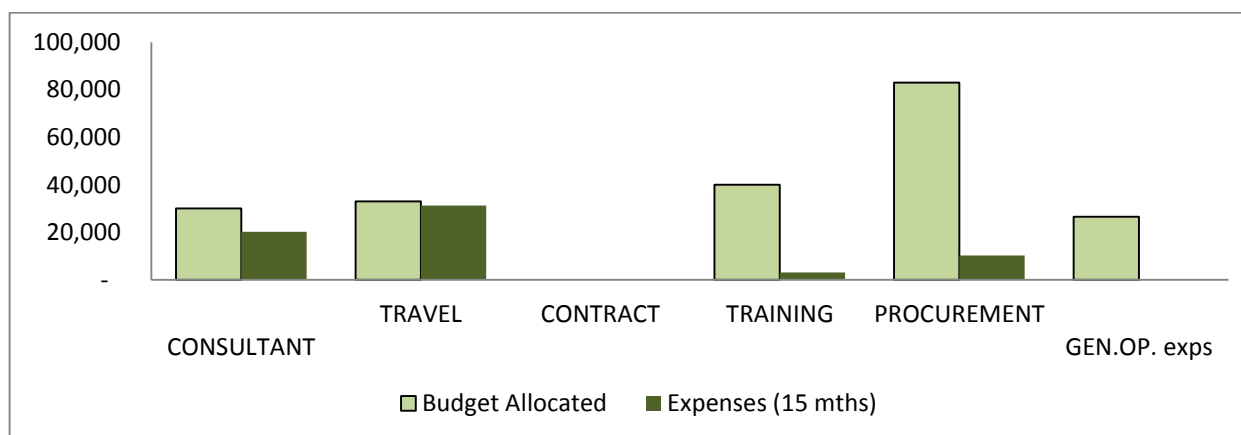
Other activities are connected to the original workplan with the aim of a) supporting surveillance systems, b) building capacity in clinical recognition, c) supporting emergency preparedness and test emergency response could be maintained and addressed with the following actions (-Design and implementation of programme for disease freedom confidence and for early detection capacity improvement in the border between Morocco/Algeria (on the basis of Thrace mode; -E-learning: improving preparedness based on clinical examination, clinical signs, lesion aging, epi-investigation;-Workshops on real time data collection, data analysis and data management;-Support for passive surveillance improvements)

E-learning and training courses developed during emergency could be easily adapted and used in peace time to improve the preparedness. If requested by counterparts this request would be easily addressed initially by EuFMD and then subsequently implemented by local trainers assisted by experts.

Budget

| Total Budget Allowance € 320'7116 | 15 month Expenses Oct. 13 -Dec. 14 | % 62.5 of project completion | Actual available (9 months activities 2015) |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| € 212,500.00 | € 64,793.00 | 30.5% | € 147,707.00 |

| Description | Budget Comp. 2.3 | 16 mths Exp. Comp 2.3 | % |
|--------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| CONSULTANT | 30,000 | 20,183 | 67% |
| TRAVEL | 33,000 | 31,196 | 95% |
| CONTRACT | - | - | 0% |
| TRAINING | 40,000 | 3,156 | 8% |
| PROCUREMENT | 83,000 | 10,258 | 12% |
| GEN.OP. exps | 26,500 | - | 0% |
| TOTAL | 212,500 | 64,793 | 30% |



Expenses for each sector in proportion with budget allocated

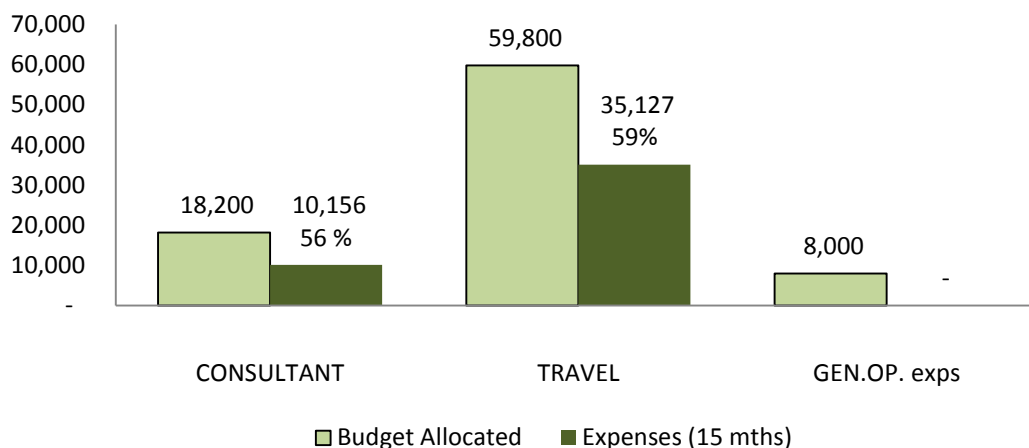
3.1. SUPPORT TO GLOBAL PROGRESS MONITORING OF FMD CONTROL PROGRAMMES

Issues and Priorities

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Issues | |
| | The Global FMD Control Strategy: Progress Report is behind schedule due to the slow progress of some aspects. There has been a delay having all partners (EuFMD, FAO and OIE) on the questionnaire developed to collect the information missed, in how the questionnaire should be sent out and in the content of the report. |
| Priorities | The Proposed collaboration between EuFMD and FAO unit for the following period, from March 2015- October 2015, will include: Continue to assist in the production of the Global FMD Control Strategy. Progress Report. Continue to develop the Pool FMD status Report. Continue to support the development and the updating of Guiding Documents for PCP-FMD. Assist in the coordination of the FAO FMD unit activities. Support to FAO training on FMD management and control. Technical support for FAO/OIE FMD Roadmap Meetings and evaluation of national control plans. |
| | <u>Steps for the future:</u> Technical workshops on PCP issues. Priority roadmap meetings: West and Central Africa and SADC. Funding and resource mobilization (FAO). |

Budget (€)

| Total Budget Allowance | 15 month Expenses Oct. 13 -Dec. 14 | % 62.5 of project completion | Actual available (9 months activities 2015) |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| € 86,000.00 | € 45,283.05 | 52.7% | € 40,716.95 |



Expenses for each sector in Proportion with Budget allocated

3.2 PROGRESSIVE CONTROL PATHWAY (PCP)

Issues and Priorities

| Issues | |
|--------------------------|--|
| | <p>The FAO/OIE FMD-WG has not been operational for most of 2014 and it is not known if and how activities of the FMD-WG will resume. Component 3.2 activities were conducted in collaboration with FAO-FMD unit. However, this unit meets with irregular intervals and follow-up on defined actions is limited.</p> <p>A SWOT analysis of component 3.2 indicated that working through national veterinary services may prove a weakness in modifying FMD control as with the developing of risk-based strategic plan there is an evident need for a change in organisation of the veterinary services. For example, the chain of command for staff in the districts is technically under the veterinary services, however administratively they are under the provincial authority. Changes in the roles and responsibilities of these local staff cannot be made permanent. Another example is the need to have staff with different competencies and backgrounds work collectively on FMD control, monitoring and evaluation. However, the veterinary organisations have a rather vertical structure in which cross-departmental activities such as the functioning of a FMD task force cannot be made sustainable.</p> |
| <p>Priorities</p> | <p>For the next 6 months, priorities lie with further elaboration of training materials, particularly developing e-learning modules on PCP-FMD in general and PCP-FMD Stage 1 in particular. These modules are meant to backstop people that have participated in PCP-FMD workshops, as well as to inform any groups or persons interested in applying the principles of PCP.</p> <p>It is envisaged that these modules facilitate private stakeholders and public stakeholders than staff of veterinary services (research institutes, universities) to take note of the PCP-FMD approach.</p> |
| | <p>As a result of an internal EuFMD brainstorm session (retreat), it was considered to add a training development component under Pillar 3. This component would act as a training development component to facilitate application of the PCP-FMD approach more widely than the current route of supporting government veterinary services under the FAO/OIE Global Strategy for FMD control. It will do so through improving the understanding about and application of PCP-FMD for groups additional to government veterinary services such as farmer associations, interest groups, academics and private veterinarians.</p> |

Budget (€)

Budget adapted to the proposed increase in consultancy days (+45 days, €13.500) and travel expenses (+3.000), totaling now €63.300

| Output | Activities | Consultant (days) | Consultant (€) | Travel | Equipment | Other | Subtotal | Total by output |
|-----------------------------------|---|-------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------|-------|----------------|---------------------------------------|
| PCP toolbox | 1.1 Developing guiding documents in relation to PCP-FMD Stage 1 | 30 | 6000 | | | | 6000 | |
| | 1.2 Developing guiding documents in relation to PCP-FMD Stage 2 | 10 | 3000 | | | | 3000 | |
| | 1.3 Updating existing tools such as PCP-FMD guidelines, principles and self-assessment protocol | 5 + 5 | 1500 +1500 | | | | 1500 +1500 | |
| | 1.4 Development of additional tools with GF TADs (in line with GF TADs assessment procedures) | 10 + 10 | 3000 + 3000 | 2000 + 1000 | | | 5000 + 4000 | |
| Total for PCP toolbox | | | | | | | | 15500 + 5500 |
| Developing PCP-FMD expert network | 2.1 Set standards to international PCP-FMD expert | 1 | 300 | | | | 300 | |
| | 2.2 Develop training materials for TOT on PCP-FMD | 5 + 20 | 1500 + 6000 | | | | 1500 + 6000 | |
| | 2.3 Conduct training for FAO and OIE and EUFMD staff in various regions | 10 | 6000 | 4000 | | | 10000 | |
| | 2.4 Establish mechanism to safeguard sharing of gained experiences amongst PCP experts through web-based library on PCP-FMD related issues, through a PCP-FMD workshop with experts and users | 10 | 3000 | 2000 | 5000 | 5000 | 15000 | |
| | 2.5 Support to quarterly FAO, OIE newsletters on developments and activities with regard to PCP-FMD | | | | | 1500 | 1500 | |
| | 2.6 Facilitate/support publications of PCP-FMD related articles in peer-reviewed magazine. | 10 | 3000 | | | | 3000 | |
| Total for PCP-FMD network | | | | | | | | 31300 + 6000 |
| Representation | Contribution to regional roadmap meetings, FAO/OIE FMD-WG, EuFMD executive meetings | + 10 | + 3000 | + 2000 | | | + 5000 | |
| | | | | | | | | + 5000 |
| Total | | 91 +45 | 27300 + 13500 | 8000 + 3000 | 5000 | 6500 | | 46.800 + 16.500 = 63.300 |

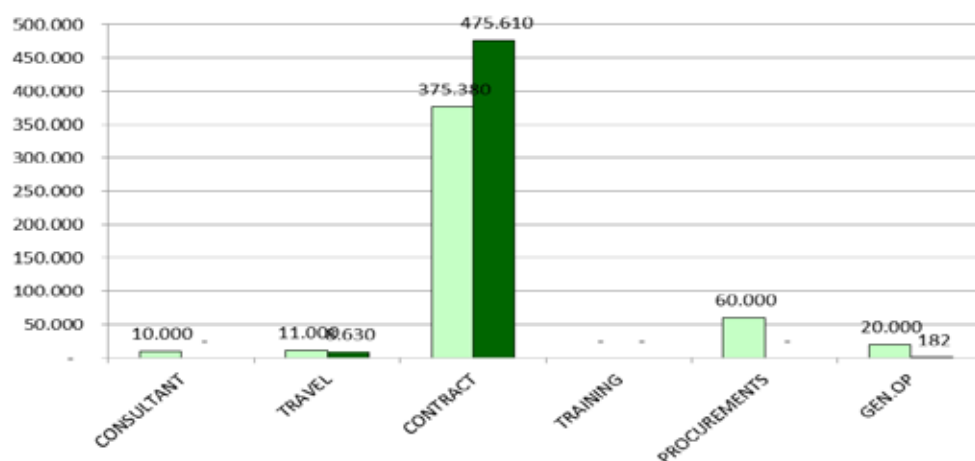
3.3 Global Laboratory

Issues and Priorities

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Issues | The LoA has been signed on May 19 th 2014 and new activities (additional to the current services of WRL Pirbright) have been reported in the interim report from WRLFMD (January 2015). No real issues have been identified during implementation, apart from the still existing gaps in surveillance data for pools 4 and 5. |
| | For pool 4 shipments have been received in 2014 from Tanzania, Kenya and Ethiopia and genotyping and vaccine matching results have been generated. Also regional capacity for serotyping has been improved and real-time PCR methods implemented in Embakasi FMD laboratory in Kenya, but more input is required for NAHDIC in Ethiopia. WRLFMD has recently submitted a Twinning Proposal for a 3 year project with NAHDIC in Ethiopia to build and maintain capacity within the East Africa Laboratory Network for FMD (EALN-FMD). |
| | For pool 5 shipments have been received from Nigeria and Cameroon and genotyping and vaccine matching results have been generated. In Nigeria capacity for serotyping has been created with satisfactory output. More input is required from LNERV in Senegal. A workshop has been organised with the main focus on surveillance activities in Senegal, Mauretania and Mali, but a follow-up is required. Serosurveillance studies are ongoing, virological surveillance is still virtually non-existent and ways should be found to increase sample collection for virus detection and characterisation. |
| | Many gaps still exist in FMD surveillance in West Africa, and the current Ebola epidemic has created other priorities and has caused many disturbances in these societies. |
| | A closer working relationship should be established with the European NRLs for global surveillance group. Representative from active FMD Reference Laboratories in Europe have been invited to the annual OIE/FAO FMD laboratory network meeting in Brescia (26-27 November 2014). The issue has been addressed, but a follow-up is needed. |
| Priorities | Developing MoU's for regional support labs in pools 4 and 5 (management FAO and EuFMD with feedback from WRL). |
| | Additional training, supervision, sample collection and sample shipment from pools 4 and 5 (management of WRL and EuFMD). |
| | Harmonisation and improvement of communication with network labs (management WRL). |
| | Explore ways to establish a closer working relationship through teleconferences and/or webinars with the European NRLs for global surveillance group. |
| | Working groups on vaccine matching and harmonisation of nomenclature of FMDV strains should be activated resulting in tangible output before the next network meeting. |

Budget

| Total Budget Allowance | 15 month Expenses Oct. 13 -Dec. 14 | % 62.5 of project completion | Actual available (8 months activities 2015) |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| € 476,380.00 | € 484,422.00 | 102% | - € 8042.00 |



Expenses for each sector in proportion with budget allocated

Item 7 - Proposed changes to the Constitution

The following has been posted onto the Permanent Representatives Website.

Constitution of the European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease Amendments proposed by Austria

The Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, acting in his capacity as depositary, communicates the following:

On 17 December 2014, the Director-General received proposals for amendments to the above-mentioned Constitution made by the Government of the Republic of Austria. The proposed amendments are scheduled to be considered by the Commission at its forthcoming 41st session (Rome, 23-24 April 2015). They are reproduced in the annexes to this letter.

In accordance with Article XIV of the Constitution, proposals for amendments may be made by any Member of the Commission. They shall be approved by a two-thirds majority of the membership of the Commission and shall become effective only with the concurrence of the Council of the Organization. *AWD*

ANNEX I**AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION FOR
THE CONTROL OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE
PROPOSED BY AUSTRIA¹****Generic change:**

To replace "Chairman" with "Chairperson" wherever it occurs in the text of the Constitution.

Specific changes:**ARTICLE I****Membership**

1. Membership in the European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (hereinafter referred to as "the Commission") shall be open to such European Member Nations of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to such States participating as members in the Regional Conference for Europe of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and serviced by the Regional Office for Europe of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and to such European Member Nations of the International Office of Epizootics that are Members of the United Nations, as accept this Constitution in accordance with the provisions of Article XV. The Commission may, by a two-thirds majority of the membership of the Commission, admit to membership ~~such other European States~~ that are Members of the United Nations, any of its Specialized Agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency as have submitted an application for membership and a declaration made in a formal instrument that they accept the obligations of this Constitution as in force at the time of admission.

2. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (hereinafter referred to as "the Organization"), the International Office of Epizootics (hereinafter referred to as "the Office"), and the European Community, ~~and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development~~ shall have the right to be represented at all sessions of the Commission and its Committees, but their representatives shall not have the right to vote.

ARTICLE II**Obligations of Members regarding National Policies and International Cooperation for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease**

1. Members undertake to control foot-and-mouth disease with a view to its ultimate eradication by the institution of suitable quarantine and sanitary measures and by one or more of the following methods:

- 1) a slaughter policy;
- 2) slaughter together with vaccination;

¹ Deletions appear as ~~strikethroughs~~ and insertions as *underlined italics*.

3) maintenance of ~~totally~~ immune cattle population by vaccination; other susceptible livestock may be vaccinated.

4) vaccination in zones surrounding outbreaks.

Methods adopted shall be rigorously carried out, *and for members not recognised by the Office as having the status of freedom from foot-and-mouth disease, there should be in place a national plan for the progressive control of the disease.*

2. Members should have available contingency plans for the immediate management of incursions of foot-and-mouth disease and ensure sufficient financial, human and technical resources are available for immediate application of the control methods indicated in Article II.1.

(following paragraphs to be renumbered)

ARTICLE III

Seat

1. The seat of the Commission and its Secretariat shall be in Rome at the Headquarters of the Organization, *but may be temporarily located elsewhere in pursuance of a decision of the Commission at a previous session.*

(...)

ARTICLE IV

General Functions

The following shall be the general functions of the Commission:

(...)

4. *To promote the progressive control of foot-and-mouth disease, to stimulate and plan joint action wherever required in the implementation of prevention and control programmes and to this effect arrange means whereby adequate resources can be made available, for example, for the production and storage of vaccine, through agreements between Members.*

(...)

ARTICLE V

Special Functions

The following shall be the special functions of the Commission:

(...)

2. To take suitable action in the following fields:
 - 2.1 Storage of antigen and/or vaccines, and of diagnostic kits or devices by or on behalf of the Commission for distribution to any Member in case of need.
 - 2.2 Promotion when necessary of the establishment by a Member or Members of "cordons sanitaires" to prevent the spread of disease.
 - 2.3 The training of personnel of Member as required for management of emergency response and the establishment of a cadre of trained personnel who can assist other Members in case of need.
 - 2.4 The maintainance and promotion of appropriate biocontainment standards for handling of materials containing foot-and-mouth disease virus by Members.

ARTICLE IX

Observers

(...)

2. States which, while not Members of the Commission nor Members or Associate Members of the Organization, are Members of the United Nations, any of its Specialized Agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency may, upon request and subject to the concurrence of the Commission through its ~~Chairman~~ Chairperson and to the provisions relating to the granting of observer status to nations adopted by the Conference of the Organization, be invited to attend in an observer capacity sessions of the Commission or its Executive Committee.

(...)

ARTICLE X

Executive Committee

1. An Executive Committee shall be established and shall be composed of the ~~Chairman~~ Chairperson, two ~~Vice-Chairmen~~ Vice-Chairpersons of the Commission and ~~five-six~~ delegates of Members selected by the Commission at the end of its regular session. The Members of the Executive Committee should represent the geographic area of the Commission. The ~~Chairman~~ Chairperson of the Commission shall be the ~~Chairman~~ Chairperson of the Executive Committee.

2. The first Vice-Chairperson shall be nominated as the Incoming Chairperson, and the second Vice-Chairperson shall normally be the immediate Past-Chairperson of the Commission, and shall be elected by the Commission until the end of the next regular session.

~~2~~ 3. Members of the Executive Committee shall hold office until the end of the next regular session without prejudice to the right of re-election.

~~3~~ 4. If a vacancy occurs in the Executive Committee before the expiration of the term of appointment,

~~the Committee may request a Member of the Commission~~ the Member which provided the resigning Member shall be requested to nominate a new representative to fill the vacancy for the remainder of the term.

5. In the case of absence of the Chairperson, the first, followed by the second Vice-Chairperson may replace the Chairperson and an elected Member of the Executive Committee may replace the respective Chairperson.

~~4~~ 6. The Executive Committee shall meet at least twice at reasonable intervals between any two successive regular sessions of the Commission.

~~5~~ 7. The Secretary of the Commission shall act as Secretary to the Executive Committee.

Item 8 - Budget Proposal to the 41st Session

DRAFT PAPER ON THE FINANCIAL POSITION AND BUDGET FOR TRUST FUND

No. 904200 - MTF/INT/011/MUL FOR BIENNIUM 2016-17

2016- 2017 budgets (US\$) for approval by the 41st Session

For The Executive Committee Decision

On the Proposal to be put to the Member States for the 41st Session, including:

1. Categorization of Member States for Budget Contributions, with the proposal of introduction of one new category and a redistribution of MS between categories based on an updated application of the formula adopted in 1997 for the last categorization.
2. On the amounts to be paid by Members in each category and a decision upon the position of new MS.
3. On the proposal for the overall increase in annual contributions, given the last increase was voted in 2009 at the 38th Session. The proposal to the 41st Session put forth in this paper is an overall increase by 7% to 591, 525 \$US for the biennium 2016-2017.
4. On continuation of the policy of seeking other funding sources for cost-sharing of activities, from MS and non-members, providing that the activities and funds raised show a clear benefit to maintaining and increasing the value of services to the Member States.

Draft Proposal

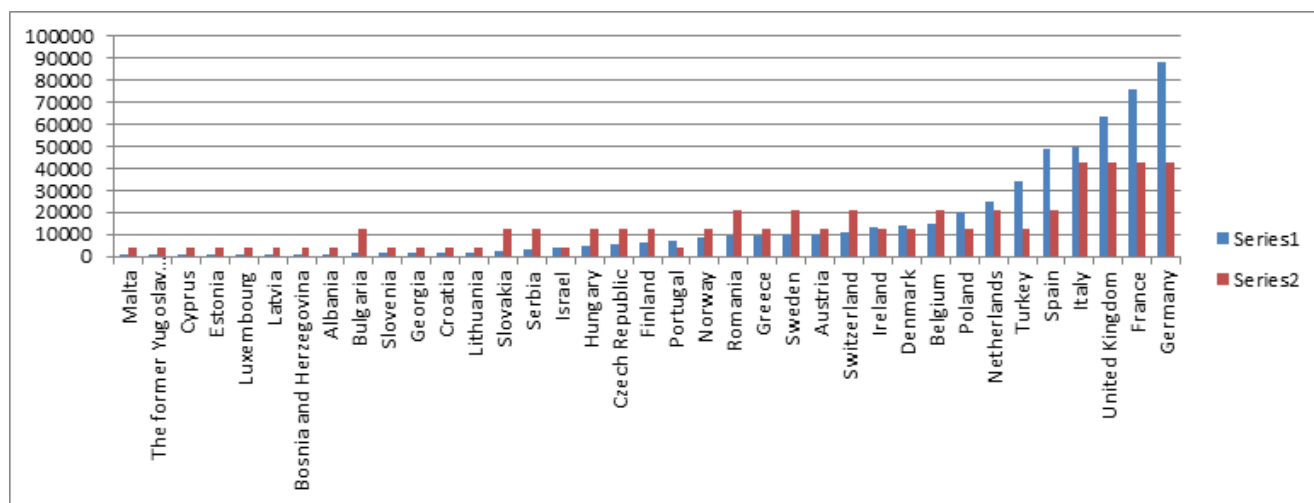
The Draft Proposal for the 41st Session is as follows:

- a. To adopt the categorisation of Member States and eligible non-member states based on the application of the formula adopted at the 32nd Session, but with an additional category for historic adjustment and with the thresholds for entry onto a category as indicated in the table;
- b. To adopt a scale of contributions for the categories that is given in Table 3, incorporating both a historic adjustment and the adjustment for annual inflation (set at 1.3% per annum, 8% over six years).

Categorisation of Member States for Budget Contribution

1. The current scale of contributions was adopted at the 32nd Session in 1997, with four categories, based on a classification that used two equal criteria, a) the FAO contribution and b) livestock population (formula – 1 for cattle, 0.5 for pigs, 0.2 for sheep and goats). At this time, it was agreed that the category for a member country would be reviewed every six years, but this has not happened as no proposal has been submitted by MS or the Executive in the period. The 40th Session recommended the categorisation be reviewed in 2015.
2. An application of the same formula has been applied, using the 2013 national livestock and 2015 UN/FAO financial contributions by countries. (Data in **Annex 1**) Points evident from the data include
 - i. That several countries are higher and lower on the ranking, as a result in changes in livestock or UN contribution (GDP related) since 1997.
 - ii. That the top ranked countries (current categories 1 and 2) are to an extent subsidised by the others despite paying the most in contributions (see figure below).
 - iii. The problem that the steps between country contributions are big (double or triple), so Spain and Italy are almost equal on the ranking but one currently pays double the other;
 - iv. That a continuous scale, with national contributions proportional to the national livestock / UN contributions, would if fully applied result in Malta paying 200 USD per year and Germany 90,000, as contribution towards a total budget of 555,000, in contrast to the category amounts which are 4170 and 42,000 USD respectively.

Chart 1 **Current contributions** in \$US (red) under the 4 category system compared to the “continuous scale amount” (blue), the latter based on a countries livestock and UN contribution as a % of the European (37 states) total.



3. A possible solution to this would involve a “historic adjustment “ of the categories, with an addition of one new category that captures the majority of the countries whose positions have moved either upwards and downwards significantly since 1997. This results in a fairer POSITION on the scale with least number of changes of position (**Table 2**). The change would result in some five countries would paying more and three paying less, relative to the current (2014-15) contributions. These countries are Israel (from 4170 to 12000) and Norway, Greece, Austria and Ireland: 22% increase from current). Reductions would be enjoyed by BG, RO and Switzerland. Most of the change in position is in the middle class category, reflecting those that are categorised up or down based on changes over the past 18 years.

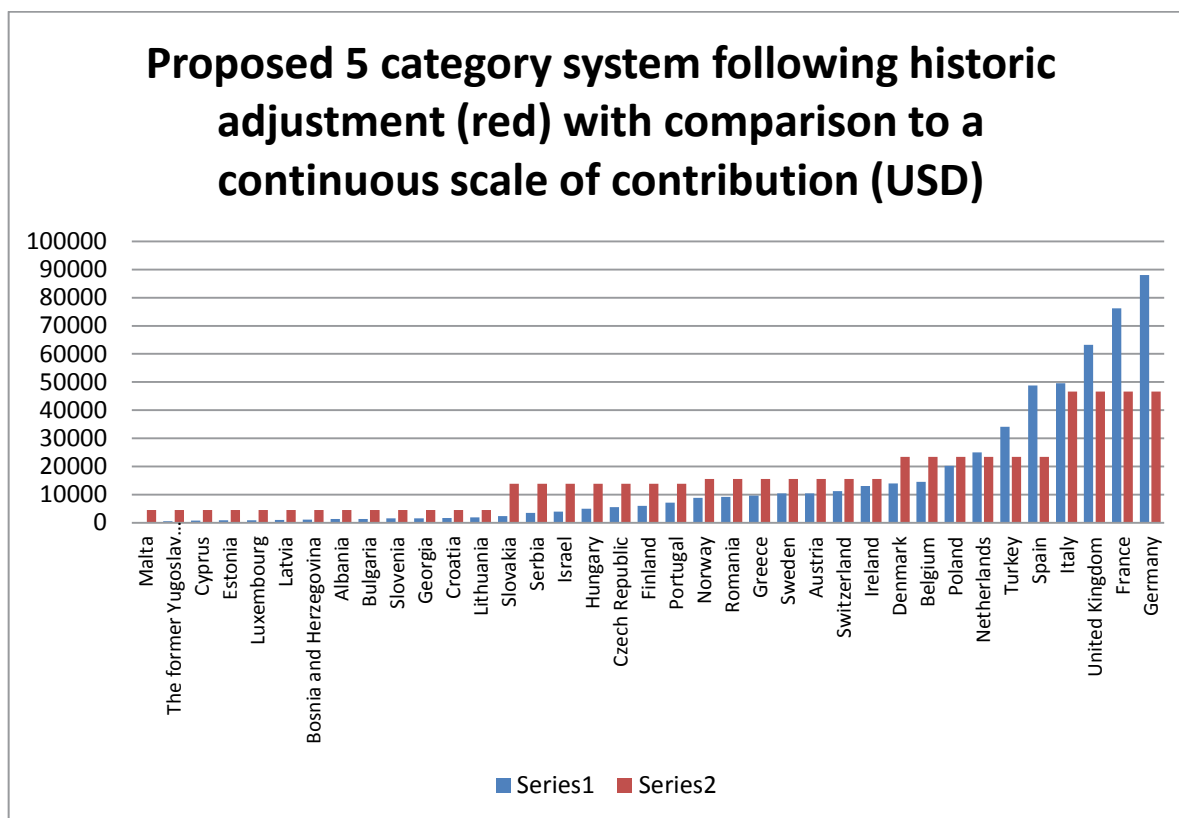


Chart 2 Proposed 5 category system

4. Given the need to also enact a smaller adjustment for the Category 1 and 2 countries in relation to the others, it is proposed that a 2% increase in contributions be asked of the Category 1 and 2 countries in relation to the Category 4 and 5 members, and the % increase for inflation over the 6 years be 8%⁵ for all categories except the new Category 3.
5. *Alternative systems.* Note that the adoption of a continuous scale, but capped for minimum and maximum contributions, is an alternative but would result in all the top position/larger countries having significantly increased payments and overall, more countries that would face increased contributions compared to the categorisation system, which could be unpopular.

On the amounts to be paid by members in each Category : 2016-17

6. The new Categorisation system was developed to reflect the changes in wealth and livestock populations over the past 18 years. The need for an increase in the overall budget contribution was agreed at the 40th Session as being a priority for the 41st Session.
7. The 40th Session agreed an unchanged level of contribution per member state, with the expectation that the reserve fund in the Administrative TF would be depleted over the biennium, as follows, with year end balances of USD 295,000 and USD 195,000 in 2014 and 2015.

Table 1 – Estimated position at the end of 2014 and 2015 (as of 40th Session, 2013)

| | Actual (2012) and proposed (2013) budgets for MTF/INT/011/MUL | | | |
|-------------------------|---|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
| | Actual | Proposed | Proposed 40th | Proposed 40th |
| Salaries ⁶ | 421,824 | 523,000 | 445,000 | 462,800 |
| Consultant | 19,455 | 25,000 | 35,000 | 35,000 |
| Contracts | 204 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Travel (inc STPs) | 85,553 | 125,344 | 125,344 | 125,344 |
| Training | 9,024 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Gen Op Expenses | 12,018 | 12,000 | 12,000 | 12,000 |
| Expendable equipment | 1,136 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Durable Equipment | 19 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Total | 549,233 | 702,344 | 634,344 | 652,144 |
| | - | - | - | - |
| Income | 551,522 | 551,522 | 551,522 | 551,522 |
| <i>Year END Balance</i> | <i>528,732</i> | <i>377,910</i> | <i>295,088</i> | <i>194,466</i> |

⁵ 8% equates to 1.3% per annum over the 6 years since contributions were last raised.

8. The year –end position of MTF/INT/011/MUL was at **332,040 USD** but better than the **predicted (295,088)**. It should be noted that in 2014 savings were made through the vacancy period for the P3 position after Eoin Ryan returned to Ireland in January 2014, but bigger savings were not achieved in part because consultants were recruited to cover the vacancy.
9. The budget required to maintain the same number of core posts (One P5, one P3 and a 50% P2) plus short term professionals is USD 588,990 based on the FAO standard post rates for 2014-15, before additional costs associated with Secretariat functions are taken into consideration. Therefore even if most travel relates to EC program activities, general operating expenses of at least 25,000 USD must be considered, and in 2014, combined travel and GOE amounted to 100,000 USD, therefore current overall budget of the Secretariat is circa 690,000 USD/annum, prior to inflation.
10. Reduction in the costs to the Administrative Fund could be achieved by :
 - a. shifting the STP programme (savings of 36,000 USD per STP position per year);
 - b. Shifting one or more half or full P posts to the EC budget.
11. Inflationary increase: the contribution levels have not been changed since the Session in 2009 and last changes came into effect in 2010. Any change agreed in 2015 would come into effect in 2016 (6 years) and thereafter it would be 2018 before any subsequent increase could have effect. An increase of 12 % would therefore equate to 2% per annum over the past 6 years, and 8% as 1.3 % per annum.

The Draft Proposal for the 41st Session

12. **The Draft proposal for the 41st Session is as follows**
 - a. **To adopt the categorisation of member countries and eligible non-member countries based on the application of the formula adopted at 32nd Session, but with an additional category for historic adjustment and with the thresholds for entry into a category as indicated in the table;**
 - b. **To adopt a scale of contributions for the categories that is given in Table 3 incorporating both a historic adjustment and the adjustment for annual inflation (set at 1.3% per annum, 8% over 6 years)**
13. Applying the above, the overall contributions would total 591,525 \$US.
14. Other points. The Session could delegate to the Executive Committee for decision the requests of a member state for derogation from payment of the increase for upcoming year to avoid the situation of default of that member state.

Table 2 Categorisation of countries: proposed divisions and new contribution (if NO overall % inflationary increase agreed). **BOLD = change**

| Area Code | Region | Area Name | A plus B/2 | Continuous scale Budgetary formula | Current Cat | NEW Cat | New MS | Old Contrib. | Proposed Contrib. |
|-----------|--------|---|------------|------------------------------------|-------------|---------|--------|---------------|-------------------|
| 125 | E | Liechtenstein | 0.00 | 7 | | | | | |
| 64 | E | Faroe Islands | 0.00 | 15 | | | | | |
| 134 | E | Malta | 0.03 | 144 | 4 | 5 | | 4170 | 4504 |
| 273 | E | Montenegro | 0.03 | 154 | | | 5 | | |
| 99 | E | Iceland | 0.06 | 334 | | | 5 | | |
| 154 | E | The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | 0.09 | 487 | 4 | 5 | | 4170 | 4504 |
| 146 | E | Republic of Moldova | 0.10 | 524 | | | 5 | | |
| 50 | E | Cyprus | 0.11 | 628 | 4 | 5 | | 4170 | 4504 |
| 63 | E | Estonia | 0.12 | 676 | 4 | 5 | | 4170 | 4504 |
| 256 | E | Luxembourg | 0.14 | 757 | 4 | 5 | | 4170 | 4504 |
| 1 | E | Armenia | 0.15 | 826 | | | 5 | | |
| 119 | E | Latvia | 0.15 | 840 | 4 | 5 | | 4170 | 4504 |
| 80 | E | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 0.17 | 947 | 4 | 5 | | 4170 | 4504 |
| 3 | E | Albania | 0.19 | 1055 | 4 | 5 | | 4170 | 4504 |
| 27 | E | Bulgaria | 0.20 | 1121 | 3 | 5 | | 12,786 | 4504 |
| 198 | E | Slovenia | 0.23 | 1238 | 4 | 5 | | 4170 | 4504 |
| 73 | E | Georgia | 0.23 | 1285 | 4 | 5 | | 4170 | 4504 |

| Area Code | Region | Area Name | A plus B/2 | Continuous scale Budgetary formula | Current Cat | NEW Cat | New MS | Old Contrib. | Proposed Contrib. |
|-----------|--------|----------------|----------------|------------------------------------|-------------|---------|--------|---------------|-------------------|
| 98 | E | Croatia | 0.24 | 1330 | 4 | 5 | | 4170 | 4504 |
| 126 | E | Lithuania | 0.28 | 1523 | 4 | 5 | | 4170 | 4504 |
| | | | >0.3 | | | | | | |
| 199 | E | Slovakia | 0.35 | 1922 | 3 | 4 | | 12,786 | 13809 |
| 113 | E | Kyrgyzstan | 0.42 | 2311 | | | 4 | | |
| 208 | E | Tajikistan | 0.49 | 2706 | | | 4 | | |
| 272 | E | Serbia | 0.51 | 2827 | 3 | 4 | | 12,786 | 13809 |
| 105 | E | Israel | 0.59 | 3239 | 4 | 4 | | 4170 | 13809 |
| 52 | E | Azerbaijan | 0.73 | 4013 | | | 4 | | |
| 97 | E | Hungary | 0.73 | 4023 | 3 | 4 | | 12,786 | 13809 |
| 167 | E | Czech Republic | 0.82 | 4532 | 3 | 4 | | 12,786 | 13809 |
| 67 | E | Finland | 0.89 | 4873 | 3 | 4 | | 12,786 | 13809 |
| 213 | E | Turkmenistan | 0.92 | 5086 | | | 4 | | |
| 174 | E | Portugal | 1.06 | 5818 | 3 | 4 | | 12,786 | 13809 |
| 57 | E | Belarus | 1.13 | 6222 | | | 4 | | |
| | | | >1.2 | | | | | | |
| 162 | E | Norway | 1.31 | 7204 | 3 | 3 | | 12,786 | 15650 |
| 183 | E | Romania | 1.36 | 7468 | 2 | 3 | | 21,260 | 15650 |

| Area Code | Region | Area Name | A plus B/2 | Continuous scale Budgetary formula | Current Cat | NEW Cat | New MS | Old Contrib. | Proposed Contrib. |
|-----------|--------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|-------------|---------|--------|---------------|-------------------|
| 84 | E | Greece | 1.42 | 7804 | 3 | 3 | | 12,786 | 15650 |
| 210 | E | Sweden | 1.54 | 8445 | 2 | 3 | | 21,260 | 15650 |
| 11 | E | Austria | 1.54 | 8468 | 3 | 3 | | 12,786 | 15650 |
| 230 | E | Ukraine | 1.55 | 8549 | | | 3 | | |
| 211 | E | Switzerland | 1.66 | 9111 | 2 | 3 | | 21,260 | 15650 |
| 108 | E | Kazakhstan | 1.75 | 9631 | | | 3 | | |
| 104 | E | Ireland | 1.93 | 10589 | 3 | 3 | | 12,786 | 15650 |
| | | | >2.0 | | | | | | |
| 54 | E | Denmark | 2.07 | 11383 | 2 | 2 | | 21,260 | 23386 |
| 255 | E | Belgium | 2.15 | 11820 | 2 | 2 | | 21,260 | 23386 |
| 235 | E | Uzbekistan | 2.20 | 12106 | | | 2 | | |
| 173 | E | Poland | 2.99 | 16448 | 2 | 2 | | 21,260 | 23386 |
| 150 | E | Netherlands | 3.69 | 20312 | 2 | 2 | | 21,260 | 23386 |
| 223 | E | Turkey | 5.04 | 27742 | 2 | 2 | | 21,260 | 23386 |
| 203 | E | Spain | 7.21 | 39659 | 2 | 2 | | 21,260 | 23386 |
| | | | >7.25 | | | | | | |
| 106 | E | Italy | 7.33 | 40295 | 1 | 1 | | 42374 | 46611 |
| 185 | E | Russian Federation | 8.52 | 46875 | | | 1 | | |

| Area Code | Region | Area Name | A plus B/2 | Continuous scale Budgetary formula | Current Cat | NEW Cat | New MS | Old Contrib. | Proposed Contrib. |
|-----------|--------|----------------|------------|------------------------------------|-------------|---------|--------|--------------|-------------------|
| 229 | E | United Kingdom | 9.33 | 51321 | 1 | 1 | | 42374 | 46611 |
| 68 | E | France | 11.25 | 61852 | 1 | 1 | | 42374 | 46611 |
| 79 | E | Germany | 12.99 | 71452 | 1 | 1 | | 42374 | 46611 |
| | | | 100.00 | 550000 | | | | 555,692.00 | 591,525 |

Table 3. Budgetary implications for member states of New Contribution. The most affected countries are shown in light green

| | Member Country | 1997 Cat. Level | Annual Contr- 2006-2007 | Contr- 2008-9 | Contr 2010-11 | Contr 2012-13 | Contr 2014-15 (40 th GS) | Contribution | | |
|----|----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------|
| | | | | | | | | | 2016-17 | |
| | | | | | | | | | (41 st GS) | |
| | | | 36 th GS | 37 th GS | 38 th GS | 39 th GS | 40 th Session | New Cat | Proposed | Change |
| 1 | FRANCE | 1 | 39,650 | 41260 | 42,374 | 42,374 | 42,374 | 1 | 46611 | 4,237 |
| 2 | GERMANY | 1 | 39,650 | 41260 | 42,374 | 42,374 | 42,374 | 1 | 46611 | 4,237 |
| 3 | ITALY | 1 | 39,650 | 41260 | 42,374 | 42,374 | 42,374 | 1 | 46611 | 4,237 |
| 4 | U.K | 1 | 39,650 | 41260 | 42,374 | 42,374 | 42,374 | 1 | 46611 | 4,237 |
| 5 | BELGIUM | 2 | 19,890 | 20700 | 21,260 | 21,260 | 21,260 | 2 | 23386 | 2,126 |
| 6 | DENMARK | 2 | 19,890 | 20700 | 21,260 | 21,260 | 21,260 | 2 | 23386 | 2,126 |
| 7 | NETHER. | 2 | 19,890 | 20700 | 21,260 | 21,260 | 21,260 | 2 | 23386 | 2,126 |
| 8 | POLAND | 2 | 19,890 | 20700 | 21,260 | 21,260 | 21,260 | 2 | 23386 | 2,126 |
| 9 | SPAIN | 2 | 19,890 | 20700 | 21,260 | 21,260 | 21,260 | 2 | 23386 | 2,126 |
| 10 | TURKEY | 2 | 19,890 | 20700 | 21,260 | 21,260 | 21,260 | 2 | 23386 | 2,126 |
| 11 | AUSTRIA | 3 | 11,960 | 12450 | 12,786 | 12,786 | 12,786 | 3 | 15,650 | 2,864 |
| 12 | GREECE | 3 | 11,960 | 12450 | 12,786 | 12,786 | 12,786 | 3 | 15,650 | 2,864 |
| 13 | IRELAND | 3 | 11,960 | 12450 | 12,786 | 12,786 | 12,786 | 3 | 15,650 | 2,864 |
| 14 | NORWAY | 3 | 11,960 | 12450 | 12,786 | 12,786 | 12,786 | 3 | 15,650 | 2,864 |

| | Member Country | 1997 Cat. Level | Annual Contr- 2006-2007 | Contr- 2008-9 | Contr 2010-11 | Contr 2012-13 | Contr 2014-15 (40 th GS) | Contribution | | |
|----|----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------|
| | | | | | | | | | 2016-17 | |
| | | | | | | | | | (41 st GS) | |
| | | | 36 th GS | 37 th GS | 38 th GS | 39 th GS | 40 th Session | New Cat | Proposed | Change |
| 15 | ROMANIA | 2 | 19,890 | 20700 | 21,260 | 21,260 | 21,260 | 3 | 15,650 | -5,610 |
| 16 | SWEDEN | 2 | 19,890 | 20700 | 21,260 | 21,260 | 21,260 | 3 | 15,650 | -5,610 |
| 17 | SWITZ. | 2 | 19,890 | 20700 | 21,260 | 21,260 | 21,260 | 3 | 15,650 | -5,610 |
| 18 | CZECH REPUBLIC | 3 | 11,960 | 12450 | 12,786 | 12,786 | 12,786 | 4 | 13,809 | 1,023 |
| 19 | FINLAND | 3 | 11,960 | 12450 | 12,786 | 12,786 | 12,786 | 4 | 13,809 | 1,023 |
| 20 | HUNGARY | 3 | 11,960 | 12450 | 12,786 | 12,786 | 12,786 | 4 | 13,809 | 1,023 |
| 21 | ISRAEL | 4 | 3,900 | 4060 | 4170 | 4170 | 4170 | 4 | 13,809 | 9,639 |
| 22 | PORTUGAL | 3 | 11,960 | 12450 | 12,786 | 12,786 | 12,786 | 4 | 13,809 | 1,023 |
| 23 | SERBIA | 3 | 11,960 | 12450 | 12,786 | 12,786 | 12,786 | 4 | 13,809 | 1,023 |
| 24 | SLOVAK R. | 3 | 11,960 | 12450 | 12,786 | 12,786 | 12,786 | 4 | 13,809 | 1,023 |
| 25 | ALBANIA | 4 | 3,900 | 4060 | 4170 | 4170 | 4170 | 5 | 4,504 | 334 |
| 26 | BOSNIA-H | | | | | 4170 | 4170 | 5 | 4,504 | 334 |
| 27 | BULGARIA | 3 | 11,960 | 12450 | 12,786 | 12,786 | 12,786 | 5 | 4,504 | -8,282 |
| 28 | CROATIA | 4 | 3,900 | 4060 | 4170 | 4170 | 4170 | 5 | 4,504 | 334 |
| 29 | CYPRUS | 4 | 3,900 | 4060 | 4170 | 4170 | 4170 | 5 | 4,504 | 334 |

| | Member Country | 1997 Cat. Level | Annual Contr- 2006-2007 | Contr- 2008-9 | Contr 2010-11 | Contr 2012-13 | Contr 2014-15 (40 th GS) | Contribution | | |
|----|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|--------|
| | | | | | | | | 2016-17 | | Change |
| | | | | | | | | (41 st GS) | | |
| | | | 36 th GS | 37 th GS | 38 th GS | 39 th GS | 40 th Session | New Cat | Proposed | Change |
| 30 | ESTONIA | 4 | | | 4170 | 4170 | 4170 | 5 | 4,504 | 334 |
| 31 | FYROM | 4 | 3,900 | 4060 | 4170 | 4170 | 4170 | 5 | 4,504 | 334 |
| 32 | GEORGIA | 4 | | | | | 4170 | 5 | 4,504 | 334 |
| 33 | LATVIA | 4 | | 4060 | 4170 | 4170 | 4170 | 5 | 4,504 | 334 |
| 34 | LITHUANIA | 4 | 3,900 | 4060 | 4170 | 4170 | 4170 | 5 | 4,504 | 334 |
| 35 | LUXEMBOURG | 4 | 3,900 | 4060 | 4170 | 4170 | 4170 | 5 | 4,504 | 334 |
| 36 | MALTA | 4 | 3,900 | 4060 | 4170 | 4170 | 4170 | 5 | 4,504 | 334 |
| 37 | SLOVENIA | 4 | 3,900 | 4060 | 4170 | 4170 | 4170 | 5 | 4,504 | 334 |
| | ICELAND | 4 | 3,900 | 4060 | 4170 | | | | | |
| | TOTALs as by Session | | 496,210.00 | 528,890 | 547,352 | 543,182 | 551,522 | | 591,525 | |

Annex 1. Livestock Populations (2013), Converted to Total Units (TU) by 1997 formula, % Contribution of the countries to UN system and position in the European scale based on an average of both (final column).

| Area Code | Region | Area Name | Cattle2013 (Heads) | Goats 2013 | Sheep 2013 | Pigs 2013 | Buffalo 2013 | Total Units (1997 formula) | %TU in Europe (A) | UN Contrib 2015 | %European Cont FAO (B) | (A plus B)/2 |
|-----------|--------|---|--------------------|------------|------------|-----------|--------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------|
| 125 | E | Liechtenstein | 6,350 | 368 | 4,000 | 1,800 | - | 8,124 | 0.00 | 0 | - | 0.00 |
| 64 | E | Faroe Islands | 2,300 | - | 70,000 | - | - | 16,300 | 0.01 | 0 | - | 0.00 |
| 134 | E | Malta | 15,220 | 4,598 | 10,930 | 49,450 | - | 43,051 | 0.01 | 0.016 | 0.04 | 0.03 |
| 273 | E | Montenegro | 84,000 | - | 207,000 | 18,000 | - | 134,400 | 0.04 | 0.005 | 0.01 | 0.03 |
| 99 | E | Iceland | 68,014 | 877 | 463,807 | 26,033 | - | 173,967 | 0.06 | 0.027 | 0.06 | 0.06 |
| 154 | E | The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | 238,333 | 75,028 | 731,828 | 167,492 | 640 | 483,450 | 0.16 | 0.008 | 0.02 | 0.09 |
| 146 | E | Republic of Moldova | 191,200 | 128,900 | 695,100 | 410,400 | - | 561,200 | 0.18 | 0.003 | 0.01 | 0.10 |
| 50 | E | Cyprus | 57,000 | 243,130 | 347,000 | 357,900 | - | 353,976 | 0.12 | 0.047 | 0.11 | 0.11 |
| 63 | E | Estonia | 261,400 | 4,900 | 81,900 | 358,700 | - | 458,110 | 0.15 | 0.04 | 0.10 | 0.12 |

| Area Code | Region | Area Name | Cattle2013 (Heads) | Goats 2013 | Sheep 2013 | Pigs 2013 | Buffalo 2013 | Total Units (1997 formula) | %TU in Europe (A) | UN Contrib 2015 | %Euro pean Cont FAO (B) | (A plus B)/2 |
|-----------|--------|------------------------|--------------------|------------|------------|-----------|--------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| 256 | E | Luxembourg | 193,623 | 4,456 | 8,582 | 87,518 | - | 239,990 | 0.08 | 0.082 | 0.20 | 0.14 |
| 1 | E | Armenia | 661,003 | 29,020 | 645,711 | 145,044 | 531 | 868,471 | 0.28 | 0.007 | 0.02 | 0.15 |
| 119 | E | Latvia | 393,000 | 13,300 | 83,600 | 355,200 | - | 589,980 | 0.19 | 0.047 | 0.11 | 0.15 |
| 80 | E | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 446,893 | 69,369 | 1,019,782 | 529,644 | - | 929,545 | 0.30 | 0.017 | 0.04 | 0.17 |
| 3 | E | Albania | 498,000 | 810,000 | 1,808,000 | 158,000 | 120 | 1,100,600 | 0.36 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.19 |
| 27 | E | Bulgaria | 526,112 | 293,639 | 1,361,545 | 530,945 | 9,212 | 1,122,621 | 0.37 | 0.017 | 0.04 | 0.20 |
| 198 | E | Slovenia | 460,063 | 26,351 | 114,152 | 296,097 | - | 636,212 | 0.21 | 0.101 | 0.24 | 0.23 |
| 73 | E | Georgia | 1,128,800 | 54,400 | 688,200 | 204,300 | 18,000 | 1,379,470 | 0.45 | 0.007 | 0.02 | 0.23 |
| 98 | E | Croatia | 442,000 | 69,000 | 620,000 | 1,110,000 | - | 1,134,800 | 0.37 | 0.047 | 0.11 | 0.24 |

| Area Code | Region | Area Name | Cattle2013 (Heads) | Goats 2013 | Sheep 2013 | Pigs 2013 | Buffalo 2013 | Total Units (1997 formula) | %TU in Europe (A) | UN Contrib 2015 | %Euro pean Cont FAO (B) | (A plus B)/2 |
|-----------|--------|------------|--------------------|------------|------------|-----------|--------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| | | | | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| 126 | E | Lithuania | 729,200 | 13,600 | 82,800 | 807,500 | - | 1,152,230 | 0.38 | 0.074 | 0.18 | 0.28 |
| 199 | E | Slovakia | 471,091 | 34,823 | 409,570 | 631,464 | - | 875,702 | 0.29 | 0.172 | 0.41 | 0.35 |
| 113 | E | Kyrgyzstan | 1,404,168 | 960,391 | 4,680,823 | 51,777 | - | 2,558,299 | 0.84 | 0.002 | 0.00 | 0.42 |
| 208 | E | Tajikistan | 2,043,725 | 1,772,982 | 2,959,495 | 662 | 15,000 | 2,990,551 | 0.98 | 0.003 | 0.01 | 0.49 |
| 272 | E | Serbia | 913,144 | 225,073 | 1,616,000 | 3,144,215 | - | 2,853,466 | 0.93 | 0.04 | 0.10 | 0.51 |
| 105 | E | Israel | 465,000 | 100,000 | 540,000 | 176,900 | - | 681,450 | 0.22 | 0.398 | 0.96 | 0.59 |
| 52 | E | Azerbaijan | 2,444,500 | 651,115 | 7,979,424 | 6,495 | 260,889 | 4,173,855 | 1.36 | 0.04 | 0.10 | 0.73 |
| 97 | E | Hungary | 760,000 | 89,000 | 1,185,000 | 2,989,000 | - | 2,509,300 | 0.82 | 0.268 | 0.64 | 0.73 |

| Area Code | Region | Area Name | Cattle2013 (Heads) | Goats 2013 | Sheep 2013 | Pigs 2013 | Buffalo 2013 | Total Units (1997 formula) | %TU in Europe (A) | UN Contrib 2015 | %Euro pean Cont FAO (B) | (A plus B)/2 |
|-----------|--------|----------------|--------------------|------------|------------|-----------|--------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| 167 | E | Czech Republic | 1,352,822 | 24,042 | 220,521 | 1,586,627 | - | 2,195,048 | 0.72 | 0.388 | 0.93 | 0.82 |
| 67 | E | Finland | 911,847 | 4,509 | 135,546 | 1,300,385 | - | 1,590,051 | 0.52 | 0.522 | 1.25 | 0.89 |
| 213 | E | Turkmenistan | 2,250,000 | 2,290,000 | 14,000,000 | 29,000 | - | 5,522,500 | 1.80 | 0.019 | 0.05 | 0.92 |
| 174 | E | Portugal | 1,471,000 | 398,000 | 2,073,000 | 2,014,000 | - | 2,972,200 | 0.97 | 0.477 | 1.14 | 1.06 |
| 57 | E | Belarus | 4,367,000 | 73,200 | 59,900 | 4,242,900 | - | 6,515,070 | 2.13 | 0.056 | 0.13 | 1.13 |
| 162 | E | Norway | 849,984 | 62,800 | 2,223,661 | 848,063 | - | 1,731,308 | 0.57 | 0.856 | 2.05 | 1.31 |
| 183 | E | Romania | 2,009,135 | 1,265,676 | 8,833,830 | 5,234,313 | - | 6,646,193 | 2.17 | 0.227 | 0.54 | 1.36 |
| 84 | E | Greece | 679,000 | 4,250,000 | 9,520,000 | 1,077,000 | 1,750 | 3,971,500 | 1.30 | 0.642 | 1.54 | 1.42 |
| 210 | E | Sweden | 1,496,526 | - | 576,769 | 1,398,875 | - | 2,311,317 | 0.76 | 0.965 | 2.32 | 1.54 |
| 11 | E | Austria | 1,955,618 | 73,212 | 364,645 | 2,983,158 | - | 3,534,768 | 1.15 | 0.802 | 1.92 | 1.54 |

| Area Code | Region | Area Name | Cattle2013 (Heads) | Goats 2013 | Sheep 2013 | Pigs 2013 | Buffalo 2013 | Total Units (1997 formula) | %TU in Europe (A) | UN Contrib 2015 | %Euro pean Cont FAO (B) | (A plus B)/2 |
|-----------|--------|-------------|--------------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| 230 | E | Ukraine | 4,645,900 | 664,800 | 1,073,400 | 7,576,700 | - | 8,781,890 | 2.87 | 0.1 | 0.24 | 1.55 |
| 211 | E | Switzerland | 1,563,214 | 90,000 | 410,000 | 1,487,704 | - | 2,407,066 | 0.79 | 1.053 | 2.53 | 1.66 |
| 108 | E | Kazakhstan | 5,851,227 | 2,362,824 | 15,197,780 | 922,296 | 10,000 | 9,824,496 | 3.21 | 0.122 | 0.29 | 1.75 |
| 104 | E | Ireland | 6,902,600 | 8,700 | 5,110,600 | 1,552,000 | - | 8,702,460 | 2.84 | 0.42 | 1.01 | 1.93 |
| 54 | E | Denmark | 1,614,644 | - | 151,300 | 12,075,750 | - | 7,682,779 | 2.51 | 0.679 | 1.63 | 2.07 |
| 255 | E | Belgium | 2,454,704 | 40,473 | 114,407 | 6,592,978 | - | 5,782,169 | 1.89 | 1.004 | 2.41 | 2.15 |
| 235 | E | Uzbekistan | 9,966,600 | 2,681,500 | 14,077,500 | 94,500 | - | 13,365,650 | 4.37 | 0.015 | 0.04 | 2.20 |
| 173 | E | Poland | 5,859,541 | 81,727 | 249,481 | 11,162,472 | - | 11,507,019 | 3.76 | 0.926 | 2.22 | 2.99 |
| 150 | E | Netherlands | 3,999,220 | 412,550 | 1,033,570 | 12,212,300 | - | 10,394,594 | 3.40 | 1.663 | 3.99 | 3.69 |

| Area Code | Region | Area Name | Cattle2013 (Heads) | Goats 2013 | Sheep 2013 | Pigs 2013 | Buffalo 2013 | Total Units (1997 formula) | %TU in Europe (A) | UN Contrib 2015 | %Euro pean Cont FAO (B) | (A plus B)/2 |
|-----------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| 223 | E | Turkey | 13,916,924 | 8,357,286 | 27,425,233 | 2,986 | 107,435 | 21,074,921 | 6.88 | 1.335 | 3.20 | 5.04 |
| 203 | E | Spain | 5,696,910 | 2,609,990 | 16,118,590 | 25,494,720 | - | 22,189,986 | 7.25 | 2.989 | 7.17 | 7.21 |
| 106 | E | Italy | 6,091,500 | 891,604 | 7,015,700 | 8,661,500 | 402,659 | 12,003,711 | 3.92 | 4.472 | 10.73 | 7.33 |
| 185 | E | Russian Federation | 19,930,354 | 2,118,697 | 22,061,282 | 18,816,357 | 6,002 | 34,174,528 | 11.16 | 2.451 | 5.88 | 8.52 |
| 229 | E | United Kingdom | 9,844,000 | 98,000 | 32,856,000 | 4,885,000 | - | 18,877,300 | 6.17 | 5.207 | 12.50 | 9.33 |
| 68 | E | France | 19,095,797 | 1,291,028 | 7,233,720 | 13,487,588 | - | 27,544,541 | 9.00 | 5.623 | 13.49 | 11.25 |
| 79 | E | Germany | 12,587,020 | 165,000 | 1,641,000 | 27,690,100 | 5,000 | 26,793,270 | 8.75 | 7.18 | 17.23 | 12.99 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | TOTALs | 162,267,226 | 35,989,938 | 218,191,684 | 186,043,808 | 837,238 | 306,125,454 | 100.00 | 41.67 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Item 9 - Upcoming Meetings and Events

| | | | |
|-----------------|------------|-------|--|
| February | E-Learning | 1-7 | NTC 16,17,18 Refresher NTC21 Induction Course FEPC in English for Norway, Lithuania, Hungary, Poland, Portugal |
| | | 9-13 | NTC21 Induction Course FEPC in English for Norway, Lithuania, Hungary, Poland, Portugal |
| | | 16-20 | NTC21 Induction Course FEPC in English for Norway, Lithuania, Hungary, Poland, Portugal |
| | | 23-27 | FEPC in English for Norway, Lithuania, Hungary, Poland, Portugal FEPC in English for Denmark, Bulgaria, Lithuania, Hungary, plus others |
| | Thrace | 18-20 | PPR Workshop for Thrace in Istanbul with Fabrizio and Angus |
| | | 25-27 | LSD Workshop in Cappadocia |
| | Missions | 1-7 | Mission to Egypt 31 Jan-06 Feb - Bartels & Van Maanen |
| | | 10-11 | Melissa - Trip to Rome - 10-11 Feb |
| | | 12-13 | 89th ExCom - Belgrade, SERBIA |
| | | 15-20 | Chris Bartels - Trip to RVC-London 15-20 Feb |
| | | 23-26 | Mission to Mauritania |
| March | E-Learning | 2-7 | FEPC in English for Norway, Lithuania, Hungary, Poland, Portugal FEPC in English for Denmark, Bulgaria, Lithuania, Hungary, etc FEPC in Russian Language (Gunel organizing) |
| | | 9-13 | FEPC in English for Denmark, Bulgaria, Lithuania, Hungary, plus others FEPC in Russian Language (Gunel organizing) FEPC in French for Algeria |
| | | 16-20 | FEPC in English for Denmark, Bulgaria, Lithuania, Hungary, plus others FEPC in Russian Language (Gunel organizing) KTC 13,14,15 Refresher Training FEPC in French for Algeria |
| | | 23-27 | FEPC in Russian Language (Gunel organizing) KTC 13,14,15 Refresher Training FEPC in French for Algeria |
| | | 30-31 | KTC 13,14,15 Refresher Training FEPC in French for Algeria |
| | RTT | 2-6 | NTC 21 - Kenya |
| | Balkans | 9-11 | Tentative - 3 days - SimEx1 evaluation WS - Sofia/Athens/Other? |
| | SEM | 8-12 | Mission to Palestine Van Maanen and Mc Laws |
| | Remesa | 16-18 | Tentative - 10th meeting of the JPC of the REMESA Heraklion (Greece) |
| | | 26-27 | Tentative - Ws Regional FMD Control Strategy |
| April | E-learning | 1-3 | KTC 13,14,15 Refresher Training FEPC in French for Algeria |
| | | 13-17 | KTC 13,14,15 Refresher Training |
| | | 20-24 | KTC 16 and 17 Induction courses |
| | | 27-30 | KTC 16 and 17 Induction courses |
| | SEE | 28-30 | West Eurasia RAG meeting -Astana |
| | | 23-24 | General Session FAO Rome |
| May | E-learning | 1-8 | KTC 16 and 17 Induction courses |
| | RTT | 11-15 | KTC 16 |
| | | 18-22 | KTC 17 |
| | Remesa | 26-28 | TENTATIVE - Workshop on data collection/Management/analysis in Algeria |
| June | E-learning | 1-26 | Spanish FEPC |
| | Balkans | 22-26 | Tentative - Multi Country SimEx 2 (Bulgaria - Serbia - FYR of Macedonia) |
| | | 10-11 | Tentative - Bruxelles - Mini Exec.Comm. And Standing Technical Comm. |
| | SCRPD | 25-26 | Tentative - Frascati - Special Comm. For Research Programme & Development |

Appendix 1 - Findings and Recommendations of the 88th Session of the Executive Committee

The Executive Committee, after considering the documents and issues on the Agenda of the 88th meeting of the Executive Committee of the EuFMD,

Acknowledges

The support of the European Commission for the Phase III of the EuFMD/EC work programme, and to emergency actions in the European neighbourhood, the continued support of the Member States for the Secretariat of the Commission, and the interest of international partners to work together under the Global Strategy for FMD towards common objectives that will reduce the risk of new FMD epidemics.

In relation to the general FMD risk situation

Takes note of the unexplained movement of O India 2001 viruses into the southern Mediterranean and the westwards spread of the epidemic to affect Tunisia and Algeria, and of the actions of the EC together with EuFMD, OIE and FAO to co-ordinate an effective response to reduce the risk to Europe; and of the continued epidemics of SAT2 in Egypt, and the possible increased threat relating to unintended or intentional human activities as a result of conflict situations close to borders with Member States (MS).

Conclusions

Item 2

27. Given the likely continued circulation of O India 2001 topotype in the European neighbourhood there is an urgent need for clarification of the utility of several emergency stocks of type O antigens, in particular O Manisa and O BFS. A potency test with heterologous challenge is required and the Secretariat should take steps to identify the facilities and their earliest opportunity to undertake such studies.
28. There is a need for a paper on implications of the serotype C disappearance, covering issues of remaining holdings in laboratories, possible sequestration of live viruses, maintenance of vaccine banks and evidence for lack of circulation.
29. WRL are encouraged to include vaccines from the SAP Institute in Turkey in future vaccine matching given the importance of their vaccine production for domestic and potential for regional use in future emergencies.

Item 4

30. The Chairman concluded that the cost model should be used and experience reviewed periodically.
31. The Workplan for Component 1.2 was endorsed.
32. The development of an easy to use economic calculator for the impact of FMD outbreaks should assist the MS in their arguments for sufficient resources to improve their CPs. A prototype should be developed for the General Session in 2015 at which point the utility and additional features desired by MS could be identified and decisions taken on value of further development.
33. The programme (1.3) remains of high importance and workplan for the term of the project was endorsed.
34. The additional activities for surveillance and early detection of PPR/SGP/LSD were endorsed, as part of the programme on the common borders of Greece/Bulgaria and Turkey for risk-based surveillance for FMD.
35. There is a need for evidence on the effectiveness of the vaccination programmes against PPR-SGP-LSD-BT, and factors affecting this, following useful studies on FMD vaccine effectiveness conducted in Turkey with EuFMD support.
36. The workplan for the term of the Component (1.4) was endorsed.
37. There remains a need to ensure CVOs and Ministries of countries in the Balkan region remain committed to developing CPs for FMD and the Executive Committee members and Observers should use their different channels of communication to ensure this message is communicated.

Item 5

38. For Turkey, a report and recommendations are expected by the end of the year after the current intensive in country support.
39. For Georgia, the future programme should be clarified before the General Session, including the EuFMD role in any regional long term project. In all cases, the commitment of the countries themselves is a prerequisite.

40. That the EuFMD can in principle support the 6th Roadmap as per the 5th one, and that Component 2.1 budget should support this in 2015.
41. The view of the veterinary services of Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan is needed on any decision on the scope and objectives of a regional project. The EuFMD Secretariat should continue to plan for meetings with the parties interested to develop a potential programme and to review this at the next Executive Committee.
42. The revised programme was endorsed, and can be presented at the REMESA JPC in early November. The EuFMD position remains that it is for REMESA to decide on the support they require and we assist them to develop feasible and efficient means of support within the current budget allocation.
43. A revised strategic plan for the North African countries is a priority, recognizing the front line position of Tunisia and risk from Libya and its informal trade connections to mid-east countries and sub-Saharan Africa.
44. The *in vivo* vaccine challenge study is a priority and WRL, with EC, are requested to clarify when this can occur and if any role of EuFMD is needed to expedite arrangements.
45. The proposal from Tunisia to EuFMD-FAR for support for serological studies could be supported as part of Component 2.3, if national authorities request this as part of the workplan.

Item 6

46. Support should continue to the FMD Unit and in development of the Global Report, as per the programme.
47. The delayed production of the report on global progress was accepted but such a report should be available for the EuFMD General Session in April 2015.
48. The Executive would review future support at the next Executive, in order to develop a common position for the programme for the next two years after April 2015.
49. The greater role of European NRLs in international twinning and capacity building is welcomed and both WRL and EuFMD (through Component 3.3) should actively encourage this development.

Item 7

50. The arrangements for the Open Session were supported and it was welcomed to have very important topics for European risk managers in the programme.
51. The Chairpersons would consider the STC priorities for the final call for the EuFMD-FAR to be made in December.

Item 8

52. The principle of the proposal for the change to the text relating to Chairpersons and vacancies on the Executive committee was endorsed.

Appendix 2 – Relating to the TransCaucasus [Ankara Workshop] (January 2015)

Letter sent on the 30 January from CVO Russia to U.Herzog with a proposal on development of program for FMD control in Transcaucasian region which was accepted by the representatives of Azerbaijan, Armenia and Georgia during the technical meeting which was held in Ankara on January, 19-21 2015



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The European Commission for
the Control of Foot-and-Mouth
Disease (EuFMD)

President of the EuFMD

Ulrich Herzog

Dear Dr. Herzog,

With due respect, The Federal Service of Veterinary and Phytosanitary Surveillance would like to inform you about the following:

Specialists from several countries took part in a technical meeting on FMD control in the Caucasus region, which was organized by the European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (EuFMD) and held in Ankara, Turkey on January, 19-21 2015.

During the meeting the representatives of the Russian Federation introduced the project on FMD control and surveillance in the Caucasus region. This project was accepted by the representatives of Azerbaijan, Armenia and Georgia. The meeting resulted in writing and signing the Protocol describing the subsequent steps to tackle FMD issues.

2

In accordance with the agreements reached we would like to ask the EuFMD for assistance in finding the donor who could raise money for this project.

We are hoping for your kind consideration and cooperation.

Please accept, Dr. Herzog, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Chief Veterinary Officer
of the Russian Federation

Dr. Evgeny Nepoklonov

Appendix 2

FMD situation report



Appendix 2



Global Update EuFMD Exec. Committee

Donald King

donald.king@pirbright.ac.uk

WRLFMD Team: Valerie Mioulet, Nick Knowles, Anna Ludi, Ginette Wilsden, Bryony Armson, Pip Hamblin, Kasia Bachanek-Bankowska, Kelly Adams, Jemma Wadsworth, Begoña Valdazo-González, Britta Wood, Barsha Thapa, Bob Statham, Abid Bin-Tarif, Ashley Gray, Emma Fishbourne, Beth Johns, Mark Henstock, Alison Morris, Debbie Gibson, Trish Ryder, Sarah Belgrave.



- Lab relocation
- Global situation
- OIE/FAO FMD Lab Network
- Proficiency Testing
- Vaccine Recommendations

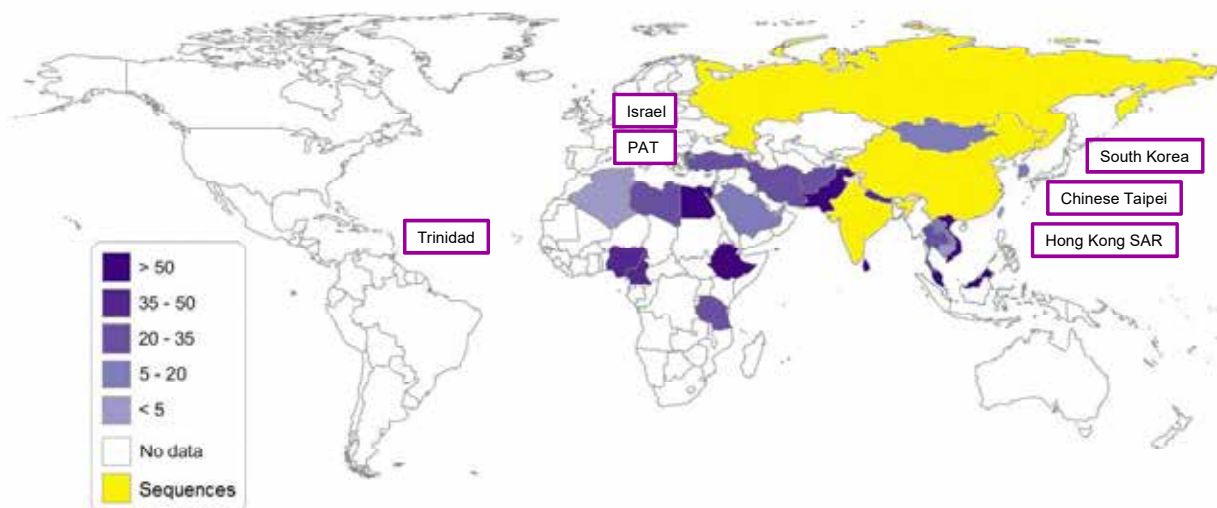
BBSRC National Virology Centre: The Plowright Building

- Jan-Feb 2015: Occupy new high containment laboratory
- Houses all work with “live” FMD and International Reference Laboratories for FMD, BT, PPR, ASF, AHS, Capripox



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Submissions to WRLFMD Pirbright October 2013 – January 2015 (period of current LoA)

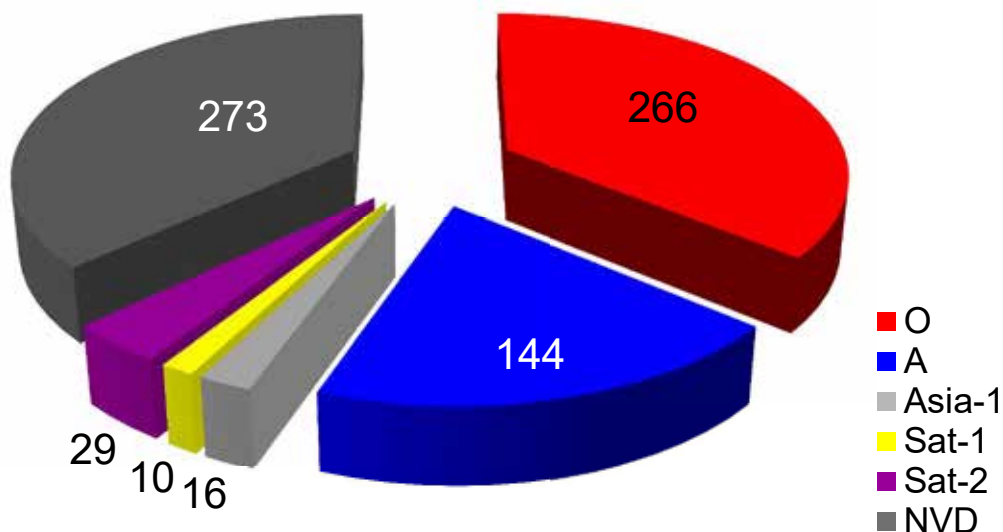


- Samples received from 29 countries
- Additional sequence exchange with China, Russia and India
- Reports for these samples can be found at: www.wrlfmd.org

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Serotypes recovered

October 2013 – January 2015



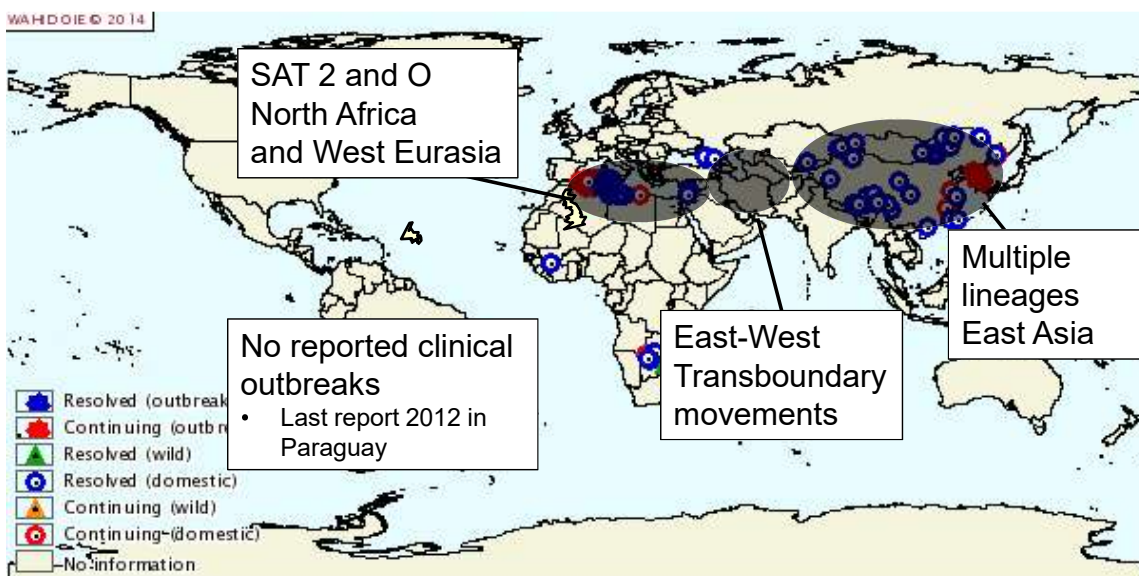
- 738 samples / 273 NVD
- No C or SAT3

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Global Status:

Update regarding North Africa (O/ME-SA/Ind2001 situation) – data from WAHID

- Tunisia 150 outbreaks (last case 13/10/2014)
- Algeria 420 outbreaks (last case 22/9/2014)



Outbreaks reported to the OIE (change of epidemiological status):
<http://www.oie.int/wahid-prod/public.php?page=home>

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Vaccine matching for O/ME-SA/Ind-2001 22 field isolates

| Field Isolate | Vaccine strain | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | O-3039 | O Manisa | O BFS | O/TAW/98 | O/TUR/5/09 |
| LIB 1/2013 | | | nd | | |
| LIB 7/2013 | | | nd | | |
| LIB 17/2013 | | | | | |
| LIB 22/2013 | | | nd | | |
| NEP 13/2012 | | borderline | nd | | |
| NEP 6/2012 | borderline | | nd | | |
| NEP 21/2012 | | | nd | | |
| NEP 6/2013 | | | nd | borderline | |
| NEP 18/2013 | | | nd | | |
| NEP 1/2014 | | | | | |
| NEP 6/2014 | | | nd | | |
| SAU 1/2013 | | | nd | | |
| SAU 4/2013 | | | nd | | |
| SAU 6/2013 | | | nd | | |
| SAU 7/2013 | | | nd | | |
| SAU 1/2014 | borderline | | nd | | |
| SRL 1/2013 | | | nd | | |
| SRL 1/2014 | | borderline | nd | | |
| UAE 1/2014 | | borderline | borderline | | |
| UAE 2/2014 | | borderline | nd | | |
| ALG 1/2014 | borderline | | | borderline | |
| TUN 1/2014 | borderline | | | borderline | |

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Vaccine Potency Trial O/ME-SA/Ind2001

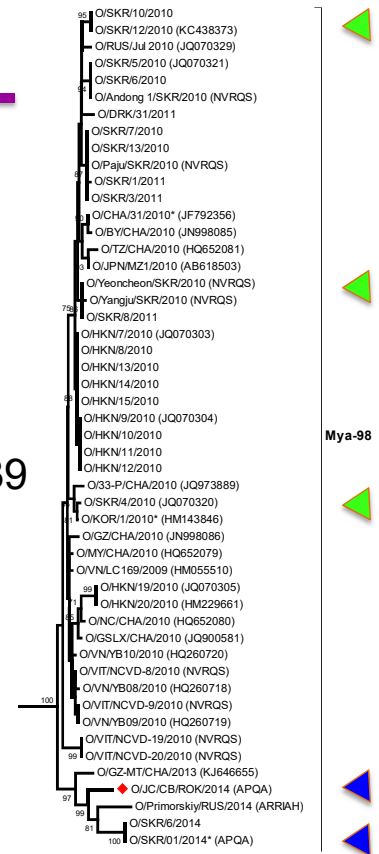
- Funded via EU (from EU-RL) contributions
- Experiments hosted by CVI-Lelystad
- Design agreed after discussions with FMD experts in Italy, UK, Germany and The Netherlands
- O-Manisa vaccination with O/TUN/2014 challenge
- Will adopt European Pharmacopeia protocol
- Vaccinations will start mid Feb 2015
- Challenge mid March 2015
- Simultaneous cattle passage required (funded from UK and Dutch National Projects)
- Preliminary results will be reported at EU-RL meeting in May



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FMD Outbreaks in South Korea December 2014 – on-going

- New outbreaks (O/SEA/Mya-98)
 - 3 outbreaks reported
 - Unofficially >60 outbreaks
 - South of Seoul
- Cases in vaccinated pigs
 - O-Manisa/Merial
 - Suggestion to supplement with O-3039
- Sequence data indicates another introduction into SKR
 - 2 in 2014? 
 - 3+ in 2010? 
 - Based on the reported outbreaks this may provides an indication of the severity of “infectious pressure” in the country?



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Coordinating Global Networks OIE/FAO FMD Laboratory Network



- Secretariat for the OIE/FAO FMD Lab Network
- OIE and FAO Reference Centres (+ affiliates)
- Annual meeting and report (March/April 2015)
- Global surveillance and changing patterns in risk pathways



Brescia, Italy – November 2014

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OIE/FAO FMD Lab Network

Meeting recommendations

1. With assistance from OIE and FAO, the network will obtain and analyse samples from under-sampled endemic pools
2. Network partners will provide a central resource of expertise and advice regarding FMD control, vaccines and diagnostics
3. The network will continue to explore (and support) tools for real-time sharing of Laboratory data generated within the Network
4. **Core OIE and FAO Network partners to consider the organization of the network and opportunities to make it a more inclusive network to maximize data collected from the field**

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OIE/FAO FMD Lab Network

Proposed *Virus Nomenclature* Working Group

To address isolate, strain and topotype nomenclature and to provide recommendations about coherent naming of FMD viruses.

Initial priorities for working group:

1. To propose common nomenclature to be used to describe samples and sequences (FMDV positive [and FMDV negative?] specimens)
2. To define topotype nomenclature for SAT serotypes (including nucleotide cut-offs for different serotypes)
3. To explore formal approaches (such a standing Network sub-group) to oversee the naming of new lineages

Proposed Members: *Nick Knowles, Wilna Vosloo, Fuat Ozyoruk, Alexi Scherbakov, Rahana Dwarka, representative from PDFMD (tbc)*

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Proposed Working Group for *vaccine recommendations in endemic settings*

Initial priorities for working group:

1. Review data from previous PT exercise with a view to publishing this data
2. Plan a further practical study that can be used to harmonise in-vitro vaccine matching methods (VNT and LPBE) used in different laboratories within the Network.
3. Explore whether alternative serological approaches are more appropriate for vaccine matching in endemic settings where multivalent vaccines provided by local or international suppliers are employed. If so, provide recommendations for a standardized laboratory method that can be rolled-out to members within the Network.

Proposed Members: *Kris De Clercq, Emi Brocchi, Anna Ludi, Rosanna Allende, George Matlho, China (tbc), PDFMD (tbc), Kees van Maanen (observer, tbc)*

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Broads aims of PTS:

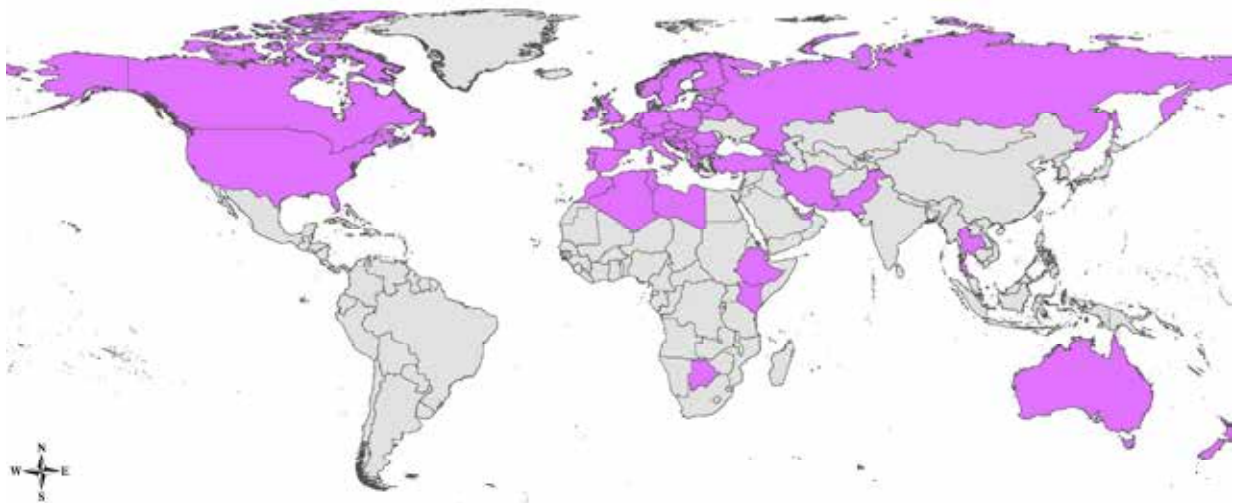
- NRLs from all EU member states must participate
- Intra-laboratory equivalence testing
- To assist EU and other National FMD Laboratories to develop/improve accurate and reproducible FMD diagnostic tests
- Quality assurance programme requirements to support ISO/IEC 17025
- Feedback (reiterative improvements to assays)
- Covers SVDV* as well as FMDV

*From Jan 2015 the EU will not support an EU-RL for SVDV

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Phase XXVI Global Participants

- Reported in 2014



- 56 countries worldwide

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Minimum lab criteria

- Agreed minimum capabilities for a (EU) NRL:
 1. **laboratories should be able to detect FMDV virus in clinical specimens**
 2. **laboratories should be to correctly identify animals previously exposed to FMDV by serology**
- Particular tests and assays are not specified: laboratories must select appropriate tests, and use them to interpret the status of the samples

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Performance scoring against criteria

- Each laboratory receives a personalized anonymous feedback letter to highlight areas in which they could improve
- Overall scoring criteria (agreed by the NRLs in 2014):
 - (**Category 1**) to emphasize critical issues where immediate action is required that impact upon the laboratory to correctly identify FMD virus (virology tests) or FMDV infected animals (serological tests)
 - (**Category 2**) laboratories with serious issues with the performance of individual tests that need to be addressed
 - (**Category 3**) to record additional observations which may need to be considered by the laboratory to improve the local performance of individual tests
 - (**Category 4**) laboratories whose tests which are fit for purpose and where no further action is required

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PTS update

- As part of the LoA – EUFMD supports participation of labs in the PTS
 1. Global Network
 2. Non EU - EuFMD members
 3. Neighborhood states
- Performance generally good
- Results summarized in WRLFMD interim report (Jan 2015)

| | 2013 | 2014 |
|---|---|---|
| Total invited laboratories | 86 | 91 |
| Total number of shipments | 60 | 66 |
| Participants from European Union (funded by EURL for FMD) | 27 | 27 |
| EUFMD funded participants | | |
| Participants from Global Network Labs | BVI, Botswana: ARRIAH, Russia: OVI, South Africa: NAHDIC, Ethiopia: Embakasi, Kenya: Pakchong, Thailand: USDA, USA ³ | BVI, Botswana: OVI, South Africa: NAHDIC, Ethiopia: Embakasi, Kenya: Pakchong, Thailand: Lanzhou, China: Panafosa, Brazil: NVRI Nigeria; LNERV, Senegal; USDA, USA ³ |
| % of labs meeting target performance | Cat-1 0% Cat-2 17% Cat-3 50% Cat-4 33% | Analysis of results pending |
| Participants from EuFMD Member states (non-EU) | Algeria, Bosnia, Georgia, Macedonia, Morocco, Norway, Serbia, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey | Albania, Bosnia, Georgia, Macedonia, Norway, Serbia, Switzerland, Turkey |
| % of labs meeting target performance | Cat-1 0% Cat-2 0% Cat-3 40% Cat-4 60% | Analysis of results pending |
| Participants from neighbourhood countries | Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Iran, Libya, Lebanon, Montenegro. | Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Egypt, Iran, Kosovo, Morocco, Moldova, Tunisia, Montenegro, Lebanon. |
| % of labs meeting target performance | Cat-1 0% Cat-2 0% Cat-3 43% Cat-4 57% | Analysis of results pending |
| Summary of EUFMD funded participants | | |
| Invited | 33 | 40 |
| Total number of participants funded by EUFMD | 23 | 29 |

Vaccine Bank Recommendations (Jan 15)

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| High Priority | O Manisa O PanAsia-2 (or equivalent) O BFS or Campos A24 Cruzeiro Asia 1 Shamir A Iran-05 (or A TUR 06) A22 Iraq SAT 2 Saudi Arabia (or equivalent i.e. SAT 2 Eritrea) |
| Medium Priority | A Eritrea SAT 2 Zimbabwe SAT 1 South Africa A Malaysia 97 (or Thai equivalent such as A/Sakolnakorn/97) A Argentina 2001 O Taiwan 97 (pig-adapted strain or Philippine equivalent) |
| Low Priority | A Iran '96 A Iran '99 A Iran 87 or A Saudi Arabia 23/86 (or equivalent) A15 Bangkok related strain A87 Argentina related strain C Noville SAT 2 Kenya SAT 1 Kenya SAT 3 Zimbabwe |

Discussions are currently underway to adopt a risk-based approach to identify priority vaccines for use in Europe and other FMD-free settings

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Acknowledgements

- Support for the WRLFMD and research projects
- Collaborating FMD Reference Laboratories and field teams
- Partners within the OIE/FAO FMD Lab Network

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Harmonisation of Vaccine Matching

New Standardised BVS for the Ref Lab Network

Monovalent single vaccine

Adjuvant (use commercial formulated product)

> 3PD₅₀ or >6PD₅₀ (nature of product should be defined) or ≥80% PGP

21-28 days post vaccination

No Boost

Pool of five cattle with individual titres mid-range (i.e. no low responders (may need to define criteria for exclusion))



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New collaborations and projects

- OIE Twinning proposed project 2015-18 with NAHDIC Ethiopia
- New PhD student (Jamaliah Senawi)
- Malaysia

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Appendix 3

Report on the past six months

Appendix 3

-Report on Activities of the Secretariat –October 2014-February 2015

Summary

1. The 88th Session of the Executive was held in Sofia in October 2014, and the Report has been finalized, circulated for comment and published online. The recommendations and conclusions are given in **Appendix 1**. The follow-up actions are given in **Table 1**.
2. In addition to the ongoing -since October 2013- 12 Components of the EC funded work program, the Component on Modelling and Contingency Planning has been successfully launched with a strong initial demand from MS for the networks on modelling and contingency planning. Each of the Components are managed by a Component Manager, as given in **Table 2**. These Managers have in several cases handed over responsibilities to new entrants (Short Term Professionals) and so far this has worked well. Each Manager has a budget and a clear workplan to manage.
3. **EC program implementation:**
Priorities, Issues and budget for the Executive Committee for all 13 Components are listed in **Item 6**.
4. **Under Pillar 1**, the **five** main components (Training Program, Contingency Planning THRACE surveillance, Balkans Emergency Preparedness, Research Fund) are progressing well. Of note in the last four months are the work with contingency planners and modeling network (Component 1.2), the first Balkan simulation exercise (Component 1.4) and the useful outputs of the EuFMD-FAR (Open Session reports and prioritized call for 3rd Round proposals).
5. **In support of Pillar 2**, of most significance has been the intensive support to GDFC Turkey to establish an epidemiology and monitoring unit to assist GDFC to monitor the implementation of the Turkish national strategic plan, and a workshop for TransCaucasus countries, Turkey and Russian federation, on "Improved FMD surveillance in the common borders region" was held in Ankara in January 2015. Further PCP workshops were held in Egypt under Component 2.2, and support was given to Algeria and Mauritania under the REMESA program (for surveillance).
6. **In support of Pillar 3**, EuFMD experts have assisted the GF-TADS Working Group through the support to develop the Global Report, with focus on evidence for implementation of PCP related national activities, on training for FMD experts (East Africa, Component 3.2), and in development of a e-learning course on the PCP for launch in March-April 2015. Under Component 3.3, the Annual Global Meeting of OIE/FAO Reference Centres was supported and occurred in Brescia in November 2014.
7. **Monthly Global Surveillance Reports** have been produced, managed by Teresa Scicluna, STP. In 2014 each edition has had a different **Guest Editor** who is an international FMD expert from the Special Committee or from an FAO or OIE reference center, and circulation continues to grow, reaching over 90 names in our distribution list. After discussion with the WRL, there is a plan to improve the use of this information in the prioritization guidance on antigens for the European vaccine banks in early 2015.

EuFMD Program Report

8. The management responsibilities for the EuFMD program are shown in the **Table 2**. Managers have been funded by the MS through the Administrative Fund with the exception of those which are EC funded (two consultants and one STP (Isabel Gutierrez Boada) and the Training Officer (by Australia). The Short Term Professionals (STPs) assist with management in areas of their competence.

Administrative Report

9. The Secretariat staff is listed below (as of February 2015).

Technical team:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| Executive Secretary | Keith Sumption |
| Deputy | Fabrizio Rosso |
| Training Development Officer | Jenny Maud |
| Communications and Training support | Nadia Rumich |

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Short Term Professionals | Katie Hickey (UK/NZ) Teresa Scicluna (Malta) Milan Pandurovic (Serbia) Isabel Gutierrez Boada (Spain) Gunel Ismailova (Azerbaijan) |
| Consultants (Component Managers) | M. McLaws, C. Bartels, K. V. Maanen |

Administrative team :

| | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Program Co-ordinator | Cecile Carraz |
| Finance Assistant | Silvia Clementelli |
| Team members | Ida D'Alessandro; Erica Tomat |

- 10. Short Term professionals (STPs):** Mark Hovari, Hungary, finished at the end of January, after doing a great job in managing Components 1.3 and 1.4, Thrace and Balkans. Isabel Gutierrez Boada (Spain) should finish end of March as should Gunel Ismailova (Azerbaijan).
- 11. New STPs:** Katie Hickey (New Zealand) joined on the 2nd February (until July 2015), covering the work of Elsa Caldach in establishing the Contingency Planning Component; Milan Pandurovic (Serbia) should start mid-February replacing Mark Hovari.
- 12. Pipeline STPs:** Rodrigo Nova (UK).
- 13. Administrative support:** Currently, we have a Program Co-ordinator (Ms Carraz), a finance assistant (Ms Clementelli), and two team members (Ms D'Alessandro, Ms Tomat) working on all the administrative and logistic issues of the EuFMD. The Finance Assistant is covering the G5 role, so there is no strong reason in terms of current performance gaps to recruit an FAO Clerk.

Financial position

- 14.** The Secretariat manages three Trust Funds, for the Administration of the Secretariat (MTF/INT/011/MUL, contributions from the Member States), EC Program (MTF/INT/003/EEC) and an Emergencies and Training Fund into which additional contributions have been received for provision of training (MTF/INT/004/MUL).
- 15.** Position of the **Administrative Fund (MTF/INT/011/MUL):** the opening cash balance was 453,275 USD and the statement for income and expenditure for 2014 (Table 3) shows that 618,105 USD of contributions against an expenditure of 738,476 USDS, and a **final (year-end) Balance of 332,040 USD**. This is in line with expectations on the reduction in cash balance in 2014 and 2015, in fact slightly higher balance (by about 30,000 USD, than was forecast (**Table 3**)).
- 16.** Outstanding Contributions: USD 151,271, of which the most significant is that of Bulgaria (51,144 USD). A letter was sent to Bulgaria on this issue. [Contributions to the Commission's Trust Fund amounting to USD 605,318.70 were received from Member countries of the Commission up to the 31st of December 2014. Outstanding contributions at 31 December 2014 amount to USD 117,225.43. The Commission's Trust Fund provisional expenditures up to the 31st of December 2014 amounted to USD 738,476.
- 17.** Given the above, there is a need for careful attention in 2015 to the expenditure, but the situation allows for filling of at least one STP position in 2015 from the fund (2 positions were maintained in 2013-14) providing the Budget Revision with EC over the sharing of costs with the EC TF is agreed at an early date.
- 18.** Position of the **Emergencies and Training Fund (MTF/INT/004/MUL).** Funds have been received from the Department of Agriculture, Australia as part of the agreement of AU\$460,000 to cover courses in 2014-15. The new agreement has received 328,010 US\$ in 2014, had expenditure of 255,658 US\$ in this year, and has a balance of 118,013 US\$, which will be used, alongside the final contributions totalling 110,000AU\$, to cover the remaining three courses to be held in 2015. The EuFMD president received a letter on behalf of the CVO Australia to request four further courses in 2015-16 and one e-learning course, totalling an additional contribution of 245,600AU\$. The Fund has also received contributions from non-

member states for places on Real Time courses and contributions from two member states funding additional places on training courses under the “training credits top-up scheme”, with a strong level of interest from MS in further training places. The Fund has been used to pay for a Full Time Training Development Officer in 2014 (Jenny Maud) who manages Component 1.1, a considerable gain to the EuFMD and a savings to EC Fund.

19. Position of the **EC Program Fund (MTF/INT/003/EEC)**. The Phase II agreement with the EC was operationally closed at the end of September 2013, and final payments organized and closed, so that the financial closure could be made on 13th February 2014. The final balance is US\$ 1,227,043.

MTF/INT/003/EEC (PHASE II 2009-13, TFEU97AA09638 entity 608868)

| <u>EC Project Phase II</u> | US\$ |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Total Cash received | 10,592,358 (including interest earned 5,813) |
| Total expenditures | 9,359,502 |
| Final Balance | 1,227,043 |

20. Total expenditure in Phase III, at 15 December 2014, is US\$ 2,949,962, and thus over 100% of the agreed pre-financing, so a call for Funds is due. FAO will send this to EC shortly, the delay had related to the slow speed of closure of Phase I and II (requiring additional reporting by the Secretariat to prepare a Final 4-year Narrative Report to EC).

| <u>EC Project Phase III</u> | USD | EURO | Note |
|--|----------------------------|--------------------|---|
| <u>Total scheduled</u> | USD 5,318,270 | € 4,000,000 | |
| Total Cash received 20 December 2014 | USD 1,009,658 | € 771,379 | Equivalent to €771,379 in Agreement |
| Total expenditures up to 15 December 2014 | USD 2,949,962 | € 2,253,036 | Over 200% of official pre-financing |
| Cash Balance | - USD 2,140,340 | - € 1,481,657 | Reduce by circa 200k to this when the Final Balance Phase II is accepted by EC and counted into the first instalment. |
| <u>Overall Phase III budget</u> | | | |
| Maximum EC financing | USD 5,318,270 | € 4,000,000 | |
| Expenditure to February 5 th 2015 | USD 3,172,527 | € 2,379,395 | Exchange rate 0,75212 |
| Current Balance | USD 2,145,743 | € 1,609,307 | |

21. Management of expenditures - Phase III

At the 86th Session, the limits on spending per component and budget line were agreed and every component and subcomponent (outcome) has been assigned a budget. Subsequent Executive Committee Sessions approved several proposed changes to the limits for some components, and there is now a need for a formal BUDGET REVISION, through submitting the proposed Budget to the EC for approval, which is needed if the changes result in more than 15% variation in any of the input lines (e.g. increased Travel line, etc).

The system has made for clarity in the daily work and planning, and is controlled through the Financial Oversight of the Finance Assistant (Silvia Clementelli) and Budget Holder (Keith Sumption).

The Programme Coordinator (Cecile Carraz) develops the three- month forward work scheduling plan together with the Finance Officer and Component Managers, and these have been transmitted to the Chairpersons when updated. The spending per Component is reviewed in team meetings once a month.

22. The Expenditure by Component

As mapping expenditure to components is not-automatic, there is no way to track spending per component in real-time.

Table 4 gives the result of the most up to date mapping of spending per component. Only those components which have a high proportion of longer term commitments (into 2015, such as research studies contracted under Component 1.5) have "overspent" their expected 50% benchmark.

23. Need for budget revision

As mentioned above there is a need to present to the EC a revised Budget Table indicating the revisions to ceilings for Components agreed at the prior 87th and 88th Executive Committee Sessions, namely changes to both the budget lines, and a small variation in the allocation to some of the 13 Components.

- **Changes to Input budget lines**

- A 98% reduction in the General Service Staff input as a result of the decision to use locally recruited personnel in administration, with a subsequent increase in the consultants budget line
- An increase in professional Salaries Budget line, relating to the direct inputs of the EuFMD Secretary, animal Health Officer and Communications officer to manage the expanded programme and direct involvement in providing technical services to support activities
- Increase in the consultants budget line as a result of 1) the decision to manage the administrative work through locally recruited personnel and 2) the decisions of previous ExCom Sessions to increase the technical services element to the Thrace programme, Training Programme, West Eurasia component and PCP component in Pillar 3 as a result of requests from member countries, REMESA and the FAO/OIE respectively
- 41% increase in the Training Budget as a result of ExCom and operational decisions that increased the emphasis on Training within each of the three Pillars.

- **Changes to Results (Component) allocations**

- Increase of 50,000€ to THRACE to enable purchase of diagnostic equipment for the 3 countries
- Increase of 16500€ for Support to OIE/FAO under Component 3.2 (PCP)
- Reduction in the budget line Emergencies (1.6) by the above amount
- Component workplan for modelling/contingency planning of 61,500 € (1.2).

| PROPOSED BUDGET REVISION - PHASE III | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|--|------------------------------|
| Accounts | Description | Pillar I / EUR | Pillar II / EUR | Pillar III / EUR | Agreed Total September 2013 | Proposed Total | Changes between new and approved budget | Proposed as % of previous |
| STAFF COSTS | | | | | | | | |
| 5300 | Salaries Professional | 205,934 | | 22,882 | 94,385 | 228,816 | 134,431 | 142% |
| | Salaries General Service | 5,000 | | | 251,149 | 5,000 | -246,149 | -98% |
| 5570 | Consultants Budget | 396,139 | 290,077 | 39,625 | 359,049 | 725,841 | 366,792 | 102% |
| 5900 | Duty Travel Budget | 537,200 | 321,000 | 122,899 | 981,099 | 981,099 | 0 | 0% |
| 5650 | Contracts Budget | 380,000 | 55,000 | 400,000 | 835,000 | 835,000 | 0 | 0% |
| 5920 | Training Budget | 102,500 | 124,000 | | 161,200 | 226,500 | 65,300 | 41% |
| 6000 | Procurement Budget | 356,715 | 59,452 | 41,159 | 777,700 | 457,326 | -320,374 | -41% |
| 6150 | Report Costs | 2,688 | 1,025 | 889 | 4,602 | 4,602 | 0 | 0% |
| | Administrative support to the project | 29,755 | | | 29,755 | 29,755 | 0 | 0% |
| 6160 | Project Evaluation Cost | 17,928 | 6,833 | 5,918 | 30,679 | 30,679 | 0 | 0% |
| 6300 | General Operating Expense | 126,200 | 85,500 | - | 211,700 | 211,700 | 0 | 0% |
| 6400 | General Overhead Budget | 2,000 | | | 2,000 | 2,000 | 0 | 0% |
| | Subtotal | 2,162,059 | 942,887 | 633,372 | 3,738,318 | 3,738,318 | 0 | 0% |
| Grand Subtotal | € | 3,738,318.00 | | | | | | |
| Support Cost. 7% | € | 261,682.00 | | | | | | |
| GRAND TOTAL | € | 4,000,000.00 | | | | | | |

Table 1

Table 1 - Follow up to the 88th Session of the Executive Committee EuFMD

| Item | Conclusion # | Follow-Up |
|--|---|---|
| Item 2 FMD situation Report | <p>1. Given the likely continued circulation of O India 2001 topotype in the European neighbourhood there is an urgent need for clarification of the utility of several emergency stocks of type O antigens, in particular O Manisa and O BFS. A potency test with heterologous challenge is required and the Secretariat should take steps to identify the facilities and their earliest opportunity to undertake such studies.</p> <p>2. There is a need for a paper on implications of the serotype C disappearance, covering issues of remaining holdings in laboratories, possible sequestration of live viruses, maintenance of vaccine banks and evidence for lack of circulation.</p> <p>3. WRL are encouraged to include vaccines from the SAP Institute in Turkey in future vaccine matching given the importance of their vaccine production for domestic and potential for regional use in future emergencies.</p> | <p>The potency test is being undertaken by Pirbright using the CVI Lelystad facilities, under the EU-CRL contract, with O Manisa vaccine tested.</p> <p>No follow-up yet. Could be a priority for the STC in 2015-16 Biennium.</p> <p>WRL to comment. To note: a workgroup of the OIE/FAO FMD lab network has been formed to guide on changing from r value based comparisons to post-vaccinal sera titres for endemic countries.</p> |
| Item 4 Progress, issues and plans for the next 6 months PILLAR I | <p>4. The Chairman concluded that the cost model (training courses) should be used and experience reviewed periodically.</p> <p>5. The Workplan for Component 1.2 was endorsed.</p> <p>6. The development of an easy to use economic calculator for the impact of FMD outbreaks should assist the MS in their arguments for sufficient resources to improve their CPs. A prototype should be developed for the General Session in 2015 at which point the utility and additional features desired by MS could be identified and decisions taken on value of further development.</p> <p>7. The programme (1.3) remains of high importance and workplan for the term of the project was endorsed.</p> <p>8. The additional activities for surveillance and early detection of PPR/SGP/LSD were endorsed, as part of the programme on the common borders of Greece/Bulgaria and Turkey for risk-based surveillance for FMD.</p> <p>9. There is a need for evidence on the effectiveness of the vaccination programmes against PPR-SGP-LSD-BT, and factors affecting this, following useful studies on FMD vaccine effectiveness conducted in Turkey with EuFMD support.</p> <p>10. The workplan for the term of the Component (1.4) was endorsed.</p> <p>11. There remains a need to ensure CVOs and Ministries of countries in the Balkan region remain committed to developing CPs for FMD and the Executive Committee members and Observers should use their different channels of communication to ensure this message is communicated.</p> | <p>Now being used, too early to review results.</p> <p>Workplan now implemented.</p> <p>Call for interest to Develop was issued, only one expression received (RVC) who will develop proposal.</p> <p>Workshop planned (Feb 2015) on PPR and SGP in Thrace.</p> <p>On-line conference on vaccination vs LSD/SGP to follow the Conf. organised by Pirbright (Feb 15-16th) to enable regional participation. Cyprus scientific meeting may then follow.</p> <p>Good publicity achieved at the first simulation exercise. Commitment to improve CPs requires continual encouragement and reminder, ExCOM, OIE and EC have a role.</p> |
| Item 5 Progress, issues and plans for the next 6 months | <p>12. For Turkey, a report and recommendations are expected by the end of the year after the current intensive in country support.</p> <p>13. For Georgia, the future programme should be clarified before the General Session, including the EuFMD role in any regional long term project. In all cases, the commitment of the countries themselves is a prerequisite.</p> | <p>Received.</p> <p>Ankara Workshop for GEO-ARM-AZB-RF-TUR was undertaken; proposal of RF was</p> |

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| <p>PILLAR II</p> | <p>14. That the EuFMD can in principle support the 6th Roadmap as per the 5th one, and that Component 2.1 budget should support this in 2015.</p> <p>15. The view of the veterinary services of Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan is needed on any decision on the scope and objectives of a regional project. The EuFMD Secretariat should continue to plan for meetings with the parties interested to develop a potential programme and to review this at the next Executive Committee.</p> <p>16. The revised programme was endorsed, and can be presented at the REMESA JPC in early November. The EuFMD position remains that it is for REMESA to decide on the support they require and we assist them to develop feasible and efficient means of support within the current budget allocation.</p> <p>17. A revised strategic plan for the North African countries is a priority, recognizing the front line position of Tunisia and risk from Libya and its informal trade connections to mid-east countries and sub-Saharan Africa.</p> <p>18. The <i>in vivo</i> vaccine challenge study is a priority and WRL, with EC, are requested to clarify when this can occur and if any role of EuFMD is needed to expedite arrangements.</p> <p>19. The proposal from Tunisia to EuFMD-FAR for support for serological studies could be supported as part of Component 2.3, if national authorities request this as part of the workplan.</p> | <p>received by Chairman ExCom.</p> <p>EuFMD awaits GF-TADS proposal/request for support.</p> <p>See #13.</p> <p>REMESA JPC extended the request with Lebanon joining the REMESA. Some of these countries best supported under Workplan 2.2 being neighbours of Israel.</p> <p>Need to follow-up.</p> <p>Currently in process.</p> <p>Follow-up needed.</p> |
| <p>Item 6</p> <p>Progress, issues and plans for the next 6 months</p> <p>PILLAR III</p> | <p>20. Support should continue to the FMD Unit and in development of the Global Report, as per the programme.</p> <p>21. The delayed production of the report on global progress was accepted but such a report should be available for the EuFMD General Session in April 2015.</p> <p>22. The Executive would review future support at the next Executive, in order to develop a common position for the programme for the next two years after April 2015.</p> <p>23. The greater role of European NRLs in international twinning and capacity building is welcomed and both WRL and EuFMD (through Component 3.3) should actively encourage this development.</p> | <p>EuFMD-STP is assembling parts of the Report and supporting FMD Unit.</p> <p>Significant report sections will be completed by April 2015 Session.</p> <p>ANSES encouraged to present proposals on behalf of the group of European NRLs.</p> |
| <p>Item 7 STC report</p> | <p>24. The arrangements for the Open Session were supported and it was welcomed to have very important topics for European risk managers in the programme.</p> <p>25. The Chairpersons would consider the STC priorities for the final call for the EuFMD-FAR to be made in December.</p> | <p>Open Session a great success.</p> <p>3rd Call priorities set and published after STC guidance.</p> |
| <p>Item 8 Issues from 87Excom</p> | <p>26. The principle of the proposal for the change to the text relating to Chairpersons and vacancies on the Executive committee was endorsed.</p> | <p>Austria has submitted a letter with its proposals to the DG FAO. This will be circulated by FAO to MS.</p> |

Table

Table 2 - Technical Team: Pillar and Component Managers April 2014 to October 2015 - EuFMD /EC Action 2013-15 ("Phase III")

BOLD= Continuity. Red= change. TSO: Training Support Officer. STP: Short term professionals. KS: Keith; NR: Nadia; FR: Fabrizio; JM: Jenny; AUS: Australian funds (to 12/2013)

| Pillar | Comp | Comp. | Pillar Mgr | %time | KS % | NR% | STP/ TSO | 2014 | 2014 | 2015 | Comment |
|---------------|------------------|----------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------------|---|---|--|
| | | | | | | | | July-Sept | Oct-Dec | Jan-June | |
| I | 1.1 | Training-RT | KS | | 10 | 20 | TSO 0.5 | J.Maud | J.Maud | J Maud | AUS funds support the Training Officer |
| | 1.2 | Training -CP&DS | KS | | 5 | 10 | TSO 0.5 | C. Dube | E. Calduch | E Calduch (Jan), Katie HICKEY (Feb-June) | |
| | 1.3 | THRACE | KS | | 5 | | STP 0.5 | M. Hovari | M. Hovari | Mark Hovari (Jan), Milan Pandurovic (Feb-June) | |
| | 1.4 | Balkans | KS | | | | STP 0.5 | M.Hovari | M.Hovari | Mark Hovari (Jan), Milan Pandurovic (Feb-June) | |
| | 1.5 | Res Fund | KS | | 5 | | | C. Dube | K.Sumption | K Sumption | |
| | 1.6 | Crisis | KS | | | | | | | | |
| | 1.7 | PTS | KS | | | | | K. v Maanen | K. v Maanen | Kees | |
| | | Surveillance Rep | KS | | | 5 | | T.Sciicluna | T.Sciicluna | Teresa Scicluna | |
| II | 2.1 | Turkey/GEO | KS | | 10 | | STP 0.5 | M.Mclaws | M.Mclaws (assisted by G. Ismailova STP) | M.Mclaws (assisted by G. Ismailova STP to April 2015) | Gap after Gunel |
| | 2.2 | Israel/Cyprus | KS | 20 | | | | K. v Maanen | K. van Maanen | Kees | K.VM to end of June in Rome then from distance |
| | 2.3 | REMESA | KS | | 10 | 10 | STP 0.5 | C.Dube | F.Rosso | F ROSSO assisted by Ibrahim Eldaghayes (Visiting Scientist) | |
| III | 3.1 | Monitoring | KS | | 5 | | STP 0.75 | G.Grigoryan | I. Gutierrez. | Isabel Gutierrez (to March) | GAP after Isabel |
| | 3.2 | PCP | KS | | 5 | 5 | STP 0.25 | C.Bartels | C.Bartels | Chris Bartels | |
| | 3.3 | Global Lab | KS | | 5 | | | K. v MAANEN | K. v MAANEN | Kees | |
| | | | Total projects | 100 | 60 | 50 | | | | | |
| | | Management | | | 40 | | | | | | |
| | | Communications | | | | 50 | | | | | |
| Pillar | Component | STAFF LEVEL | | One P3 | One P5 | One P2 | 1 TRO +3 STPs | | | | |

Table 3

Table 3 - Financial Statement

| | | | | | STATEMENT 1 | |
|--|---------|----------------|--|--|-------------|----------------|
| MTF/INT/011/MUL - TF number 904200 | | | | | | |
| EUROPEAN COMMISSION FOR THE CONTROL OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE | | | | | | |
| Financial Report from 1st January to 31 December 2014 | | | | | | |
| | USD | USD | | | Eur | Eur |
| Balance as at 1 January 2014 | | 453,275 | | | | 340,410 |
| Interest received | | 0 | | | | |
| Contributions from member countries and institute | 618,105 | | | | 508,082 | 0 |
| Project Income Earned (Child) | 0 | 618,105 | | | 0 | 464,197 |
| Expenditure | | | | | | |
| Salaries | 430,894 | | | | 323,601 | |
| Consultant | 163,484 | | | | 122,776 | |
| Contracts | 0 | | | | 0 | |
| Duty Travel | 110,786 | | | | 83,200 | |
| Training | 7,036 | | | | 18,854 | |
| General Operating Expenses | 25,105 | | | | 18,854 | |
| Expendable Equipment | 1,171 | | | | 879 | |
| Non-Expendable Equipment | 0 | | | | 0 | |
| Total Expenditure | | <u>738,476</u> | | | | <u>554,595</u> |
| Balance as at 31 December 2014 | | <u>332,904</u> | | | | <u>250,011</u> |
| Balance restated at UN Exchange rate of 31 December 2014 | | | | | | |
| <p>The Financial Statements of the Commission are maintained in US Dollars in accordance with the accounting policies and administrative systems of FAO. The amounts stated in Euros, including the opening balance, have been converted from US Dollars at the average monthly UN Operational Exchange Rates for 2014. The average monthly UN Operational Exchange Rate applicable for the period to 31 December 2014 is USD 1: EUR 0.751</p> | | | | | | |

Table 4: Eight month Activity Plan Feb-Sept 2015

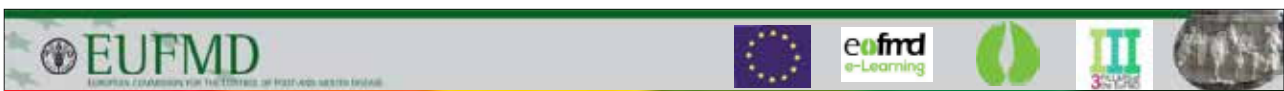
Table 4

| 8 Months Activities Plan - February - September 2015 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|---|--|--|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|------------|-------|---------|--|
| PILLAR | | | PRIOR EC Budget Agreement | Total Budget Allocated € 320'7116 | 16 months Expenses Oct. 13 -Dec. 14 | % 65 of project completion | Actual available (8 months activities 2015) | Feb.15 | MAR. 15 | APR. 15 | May 15 | Jun. 15 | Jul. 15 | Au 15 | Sept.15 | |
| PILLAR I IMPROVE PRIOR Agreed € 1'882'245 Allocated € 1'877'836.00 | 1.1 E_Jearning Training 1.1 Training Program | Nadia -Jenny | € 341,239.00 | € 515,241.00 | € 380,446.35 | 73.8% | € 134,794.65 | NTC 16-17-18-19-20 refresher NTC 21 Induction course FEPC in English for Norway Lithuania Hungary Poland Portugal | NTC 13-14-15refresher FEPC in English for Norway Lithuania Hungary Poland Portugal FEPC in Russian Language c/o Gunel FEPC in French | FEPC in French Algeria | induction courses NTC | FEPC Spanish | | | | |
| | 1.2 Modelling Prior € 168'525 € 61'500 | Katie Hickey | € 168,525.00 | € 61,500.00 | € 6,095.00 | 9.9% | € 55,405.00 | 89th Excom Network for FMD vaccination | | | | | | | | |
| | 1.3 THRACE Prior € 300'000.00 | Fabrizio Rosso | € 258,149.00 | € 350,000.00 | € 212,738.49 | 60.8% | € 137,261.51 | 18-20 PPR Workshop Istanbul 25-27 LSD WS Cappadocia | | | | | | | | |
| | 1.4 BALKANS Emergency Management | TBC (ex Mark Hovari) | € 236,781.00 | € 214,240.00 | € 106,907.46 | 49.9% | € 107,332.54 | | Simex Evaluation (tentative) WS Sofia - Athens | | | Tent Simex | | | | |
| | 1.5 Research Funding | Keith Sumption | € 312,983.00 | € 285,000.00 | € 278,000.87 | 97.5% | € 6,999.13 | | Biorisk | Wildlife conf.OIE General Session | SCRPD | | | | | |
| | 1.6 Crisis/Management Prior € 501,155.00 - € 30,750.00 Comp. 1.2 - € 50,000.00 Comp. 1.3 - € 16,500.00 Comp. 3.2 | Keith Sumption | € 501,155.00 | € 403,905.00 | € 17,647.62 | 4.4% | € 386,257.38 | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.7 PTS - NRIs of EuFMD Members and neighbourhood | Kees Van Maanen | € 63,413.00 | € 62,200.00 | € 7,003.51 | 11.3% | € 55,196.49 | | | | | | | | | | |
| PILLAR II REDUCE PRIOR Agreed € 689'608 Allocated € 720'100 | 2.1 SEE-SOUTH EAST EUROPE Wes Eurasia | Melissa Mc LAWS + Gunel Ismailova | € 284,342.00 | € 298,100.00 | € 214,781.71 | 72.1% | € 83,318.29 | HQ Meeting | tentative West Eurasia RAG Astana | | | | | | | |
| | 2.2 SEM SOUTH EAST MEDITERRANEAN Prior € 209,500.00 - € 30'750.00 Comp. 1.2 | Kees Van Maanen | € 183,509.00 | € 178,750.00 | € 63,047.22 | 35.3% | € 115,702.78 | Mission Egypt (+ C.Bartels) | Mission Palestine | | | | | | | |
| | 2.3 REMESA | Fabrizio ROSSO | € 187,586.00 | € 212,500.00 | € 64,792.51 | 30.5% | € 147,707.49 | 23-26 Mission to Mauritania | Remesa JPC Tentative WSRegional FMD control strategy | Tentative Data Collect | | | | | | |
| | 2.4 | | € 34,171.00 | € - | 0 | 0 | € - | | | | | | | | | |
| PILLAR III PROMOTE PRIOR Agreed € 635'239 Allocated € 609'180 | 3.1 SUPPORT System for Reporting on the | IsabelGubier rez Boade | € 107,066.00 | € 86,000.00 | € 45,283.05 | 52.7% | € 40,716.95 | Joint Mauritania Comp 2.3 | Meetings HQ OIE/FAO GF-TAD's FMD working Group (WG-FMD) - | | | | | | | |
| | 3.2 PCP FMD WG of FAO/OIE Prior € 40'800 | Chris BARTELS | € 21,097.00 | € 63,300.00 | € 45,655.66 | 72.1% | € 17,644.34 | 16-20 RVC + Jenny | | | | | | | | |
| | 3.3 Global FMD reference Centre - | Kees VanMaanen | € 507,100.00 | € 476,380.00 | € 484,421.70 | 101.7% | -€ 8,041.70 | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Budget Allowances 2013-2015 | | | € 3,207,116.00 | € 3,207,116.00 | € 1,926,821.14 | 60.1% | € 1,286,389.86 | 13-14 89th Executive Committee, Belgrade | GENERAL SESSION HQ | Tentative Biorisk | Tent. Minisecom | Tent. SCRPD | 90th Excom | | | |

| FIURO € | 2013-2015 | | | | PILLAR I | | | | PILLAR II | | | | PILLAR III | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------|---------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------|--------------------|
| | III PILLARS Budget 2013-2015 | III PILLARS 16 mths Exp. | % | Available | Pillar I Budget 2013-2015 | Pillar I 16 mths exps | % | Available | Pillar II Budget 2013-2015 | Pillar II 16 mths exps | % | Available | Pillar III Budget 2013-2015 | Pillar III 16 mths exps | % | Available |
| 5900 TRAVEL | € 854,550.00 | € 550,524.72 | 64% | € 304,025.28 | € 595,750.00 | € 373,209.39 | 63% | € 222,540.61 | € 176,000.00 | € 121,837.91 | 69% | € 54,162.09 | € 82,800.00 | € 55,477.42 | 67% | € 27,322.58 |
| 5920 TRAINING | € 203,900.00 | € 159,350.27 | 78% | € 44,549.73 | € 79,900.00 | € 138,135.22 | 173% | -€ 58,235.22 | € 124,000.00 | € 21,215.05 | 17% | € 102,784.95 | € - | € - | 0% | € - |
| 5570 CONSULTANT | € 541,296.00 | € 458,506.27 | 85% | € 82,789.73 | € 288,196.00 | € 237,139.34 | 82% | € 51,056.66 | € 185,100.00 | € 177,275.77 | 96% | € 7,824.28 | € 68,000.00 | € 44,091.22 | 65% | € 23,908.78 |
| 5650 CONTRACT | € 714,380.00 | € 703,103.00 | 97% | € 11,277.00 | € 330,000.00 | € 219,538.00 | 64% | € 110,462.00 | € 9,000.00 | € 7,955.50 | 88% | € 1,044.50 | € 375,380.00 | € 475,610.00 | 127% | -€ 100,230.00 |
| 6000 PROC MRT | € 646,190.00 | € 50,803.21 | 8% | € 595,386.79 | € 483,190.00 | € 39,379.11 | 8% | € 443,810.89 | € 98,000.00 | € 11,424.10 | 12% | € 86,575.90 | € 65,000.00 | € - | 0% | € 65,000.00 |
| 6300 GEN.OP. exps | € 246,000.00 | € 4,532.73 | 2% | € 242,267.27 | € 115,050.00 | € 1,437.40 | 2% | € 113,612.60 | € 97,250.00 | € 2,913.15 | 2% | € 94,336.85 | € 34,500.00 | € 182.17 | 1% | € 34,317.83 |
| TOTALS Activity | € 3,207,116.00 | € 1,926,820.20 | 60% | € 1,280,295.80 | € 1,892,086.00 | € 1,008,838.46 | 54% | € 883,247.54 | € 689,350.00 | € 342,621.43 | 48% | € 346,728.57 | € 625,680.00 | € 575,360.81 | 92% | € 50,319.19 |
| PRIOR 86th Excom | € 3,207,116.00 | | | | € 1,877,836.00 | | | | € 720,100.00 | | | | € 609,180.00 | | | |
| Prior 1st EC Agreement | € 3,207,116.00 | | | | € 1,882,245.00 | | | | € 689,608.00 | | | | € 695,253.00 | | | |

Appendix 4

Progress with the Modeling and Contingency Planning Networks



Appendix 4

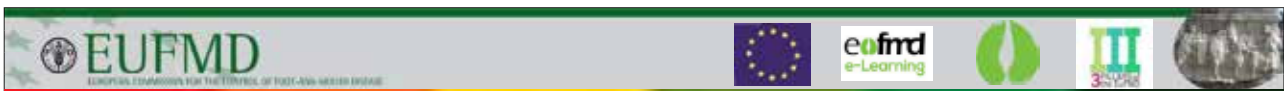
89th Executive Committee meeting of the EuFMD

Item: Component 1.2

Contingency planning

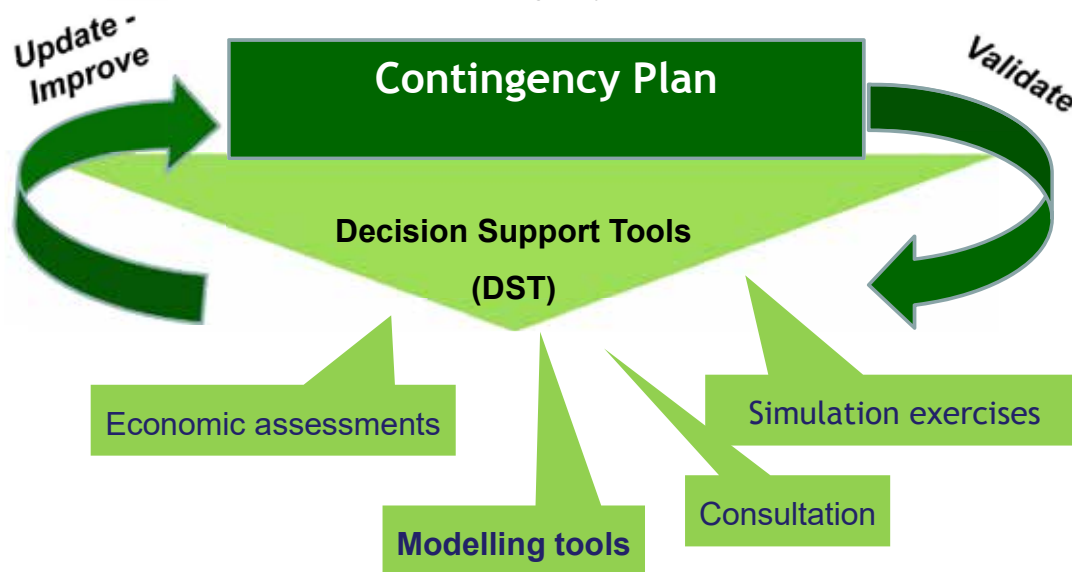
Author: Fabrizio Rosso / Melissa McLaws

89 ExCom-Belgrade, 12-13 February 2015

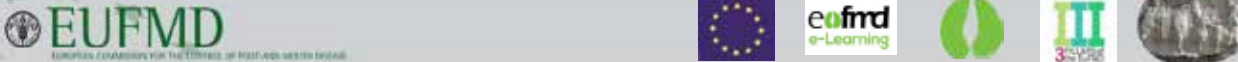


Expected results

Improve the ability of Member States and Europe as a whole to respond to a foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) incursion by using modelling and decision-support tools as well as simulation exercises to develop and test their FMD contingency plans and outbreak response capacity



ExCom89



Achievements

Programme started in October 2014

Output 1. European modelling network

- Network formed with meeting of interested persons at the Open Session in Cavtat
 - The response has been good and the network growing

Initial activities:

- Discussion forum established on EuFMD website
- Webinar series – first one held on 12 January “Making modeling useful for contingency planners”
- Inventory list of existing models
- Exploring possibility of project involving network members
 - Pre-proposal to ANIHWA on development of European FMD-spread model

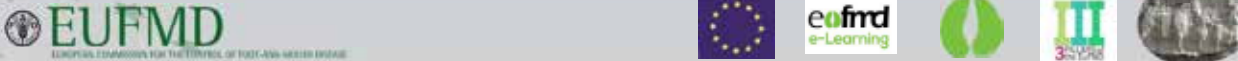
Output 2. Resources for training: modelling, and simulation exercise design

- Development of an E-learning course on epidemiological modeling
- Modeling workshop on the use of epidemiological modelling and socio-economic analysis in FMD contingency planning (*Frascati, 29 Sept-3 Oct 2014*)

Output 3 A network of managers in contingency planning and simulation exercise design.

- Performed an analysis within the contingency planning network on:
 - priority needs in contingency plan development
 - decision Support Tools (DSTs) needed to convince decision-makers to provide adequate funding for thorough contingency planning

ExCom89



Achievements

Output 3 A network of managers in contingency planning and simulation exercise design.

- First webinar on contingency planning “*Getting Ready for Foot-and-Mouth Disease*” with the aim to:
 - Give an update of the status of the activities
 - Improve networking between contingency planners
 - Get a comprehensive understanding of the needs of the Member States
 - Better guide EuFMD assistance
- Development of a Contingency planning knowledge bank with the following elements:
 - Discussion forums and Webinar recordings
 - Guidelines for Preparing Contingency Plans
 - FMD Contingency Plans
 - Simulation Exercises reports
 - Operations resources
 - FVO audits on Contingency Planning
 - Other resources (preparedness, FMD impact assessments etc.)

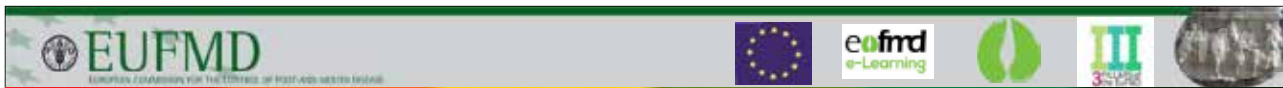
Budget

- Budget 61,900 Euro (consultancies plus travel)

ExCom89

| Strengths | Weaknesses |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contingency planning Knowledge Bank has been set up Main gaps and needs in contingency planning have been identified Networking for Modelers and Contingency Planners has started | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a lack of awareness of the importance of contingency planning especially among decision makers Not enough clarification of the role of the two networks (modelling, CP). External audience might be confused by the two groups Sustainability currently not ensured, particularly for the knowledge bank |
| Opportunities | Threats |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to EU requirements, MS and accession/candidates countries need to organize simulation exercises and improve their Contingency Plans. Collaboration/partnership between countries can cover the gaps identified within single country and improve the response capacity The capacity to involve the stakeholders would have good impact for supporting the component activity and the contingency planning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of awareness of the importance of this component externally Sustainability of activities with countries might be compromised due to the lack of resources for this activity in MSs The offer might not cover the real demand |

| Lessons learnt |
|---|
| <p>Establishment of “Core Groups” of stakeholders could help for leading the activities and members can provide useful insights during policy development.</p> |
| <p>Activities in support to Member States should be focused on main weaknesses identified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of awareness of decision makers - Lack of capacity to test CPs - Lack of involvement of stakeholders - Lack of collaboration/partnership between countries - Limited use of the tools available - Absence of framework for emergency vaccination (impact, availability of vaccine, procedures to implement a vaccination campaign, access to the Eu vaccine bank) |
| <p>Establishment of collaborations/partnerships between countries with weakness could increase the mutual assistance and help in developing their capacity to respond. Even the assessment of the CP (multi-countries simulation exercises) could be organized with less difficulties.</p> |
| <p>There is a strong interest in participating in a modeling network, both in Europe and internationally</p> |
| <p>ExCom89</p> |



Upcoming activities

Promote the networking of modellers and contingency planners

- Webinars
- Website development

Work with modelling network members on pre-proposal to ANIHWA on development of European FMD-spread model

Development of guidelines for testing contingency plans

Development of a calculator to assess socio-economic impact of FMD

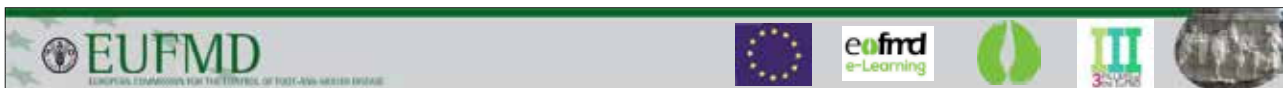
Development of a calculator for resources required according to scale of the epidemic

Involve stakeholders in modelling and CPs development/improvement

Promote the mutual collaboration between countries to fill the weaknesses identified in case of emergency

Assist MS to more dynamically and efficiently manage their national vaccine bank holdings, and on the needs and options for establishing a diagnostic bank facility to respond to needs of countries in emergency situations

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Sustainability

The description of currently available resources (models and expertise) can improve and maintain the capability of contingency planners to use the modelling tools according to the needs

The model network should be promoted as a platform for discussion and collaboration between modeling groups. This will promote best practises in the use of models and exposure of MS to the state-of-the-art. Modeling groups are interested in collaboration with EuFMD to guide the questions put to the models, and to strengthen the usefulness of their results

The development of guidelines for testing Contingency Plans (e.g. on how to organize, implement, evaluate a simulation exercises) would help MSs to maintain a level of preparedness and assess the resources needed for this purpose.

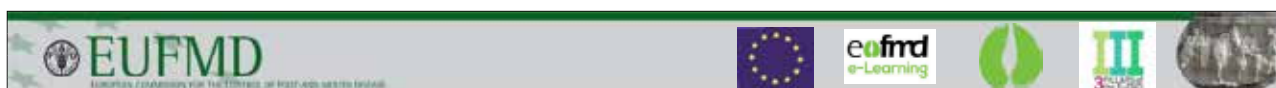
The network between contingency planners would help in maintaining a continuous demand for improvement on preparedness capacity

The availability of tools for assessing the socio-economic impact of FMD and calculate resources needed in case of outbreaks would assist MSs in provide regular evidence of capacity to manage a crisis according to resources available

Private-Public Partnership on FMD response and preparedness could promote closer collaboration between the Government and industry on priority setting, resourcing, delivery and decision making for FMD response

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Appendix 5
Report on the First
Simulation Exercise



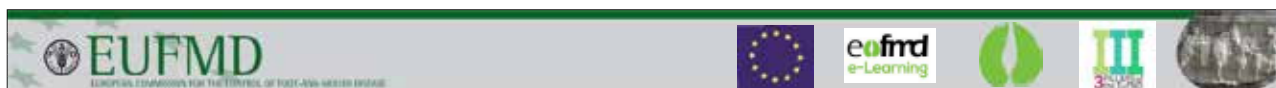
Appendix 5

89th Executive Committee meeting of the EuFMD

Item: Component 1.4 Balkans

.....
Author: M. Hovari

89 ExCom-Belgrade, 12-13 February 2015



Expected results

Objective

To support the development of FMD emergency management capacity in the Balkan region.

Output 1

Coordination framework for western Balkan countries for emergency planning on FMD, including an FMD laboratory sub-network

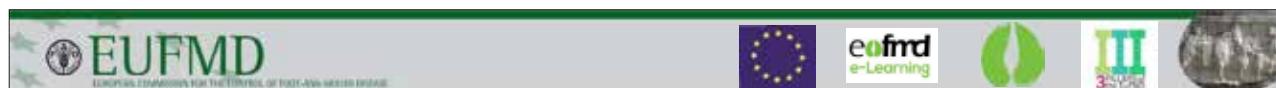
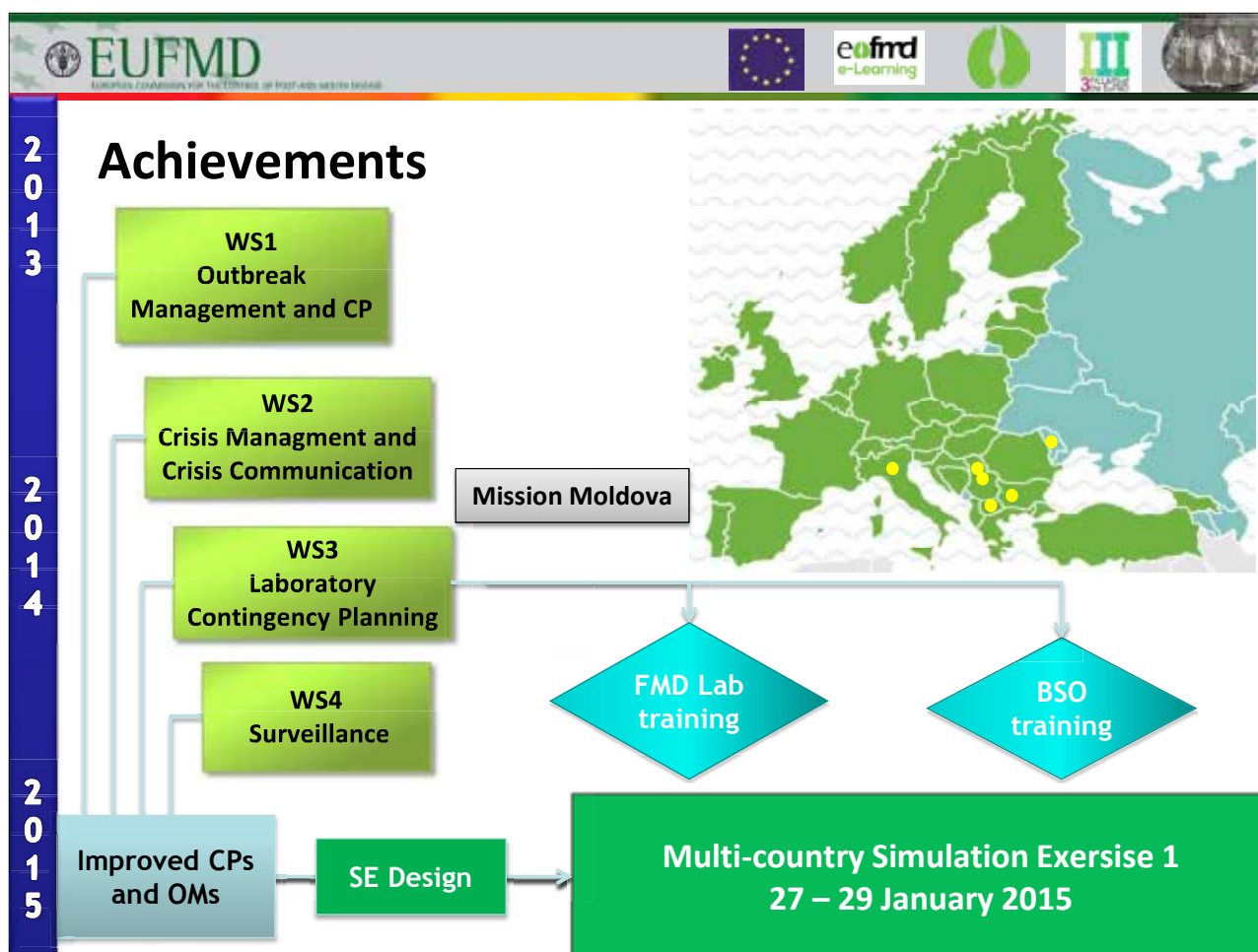
Output 2

Improved contingency plans (CP) through participation of countries in two multi-country simulation exercises with pre and post exercise training and evaluation on specific themes or chapters of the contingency plans

Output 3

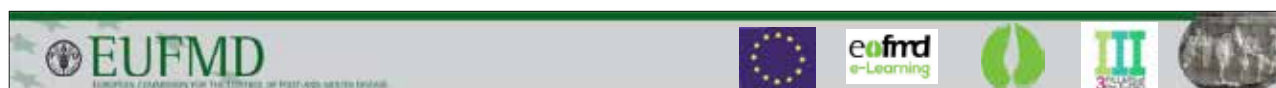
Integration of national FMD reference centers (laboratories) in the national CPs and improved regional diagnostic capacity for FMD challenge

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Achievements

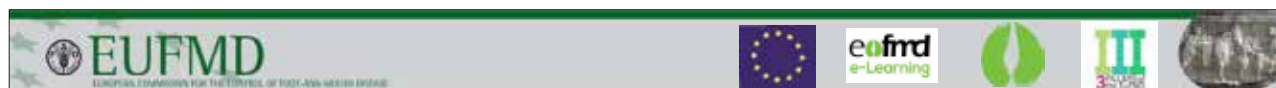
| Event | Countries involved | Number of Participants |
|--|--------------------|------------------------|
| FMD Workshop 1 on Outbreak management and CP | 6 | 15 |
| FMD Workshop 2 on Crisis Management and Com. | 7 | 22 |
| FMD Workshop 3 on Laboratory CP | 6 | 13 |
| FMD Workshop 4 on Surveillance | 7 | 23 |
| Expert mission to Moldova | 1 | 10 |
| FMD Laboratory Training | 9 + 1 | 10 |
| Biosafety Officer Training | 7 | 13 |
| Multi-country Simulation Exercise 1 | 3 + 5 | Over 60 |



Budget

| | Allocation (EUR) | 15 month expenditure | Available (%) |
|--------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| Consultant | 19,800 | 550 | 3% |
| Travel | 159,200 | 89,122 | 56% |
| Contract | - | - | |
| Training | - | - | |
| Procurement | 29,740 | 17,039 | 57% |
| General operations | 5,500 | 197 | 4% |
| TOTAL | 214,240 | 106,907 | 50% |

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SWOT analysis

Strength

- Strong motivation in some Balkan countries;
- Laboratory personnel are overall well trained and educated;
- Strong EuFMD motivation;
- Synergy with other EuFMD components (1.1 and 1.2)

Weakness

- Lack of epidemiological knowledge in some countries in some specific areas;
- Lack of sufficient funding, resources and equipment in some veterinarian services;
- Regional networking needs improvement.

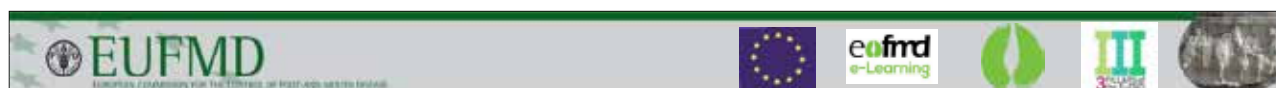
Opportunities

- The knowledge obtained during the project can be used in other EuFMD components;
- If the project is successful it will have a regional impact as the countries making progress can assist the other countries (train the trainer).

Threats

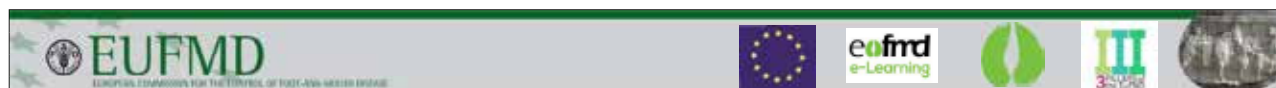
- Lessons learned are not used to improve the CPs;
- No belief in contingency planning or emergency preparedness;
- Brain drain.

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Lessons learnt

| Major issue | Possible solution |
|---|--|
| Continuously involving the same participants | The workshops and trainings need to be closer packed by EuFMD The Balkan counties should try to send their Contingency Plan – Simulation Exercise specialists to the events. |
| Becoming more demand driven | Depending on the outcomes of the exercises the countries should propose their specific needs. |
| Language barrier during Simulation Exercises | Need to involve more local veterinarians with adequate native and English language skills |
| Contingency plans exist, but veterinary services are not always aware of its contents or proper execution | Small exercises or trainings could be conducted to focus on one specific part |
| Laboratory equipment/accreditation/exercises | Laboratory staff are trained, but might need equipment to practice in the future. Lack of accreditation could be one of the next steps for laboratories. Laboratories should be more involved in future exercises or have some of their own. |



Sustainability

Deeper involvement of national contact points (or other national directing staff) during design, execution and evaluation of simulation exercise will give a better understanding on how to conduct exercises and will provide deeper understanding on how to prepare/improve contingency plans in general.

Through better understanding and gaining feedback from the exercises the Balkans project will be more demand-driven by the countries.

Experienced directing staff from the Balkans could design, execute and evaluate simulation exercises in other Balkan countries with the support of EuFMD thus strengthening regional networking.

Appendix 6

Report on the Ankara Workshop
on FMD surveillance
in TransCaucasus countries



Appendix 6

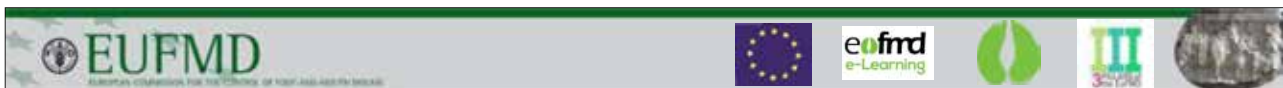
89th Executive Committee meeting of the EuFMD

Item 3.3

Report on the Ankara Workshop on FMD surveillance in TransCaucasus countries

Author: Melissa McLaws

89 ExCom-Belgrade, 12-13 February 2015

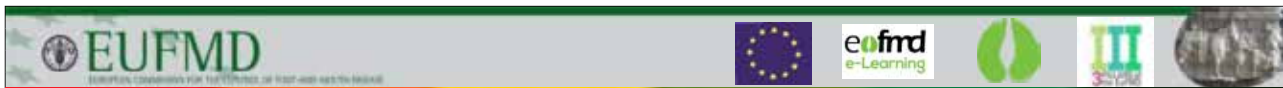


Background

- Meeting held 19 to 21 January 2015 in Ankara
- Participants from Russian Federation (FGBI ARRIAH), Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia , Turkey (observe days 1 and 3)

Workshop Objectives :

- Assess national and regional FMD surveillance, control and risks;
- Discuss FGBI ARRIAH regional project proposal
- review national and regional PCP progress and identify needs and inputs for progress in the next 5 years ;
- identify needs and mechanisms for regional cooperation on FMD surveillance and control.



Ankara workshop

Russian Federation (RF):

- At risk from virus pools 1 and 3 , would like to know more about FMD in neighbouring countries
- 32 FMD outbreaks in 2013 -2014

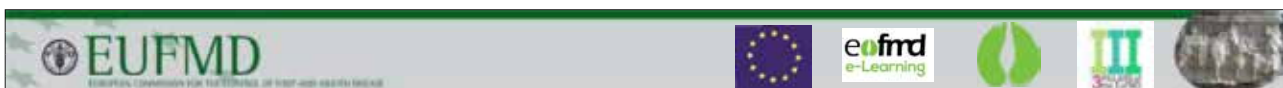
TCC countries :

- Report stable situation, no outbreaks

Ranked risks (perceived):

- **FMD entry:**
 1. Common grazing near the border; & Illegal trade of live animals
 2. legal trade
- **FMD spread:**
 1. Common grazing, seasonal migration
 2. traders

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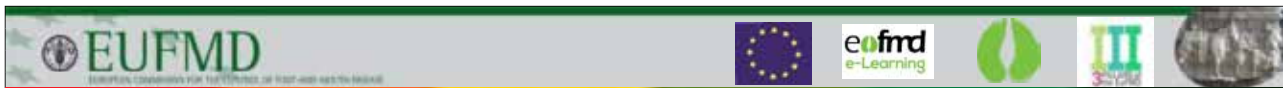


Georgia: Risk-Based strategic plan

- Lasha Avaliani (head of combating disease department) presented the risk based strategic plan
- Spoke convincingly about the benefits of plan development and implementation
 - Budgeting
 - Communication with other ministries
- Plan to adopt similar template for other diseases (rabies to start with)



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Ankara workshop: Russian Federation (RF) proposal:

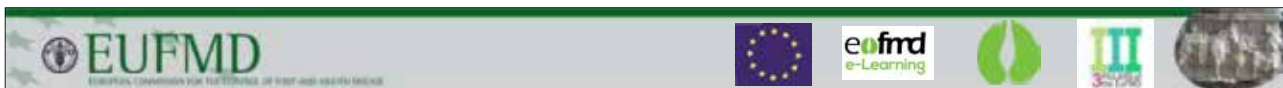
Participating countries:

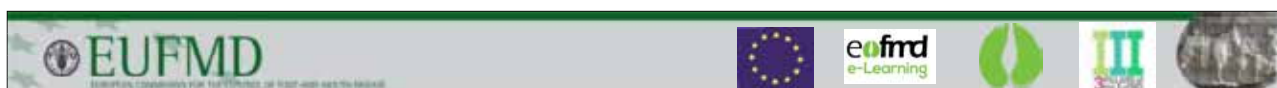
- Entire country: Georgia, Armenia Azerbaijan,
- Border regions: Turkey , Iran, Russian Federation

Key elements:

- pilot program to determine needs
- standing workgroup of technical experts from each country
- 5 LR and 3 SR sentinel herds in each country: SP and NSP sampling by ARRIAH
- common vaccine and surveillance protocols

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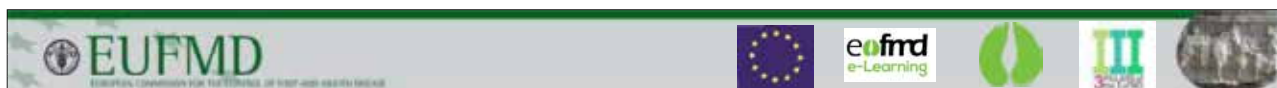


Ankara workshop

“Meeting protocol” agreement signed by participants :

- Regional project to be developed jointly by representatives of participating parties;
- Iran and Turkey be invited to participate
- Each party to nominate a representative for the Working group;
- The Working group will identify project components and develop action plan
- All activities must be implemented in line with OIE/FAO Global FMD control Strategy and OIE standards for FMD control;
- Activities coordinated by FGBI ARRIAH in cooperation with EUFMD/FAO;

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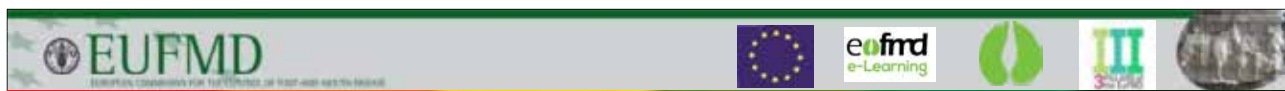
Ankara workshop:

“Meeting protocol” agreement signed by participants :

- FGBI ARRIAH will prepare a questionnaire on project needs by 16th of February 2015
- participating countries to respond to questionnaire within 1 mo of receipt .
- Participating countries request EuFMD /FAO to identify donor support for the proposed activities

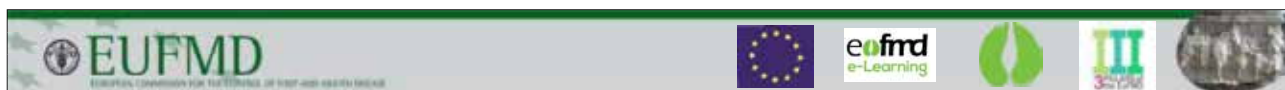


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Countries' needs

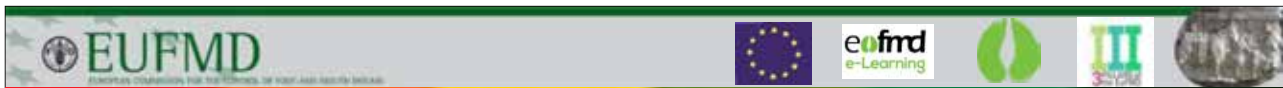
- Risk based strategic plan development (Armenia and Azerbaijan)
- Surveillance and Regional Information system:
 - Common approach to surveillance, seromonitoring design (epidemiology expertise)
 - Longer term planning for surveillance
 - Reassess/Improve regional database
 - Regular information about FMD risks in the neighbourhood



Countries' needs

- Vaccination:
 - harmonize vaccination protocol,
 - tender specifications to comply with recommendations of regional roadmap meeting and regional ref lab (Vladimir)
 - Post vaccination monitoring system: results comparable in the region, long-term plan
- Laboratory:
 - Diagnostic kits harmonized
 - quality assurance including proficiency testing,
 - support in financing sample shipment
- Studies to improve understanding of role of wildlife in FMD epidemiology
 - Expertise, logistical support

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Options : EUFMD Involvement

1. Continue current activities:

- Focus on Georgia and Turkey
- other countries through W. Eurasia roadmap, webinars
- West Eurasia database

Provide more support, esp. to Armenia and Azerbaijan:

2. Limited Support :

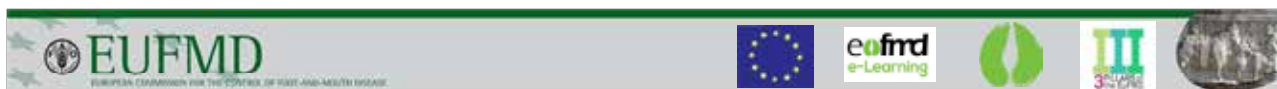
- Technical support to develop risk-based strategic plans,
- Facilitating communication: Coordinating vaccine and seromonitoring protocol , Information exchange (include improve regional database)

3. Extensive Support : Provide vaccine and diagnostics , overhaul regional database

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Appendix 7

Training Programme Update

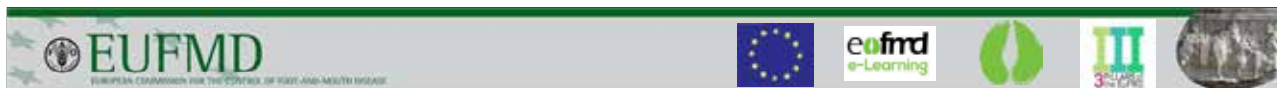


89th Executive Committee meeting of the EuFMD

Item: Component 1.1

.....
Author: Jenny Maud

89 ExCom-Belgrade, 12-13 February 2015

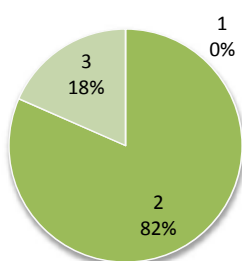


Expected results

1.1 Real Time Training– Contingency Plans and Decision Support Training

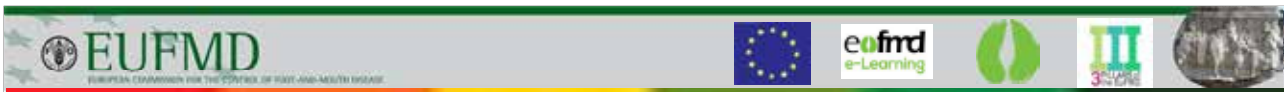
OBJECTIVE: To improve the ability of Members States (MS) and Europe as a whole to respond to a FMD incursion; through developing a cadre of European experts in FMD crisis management, and improving the use of decision making tools by managers in contingency planning and outbreak response.

OUTPUTS (EXPECTED RESULTS):



1. System in place whereby MS use **training credit system** to ensure training needs are addressed through a demand-driven training program;
2. Improved MS capacity to recognize, respond to and manage FMD through provision of **training programs** on clinical recognition, outbreak management and CP, and improved use of models/DST to support managers;
3. Infrastructure for **learning and knowledge transfer** in place, including e-learning, training resources and staff support.

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Achievements

1. Training Credits System

1.1 Real Time Training – Contingency Plans and Decision Support Training

OBJECTIVE: To improve the ability of Member States (MS) and Europe as a whole to respond to a FMD incursion, through developing a cadre of European experts in FMD crisis management, and improving the use of decision-making tools by managers in contingency planning and outbreak response.

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3. Infrastructure for **learning and knowledge transfer** in place, including e-learning, training resources and staff support.



2. Training Courses



Real Time Training

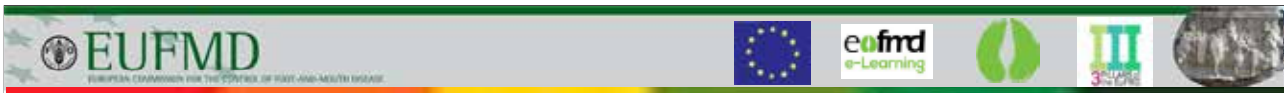


Modelling workshop

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e-Learning



Achievements

3. Infrastructure

1.1 Real Time Training – Contingency Plans and Decision Support Training

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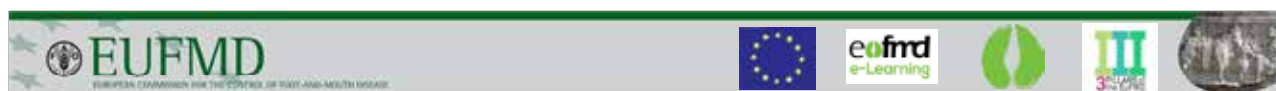
Webinars now used across EuFMD's 3 pillars



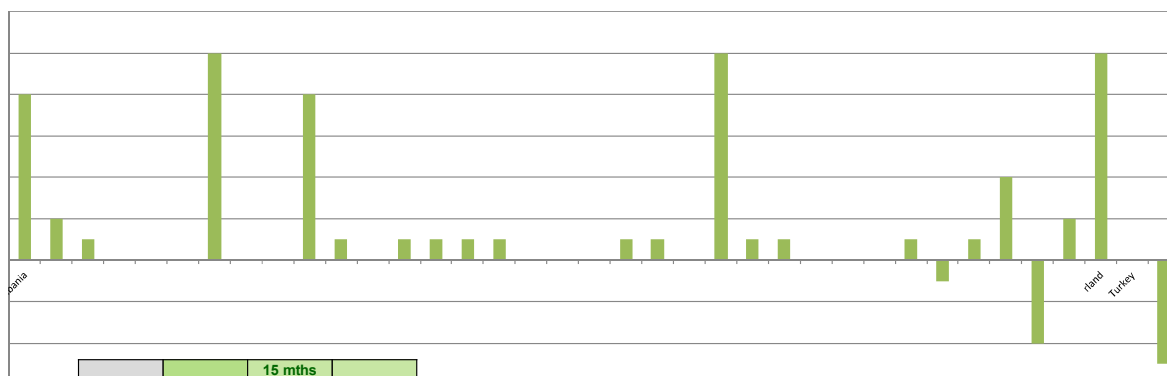
E-learning courses:

- Induction and refresher training
- Standalone e-learning courses (FMD Emergency Preparation Course)
- Translated into all EU languages (courtesy of EC)

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Budget

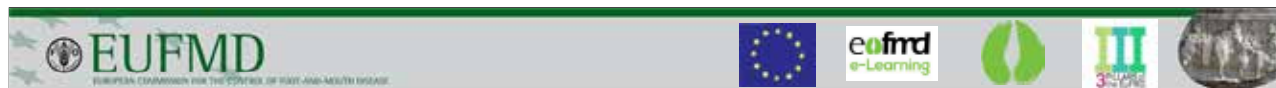


| Account NB. Description | Budget Com p. 1.1-1.2 | 15 mths Exp. Comp. 1.1/1.2 | % |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|------------|
| 5570 CONSULTANT | 67,641 | 77,470 | 115% |
| 5900 TRAVEL | 241,600 | 164,549 | 68% |
| 5650 CONTRACT | 70,000 | 8,534 | 12% |
| 5920 TRAINING | 62,400 | 122,638 | 197% |
| 6000 PROCMRT | 17,600 | 7,201 | 41% |
| 6300 GEN.OP. exps | 56,000 | 54 | 0% |
| TOTALS Prior for Activity | 515,241 | 380,446 | 74% |

75% of training credits have been spent, a further 10% allocated to upcoming courses.

75% of budget so far spent

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SWOT analysis

Strengths

- **Real Time Training**- strong reputation, positive feedback
- **Focal points have been identified in each country**, demand led training has been implemented
- **e-learning** rapidly expanding
- **Innovative, interactive style** of EuFMD courses
- **Networking** within member states and elsewhere eg Australia, New Zealand

Weaknesses

- **Training focal points may find it hard to choose** between courses and to select the most appropriate candidate for a particular course and **feedback from focal points** to EuFMD is not as strong as it could be.
- **Disparity between large and small countries** in the training credit scheme- all MS get the same number of credits
- **EuFMD training reaches a relatively small audience**- trained participants need to pass on their training to others more effectively
- **Language barrier** for those who don't speak English

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SWOT analysis

Opportunities

- Opportunity to directly or indirectly **train a wider audience**: field veterinarians, industry, other stakeholders
- **Training can provide additional funding for EuFMD** activities for instance through funding from Australia, training credits top up scheme, private sector funding
- **Partnerships and collaborations with academic institutions or other training providers** leading to academic accreditation of courses or more holistic course provision
- Online **resources and knowledge banks**, and **open access to parts of the online courses** provide opportunities to reach larger audiences than formal courses

Threats

- **Duplication of courses** by other providers
- **Many organisations now running webinars- and e-learning**: our audiences could experience overload
- **Reduced public sector funding** may mean reduced income from some external sources

Sustainability



Continue **demand led training** through the **training credits scheme**:

- Continue to improve two way consultation with focal points
- top up scheme allows MS with greater training needs to access more training.



Reach **wider stakeholders** (field veterinarians, industry) by **equipping national trainers**

- translated courses
- job aids, extension materials
- knowledge banks



Build support for **training across all 3 EuFMD components**:

- infrastructure (e-learning, webinars)
- Quality assurance (accreditation)
- Re-usable training resources



New courses developed to support growing/newly identified needs:

- Vaccination
- Contingency planning, simulation exercises

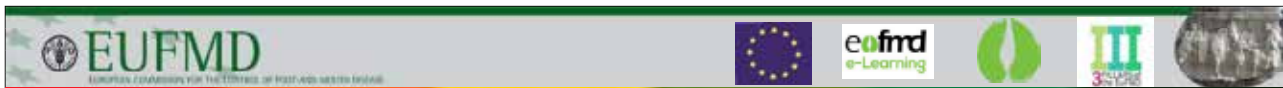


Seek **partnerships and accreditation**:

- Fund or work together with modules provided by universities or other providers
- EuFMD courses academically accredited

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Appendix 8
Standing Technical
Committee Report



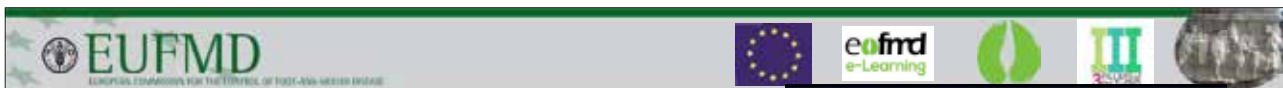
Appendix 8

89th Executive Committee meeting of the EuFMD

Item 4 – Standing Technical Committee Report

Eoin Ryan

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SCRPD Closed Session

Held in Cavtat, one day prior to the Open Session



Recommendations:

- EuFMD work plan: update SCRPD regularly (every 6 months)
- Laboratory issues: biosafe transport of RNA: actions to progress this agreed
- Wildlife: non-invasive sampling: field studies needed to optimise the methodology
- Support to global progress to reduce risk: template for GF-TADS FMD report to be finalised, PCP status to be shown in EuFMD monthly reports.
- Post-vaccination monitoring: EuFMD & GF-TADS should hold workshop
- Surveillance after emergency vaccination: workshop needed to cover the implications of new guidance on post-vacc surveillance after emergency vaccination.
- Resource planning tools: economic impact calculator is needed to support contingency planning and resource allocation.

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Summary of the Open Session

- Held in Cavtat, Croatia
- Participants from six continents
- 130 presentations
- Multiple side-meetings, biosecurity demonstration





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Innovation



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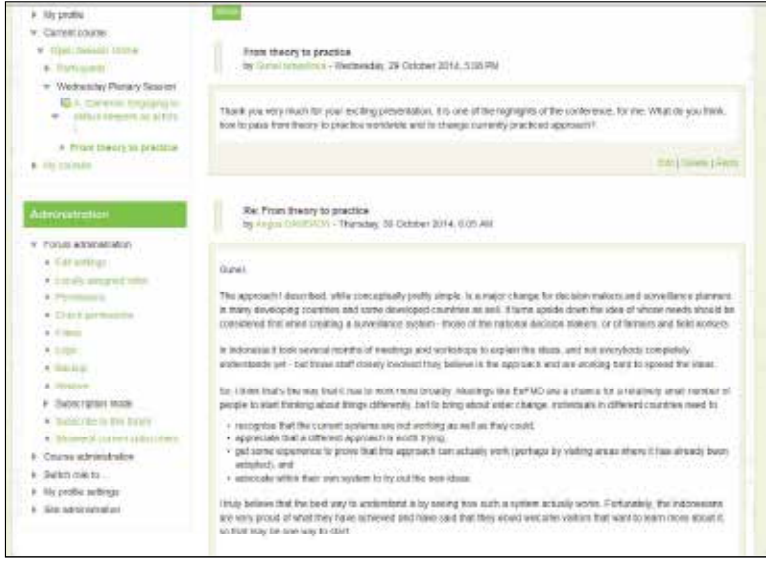
Online forum participation

Over 500 registered users







Over 21,000 page views

Videos of lectures and archives of discussions will remain online

Use of novel communications tools and methods by Secretariat has massively increased width and depth of engagement




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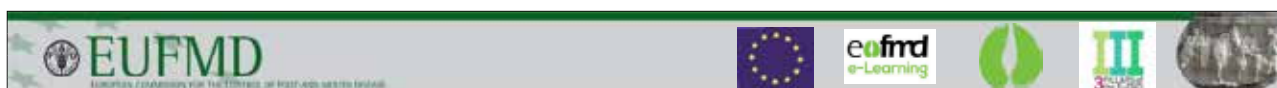







STC messages for ExCom from Open Session

- Discussed at STC meeting at the end of the Open Session
- Six main messages
- Three priorities for the FAR, upon which the 3rd call for proposals was made



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Drivers of changing disease landscapes:

How will changing livestock demographic patterns affect disease risk and management in Europe?

What will be the effect of more animals with higher productivity managed by fewer farmers?

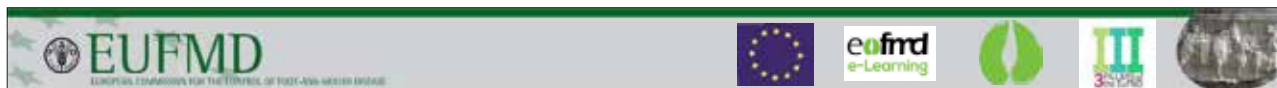
How will the changing disease landscape impact upon localised tailored disease control solutions?

There is a need to consider business continuity planning in the context of these changing drivers of disease.

Basis: mainly sessions 1 and 2, particularly talks by H. Ormel, A. Mottet, J. Edwards.



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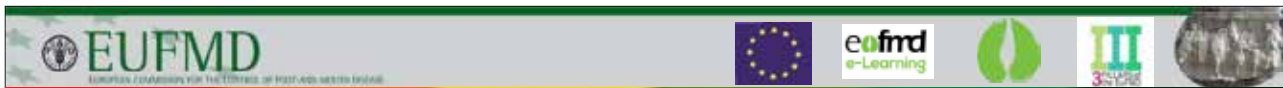
Support to contingency planning and modeling in South-East Europe

There is a need to further support EuFMD MS in South-East Europe in developing and strengthening disease management systems, particular contingency planning and modeling.

Basis: sessions 5 and 6.



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Modelling

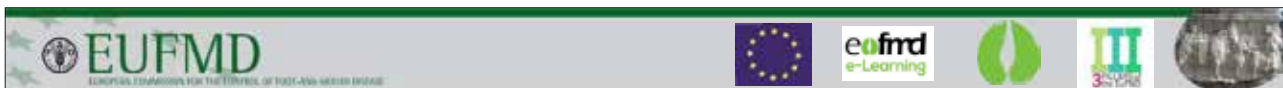
The issue of considerable variability between the outputs of different models given similar inputs; this makes it challenging for decision makers to make best use of models as decision support tools.

There is a need to continue to build connections between modellers and policymakers.

The utility of disease spread models to small countries with limited veterinary resources in South East Europe needs to be considered. Can generic models be used “off the shelf” or are tailored models needed? Are models an appropriate use of resources in countries with very small veterinary services? If so, how best to support the veterinary decision makers to use models?

Basis: Sessions 5 and 6 and the modelling workshop session.

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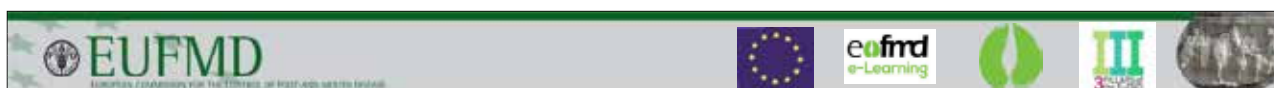
Extended value and supply chains leading to increased international complexity and impact of disease events

The traditional paradigm for disease event management involved the event principally affecting one country, with the CVO overseeing management and resolution.

It is now clear that the value chains and supply chains involved in animal product trade are so long and complex, involving multiple states, that an interruption in the chain will have considerable knock-on effects in other states.

Basis: Session 4, particularly the presentation by P. Hullinger

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Communication innovations

Communications systems are developing at an unprecedented rate, with 95% mobile phone access globally and the widespread availability of smartphones, social media and apps.

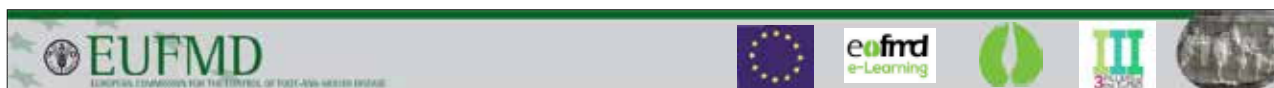
The tools exist to collect and distribute information, with or without central authority involvement.

This significant change needs in-depth consideration in terms of how it will change (and may already have changed) surveillance, data flow, outbreak management, and stakeholder involvement.

Basis: Session 4 and 5, particularly the presentations by N. Short and L. Holmstrom.



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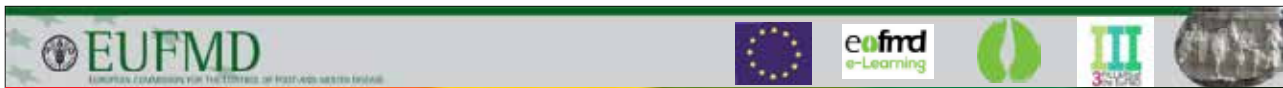
Surveillance systems and incentives for participation

There is a need to examine how incentive-based stakeholder surveillance may be better applied in Europe, including services to those submitting samples which may be subjected to diagnostic testing and the issue of testing for FMD (or other class A diseases) without applying full suspect premises restrictions and thereby disincentivising sample submission.

Basis: Session 3, 5 and 6, particularly the presentation by A. Cameron



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Priorities for the Fund for Applied Research

Recommendations based on the Open Session:

1. Development of a prototype FMD impact calculator

Intended application: for use in rapid assessment of the potential scale and impact of different of FMD outbreaks, principally in FMD-free European countries

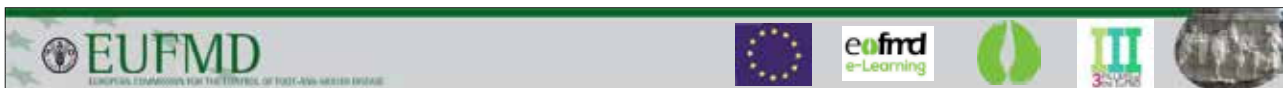
2. Pilot study using non-invasive sampling for surveillance for FMDV infection in wildlife

3. Methods to evaluate FMD vaccine stability along the production and supply chain

Intended application and outcomes: should provide data on optimization of protocols, including recovery of antigens from different types of vaccines, and development or optimization of methods for evaluating virus integrity for each serotype, ideally to be able to be applied to both monovalent and multivalent vaccines.

Based on these, the third call was made for the EuFMD Fund for Applied Research.

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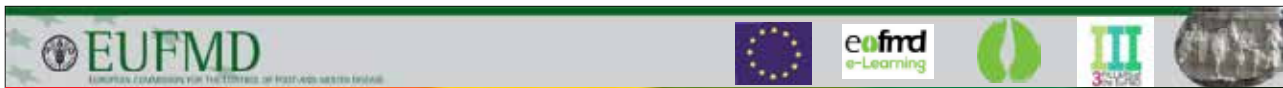
FAR 3rd Call: Proposals and Recommendations

Four proposals received:

- One was rejected as not being within the identified priorities of the call.
- Two were strongly supported by reviewers but with the recommendation that they be merged and re-submitted as one joint application.
- One was strongly supported by reviewers, subject to some clarifications on study design.

No proposals were received for the FMD impact calculator; a wider call for interest was then made specifically for this topic; one proposal was received on this from the RVC, UK.

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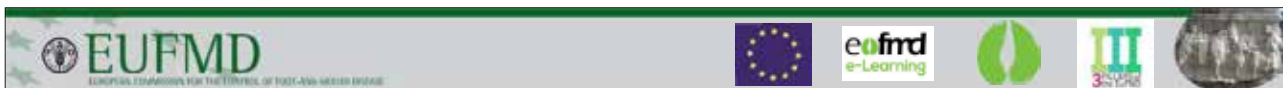
Seago/Harmsen proposal

Background: Vaccine instability is a key factor contributing to the challenges faced by those managing FMD control programs.

Technical issue: A method is needed to quantify the amount of intact capsid present in vaccines.

Study outputs: Isolate novel VHH antibodies to the 146S particles in vaccines; perform ELISA analysis using these antibodies on vaccine strains; validate the use of thermofluor assays for monitoring vaccine stability at different stages of vaccine production; final report.

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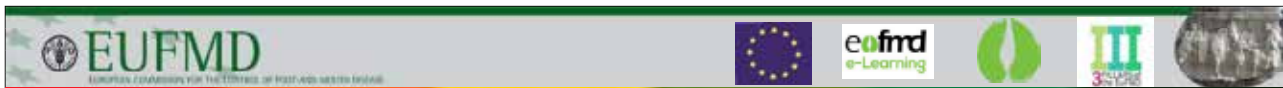
Alexandrov proposal

Background: A method is needed for effective surveillance in wildlife, particularly following FMD incursions into areas with abundant wildlife. Previous EuFMD FAR-funded pilot studies in areas without FMD has shown that saliva from wild boar can be collected by non-invasive methods for laboratory testing.

Technical issue: This technique needs to be trialled in an area with endemic FMD where frequent wildlife exposure is anticipated.

Study outputs: Optimised management of non-invasive sampling in the field; a protocol for non-invasive sampling of wild boar with recommendations on field use; a standardised surveillance system for FMD incursions in wildlife with potential introduction to domestic livestock herds; final report.

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Rushton proposal

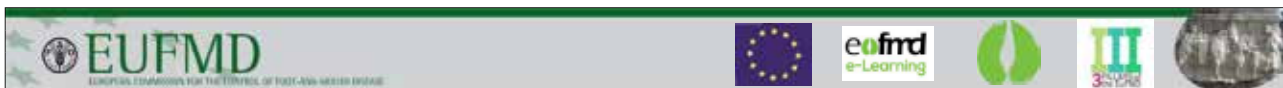
Background: There is a need to develop a method to estimate the scale and impact of FMD outbreaks under various circumstances for two reasons:

- (i) To assist in advocacy for resource allocation for veterinary disease management
- (ii) To identify the wider impacts of FMD (e.g. environmental, social, etc) in order to inform veterinary managers tasked with mitigating the outcomes and managing the risks of such impacts.

Technical issue: This proposal involves developing a prototype model with an initial interim report before the General Session. This can then be the basis for further development.

Study outputs: Literature review; prototype spreadsheet model; interim report before GS.

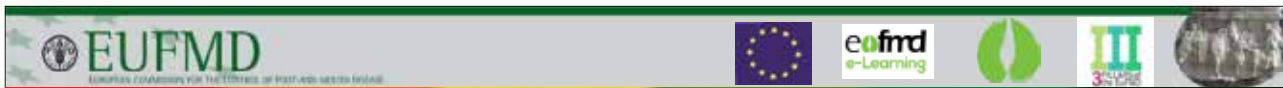
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FAR recommendations from STC to ExCom

1. **Fund** the revised joint proposal by Seago/Harmsen (Pirbright UK & CVI Netherlands) on developing test methods for vaccine stability as a first phase, with a view towards funding a second phase under the next EuFMD FAR to identify the scale of the problem in the field.
2. **Fund** the revised proposal by Alexandrov, Bulut & Khomenko (Bulgaria, Turkey, FAO) on non-invasive field sampling for FMDV in wild boar, subject to the proposers including controls in the tests to determine which species had sampled the baits.
3. **Proceed** with funding the FMD impact calculator proposed by Rushton, Royal Veterinary College, UK, under component 1.2 of the EuFMD programme.

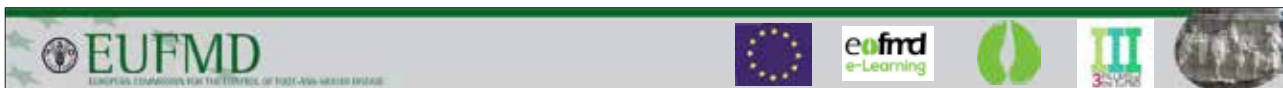
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Topics of interest: Recommendations from STC to ExCom

1. Business continuity planning: Other FMD-free trade blocks (USA, NZ, Australia) are already engaged in this in one form or another. Food supply chains have become longer and more complex, and the subject of how agri-business can continue during FMD outbreaks is worth careful consideration.
2. Vaccination to live: the implications for surveillance, vaccine banks, the need for diagnostic banks, and the potential utility of simulations to examine resource constraints. The recent paper by Paton/Fussel/Vosloo/Dekker/De Clercq highlighted several important points, and this area should continue to be examined, including developing a position paper on the implications for vaccine banks and diagnostic reagent banks.
3. The value of modelling animal movement and marketing patterns for animal disease impact assessments at national and continental scale.

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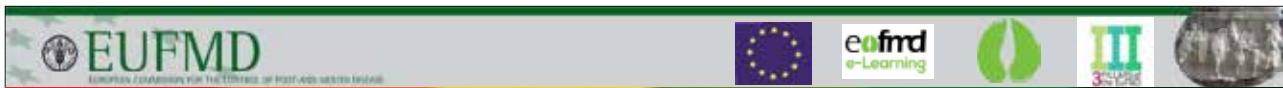


Summary

- SCRPD Closed Session – recommendations on technical issues.
- Open Session – STC messages for ExCom on wider, less technical issues.
- FAR – 3rd call based on outcome from Cavtat
- Four proposals received: one rejected, two merged, one revised
- Additional proposal received specifically for impact calculator.
- STC recommends funding Seago/Harmsen & Alexandrov; Rushton from 1.2
- STC recommends in particular three technical topics of interest for further support and examination.

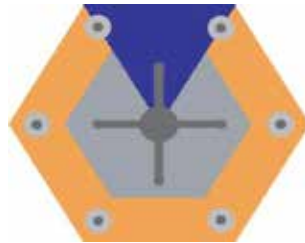
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Appendix 9
Vaccine Strategic
Reserves Network



Appendix 9

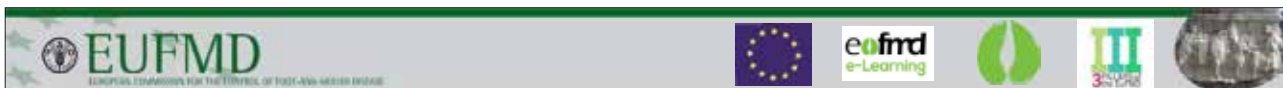
89th Executive Committee meeting of the EuFMD



International FMD Vaccine Strategic Reserves Network

Author: Katie Hickey

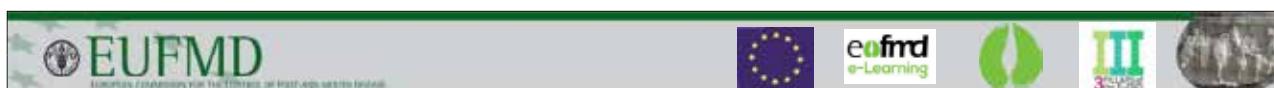
89 ExCom-Belgrade, 12-13 February 2015



How the network was initiated

- In 2004 The OIE convened an *ad hoc* meeting on antigen and vaccine banks. This group aspired to facilitate information exchange, assist countries in the establishment of vaccine banks via creation of vaccine bank networks.
- In 2010, Dr Jef Hammond presented the network concept to the Quadrilateral Animal Health Committee (Quads) group at OIE HQ prior to the general session. Presentations were also made to the EU (Dr Alf Fuessel) and the UK CVO (Dr Nigel Gibbens) and Defra.
- The concept was favourably received and development of the network endorsed by all parties and the title of International FMD Vaccine Strategic Reserves Network' (IVSRN) was agreed
- Establishment of the network was strongly endorsed by the OIE and FAO
- Membership: US + Canada+ Mexico (NAFMDVB) + Australia +NZ + Pirbright + UK + EU.

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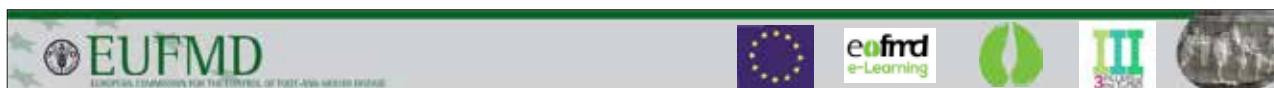
The network can facilitate:

Improved control of FMD worldwide¹

- Sharing of information and best practices
- Avoid duplication of work; saving time and money
- Monitoring of developments relating to emergency FMD vaccines and promotion of areas of research.
- Provide a unified voice in discussions with vaccine manufacturers
- Potential to share banked antigens through a 'virtual international FMD vaccine bank.'



¹ Rev. sci. tech. Off. int. Epiz., 2010, 29 (3), 593-602 . Toward a global foot and mouth disease vaccine bank network









What about other vaccination related issues?

- **Vaccination policy**- Vaccinate-to-live vs vaccinate-to-die? There is a global emphasis on vaccination-to-live for control of FMD and avoidance of unnecessary culling of animals.
- **Vaccination operational plans** -Who will carry out emergency vaccination during an outbreak? How will cold chain be maintained?
- **Post vaccination surveillance**- Co-ordination of comments on the proposed changes to the OIE FMD Code Chapter. Advances in DIVA technology. Diagnostic Banks?









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Activity of the IVSRN 2010-15


- From 2010 to 2012 WRLFMD Pirbright chaired the network and in late 2012 the leadership of the network was rotated to New Zealand.
- Pirbright provide web support and global surveillance data to the network.
- Chief Veterinary Officers of QUADs (Australia, Canada, US, NZ) are committed to supporting the network.
- Vaccine manufacturers have been approached in turn with a questionnaire about their vaccines. Meril and MSD Animal Health have participated in teleconferences with the network to share information about their production of FMD Vaccines.
- Information sharing on vaccination simulation exercises, vaccination challenge studies and vaccination policy decisions.
- A MOU is being developed between CVO's to facilitate sharing antigens during an outbreak.

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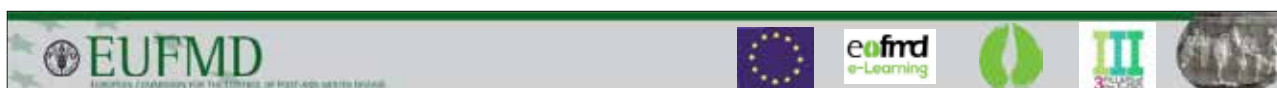







Issues

- 1. Confidentiality**
Real and/or perceived issues of national security and commercial sensitivities of manufacturers that supply banks. Varying legal and political situations in different countries.
- 2. Sharing vaccine in a crisis**
Depending on the proximity of your country to a current outbreak you may be reluctant to share vaccine.
- 3. Antigen selection**
May vary from country to country.
- 4. Vaccine challenge studies**
Expensive and logistically challenging.
- 5. Size of vaccine bank**
The increase of adoption of vaccinate-to-live policies may mean that the size of vaccine banks will need to be increased.



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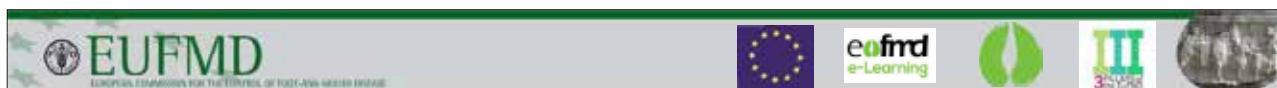


Where to from here for EU member states?

- Creation of a EU FMD Vaccine Bank Manager Network?
- Collaborating with IVSRN?
- Vaccination may be critical to controlling some FMD outbreaks and so information sharing, preparedness and contingency planning in this area should not be underestimated. A vaccine bank network can facilitate all of these areas.



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Thank you for your attention.

Questions?




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Appendix 10
Agenda for the 41st EuFMD
General Session

Appendix 10 **E**

March 2013

| | | | | | | |
|---|--|--------------------|---|---|---|--|
|  | منظمة الأغذية والزراعة للأمم المتحدة | 联合国 粮食及 农业组织 | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations | Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture | Продовольственная и сельскохозяйственная организация Объединенных Наций | Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura |
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| |
|---|
| <p>FORTY FIRST SESSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION FOR THE CONTROL OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE (EU-FMD)</p> |
| <p>Rome, Italy, 23 - 24 April 2015</p> |
| <p>PROVISIONAL AGENDA</p> |

Thursday 23 April 2015

Morning 0900 hrs

Opening of the Session

1. Adoption of the Agenda *for decision*
2. Global Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) surveillance report *for information*
European partnerships for Global Surveillance *for information*
3. Technical Items with policy importance for member states (STC Items) *for information*
 - a. The importance of building business continuity into contingency plans
 - b. Technical progress on vaccination to live issues and the implications for diagnostic and vaccine banks
 - c. The value of modelling animal movement and marketing patterns for animal disease impact assessments at national and continental scale
4. Report of the Executive Committee on the actions since the 40th Session *for information*
Overview

This document is printed in limited numbers to minimize the environmental impact of FAO's processes and contribute to climate neutrality. Delegates and observers are kindly requested to bring their copies to meetings and to avoid asking for additional copies. Most FAO meeting documents are available on the Internet at www.fao.org

Selected Workprogramme Themes

Pillar 1: Roll out of the Training Credits programme : progress towards a breadth and depth of European expertise

Pillar 1: Improving contingency planning: progress with modelling, contingency planning networks and support to national simulation exercises

Pillar 2: Report on activities in the European neighbourhood to reduce risk to member states

Pillar 3: Reports on the GF-TADS Global Strategy and the support provided from EuFMD

5. Proposed updating to the four year Strategic Plan and the proposed “Pillar” work programmes for the biennium to April 2017; *for decision*
 - a. Pillar 1: Better preparedness for FMD crisis management in member states (MS)
 - b. Pillar 2: Reducing the risk to MS of FMD in the European Neighbourhood
 - c. Pillar 3: support to the Global FMD Control Strategy of FAO and OIE

Friday 24 April 2015**Morning 09.00 hrs**

6. Report on the status of FMD antigen and vaccine banks in the European Neighbourhood *for information*
7. Proposed change to the EuFMD Constitution and Rules of Procedure *for decision*
8. Changes in Membership of the Commission *for information*
9. Financial Report, Budget and membership contributions for the biennium 2016-2017 *for decision*
10. Technical Committees and their functions in the upcoming biennium *for decision*
11. Election of the Executive Committee *for decision*
12. Any other issues

Side events/demonstration of the following are planned in the atrium

The Training Menu, e-learning and knowledge base for contingency planning

The prototype FMD Impacts calculator

Modelling livestock movements – side event

The updated FMD risk to Europe

The 13 Components of the EuFMD Workplan –poster Session

Appendix 11
Strategic Plan
and Workprogramme to be
proposed at the 41st Session

Appendix 11**Item 6 – Strategic Plan and Work Programme****European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease
STRATEGIC PLAN FOR 2013-2017**

In Black is the Plan as approved by the 40th Session [April 2013].

In RED are suggestions for modification from the EuFMD Team (Internal Meeting January 2015)

OVERALL OBJECTIVES

The overall objectives consist of **three strategic goals** as follows:

1. To Improve readiness for FMD crisis management by Members;
2. To Reduce risk to Members from the FMD situation in the European neighbourhood (progressive control in neighbouring regions);
3. To Promote the global strategy of progressive control of FMD.

The operational objective of maintaining a mechanism for emergency response to an FMD crisis in the European neighbourhood will underpin the first two objectives.

Beneficiaries

In general, beneficiaries will be the 36 countries which are members of the European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (EuFMD)¹, hereinafter called "Members", and other neighbouring countries where the situation of foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) creates a direct or indirect threat of introduction of the disease into one or more of the member countries of EuFMD.

¹ Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, The Netherlands, Turkey, the United Kingdom.

Strategic goal 1 -Improve readiness for FMD crisis management by Members

Progress towards the Strategic Goal may also be assisted by joint activities with non-member states of EuFMD where there is a mutual advantage recognised by the EuFMD Executive Committee.

In 2015-17, more emphasis is suggested to be placed upon national ownership of actions under each component, continuing the trend towards demand driven training, towards joint decision on training development through regular interactions (webinars/online meetings) with MS representatives and ExCom advisors (1.3, 1.4). The greater involvement of livestock industry actors and pan-european livestock sector reps on self funding basis in training may assist towards better public: private sector interactions on contingency planning issues. There appears to be a demand from national training focal points for more training aids/assistance to them to engage /train their national vet personnel. This could be met through more emphasis on developing "job aids" that focal points in the MS can translate/adapt to national use.

Outputs and Activities

Develop a cadre of European experts in FMD crisis management - recognition and response training.

This component in future should continue to include all training activities under the training credits system; with a continued trend towards demand driven training that supports national efforts; to build on the channel of communication with the 37 MS training network, and the national demand for e-learning courses in national languages; supporting focal points to provide national training "Equipping National Trainers In Relevant Expertise".

Additional courses to be offered : training on management of contingency planning and simulation exercises. Potential for training menu to include accredited epidemiology modules as part of developing a system where our FMD training is part of accredited courses for training next generation managers (e.g. request of Turkey).

This includes conducting training on clinical disease recognition, sampling for diagnosis, local area epidemiological investigations, risk factor analysis, practical application of biosecurity principles, and other aspects of FMD crisis management.

Support contingency planning of Members and at European level – Developing decision support tools for managers.

In 2015-17 this component should continue the FMD modelling network, contingency planning (CP) knowledge bank and CP/simulation exercise managers networks.

This component should ensure some development of support tools for MS also, e.g. the FMD impacts calculator. A common joint project (e.g. European livestock movements modelling project) and a more specific support project (e.g. regional project for MS wishing to establish modelling for decision making, could be a group of countries at similar stage of capacity).

This component may include a Vaccine Banks/Vaccination issues Working Group or Network.

This includes conducting training and providing support for Members to use disease simulation models and decision support tools to assist contingency planning, and engaging with researchers on FMD modelling to facilitate technology transfer of appropriately developed tools to assist Members.

Thrace region: programme for early warning surveillance in Greece/Bulgaria/Turkey.

This component is of proven value and importance and to be continued 2015-17. Consider further development, specifically:

- Better tools for ease of data entry and analysis to support national managers)
- Activities to assess capacity for implementing non-vaccination against FMD in Turkish Thrace
- LSD.

This includes collation and analysis of existing surveillance data, development of risk-based surveillance methods, tripartite coordination of activities, integration of decision support tools and risk analysis into policy evaluation and development, and management of support to surveillance activities.

Improved emergency management capacity for FMD in the Balkan region

This component is of proven value and importance , need to continue with trend towards self-governance and ownership -e.g. of the regular meetings on CP/simex planning. Use outcomes of first full sim-ex, assist with specific items in national CPs . Menu system could be offered in which the states select which type of support they need to progress the CPs.

Lab support issue, need to maintain capacity.
Second full simulation exercise - mid 2017?

A programme of support to MS in the Balkan region to improve the quality of contingency planning, to improve awareness of FMD risks and the economic consequences of emergencies, and give attention to the issues affecting national reference laboratory capacity for FMD confirmation and surveillance.

Research activities relevant to resolve policy issues.

Continue successful mechanism, considering:

- Greater support to the Fund
- Strengthen role of STC
- Some pre-identified priority projects funded under their components (e.g. 1.2)?

This includes support for research projects which have been endorsed by the standing technical committee of the EuFMD as being of benefit to EuFMD objectives; activities to translate research into tools, actions or activities which are of benefit to EuFMD activities; and actions to integrate research outcomes with policy.

Support provided to member states through emergency technical response to FMD outbreaks in the member state or the European neighbourhood.

This includes the maintenance of a capacity to provide advice, technical support and assistance to EuFMD member states and countries in the European neighbourhood in the event of an FMD outbreak, including laboratory and epidemiological support. This baseline activity is also serviced by several of the activities listed above, as these will also act to maintain a degree of organisational readiness to respond to an FMD crisis. This also includes assisting and supporting Members with vaccine procurement and supply, through the provision of technical input, advice on selection of vaccine strains, risk based evaluation of vaccination strategies and other related activities.

1.7 Proficiency Testing Service . (for non-EU countries, note in 2013 was listed under Pillar 2, the Lab Contract not Pillar 1)

1.8 **New component on activities to improve risk communication.**

Addressing the need of the MS for (inc those in West Eurasia, Israel) analysed risk information in ways that better address their needs, including the global and neighbourhood vaccination and surveillance information (currently generated under 3.1 and across Pillar 2). To be decided if more attention to risk assessment to Europe is needed.

Strategic goal 2: Reduce risk to Members from the European neighbourhood² (progressive control in neighbouring regions)

The system of three subregional components has worked well, as there are 3 sets of MS with specific interests (Turkey+Georgia, Israel/Cyprus, and REMESA group). The focus on PCP progress (national level, strategic planning) remains vital, but in 2015-17 as countries implement their strategic plans, a common supportive measure across the region, building on experience in Turkey, Georgia, Egypt, be Training Network with focus on common needs in Epidemiology and Monitoring at central Level and 2) Support to national trainers to roll out training (based on FEPC for Pillar 1, using common languages in the neighbourhood : Russian, Arabic, Turkish.

Outputs and Activities

2.1 South-East Europe: promote better management in Turkey and neighbours.

This includes supporting the collation, analysis and application of epidemiological data, including spatial data, from the area; providing training in the practical application of epidemiology to control FMD and advance along the FAO/OIE progressive control pathway (PCP); engaging with national veterinary services to support them in

² The neighbourhood of the current 36 Members is here defined as follows:

- i. European Member Countries of the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and member of the OIE Regional Commission for Europe which are eligible for membership in EuFMD;
- ii. the countries and territories adjacent to Members.
- iii. The countries in North Africa cooperating with Members in the framework of REMESA

the detection, management, and control of FMD; and identification of circulating viruses. This also includes secretarial and coordination support for the West Eurasia roadmap for progressive control of FMD, in coordination with other stakeholder bodies, as regards the European neighbourhood. This component also includes developing specific country projects in line with the PCP designed to improve national capacity to manage and control FMD and assist progress in cooperation with regionally coordinated GF-TADs programs and roadmaps.

2.2 South-East Mediterranean: support better management in the neighbourhood of Cyprus and Israel.

This includes holding workshops and training sessions for neighbour countries of Cyprus and Israel to support laboratory diagnosis, contingency planning, and vaccination strategy development; support to develop laboratory capacity in those countries; regional coordination of FMD control strategies.

This component also includes developing specific country projects in line with the PCP designed to improve national capacity to manage and control FMD and assist progress in cooperation with regionally coordinated GF-TADs programs and roadmaps.

2.3 North Africa: technical support to REMESA³ actions.

This includes, at the request of those Members participating in REMESA, actions to support activities carried out by France, Spain, Italy and Portugal aiming at strengthening and regionally coordinating laboratory diagnosis, contingency planning, vaccination strategy development, risk based surveillance and other associated actions in Mediterranean countries of North Africa which pose a risk of FMD virus incursion into the REMESA area.

2.4 Trainign Component

With Training Network across the neighbourhood, and language focal points (in 3 language groups).

[Old 2.4 – part of this come under new 1.8, parts under 3.3. Supporting surveillance networks to provide information needed by risk managers in the European neighbourhood.

This includes support for existing FAO or joint FAO/OIE surveillance networks (RESOLAB in West Africa, EARLN in East Africa, WELNET in West Eurasia, and those under REMESA), where such actions provide information to support analysis of the risk of FMD incursions into the European neighbourhood. The modes of support may include assisting with regional coordination or network meetings, actions to identify circulating virus strains, and actions to characterise the risk of FMD incursions due to factors which may be changing or subject to temporal or spatial dynamics. These actions may be taken in coordination with other stakeholder bodies.]

Strategic goal 3 - Promote the global strategy of progressive control of FMD

Consideration to be given to

- 1) Merging 3.1 and 3.2*
- 2) Adding a specific training support component, to develop /provide resources for regional/national training focal points. The approach taken could assist the community of PCP trainers (trainers network); make multiple use of the PCP related resources in regional languages developed under Pillar 2; could include a knowledge bank to assist PCP trainers (similar to Pillar 1); and could use webinars and e-learning to support the Global Lab Network (e.g.sample collection and shipment guidance).*

Outputs and Activities

3.1 Support FAO FMD Unit in collating information for review of progress of regional programmes on FMD control.

This includes collation, analysis and dissemination of relevant information on regional FMD control programmes worldwide; support for workshops to coordinate this process; and other associated actions.

3.2 Technical support to develop the OIE/FAO FMD progressive control pathway (PCP) methods and guidelines.

This includes engaging with the on-going development of the PCP, providing training in the application of the PCP at national level, regional level, and to international agencies; supporting the development of associated tools and activities to integrate relevant fields with PCP applications; and support for the development of regional PCP roadmaps.

³ REseau MEditerranéen de Santé Animale – REMESA: <http://www.remesanetwork.org/>

3.3 Support the global system for improved FMD reference lab services (World Reference Laboratory Contract, supporting FAO/OIE Strategy and Gf-TADs).

This includes supporting the FAO FMD World Reference Laboratory to provide services to the European neighbourhood and globally, including diagnostic service, vaccine matching, molecular epidemiological analysis of worldwide and regional FMD patterns, and provision of laboratory proficiency test (PTS) ring trials to FMD laboratories in non-EU states⁴ and internationally.

3.4 Training Component

Development of resources and several times per year online courses to support train the trainer approach, and support regional roll out of training. Supports course development but not budgeted to provide the in country regional or national training (latter expected to be provided under specific Components (3.2 and 3.3) or by external donor /partner funding, e.g. FAO and OIE).

Responsibilities for Implementation

The Secretariat of the European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease hosted by the Agriculture Department of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations is responsible for the implementation of the Project.

⁴ EU Member States are included in the PTS funded under the EU-CRL activities.

Appendix 12
Changes proposed
to the EuFMD Constitution

Appendix 12

ANNEX I

**AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION FOR
THE CONTROL OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE
PROPOSED BY AUSTRIA¹****Generic change:**

To replace "Chairman" with "Chairperson" wherever it occurs in the text of the Constitution.

Specific changes:

ARTICLE I

Membership

1. Membership in the European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (hereinafter referred to as "the Commission") shall be open to such European Member Nations of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to such States participating as members in the Regional Conference for Europe of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and serviced by the Regional Office for Europe of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and to such European Member Nations of the International Office of Epizootics that are Members of the United Nations, as accept this Constitution in accordance with the provisions of Article XV. The Commission may, by a two-thirds majority of the membership of the Commission, admit to membership ~~such other European States~~ that are Members of the United Nations, any of its Specialized Agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency as have submitted an application for membership and a declaration made in a formal instrument that they accept the obligations of this Constitution as in force at the time of admission.

2. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (hereinafter referred to as "the Organization"), the International Office of Epizootics (hereinafter referred to as "the Office"), ~~and the European Community, and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development~~ shall have the right to be represented at all sessions of the Commission and its Committees, but their representatives shall not have the right to vote.

ARTICLE II

Obligations of Members regarding National Policies and International Cooperation for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease

1. Members undertake to control foot-and-mouth disease with a view to its ultimate eradication by the institution of suitable quarantine and sanitary measures and by one or more of the following methods:

- 1) a slaughter policy;
- 2) slaughter together with vaccination;

¹ Deletions appear as ~~strikethrough~~ and insertions as underlined italics.

3) maintenance of ~~totally~~ immune cattle population by vaccination; other susceptible livestock may be vaccinated.

4) vaccination in zones surrounding outbreaks.

Methods adopted shall be rigorously carried out and for members not recognised by the Office as having the status of freedom from foot-and-mouth disease, there should be in place a national plan for the progressive control of the disease.

2. Members should have available contingency plans for the immediate management of incursions of foot-and-mouth disease and ensure sufficient financial, human and technical resources are available for immediate application of the control methods indicated in Article II.1.

(following paragraphs to be renumbered)

ARTICLE III

Seat

1. The seat of the Commission and its Secretariat shall be in Rome at the Headquarters of the Organization, but may be temporarily located elsewhere in pursuance of a decision of the Commission at a previous session.

(...)

ARTICLE IV

General Functions

The following shall be the general functions of the Commission:

(...)

4. To promote the progressive control of foot-and-mouth disease, to stimulate and plan joint action wherever required in the implementation of prevention and control programmes and to this effect arrange means whereby adequate resources can be made available, for example, for the production and storage of vaccine, through agreements between Members.

(...)

ARTICLE V

Special Functions

The following shall be the special functions of the Commission:

(...)

2. To take suitable action in the following fields:
 - 2.1 Storage of antigens and/or vaccines, and of diagnostic kits or devices by or on behalf of the Commission for distribution to any Member in case of need.
 - 2.2 Promotion when necessary of the establishment by a Member or Members of "cordons sanitaires" to prevent the spread of disease.
 - 2.3 The training of personnel of Member as required for management of emergency response and the establishment of a cadre of trained personnel who can assist other Members in case of need.
 - 2.4 The maintenance and promotion of appropriate biocontainment standards for handling of materials containing foot-and-mouth disease virus by Members.

ARTICLE IX

Observers

(...)

2. States which, while not Members of the Commission nor Members or Associate Members of the Organization, are Members of the United Nations, any of its Specialized Agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency may, upon request and subject to the concurrence of the Commission through its ~~Chairman~~ Chairperson and to the provisions relating to the granting of observer status to nations adopted by the Conference of the Organization, be invited to attend in an observer capacity sessions of the Commission or its Executive Committee.

(...)

ARTICLE X

Executive Committee

1. An Executive Committee shall be established and shall be composed of the ~~Chairman~~ Chairperson, two ~~Vice-Chairmen~~ Vice-Chairpersons of the Commission and ~~five-six~~ six delegates of Members selected by the Commission at the end of its regular session. The Members of the Executive Committee should represent the geographic area of the Commission. The ~~Chairman~~ Chairperson of the Commission shall be the ~~Chairman~~ Chairperson of the Executive Committee.

2. The first Vice-Chairperson shall be nominated as the Incoming Chairperson, and the second Vice-Chairperson shall normally be the immediate Past-Chairperson of the Commission, and shall be elected by the Commission until the end of the next regular session.

3. Members of the Executive Committee shall hold office until the end of the next regular session without prejudice to the right of re-election.

3.4. If a vacancy occurs in the Executive Committee before the expiration of the term of appointment,

~~the Committee may request a Member of the Commission the Member which provided the resigning Member shall be requested to nominate a new representative to fill the vacancy for the remainder of the term.~~

5. In the case of absence of the Chairperson, the first, followed by the second Vice-Chairperson may replace the Chairperson and an elected Member of the Executive Committee may replace the respective Chairperson.

~~4 6. The Executive Committee shall meet at least twice at reasonable intervals between any two successive regular sessions of the Commission.~~

~~5 7. The Secretary of the Commission shall act as Secretary to the Executive Committee.~~

Appendix 13

Rules of Procedure

Appendix 13

RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION FOR THE CONTROL OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

As amended by the Commission at its Thirty-Second Session (2-4 April 1997) and approved by the Director General of FAO on 7 September 1997

Rule IV - Secretariat

The staff of the Secretariat of the Commission shall be appointed in accordance with Article XII of the Constitution and subject to the provisions of that Article. It shall be the duty of the Secretariat to receive, ~~translate into the working languages of the Commission~~ and circulate documents, reports and resolutions of the Commission and its committees, to prepare the records of their proceedings and to perform such other work as the Commission or any of its committees may require.

Rule V - Attendance at Plenary Meetings of the Commission

1. Plenary meetings of the Commission shall be open to attendance by all delegations and by observers from participating Nations and international organizations and such members of the staff of the Organization as the Director-General may designate. Plenary meetings of the Commission shall be held in public unless the Commission decides otherwise.
2. Subject to any decision of the Commission the Secretary shall make arrangements for the admission of the public and of representatives of the press and other information agencies, to plenary meetings of the Commission.

Rule VII - Executive Committee

In accordance with Article X of the Constitution, the Chairman of the Commission shall be the Chairman of the Executive Committee. He shall have, in relation to meetings of the Executive Committee, the same powers and duties as he has in relation to meetings of the Commission. In the absence of the Chairman during a meeting of the Executive Committee or any part thereof, one of the Vice-Chairmen of the Commission shall preside. A Vice-Chairman acting as Chairman shall have the same powers and duties as the Chairman. A majority of the members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum. Decisions of the Committee shall be taken by a majority of the votes cast. Each Member of the Committee shall have one vote. Meetings of the Committee shall be open to Observers when deemed appropriate. The Chairman has the authority to invite Observers, subject to confirmation by the Committee. If a member is unable to attend he/she may nominate an alternate who shall vote if required on behalf of the member. If the member of alternate is unable to attend, **participation in the Session may be through a virtual platform in which the member participates to an equivalent extent as if present in person, and such a participation if agreed by the Chairperson before the Session shall contribute to meeting the quorum.**

Rule X - Committees of the Commission

1. In addition to the committees provided for in Article VII of the Constitution, the Commission may set up at each session and for the duration of the session, such committees as it considers desirable and allocate to these committees the various items on its agenda.
2. Each such committee shall elect a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman.
3. Each delegate shall be entitled to sit or be represented by another member of his delegation on each such committee and may be accompanied at meetings by one or more members of his delegation, who may speak but shall not vote.
4. The Chairman of each committee shall have in relation to meetings of his committee the same powers and duties as the Chairman of the Commission has in relation to plenary meetings. In the absence of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman of the committee shall preside with the same powers and duties.
5. The procedure in a committee shall be governed by the provisions of Rule X so far as applicable. A majority of the members of the committee shall constitute a quorum. **Participation in the meetings through can also be via a virtual platform, if in accordance with the requirements of Rule VII.**
6. All committees established by the recommendations to the Commission shall report their conclusions and recommendations to the Commission.

Rule XIII - Reports and Recommendations

1. Summary records shall be made of the proceedings of the Commission and its committees and shall be circulated **in electronic form** as soon as possible to members of delegations who participated in the meeting concerned in order to give them the opportunity to suggest corrections.
2. At each session, the Commission shall approve a report embodying its views, recommendations and decisions including, when requested, a statement of minority views.
3. The conclusions and recommendations of the Commission shall be transmitted to the Director-General of the Organization at the close of each session, who shall circulate them to the Members of the Commission,

nations and international organizations that were represented at the session and, upon request, to other member Nations of the Organization, for their information. (here it seems that there is an issue as it is usually Eufmd who circulates these- how about **The conclusions and recommendations of the Commission shall be transmitted to the Director-General of the Organization at the close of each session. The conclusions and recommendations will be circulated by the Secretariat of the EuFMD to the Members of the Commission, nations and international organizations that were represented at the session and, upon request, to other member Nations of the Organization, for their information**

4. Recommendations having policy, programme or financial implications for the Organization shall be brought by the Director-General to the attention of the Conference or Council of the Organization for appropriate action.
5. Subject to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the Director-General of the Organization may request Members of the Commission to supply the Commission with information on action taken on the basis of recommendations made by the Commission.

Rule XV - Languages

English and ~~French~~ shall be the working languages of the Commission

Appendix 14

Proposal for the Historic Revision
of Categories and the Budget
for 2016-17

Appendix 14

DRAFT PAPER ON THE FINANCIAL POSITION AND BUDGET FOR TRUST FUND**No. 904200 - MTF/INT/011/MUL FOR BIENNIUM 2016-17****2016- 2017 budgets (US\$) for approval by the 41st Session****For The Executive Committee Decision**

On the Proposal to be put to the Member States for the 41st Session, including:

1. Categorization of Member States for Budget Contributions, with the proposal of introduction of one new category and a redistribution of MS between categories based on an updated application of the formula adopted in 1997 for the last categorization.
2. On the amounts to be paid by Members in each category and a decision upon the position of new MS.
3. On the proposal for the overall increase in annual contributions, given the last increase was voted in 2009 at the 38th Session. The proposal to the 41st Session put forth in this paper is an overall increase by 7% to 591, 525 \$US for the biennium 2016-2017.
4. On continuation of the policy of seeking other funding sources for cost-sharing of activities, from MS and non-members, providing that the activities and funds raised show a clear benefit to maintaining and increasing the value of services to the Member States.

Draft Proposal

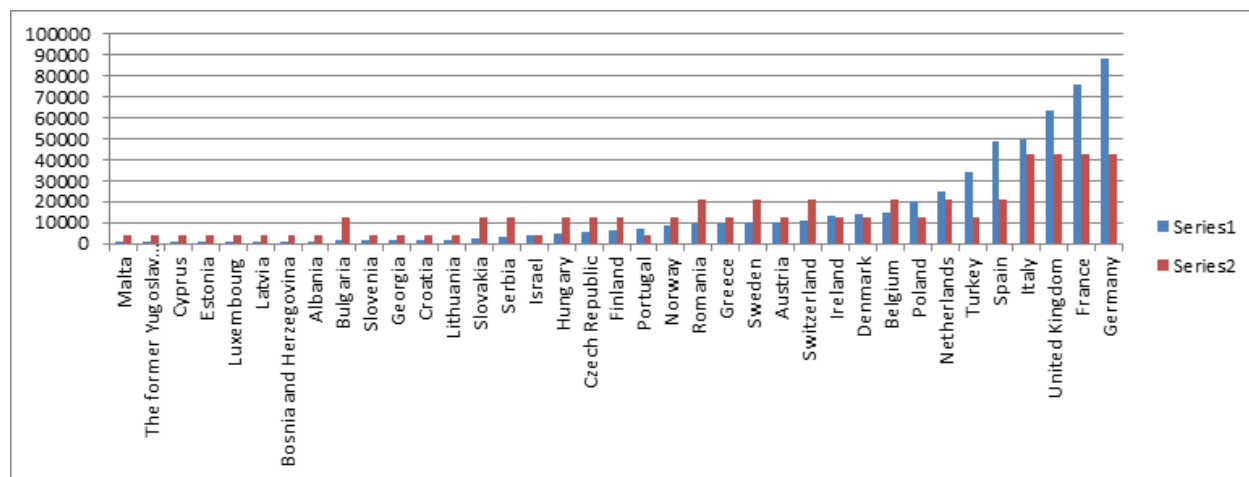
The Draft Proposal for the 41st Session is as follows:

- a. To adopt the categorisation of Member States and eligible non-member states based on the application of the formula adopted at the 32nd Session, but with an additional category for historic adjustment and with the thresholds for entry onto a category as indicated in the table;
- b. To adopt a scale of contributions for the categories that is given in Table 3, incorporating both a historic adjustment and the adjustment for annual inflation (set at 1.3% per annum, 8% over six years).

Categorisation of Member States for Budget Contribution

1. The current scale of contributions was adopted at the 32nd Session in 1997, with four categories, based on a classification that used two equal criteria, a) the FAO contribution and b) livestock population (formula – 1 for cattle, 0.5 for pigs, 0.2 for sheep and goats). At this time, it was agreed that the category for a member country would be reviewed every six years, but this has not happened as no proposal has been submitted by MS or the Executive in the period. The 40th Session recommended the categorisation be reviewed in 2015.
2. An application of the same formula has been applied, using the 2013 national livestock and 2015 UN/FAO financial contributions by countries. (Data in **Annex 1**) Points evident from the data include
 - i. That several countries are higher and lower on the ranking, as a result in changes in livestock or UN contribution (GDP related) since 1997.
 - ii. That the top ranked countries (current categories 1 and 2) are to an extent subsidised by the others despite paying the most in contributions (see figure below).
 - iii. The problem that the steps between country contributions are big (double or triple), so Spain and Italy are almost equal on the ranking but one currently pays double the other;
 - iv. That a continuous scale, with national contributions proportional to the national livestock / UN contributions, would if fully applied result in Malta paying 200 USD per year and Germany 90,000, as contribution towards a total budget of 555,000, in contrast to the category amounts which are 4170 and 42,000 USD respectively.

Chart 1 **Current contributions** in \$US (red) under the 4 category system compared to the “continuous scale amount” (blue), the latter based on a countries livestock and UN contribution as a % of the European (37 states) total.



- A possible solution to this would involve a “historic adjustment “ of the categories, with an addition of one new category that captures the majority of the countries whose positions have moved either upwards and downwards significantly since 1997. This results in a fairer POSITION on the scale with least number of changes of position (**Table 2**). The change would result in some five countries would paying more and three paying less, relative to the current (2014-15) contributions. These countries are Israel (from 4170 to 12000) and Norway, Greece, Austria and Ireland: 22% increase from current). Reductions would be enjoyed by BG, RO and Switzerland. Most of the change in position is in the middle class category, reflecting those that are categorised up or down based on changes over the past 18 years.

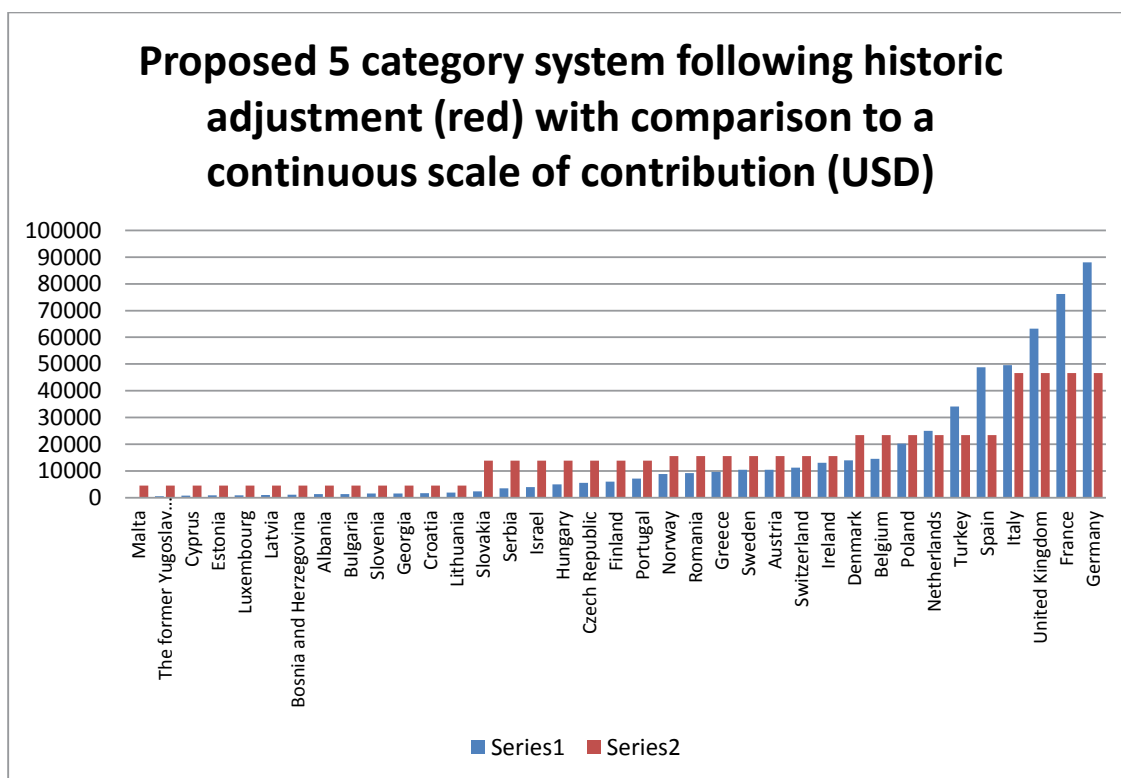


Chart 2 Proposed 5 category system

4. Given the need to also enact a smaller adjustment for the Category 1 and 2 countries in relation to the others, it is proposed that a 2% increase in contributions be asked of the Category 1 and 2 countries in relation to the Category 4 and 5 members, and the % increase for inflation over the 6 years be 8%¹ for all categories except the new Category 3.
5. *Alternative systems.* Note that the adoption of a continuous scale, but capped for minimum and maximum contributions, is an alternative but would result in all the top position/larger countries having significantly increased payments and overall, more countries that would face increased contributions compared to the categorisation system, which could be unpopular.

On the amounts to be paid by members in each Category : 2016-17

6. The new Categorisation system was developed to reflect the changes in wealth and livestock populations over the past 18 years. The need for an increase in the overall budget contribution was agreed at the 40th Session as being a priority for the 41st Session.
7. The 40th Session agreed an unchanged level of contribution per member state, with the expectation that the reserve fund in the Administrative TF would be depleted over the biennium, as follows, with year end balances of USD 295,000 and USD 195,000 in 2014 and 2015.

Table 1 – Estimated position at the end of 2014 and 2015 (as of 40th Session, 2013)

| | Actual (2012) and proposed (2013) budgets for MTF/INT/011/MUL | | | |
|-----------------------|---|----------|---------------|---------------|
| | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
| | Actual | Proposed | Proposed 40th | Proposed 40th |
| Salaries ² | 421,824 | 523,000 | 445,000 | 462,800 |
| Consultant | 19,455 | 25,000 | 35,000 | 35,000 |
| Contracts | 204 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Travel (inc STPs) | 85,553 | 125,344 | 125,344 | 125,344 |
| Training | 9,024 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Gen Op Expenses | 12,018 | 12,000 | 12,000 | 12,000 |
| Expendable equipment | 1,136 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |

¹ 8% equates to 1.3% per annum over the 6 years since contributions were last raised.

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| Durable Equipment | 19 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Total | 549,233 | 702,344 | 634,344 | 652,144 |
| | - | - | - | - |
| Income | 551,522 | 551,522 | 551,522 | 551,522 |
| <i>Year END Balance</i> | <i>528,732</i> | <i>377,910</i> | <i>295,088</i> | <i>194,466</i> |

8. The year –end position of MTF/INT/011/MUL was at **332,040 USD** but better than the **predicted (295,088)**. It should be noted that in 2014 savings were made through the vacancy period for the P3 position after Eoin Ryan returned to Ireland in January 2014, but bigger savings were not achieved in part because consultants were recruited to cover the vacancy.
9. The budget required to maintain the same number of core posts (One P5, one P3 and a 50% P2) plus short term professionals is USD 588,990 based on the FAO standard post rates for 2014-15, before additional costs associated with Secretariat functions are taken into consideration. Therefore even if most travel relates to EC program activities, general operating expenses of at least 25,000 USD must be considered, and in 2014, combined travel and GOE amounted to 100,000 USD, therefore current overall budget of the Secretariat is circa 690,000 USD/annum, prior to inflation.
10. Reduction in the costs to the Administrative Fund could be achieved by :
 - a. shifting the STP programme (savings of 36,000 USD per STP position per year);
 - b. Shifting one or more half or full P posts to the EC budget.
11. Inflationary increase: the contribution levels have not been changed since the Session in 2009 and last changes came into effect in 2010. Any change agreed in 2015 would come into effect in 2016 (6 years) and thereafter it would be 2018 before any subsequent increase could have effect. An increase of 12 % would therefore equate to 2% per annum over the past 6 years, and 8% as 1.3 % per annum.

The Draft Proposal for the 41st Session

12. The Draft proposal for the 41st Session is as follows
 - a. **To adopt the categorisation of member countries and eligible non-member countries based on the application of the formula adopted at 32nd Session, but with an additional category for historic adjustment and with the thresholds for entry into a category as indicated in the table;**
 - b. **To adopt a scale of contributions for the categories that is given in Table 3 incorporating both a historic adjustment and the adjustment for annual inflation (set at 1.3% per annum, 8% over 6 years)**
13. Applying the above, the overall contributions would total 591,525 \$US.
14. Other points. The Session could delegate to the Executive Committee for decision the requests of a member state for derogation from payment of the increase for upcoming year to avoid the situation of default of that member state.

Table 2 Categorisation of countries: proposed divisions and new contribution (if NO overall % inflationary increase agreed). **BOLD = change**

| Area Code | Region | Area Name | A plus B/2 | Continuous scale formula | Budgetary | Current Cat | NEW Cat | New MS | Old Contrib. | Proposed Contrib. |
|-----------|--------|---|------------|--------------------------|-----------|-------------|---------|--------|---------------|-------------------|
| 125 | E | Liechtenstein | 0.00 | 7 | | | | | | |
| 64 | E | Faroe Islands | 0.00 | 15 | | | | | | |
| 134 | E | Malta | 0.03 | 144 | | 4 | 5 | | 4170 | 4504 |
| 273 | E | Montenegro | 0.03 | 154 | | | | 5 | | |
| 99 | E | Iceland | 0.06 | 334 | | | | 5 | | |
| 154 | E | The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | 0.09 | 487 | | 4 | 5 | | 4170 | 4504 |
| 146 | E | Republic of Moldova | 0.10 | 524 | | | | 5 | | |
| 50 | E | Cyprus | 0.11 | 628 | | 4 | 5 | | 4170 | 4504 |
| 63 | E | Estonia | 0.12 | 676 | | 4 | 5 | | 4170 | 4504 |
| 256 | E | Luxembourg | 0.14 | 757 | | 4 | 5 | | 4170 | 4504 |
| 1 | E | Armenia | 0.15 | 826 | | | | 5 | | |
| 119 | E | Latvia | 0.15 | 840 | | 4 | 5 | | 4170 | 4504 |
| 80 | E | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 0.17 | 947 | | 4 | 5 | | 4170 | 4504 |
| 3 | E | Albania | 0.19 | 1055 | | 4 | 5 | | 4170 | 4504 |
| 27 | E | Bulgaria | 0.20 | 1121 | | 3 | 5 | | 12,786 | 4504 |
| 198 | E | Slovenia | 0.23 | 1238 | | 4 | 5 | | 4170 | 4504 |
| 73 | E | Georgia | 0.23 | 1285 | | 4 | 5 | | 4170 | 4504 |

| Area Code | Region | Area Name | A plus B/2 | Continuous scale Budgetary formula | Current Cat | NEW Cat | New MS | Old Contrib. | Proposed Contrib. |
|-----------|--------|----------------|----------------|------------------------------------|-------------|---------|--------|---------------|-------------------|
| 98 | E | Croatia | 0.24 | 1330 | 4 | 5 | | 4170 | 4504 |
| 126 | E | Lithuania | 0.28 | 1523 | 4 | 5 | | 4170 | 4504 |
| | | | >0.3 | | | | | | |
| 199 | E | Slovakia | 0.35 | 1922 | 3 | 4 | | 12,786 | 13809 |
| 113 | E | Kyrgyzstan | 0.42 | 2311 | | | 4 | | |
| 208 | E | Tajikistan | 0.49 | 2706 | | | 4 | | |
| 272 | E | Serbia | 0.51 | 2827 | 3 | 4 | | 12,786 | 13809 |
| 105 | E | Israel | 0.59 | 3239 | 4 | 4 | | 4170 | 13809 |
| 52 | E | Azerbaijan | 0.73 | 4013 | | | 4 | | |
| 97 | E | Hungary | 0.73 | 4023 | 3 | 4 | | 12,786 | 13809 |
| 167 | E | Czech Republic | 0.82 | 4532 | 3 | 4 | | 12,786 | 13809 |
| 67 | E | Finland | 0.89 | 4873 | 3 | 4 | | 12,786 | 13809 |
| 213 | E | Turkmenistan | 0.92 | 5086 | | | 4 | | |
| 174 | E | Portugal | 1.06 | 5818 | 3 | 4 | | 12,786 | 13809 |
| 57 | E | Belarus | 1.13 | 6222 | | | 4 | | |
| | | | >1.2 | | | | | | |
| 162 | E | Norway | 1.31 | 7204 | 3 | 3 | | 12,786 | 15650 |
| 183 | E | Romania | 1.36 | 7468 | 2 | 3 | | 21,260 | 15650 |
| 84 | E | Greece | 1.42 | 7804 | 3 | 3 | | 12,786 | 15650 |

| Area Code | Region | Area Name | A plus B/2 | Continuous scale Budgetary formula | Current Cat | NEW Cat | New MS | Old Contrib. | Proposed Contrib. |
|-----------|--------|--------------------|------------|------------------------------------|-------------|---------|--------|--------------|-------------------|
| 210 | E | Sweden | 1.54 | 8445 | 2 | 3 | | 21,260 | 15650 |
| 11 | E | Austria | 1.54 | 8468 | 3 | 3 | | 12,786 | 15650 |
| 230 | E | Ukraine | 1.55 | 8549 | | | 3 | | |
| 211 | E | Switzerland | 1.66 | 9111 | 2 | 3 | | 21,260 | 15650 |
| 108 | E | Kazakhstan | 1.75 | 9631 | | | 3 | | |
| 104 | E | Ireland | 1.93 | 10589 | 3 | 3 | | 12,786 | 15650 |
| | | | >2.0 | | | | | | |
| 54 | E | Denmark | 2.07 | 11383 | 2 | 2 | | 21,260 | 23386 |
| 255 | E | Belgium | 2.15 | 11820 | 2 | 2 | | 21,260 | 23386 |
| 235 | E | Uzbekistan | 2.20 | 12106 | | | 2 | | |
| 173 | E | Poland | 2.99 | 16448 | 2 | 2 | | 21,260 | 23386 |
| 150 | E | Netherlands | 3.69 | 20312 | 2 | 2 | | 21,260 | 23386 |
| 223 | E | Turkey | 5.04 | 27742 | 2 | 2 | | 21,260 | 23386 |
| 203 | E | Spain | 7.21 | 39659 | 2 | 2 | | 21,260 | 23386 |
| | | | >7.25 | | | | | | |
| 106 | E | Italy | 7.33 | 40295 | 1 | 1 | | 42374 | 46611 |
| 185 | E | Russian Federation | 8.52 | 46875 | | | 1 | | |
| 229 | E | United Kingdom | 9.33 | 51321 | 1 | 1 | | 42374 | 46611 |
| 68 | E | France | 11.25 | 61852 | 1 | 1 | | 42374 | 46611 |

| Area Code | Region | Area Name | A plus B/2 | Continuous scale Budgetary formula | Current Cat | NEW Cat | <i>New MS</i> | Old Contrib. | Proposed Contrib. |
|-----------|--------|-----------|------------|------------------------------------|-------------|---------|---------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 79 | E | Germany | 12.99 | 71452 | 1 | 1 | | 42374 | 46611 |
| | | | 100.00 | 550000 | | | | 555,692.00 | 591,525 |

Table 3. Budgetary implications for member states of New Contribution. The most affected countries are shown in light green

| | Member Country | 1997 Cat. Level | Annual Contr-2006-2007 | Contr- 2008-9 | Contr 2010-11 | Contr 2012-13 | Contr 2014-15 (40 th GS) | Contribution | | |
|----|----------------|-----------------|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--|--------------|-----------------------|--------|
| | | | | | | | | | 2016-17 | |
| | | | | | | | | | (41 st GS) | |
| | | | 36 th GS | 37 th GS | 38 th GS | 39 th GS | 40 th Session | New Cat | Proposed | Change |
| 1 | FRANCE | 1 | 39,650 | 41260 | 42,374 | 42,374 | 42,374 | 1 | 46611 | 4,237 |
| 2 | GERMANY | 1 | 39,650 | 41260 | 42,374 | 42,374 | 42,374 | 1 | 46611 | 4,237 |
| 3 | ITALY | 1 | 39,650 | 41260 | 42,374 | 42,374 | 42,374 | 1 | 46611 | 4,237 |
| 4 | U.K | 1 | 39,650 | 41260 | 42,374 | 42,374 | 42,374 | 1 | 46611 | 4,237 |
| 5 | BELGIUM | 2 | 19,890 | 20700 | 21,260 | 21,260 | 21,260 | 2 | 23386 | 2,126 |
| 6 | DENMARK | 2 | 19,890 | 20700 | 21,260 | 21,260 | 21,260 | 2 | 23386 | 2,126 |
| 7 | NETHER. | 2 | 19,890 | 20700 | 21,260 | 21,260 | 21,260 | 2 | 23386 | 2,126 |
| 8 | POLAND | 2 | 19,890 | 20700 | 21,260 | 21,260 | 21,260 | 2 | 23386 | 2,126 |
| 9 | SPAIN | 2 | 19,890 | 20700 | 21,260 | 21,260 | 21,260 | 2 | 23386 | 2,126 |
| 10 | TURKEY | 2 | 19,890 | 20700 | 21,260 | 21,260 | 21,260 | 2 | 23386 | 2,126 |
| 11 | AUSTRIA | 3 | 11,960 | 12450 | 12,786 | 12,786 | 12,786 | 3 | 15,650 | 2,864 |
| 12 | GREECE | 3 | 11,960 | 12450 | 12,786 | 12,786 | 12,786 | 3 | 15,650 | 2,864 |
| 13 | IRELAND | 3 | 11,960 | 12450 | 12,786 | 12,786 | 12,786 | 3 | 15,650 | 2,864 |
| 14 | NORWAY | 3 | 11,960 | 12450 | 12,786 | 12,786 | 12,786 | 3 | 15,650 | 2,864 |
| 15 | ROMANIA | 2 | 19,890 | 20700 | 21,260 | 21,260 | 21,260 | 3 | 15,650 | -5,610 |

| | Member Country | 1997 Cat. Level | Annual Contr- 2006-2007 | Contr- 2008-9 | Contr 2010-11 | Contr 2012-13 | Contr 2014-15 (40 th GS) | Contribution | | |
|----|----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------|
| | | | | | | | | | 2016-17 | |
| | | | | | | | | | (41 st GS) | |
| | | | 36 th GS | 37 th GS | 38 th GS | 39 th GS | 40 th Session | New Cat | Proposed | Change |
| 16 | SWEDEN | 2 | 19,890 | 20700 | 21,260 | 21,260 | 21,260 | 3 | 15,650 | -5,610 |
| 17 | SWITZ. | 2 | 19,890 | 20700 | 21,260 | 21,260 | 21,260 | 3 | 15,650 | -5,610 |
| 18 | CZECH REPUBLIC | 3 | 11,960 | 12450 | 12,786 | 12,786 | 12,786 | 4 | 13,809 | 1,023 |
| 19 | FINLAND | 3 | 11,960 | 12450 | 12,786 | 12,786 | 12,786 | 4 | 13,809 | 1,023 |
| 20 | HUNGARY | 3 | 11,960 | 12450 | 12,786 | 12,786 | 12,786 | 4 | 13,809 | 1,023 |
| 21 | ISRAEL | 4 | 3,900 | 4060 | 4170 | 4170 | 4170 | 4 | 13,809 | 9,639 |
| 22 | PORTUGAL | 3 | 11,960 | 12450 | 12,786 | 12,786 | 12,786 | 4 | 13,809 | 1,023 |
| 23 | SERBIA | 3 | 11,960 | 12450 | 12,786 | 12,786 | 12,786 | 4 | 13,809 | 1,023 |
| 24 | SLOVAK R. | 3 | 11,960 | 12450 | 12,786 | 12,786 | 12,786 | 4 | 13,809 | 1,023 |
| 25 | ALBANIA | 4 | 3,900 | 4060 | 4170 | 4170 | 4170 | 5 | 4,504 | 334 |
| 26 | BOSNIA-H | | | | | 4170 | 4170 | 5 | 4,504 | 334 |
| 27 | BULGARIA | 3 | 11,960 | 12450 | 12,786 | 12,786 | 12,786 | 5 | 4,504 | -8,282 |
| 28 | CROATIA | 4 | 3,900 | 4060 | 4170 | 4170 | 4170 | 5 | 4,504 | 334 |
| 29 | CYPRUS | 4 | 3,900 | 4060 | 4170 | 4170 | 4170 | 5 | 4,504 | 334 |
| 30 | ESTONIA | 4 | | | 4170 | 4170 | 4170 | 5 | 4,504 | 334 |

| | Member Country | 1997 Cat. Level | Annual Contr- 2006-2007 | Contr- 2008-9 | Contr 2010-11 | Contr 2012-13 | Contr 2014-15 (40 th GS) | Contribution | | |
|----|------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------|
| | | | | | | | | | 2016-17 | |
| | | | | | | | | | (41 st GS) | |
| | | | 36 th GS | 37 th GS | 38 th GS | 39 th GS | 40 th Session | New Cat | Proposed | Change |
| 31 | FYROM | 4 | 3,900 | 4060 | 4170 | 4170 | 4170 | 5 | 4,504 | 334 |
| 32 | GEORGIA | 4 | | | | | 4170 | 5 | 4,504 | 334 |
| 33 | LATVIA | 4 | | 4060 | 4170 | 4170 | 4170 | 5 | 4,504 | 334 |
| 34 | LITHUANIA | 4 | 3,900 | 4060 | 4170 | 4170 | 4170 | 5 | 4,504 | 334 |
| 35 | LUXEMBOURG | 4 | 3,900 | 4060 | 4170 | 4170 | 4170 | 5 | 4,504 | 334 |
| 36 | MALTA | 4 | 3,900 | 4060 | 4170 | 4170 | 4170 | 5 | 4,504 | 334 |
| 37 | SLOVENIA | 4 | 3,900 | 4060 | 4170 | 4170 | 4170 | 5 | 4,504 | 334 |
| | ICELAND | 4 | 3,900 | 4060 | 4170 | | | | | |
| | TOTALs as agreed by Session | | 496,210.00 | 528,890 | 547,352 | 543,182 | 551,522 | | 591,525 | |

Annex 1. Livestock Populations (2013), Converted to Total Units (TU) by 1997 formula, % Contribution of the countries to UN system and position in the European scale based on an average of both (final column).

| Area Code | Region | Area Name | Cattle2013 (Heads) | Goats 2013 | Sheep 2013 | Pigs 2013 | Buffalo 2013 | Total Units (1997 formula) | %TU in Europe (A) | UN Contrib 2015 | %European Cont FAO (B) | (A plus B)/2 |
|-----------|--------|---|--------------------|------------|------------|-----------|--------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------|
| 125 | E | Liechtenstein | 6,350 | 368 | 4,000 | 1,800 | - | 8,124 | 0.00 | 0 | - | 0.00 |
| 64 | E | Faroe Islands | 2,300 | - | 70,000 | - | - | 16,300 | 0.01 | 0 | - | 0.00 |
| 134 | E | Malta | 15,220 | 4,598 | 10,930 | 49,450 | - | 43,051 | 0.01 | 0.016 | 0.04 | 0.03 |
| 273 | E | Montenegro | 84,000 | - | 207,000 | 18,000 | - | 134,400 | 0.04 | 0.005 | 0.01 | 0.03 |
| 99 | E | Iceland | 68,014 | 877 | 463,807 | 26,033 | - | 173,967 | 0.06 | 0.027 | 0.06 | 0.06 |
| 154 | E | The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | 238,333 | 75,028 | 731,828 | 167,492 | 640 | 483,450 | 0.16 | 0.008 | 0.02 | 0.09 |
| 146 | E | Republic of Moldova | 191,200 | 128,900 | 695,100 | 410,400 | - | 561,200 | 0.18 | 0.003 | 0.01 | 0.10 |
| 50 | E | Cyprus | 57,000 | 243,130 | 347,000 | 357,900 | - | 353,976 | 0.12 | 0.047 | 0.11 | 0.11 |
| 63 | E | Estonia | 261,400 | 4,900 | 81,900 | 358,700 | - | 458,110 | 0.15 | 0.04 | 0.10 | 0.12 |
| 256 | E | Luxembourg | 193,623 | | | | - | 239,990 | 0.08 | 0.082 | 0.20 | 0.14 |

| Area Code | Region | Area Name | Cattle2013 (Heads) | Goats 2013 | Sheep 2013 | Pigs 2013 | Buffalo 2013 | Total Units (1997 formula) | %TU in Europe (A) | UN Contrib 2015 | %Euro pean Cont FAO (B) | (A plus B)/2 |
|-----------|--------|------------------------|--------------------|------------|------------|-----------|--------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| | | | | 4,456 | 8,582 | 87,518 | | | | | | |
| 1 | E | Armenia | 661,003 | 29,020 | 645,711 | 145,044 | 531 | 868,471 | 0.28 | 0.007 | 0.02 | 0.15 |
| 119 | E | Latvia | 393,000 | 13,300 | 83,600 | 355,200 | - | 589,980 | 0.19 | 0.047 | 0.11 | 0.15 |
| 80 | E | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 446,893 | 69,369 | 1,019,782 | 529,644 | - | 929,545 | 0.30 | 0.017 | 0.04 | 0.17 |
| 3 | E | Albania | 498,000 | 810,000 | 1,808,000 | 158,000 | 120 | 1,100,600 | 0.36 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.19 |
| 27 | E | Bulgaria | 526,112 | 293,639 | 1,361,545 | 530,945 | 9,212 | 1,122,621 | 0.37 | 0.017 | 0.04 | 0.20 |
| 198 | E | Slovenia | 460,063 | 26,351 | 114,152 | 296,097 | - | 636,212 | 0.21 | 0.101 | 0.24 | 0.23 |
| 73 | E | Georgia | 1,128,800 | 54,400 | 688,200 | 204,300 | 18,000 | 1,379,470 | 0.45 | 0.007 | 0.02 | 0.23 |
| 98 | E | Croatia | 442,000 | 69,000 | 620,000 | 1,110,000 | - | 1,134,800 | 0.37 | 0.047 | 0.11 | 0.24 |

| Area Code | Region | Area Name | Cattle2013 (Heads) | Goats 2013 | Sheep 2013 | Pigs 2013 | Buffalo 2013 | Total Units (1997 formula) | %TU in Europe (A) | UN Contrib 2015 | %Euro pean Cont FAO (B) | (A plus B)/2 |
|-----------|--------|----------------|--------------------|------------|------------|-----------|--------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| 126 | E | Lithuania | 729,200 | 13,600 | 82,800 | 807,500 | - | 1,152,230 | 0.38 | 0.074 | 0.18 | 0.28 |
| 199 | E | Slovakia | 471,091 | 34,823 | 409,570 | 631,464 | - | 875,702 | 0.29 | 0.172 | 0.41 | 0.35 |
| 113 | E | Kyrgyzstan | 1,404,168 | 960,391 | 4,680,823 | 51,777 | - | 2,558,299 | 0.84 | 0.002 | 0.00 | 0.42 |
| 208 | E | Tajikistan | 2,043,725 | 1,772,982 | 2,959,495 | 662 | 15,000 | 2,990,551 | 0.98 | 0.003 | 0.01 | 0.49 |
| 272 | E | Serbia | 913,144 | 225,073 | 1,616,000 | 3,144,215 | - | 2,853,466 | 0.93 | 0.04 | 0.10 | 0.51 |
| 105 | E | Israel | 465,000 | 100,000 | 540,000 | 176,900 | - | 681,450 | 0.22 | 0.398 | 0.96 | 0.59 |
| 52 | E | Azerbaijan | 2,444,500 | 651,115 | 7,979,424 | 6,495 | 260,889 | 4,173,855 | 1.36 | 0.04 | 0.10 | 0.73 |
| 97 | E | Hungary | 760,000 | 89,000 | 1,185,000 | 2,989,000 | - | 2,509,300 | 0.82 | 0.268 | 0.64 | 0.73 |
| 167 | E | Czech Republic | 1,352,822 | 24,04 | 220,521 | 1,586,627 | - | 2,195,048 | 0.72 | 0.388 | 0.93 | 0.82 |

| Area Code | Region | Area Name | Cattle2013 (Heads) | Goats 2013 | Sheep 2013 | Pigs 2013 | Buffalo 2013 | Total Units (1997 formula) | %TU in Europe (A) | UN Contrib 2015 | %Euro Cont FAO (B) | (A plus B)/2 |
|-----------|--------|--------------|--------------------|------------|------------|-----------|--------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------|
| | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| 67 | E | Finland | 911,847 | 4,509 | 135,546 | 1,300,385 | - | 1,590,051 | 0.52 | 0.522 | 1.25 | 0.89 |
| 213 | E | Turkmenistan | 2,250,000 | 2,290,000 | 14,000,000 | 29,000 | - | 5,522,500 | 1.80 | 0.019 | 0.05 | 0.92 |
| 174 | E | Portugal | 1,471,000 | 398,000 | 2,073,000 | 2,014,000 | - | 2,972,200 | 0.97 | 0.477 | 1.14 | 1.06 |
| 57 | E | Belarus | 4,367,000 | 73,200 | 59,900 | 4,242,900 | - | 6,515,070 | 2.13 | 0.056 | 0.13 | 1.13 |
| 162 | E | Norway | 849,984 | 62,800 | 2,223,661 | 848,063 | - | 1,731,308 | 0.57 | 0.856 | 2.05 | 1.31 |
| 183 | E | Romania | 2,009,135 | 1,265,676 | 8,833,830 | 5,234,313 | - | 6,646,193 | 2.17 | 0.227 | 0.54 | 1.36 |
| 84 | E | Greece | 679,000 | 4,250,000 | 9,520,000 | 1,077,000 | 1,750 | 3,971,500 | 1.30 | 0.642 | 1.54 | 1.42 |
| 210 | E | Sweden | 1,496,526 | - | 576,769 | 1,398,875 | - | 2,311,317 | 0.76 | 0.965 | 2.32 | 1.54 |
| 11 | E | Austria | 1,955,618 | 73,212 | 364,645 | 2,983,158 | - | 3,534,768 | 1.15 | 0.802 | 1.92 | 1.54 |
| 230 | E | Ukraine | 4,645,900 | 664,8 | 1,073,400 | 7,576,700 | - | 8,781,890 | 2.87 | 0.1 | 0.24 | 1.55 |

| Area Code | Region | Area Name | Cattle2013 (Heads) | Goats 2013 | Sheep 2013 | Pigs 2013 | Buffalo 2013 | Total Units (1997 formula) | %TU in Europe (A) | UN Contrib 2015 | %Euro pean Cont FAO (B) | (A plus B)/2 |
|-----------|--------|-------------|--------------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| | | | | 00 | | | | | | | | |
| 211 | E | Switzerland | 1,563,214 | 90,000 | 410,000 | 1,487,704 | - | 2,407,066 | 0.79 | 1.053 | 2.53 | 1.66 |
| 108 | E | Kazakhstan | 5,851,227 | 2,362,824 | 15,197,780 | 922,296 | 10,000 | 9,824,496 | 3.21 | 0.122 | 0.29 | 1.75 |
| 104 | E | Ireland | 6,902,600 | 8,700 | 5,110,600 | 1,552,000 | - | 8,702,460 | 2.84 | 0.42 | 1.01 | 1.93 |
| 54 | E | Denmark | 1,614,644 | - | 151,300 | 12,075,750 | - | 7,682,779 | 2.51 | 0.679 | 1.63 | 2.07 |
| 255 | E | Belgium | 2,454,704 | 40,473 | 114,407 | 6,592,978 | - | 5,782,169 | 1.89 | 1.004 | 2.41 | 2.15 |
| 235 | E | Uzbekistan | 9,966,600 | 2,681,500 | 14,077,500 | 94,500 | - | 13,365,650 | 4.37 | 0.015 | 0.04 | 2.20 |
| 173 | E | Poland | 5,859,541 | 81,727 | 249,481 | 11,162,472 | - | 11,507,019 | 3.76 | 0.926 | 2.22 | 2.99 |
| 150 | E | Netherlands | 3,999,220 | 412,550 | 1,033,570 | 12,212,300 | - | 10,394,594 | 3.40 | 1.663 | 3.99 | 3.69 |
| 223 | E | Turkey | 13,916,924 | 8,357 | 27,425,233 | 2,986 | 107,435 | 21,074,921 | 6.88 | 1.335 | 3.20 | 5.04 |

| Area Code | Region | Area Name | Cattle2013 (Heads) | Goats 2013 | Sheep 2013 | Pigs 2013 | Buffalo 2013 | Total Units (1997 formula) | %TU in Europe (A) | UN Contrib 2015 | %Euro pean Cont FAO (B) | (A plus B)/2 |
|-----------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| | | | | ,286 | | | | | | | | |
| 203 | E | Spain | 5,696,910 | 2,609,990 | 16,118,590 | 25,494,720 | - | 22,189,986 | 7.25 | 2.989 | 7.17 | 7.21 |
| 106 | E | Italy | 6,091,500 | 891,604 | 7,015,700 | 8,661,500 | 402,659 | 12,003,711 | 3.92 | 4.472 | 10.73 | 7.33 |
| 185 | E | Russian Federation | 19,930,354 | 2,118,697 | 22,061,282 | 18,816,357 | 6,002 | 34,174,528 | 11.16 | 2.451 | 5.88 | 8.52 |
| 229 | E | United Kingdom | 9,844,000 | 98,000 | 32,856,000 | 4,885,000 | - | 18,877,300 | 6.17 | 5.207 | 12.50 | 9.33 |
| 68 | E | France | 19,095,797 | 1,291,028 | 7,233,720 | 13,487,588 | - | 27,544,541 | 9.00 | 5.623 | 13.49 | 11.25 |
| 79 | E | Germany | 12,587,020 | 165,000 | 1,641,000 | 27,690,100 | 5,000 | 26,793,270 | 8.75 | 7.18 | 17.23 | 12.99 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | TOTALs | 162,267,226 | 35,989,938 | 218,191,684 | 186,043,808 | 837,238 | 306,125,454 | 100.00 | 41.67 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Appendix 15
Upcoming Events
and Meetings

Appendix 15

Item 9 - Upcoming Meetings and Events

| | | | |
|-----------------|------------|-------|--|
| February | E-Learning | 1-7 | NTC 16,17,18 Refresher NTC21 Induction Course FEPC in English for Norway, Lithuania, Hungary, Poland, Portugal |
| | | 9-13 | NTC21 Induction Course FEPC in English for Norway, Lithuania, Hungary, Poland, Portugal |
| | | 16-20 | NTC21 Induction Course FEPC in English for Norway, Lithuania, Hungary, Poland, Portugal |
| | | 23-27 | FEPC in English for Norway, Lithuania, Hungary, Poland, Portugal FEPC in English for Denmark, Bulgaria, Lithuania, Hungary, plus others |
| | Thrace | 18-20 | PPR Workshop for Thrace in Istanbul with Fabrizio and Angus |
| | | 25-27 | LSD Workshop in Cappadocia |
| | Missions | 1-7 | Mission to Egypt 31 Jan-06 Feb - Bartels & Van Maanen |
| | | 10-11 | Melissa - Trip to Rome - 10-11 Feb |
| | | 12-13 | 89th ExCom - Belgrade, SERBIA |
| | | 15-20 | Chris Bartels - Trip to RVC-London 15-20 Feb |
| | | 23-26 | Mission to Mauritania |
| March | E-Learning | 2-7 | FEPC in English for Norway, Lithuania, Hungary, Poland, Portugal FEPC in English for Denmark, Bulgaria, Lithuania, Hungary, etc FEPC in Russian Language (Gunel organizing) |
| | | 9-13 | FEPC in English for Denmark, Bulgaria, Lithuania, Hungary, plus others FEPC in Russian Language (Gunel organizing) FEPC in French for Algeria |
| | | 16-20 | FEPC in English for Denmark, Bulgaria, Lithuania, Hungary, plus others FEPC in Russian Language (Gunel organizing) KTC 13,14,15 Refresher Training FEPC in French for Algeria |
| | | 23-27 | FEPC in Russian Language (Gunel organizing) KTC 13,14,15 Refresher Training FEPC in French for Algeria |
| | | 30-31 | KTC 13,14,15 Refresher Training FEPC in French for Algeria |
| | RTT | 2-6 | NTC 21 - Kenya |
| | Balkans | 9-11 | Tentative - 3 days - SimEx1 evaluation WS - Sofia/Athens/Other? |
| | SEM | 8-12 | Mission to Palestine Van Maanen and Mc Laws |
| | Remesa | 16-18 | Tentative - 10th meeting of the JPC of the REMESA Heraklion (Greece) |
| | | 26-27 | Tentative - Ws Regional FMD Control Strategy |
| April | E-learning | 1-3 | KTC 13,14,15 Refresher Training FEPC in French for Algeria |
| | | 13-17 | KTC 13,14,15 Refresher Training |
| | | 20-24 | KTC 16 and 17 Induction courses |
| | | 27-30 | KTC 16 and 17 Induction courses |
| | SEE | 28-30 | West Eurasia RAG meeting -Astana |
| | | 23-24 | General Session FAO Rome |
| May | E-learning | 1-8 | KTC 16 and 17 Induction courses |
| | RTT | 11-15 | KTC 16 |
| | | 18-22 | KTC 17 |
| | Remesa | 26-28 | TENTATIVE - Workshop on data collection/Management/analysis in Algeria |
| June | E-learning | 1-26 | Spanish FEPC |
| | Balkans | 22-26 | Tentative - Multi Country SimEx 2 (Bulgaria - Serbia - FYR of Macedonia) |
| | | 10-11 | Tentative - Bruxelles - Mini Exec.Comm. And Standing Technical Comm. |
| | SCRPD | 25-26 | Tentative - Frascati - Special Comm. For Research Programme & Development |



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