AGA: EUFMD/X/92/1

REPORT

Pirbright, United Kingdom, 7-9 April 1992

European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease

Fifty-fourth session of the Executive Committee

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

AGA: EUFMD/X/92/1

REPORT

of the

FIFTY-FOURTH SESSION

of the

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

of the

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

held at

Pirbright, U.K.

7-9 April 1992

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Rome, 1992

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APPENDICES

Introduction

The Executive Committee of the European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth disease held its Fifty-fourth Session at the Pirbright Laboratory, Ash Road, Pirbright, Woking, Surrey, U.K., from 7 to 9 April 1992.

Present

Dr. E. Stougaard, Denmark	Chairman
Dr. P. Gafner, Switzerland	Vice-Chairman
Dr. Q. Perez Bonilla, Spain	
Dr. E. Istanbulluoglu, Turkey	
Dr. G. Bédès, France	
Dr. K. Meldrum, United Kingdom	
Dr. B. Nordblom, Sweden	
Dr. A. Donaldson, United Kingdom	Chairman, Research Group

Secretariat

Dr. P. Stouraitis
Secretary, European Commission for the
Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease

Ms J. Raftery
Administrative Assistant, European Commission
for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease

FA0

Dr. Y. Cheneau
Chief, Animal Health Service
Animal Production and Health Division

Other specialists attending were: Dr. B. Marchant, EC, Dr. K. Taylor, MAFF, Tolworth, Dr. F. Davidson, WRL, Pirbright.

Following a brief address by the Chairman, Dr. E. Stougaard, delegates and observers were welcomed to the U.K. by Dr. K.C. Meldrum, who on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food wished them success in their deliberations during this very

important Session of the Executive Committee. FMD vaccination has ceased in the whole of Europe; still some problems remain and it was imperative he said that the European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease guide FA0 in the way forward in the nineties.

Dr. A. Donaldson, Head of the Pirbright Laboratory, on behalf of the Director welcomed members of the Committee and observers. He recalled briefly the history and role of the Laboratory since its establishment in 1924. In 1958 it had been designated as a World Reference Laboratory for FMD by FA0, in 1960 by 0IE, and in 1990 it had been designated as a Community Reference Laboratory. Its purpose is to undertake research on the major virus diseases of livestock, especially foot-and-mouth disease, and to provide a technical service. He emphasised the value of the Research Group of the European Commission for the Control of FMD in the field of FMD research and hoped that this would be considered during the deliberations on the future of the Commission.

The Chairman before proposing adoption of the Agenda mentioned the importance of the Pirbright Laboratory in the international world and the outstanding work which has been carried out by the Laboratory over the years.

He extended a special welcome to Dr. Y. Cheneau, Chief of the Animal Health Service, FA0, Rome, to Drs Bahnemann and Barteling who would participate in the discussions on the Ankara Institute, to Dr. B. Marchant from the EC and to Dr. Perez Bonilla from Spain who was attending in an observer capacity.

The Executive Committee gave careful consideration to the replacement of Dr. Belev, First Vice-Chairman of the Committee and it was agreed that it would be more opportune to leave such an appointment until the Thirtieth Session of the Commission in 1993. The Executive Committee ratified Dr. Perez Bonilla's position in replacing Dr. Escribano Mora as a member of the Executive Committee.

Item 1 - Adoption of the Agenda

The following agenda was adopted:

1. Adoption of Agenda
2. FMD situation in Europe and other regions
3. FMD prophylaxis in Europe
   a) vaccination programme 1991
   b) position of vaccine banks (type of vaccines)
   c) development of national contingency plans in member countries
4. Surveillance and maintenance of the buffer zone in Marmara area, Turkey
   a) vaccine production and quality control at the Ankara Institute
   b) potency test of 0_1 Manisa vaccine
   c) FMD control and eradication programme in Turkey

5. Research Group report and activities
   - Items referred to the Group by the Commission
   (Recommendations for FMD Contingency Plans;
   Security Standards for FMD Laboratories;
   Minimum conditions for the importation into Europe of live animals, fresh meat and offal of the bovine, ovine, caprine and porcine species)
   - OIE/FA0/IAEA Programme for international standardization of the ELISA test for FMD (proposed by 0IE)
6. Financial report
   - ratification of proposal for increase in contributions
7. Future work of the Commission
8. Adoption of draft report
9. Any other business

Item 2 - FMD situation in Europe and other regions

A paper was presented by the Secretary, and a brief summary was given (Appendix 1). FMD has been eliminated from the European continent largely due to the activities of the European Commission for FMD. The importance of the disease risk was emphasized in certain border areas namely North Africa, southeast Europe and the former USSR territories.

Dr. Marchant gave a brief description of work undertaken by the EC in Morocco. A dual package which includes financial support for training of technicians in foot-and-mouth disease diagnosis plus a vaccination campaign and serological survey has been agreed with the Moroccan authorities.

Dr. Perez Bonilla stated that health control in the border area in southern Spain has been strengthened. The danger of illegal trade in animals and animal products was reiterated particularly in the face of a future completely susceptible livestock population.

It was also emphasized that contact with newly set-up Russian States was important especially to find out who was in charge and establish links.

Item 3 - FMD prophylaxis in Europe

a) Vaccination programme 1991

A paper was presented by the Secretary stating the 1991 vaccination prophylaxis in Europe as well as a paper setting out the position in the former USSR (Appendix 2).

b) Position of vaccine banks (types of vaccines)

Dr. Marchant gave an update on the progress of the four Community Banks. These will be at: Pirbright, Cologne, Brescia and Lyons. Equivalent of 5 m. doses of each of ten strains of FMD virus will be stored as concentrated inactivated antigen over liquid nitrogen. It was expected that three subtypes would be available by the end of the year. Lelystad,

Netherlands, would act as Community coordinating laboratory and would be responsible for quality control. It was possible that in future formal links could be established with other international vaccine banks. No formal possibility existed for other countries to join the bank but this could be considered for the future. Vaccine could be provided if a situation arose which threatened the EC.

The Committee agreed that the Secretary should approach all member countries of the Commission to determine what were their plans for the provision of vaccine in an emergency. In addition, the Secretary would do a cost benefit study of establishing a European antigen store for the use of non-EC countries either in conjunction with the EC Vaccine Bank or the International Vaccine Bank at the Pirbright Laboratory. It was suggested that consideration could be given to the possibility of utilising Trust Fund money for the purchase of antigen for emergency use in non-EC Member States.

c) Contingency Plans

The Secretary gave a brief summary and emphasised the importance of contingency plans. Each country had its own national contingency plans which were mostly based on the FA0/EC models.

Item 4 - Surveillance and maintenance of the buffer zone in Marmara area, Turkey (Appendix 3).

a) Vaccine control and production at the Ankara Institute

Dr. H. Bahnemann and Dr. S. Barteling, who had acted as consultants on behalf of FA0, presented their views about the state of the SAP Institute for FMD, Ankara.

Concern was expressed that the quality of the vaccine was not independently checked and that inactivation kinetics were not checked with each batch. Concern was also expressed about the state of maintenance and repairs.

Dr. Donaldson commented that vaccine production plants were normally monitored and controlled by independent personnel.

Following a lengthy discussion it was concluded that responsible management was required with access to a budget for speedy maintenance and ordering of new equipment. The Secretary emphasised the importance of the vaccine institute and the necessity for a decision about proposed funding from EC/FA0.

Dr. Marchant confirmed that the consultancies could go forward.

b) Potency test of 01 Manisa vaccine

Dr. Donaldson reported that the first potency test of 01 Manisa vaccine which was carried out at the SAP Institute, Ankara, was not satisfactory. All cattle developed FMD following challenge by homologous virus. Comments were made that the conditions under which the tests were carried out were unsuitable and this may have influenced the results.

A second test was carried out at IAH Pirbright in December 1991. The vaccine was first tested by WRL Pirbright for 146S quality and quantity. The vaccine subsequently passed a second challenge test according to standards of the European Pharmacopoeia.

c) FMD control and eradication programme in Turkey

The Committee was concerned to note that outbreaks of FMD are still occurring in the new buffer zone in the Marmara area. Both FMD types 0 and A had been reported. Dr. Istanbulluoglu expressed concern that relocation of the buffer area had resulted in the need to vaccinate an extra 1.2 m cattle and 2 m sheep and goats and this was causing financial difficulties which had been exacerbated due to the recent Rinderpest outbreak. He warned the Committee that if aid were not promptly forthcoming he could not guarantee that sheep and goats would be vaccinated in the buffer zone in the spring vaccination campaign.

Dr. Marchant informed the Committee that a financial proposal was being prepared for presentation to the next meeting of the Standing Veterinary Committee.

Item 5 - Research Group report and activities

A report was presented by Dr. Donaldson, Chairman of the Research Group of the last meeting which was held in Ankara in October 1991, which was a regular session (Appendix 4). He identified the items on the agenda and mentioned the tour of the SAP Institute. Three of the agenda items dealt with matters referred to the Research Group by the Commission. These were: Recommendations for FMD Contingency Plans, Security Standards for FMD Laboratories and Minimum Conditions for the Importation into Europe of Live Animals, Fresh Meat and Offal of the Bovine, Ovine, Caprine and Porcine Species.

Recommendations for FMD Contingency Plans

This document had already been widely circulated and agreed by the OIE FMD Commission. Amendments were updated at the Research Group Meeting in Ankara. These were approved and it was agreed that this paper be presented at the Thirtieth Session of the Commission.

Security standards for FMD laboratories

The paper presented was reviewed by the Committee who agreed that it could be presented to the Commission for adoption on condition that an explanatory introduction was included to indicate that the standards referred to are the minimum which should apply to countries free of FMD which do not vaccinate.

Minimum conditions for the importation into Europe of live animals, fresh meat and offal of the bovine, ovine, caprine and porcine species

This paper was adopted subject to incorporation of the changes suggested by Dr. Janssen in his letter to Dr. Donaldson of 4 March 1992. Additional minor changes were also suggested by Dr. Meldrum and agreed by the Committee.

These papers have also been reviewed and amended by the OIE FMD and other Epizootics Commission and also the Commission of the European Communities (CEC) Scientific Veterinary Committee.

The Executive Committee expressed its appreciation of the contribution made in compiling these papers by Dr. M. Eskildsen former Chairman of the Research Group.

During its visit to Ankara the Research Group toured the SAP Institute, met the staff and made suggestions for improving the facilities and the quality of the vaccine.

Dr. Donaldson advised the Executive Committee that he had been invited by the Standards Commission of the OIE to initiate a programme for the international standardisation of the antigen detection ELISA for FMD. He had informed OIE that an initiative had already been taken by the FAO European Commission for the Control of FMD which was funded by FAO and co-ordinated by the WRL. This programme had now reached Phase XIII. He proposed that OIE be permitted to join the existing FAO programme.

The Executive Committee requested that the practical aspects and the costs of extending the programme to involve additional laboratories should be discussed by the Research Group at its next meeting. Before OIE join the programme there would have to be agreement that the extra costs would be met in full.

Item 6 - Financial report

The administrative assistant presented the financial report under the following headings (Appendix 5):

Status of contributions as of 13 March 1992

The Committee requested the Secretary to send a letter to member countries with outstanding obligations at 31/12/91, and to bring a list of these countries to the OIE General Session to be held in Paris in May when it would be possible to follow up this matter personally with the CVO's.

Income/available resources/project expenditure 1991

The Committee agreed that in view of the shortfall in resources under TF 9042 it would not be necessary to retransfer the amount of US$20,000 which had been temporarily transferred to this TF from TF 9097 (non-EC).

Breakdown of expenditure 1991 (provisional), budgets 1992/1993

The Committee agreed that for 1993 under 1101 personnel, the amount earmarked for the post of P5 should cover a period of twelve months and not five. The Committee further agreed that provision should be made under this heading for (a) leave/repatriation and (b) appointment. However, the post should not be advertised until the future of the Commission has been defined and agreed by the member countries. In addition it was recommended that

the amount earmarked for travel for 1993 should be increased to US$30,000, bringing the total proposed budget for 1993 up to US$365,540.

In view of the foregoing, the Committee considered that it would be necessary to request member countries to make a significant increase in their contributions.

The secretariat undertook to prepare the necessary documentation clearly stating the justification/amount etc in time for review/approval by the ad hoc meeting of the Executive Committee to be held in Istanbul in September on the occasion of the Conference of the 0IE Regional Commission for Europe.

Scale of contributions - ratification of 10% increase in contributions over 1992 scale

As agreed by the Twenty-ninth Session of the Commission held in Rome in April 1991, a 10% increase in contributions over the 1992 rate would become effective as of 1 January 1993. This decision was ratified by the Fifty-fourth Session of the Executive Committee.

Following review of the overall financial situation of the Commission (TF904200/TF911100/TF909700), the Committee considered that the interest rate on cash balances in the relevant Trust Funds was too low and requested the secretariat to seek ways and means of obtaining a better interest rate.

Item 7 - Future work of the Commission

Before inviting Delegates to present their views, the Chairman referred briefly to the preliminary discussions on the future of the Commission which he had had at FA0 headquarters in February. He reminded Delegates that the Commission while working within the framework and under the aegis of FA0 had been set up under Article XIV of the Organization's Constitution and as such enjoyed a certain autonomy.

The paper being addressed by the Committee had been prepared by the Secretary as a basis for discussion of this very important item of the agenda.

FA0's concern with and involvement in the future of the Commission was, the Chairman said, very welcome and before opening the general discussion, he invited Dr. Y. Cheneau, Chief of the Animal Health Service, Animal Production and Health Division, FA0, to present the Organization's views in this respect.

Dr. Cheneau stated that the situation in North Africa, in the Middle East and in Eastern Europe (including ex USSR) should be considered very carefully. The difficulty and indeed impossibility to control illegal trade should be taken into account. The efforts made by European countries with the help of the Commission should be preserved. The role of the EC was fully recognized but it must be remembered that of the 28 member countries of the Commission, only 12 were members of the EC. FA0 was fully aware that the Commission might decide to close; however, it was strongly felt, that its role had not ended. The position of FA0 was expressed in a discussion paper which was sent to all

members of the Executive Committee prior to the meeting.

The Secretary presented a paper to the Committee as a basis for discussion of this important Item of the Agenda.

The Chairman then requested Delegates to open the general discussion bearing in mind the points raised in the paper prepared by the secretariat.

With regard to the proposal that the Commission extend its activities to other geographical regions, Dr. B. Marchant, EC observer, stated that the Commission had been a leader in FMD control in Europe and it was now quite clear that this objective had been achieved but it would be necessary to maintain some means of trying to reduce the risk of reintroduction of disease. The countries which have eradicated the disease in Europe had the financial resources to do so and the question now was would they be willing to continue to put money into border countries to protect themselves. He stated that the EC Veterinary Legislation Division would be prepared to go to Council to get a substantial amount of money to continue the financing of such a control programme. EC would also support extension of activities to other regions and to other diseases. It would be up to the Commission to decide on the actual mechanism and the best way to proceed would be to undertake some sort of cost-covering exercise. Funding approved by Council for this purpose could perhaps be channelled through the present EC Trust Fund (TF 9111) monitored by the Commission for the vaccination campaigns.

Dr. Nordblom, Sweden, stated that the Scandinavian countries were not interested in expanding the activities of the Commission or in including other diseases. It would be necessary he said to have more information on the financial aspects involved before raising this matter with politicians and before deciding on their position at the Thirtieth Session of the Commission to be held in Rome in 1993. He reiterated that Sweden and the other Scandinavian countries would not support expansion of present activities or extension to other diseases.

Dr. Gafner, Switzerland, stated that he could not support extension of the activities. The Commission he said had achieved its goal. If necessary another Commission could be set up within the framework of FA0, EC or elsewhere.

Dr. Istanbulluoglu, Turkey, stated that if the Commission were abolished large organizations would have to be in a position to act promptly and from recent experience - the Rinderpest outbreak - it was quite evident that there was a tendency to underestimate the risk and emergency action was difficult to implement. He proposed selective broadening of the present activities.

Dr. Bédès, France, underlined the importance for Europe of the work of the Commission and its role as a link between EC and non-EC countries. If, he stated, it is abolished, it will be necessary to set up a similar body until such time as the political situation in Europe is agreed.

Dr. Perez Bonilla, Spain, referred to the practical role of the Commission in the eradication of FMD in Europe and the usefulness of maintaining such a forum. He

considered that it was premature to disband. Some time would have to elapse following cessation of the vaccination campaigns as animals are still protected; in two to three years they will have no antibodies. He was of the opinion that the Commission could expand geographically and extend its activities to other diseases in Europe.

Dr. Meldrum, U.K., said that the founding fathers would be delighted with progress made. There are now 28 member countries, 12 of which are members of EC with the possibility of 18 or so within a few years. Accepting that there are problems on the borders, quite clearly the Commission cannot simply look at FMD within Europe, it has to look further. The real cost factor he stated is in terms of time. It had been unanimously agreed, he stated, at the Twenty-ninth Session that the remit of the Commission should not be extended. He personally concluded that the Commission had reached the conclusion of its work. However, taking into account the pertinent remarks of the EC observer, there was evidence of a need to continue under some other form. The setting up of a different Consultative Body should be considered.

The Chairman supported Dr. Meldrum's remarks and said that the Commission had done an outstanding job but should not be bound by tradition and should now look into other possibilities. He proposed that the Executive Committee meet during the OIE meeting in Istanbul in September to discuss this matter further.

Dr. Marchant stated that European countries should take financial responsibility in this area; they are just as much at risk. With respect to the possible future location of a new Commission, under the aegis of OIE or FAO, a key element of this exercise is project management and it was felt that OIE might not be prepared to handle this.

Dr. Cheneau, referring to the three positions - extend, abolish, retain, confirmed that the role of FAO is implementation of projects and stated that the proposal made by Dr. Marchant could be realised.

Dr. Meldrum offered to prepare a draft regarding the possibility of a new Commission being established in close collaboration with EC and OIE to look after interests in Europe and areas bordering with Europe but bearing in mind the need to operate in the most cost-effective manner. This draft would be discussed at an ad hoc meeting of the Executive Committee to be convened during the OIE meeting in Istanbul in September.

Item 8 - Adoption of draft report

Following discussion, the draft report was adopted subject to the incorporation of the amendments agreed, and to any necessary editorial changes.

Item 9 - Any other business

Date and place of Fifty-fifth Session of the Executive Committee

The Committee agreed that the Fifty-fifth Session of the Executive Committee be held from 23 to 25 February 1993. An invitation to hold this Session in Spain was kindly extended to the Committee by the Delegate from Spain.

The Committee agreed that the EC be invited to attend this Session as an observer.

Closing remarks

In closing the Session, the Chairman extended thanks to Dr. Donaldson and all the staff of the Pirbright Laboratory for the excellent arrangements which had been made for the meeting. The outstanding hospitality offered to the Committee during their stay in the United Kingdom was also acknowledged.

Appendix 1

FMD situation in Europe and other regions - 1991

Europe

Since July 1989, when the last outbreaks were reported in Italy, Europe continues to remain disease free and in conformity with the sanitary rules of the OIE and EEC, Europe can be declared free from foot-and-mouth disease.

The isolated outbreak which occurred in Bulgaria in July 1991 was brought immediately under control and eliminated. A detailed report provided by the Bulgarian Veterinary Services on the evolution of the outbreak and on the serological survey carried out in the area of the outbreak is attached hereto.

Turkey

Thrace area continues to remain FMD free and a second serological survey will be carried out by the Pirbright Laboratory, U.K., to check the absence of virus in this area. In Anatolia the number of outbreaks reported increased during 1991. This disease recrudescence is probably linked to the political disturbances in the neighbouring countries which created great difficulties in the control of animal movements in the frontier areas. In addition, the appearance of Rinderpest, which involved mass vaccination, undoubtedly contributed to the spread of FMD.

The efforts made by the Turkish Veterinary Services in controlling the movement of animals in the buffer zone, together with the application of mass vaccination, succeeded in limiting the number of outbreaks in the buffer zone area (western Anatolia).

Israel

Two sporadic outbreaks of FMD type 0_1 were recorded in the controlled territories.

USSR

Six sporadic outbreaks were reported in 1991, five of type 0_1 and one of type A_{22}. All outbreaks were reported in the southeastern provinces. The measures applied in respect of these outbreaks are as follows:

- sanitary slaughter of all animals on the farm if disease occurs in the localities where vaccination against FMD is not practised;

in areas where preventive vaccination is practised, affected animals are destroyed and contact animals are obligatorily slaughtered after lifting the quarantine; meat from the animals slaughtered within three months after lifting quarantine is used with restrictions.

Table 1 shows the number of outbreaks of FMD and virus types recorded in member countries and in the USSR during 1991.

As far as the FMD situation in USSR is concerned, the information provided in this document was received before the geopolitical developments and the separation of a number of provinces of the former USSR which have now been declared independent States with their own Veterinary Services. However, it should be noted that from the sanitary point of view, the political changes in the former USSR probably have stopped the movement of animals from east to west and consequently the risk of disease transfer through such animal movement has been diminished. Regarding the prophylaxis and control programme carried out, in the present political situation it is difficult to get information on the FMD situation especially in the European area of Russia.

In view of the foregoing it is essential for Europe and for the International Organizations concerned, to establish contact with the responsible authorities in the new countries in this area with a view to getting information on the disease situation.

FMD situation in other regions

A worldwide assessment of the disease situation cannot be made due to the lack of information and the negligence of some countries and regions in reporting disease incidence.

The information available regarding the disease situation in 1991 is attached to this document.

Near East Region

North African countries. With the exception of Libya, sporadic FMD outbreaks of type O_1 have been reported in Egypt, Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco. The outbreaks reported were mainly in small ruminants. In all countries a mass vaccination campaign was carried out together with the application of strict sanitary measures. The recommendation that stamping out should be applied in such isolated outbreaks was not carried out. It should be noted that the development and persistence of the disease in Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco should be considered as a single epizootic which spread through free movement of animals at the borders between the three countries.

Middle East countries. Outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease continued to be reported throughout the Middle East. Type O_1 was recorded mostly in the region followed by types A_{22} with SAT-2 recorded in Yemen (1990).

The political disturbances and the consequences of such a situation in the area seriously affected the animal disease prophylaxis and control programmes with a consequent flare up of FMD and Rinderpest which reached the borders of Europe. The European

Commission for the Control of FMD at its Twenty-ninth Session held in Rome in April 1991 discussed this potential threat and transmitted its concern to FA0. The disease developments in this area fully justified the action taken by the Commission in this respect.

The FMD situation in the Middle East area is unlikely to improve unless the respective governments decide to apply the basic sanitary measures in FMD prevention and control recommended at various meetings organized for this purpose by the MINEADEP Commission and other international organizations.

The latest developments in the Middle East area will be a further reason for deterioration of the animal health situation in general.

Africa. FMD is widespread on the continent with endemic or sporadic outbreaks of types 0, A, SAT-1 and SAT-2 recorded in various countries with the exception of Botswana which continues to maintain its disease-free status since 1981.

Due to the paucity of information available, an assessment of the epizootiological picture of the disease is difficult. However, it should be recognized that FMD in a number of countries is of minor importance in comparison with diseases such as rinderpest, pleuropneumonia, and other infectious and parasitic diseases which affect the animal population.

Asia. The disease is endemic on the mainland with virus types A, 0, C and ASIA-1 normally diagnosed. No information is available from China and Mongolia while type 0 is regularly reported in Hong Kong. In the southern regions of Asia, the disease situation has been further improved.

South America. The regular information provided by the Pan American Center for FMD, Rio de Janeiro, indicates that the disease situation continues to improve in South American countries. FMD free countries were joined by Uruguay and Bolivia where no outbreaks of FMD were recorded during 1991.

Table 1

FMD POSITION IN EUROPE 1991
(By country, number of outbreaks and virus type)

Country	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 O_1	-	-	-	-	-	1 O_1
Turkey	76 O_1	55 O_1	45 A_{22}/01	77 A_{22}/O_1	97 A_{22}/O_1	109 A_{22}/O_1	123 A_{22}/O_1	47 A_{22}/O_1	53 O_1	45 A_{22}/O_1	29 O_1	62	818 A_{22}/O_1
Israel	-	-	2 O_1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 O_1
Fed.of Russia	-	-	-	1 O_1	-	-	1 O_1	-	3 O_1	1 A_{22}	-	-	6 O_1/A_{22}
Remainder of European countries disease free													

Information provided by National Veterinary Services, WRL and OIE
- = No outbreaks

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE STATUS IN BULGARIA*

The situation in Bulgaria with regard to foot and mouth disease (FMD) was favourable until the end of June 1991. Following the eradication of an outbreak of FMD which occurred in 1973, no cases of the disease had been recorded until 1991.

Prophylactic measures against FMD comprise vaccination of animals in the buffer zone maintained along the Bulgarian/Turkish border until 1989 and in some areas at risk near harbours, airports and main roads. Thus, in 1989, a total of 418,392 animals were vaccinated with trivalent O, A, C vaccine, and 138,142 cattle in the buffer area were vaccinated with vaccine O_1, A_{22}.

On 30 July 1991, an outbreak of FMD was diagnosed in the area of Stefan Karadjovo village, community of Boljarovo in the district of Jambol. The disease became established in a herd of 97 heifers and 2 bulls. Two herds of sheep with a combined total of 400 animals were considered to be in-contact animals. All the aforementioned animals were kept free on an isolated pasture in a forest area 5-6 km from Stefan Karadjovo village, about 20 km from the border with the Republic of Turkey.

Epidemiological investigations did not reveal the source of infection or the means of transmission. The affected animals had not been in contact with other animals. No animals had been sold or purchased for a long period of time before the outbreak. The outbreak was about 100 km from the Institute for Control of FMD and Production of Vaccine in Sliven. There had been no contact with staff or vehicles from this Institute. In the area of the outbreak, there are wild pigs and deer.

Laboratory studies showed the field FMD virus to be of type O. The results from the one-way serological tests by micro-CFT have shown that the field virus is like the O_1 subtype group and the vaccines prepared from subtype O_1 strains can be used successfully for prophylaxis. In this case, vaccination was carried out using FMD vaccine O_1, produced in the U.S.S.R., using $O_1{}^{194}$ strain isolated in the Caucasus in 1958.

The comparative studies conducted by the World Reference Laboratory (WRL) in Pirbright, United Kingdom, confirmed that the FMD virus isolated from the outbreak in Stefan Karadjovo village was of type O. Genetically, this virus is closely related to the viruses circulating in the Middle East. As far as antigens are concerned, O BUL 1/91 strain is closely related to the viruses of the O_1 subtype group. Vaccines prepared using O_1 BFS, O_1 Lausanne or O_1 Manisa strains should prove effective against the infection. Investigations regarding $O_1{}^{194}$ are under way.

To determine the extent of the outbreak, blood samples were taken from cattle, sheep, goats and pigs bred in the area of Boljarovo community and the region around the outbreak. A total of 1,159 sera were tested by agar-gel immunodiffusion test for the presence of post-infection VIA antibodies and found to be negative.

Blood samples from sheep and goats in the area of Boljarovo were taken 15-20 days after the animals had been vaccinated with the double dose of $O_1{}^{194}$ FMD vaccine. A total of 112 samples, from animals in zones A and B around the FMD outbreak in Stefan Karadjovo village were sent to the WRL in Pirbright. The results of these tests showed that samples taken from sheep and goats in zone A were positive, due to their recent vaccination. The remaining samples proved to be negative.

To eradicate the disease, a "stamping out" policy was applied. All animals from the infected herd and the 400 in-contact sheep were slaughtered and buried on the spot. Ring vaccination of animals susceptible to FMD was carried out around the outbreak. In zone A, all cattle, sheep and goats were vaccinated. In zones B and C, only cattle were vaccinated. The vaccine used was O_1^{194}, which is an inactivated cell culture aluminium hydroxide, saponine vaccine, produced in the U.S.S.R. Revaccination using the same vaccine was carried out 18-22 days later. The first round of vaccination included a total of 44,895 cattle and 6,174 sheep and goats. Of the vaccinated animals, 2,432 cattle and 6,547 sheep were in zone A and the remainder in zones B and C. Revaccination included 24,150 cattle and 6,547 sheep and goats, mainly in zones A and B.

The owner's losses were fully compensated by the Government under the terms of a special decision. The lack of emergency funds for this purpose delayed by about a week the destruction of infected and in-contact animals. The competent veterinary authorities succeeded in preventing new outbreaks of FMD by intensive and strictly applied quarantine and control measures and general prophylaxis.

Immediately after FMD was diagnosed, systematic mass disinfection of the environment in the zones around the outbreak was carried out. The final disinfection within the outbreak and in the area surrounding the infected region was performed on 24-25 August 1991.

An order issued by the Minister of Agriculture and Food Industry imposed strict measures relating to a ban on the movement of animals, people and vehicles in the affected region. All export of live animals, food products of animal origin and non heat-treated meat was prohibited.

A total of 692 blood samples from vaccinated cattle in zones A, B and C were tested using indirect ELISA in order to evaluate immunity. A high titre of antibodies against virus O_1, ranging from 1:128 to 1:2048, was found in all animals. Samples from some of the animals also showed a high titre against O_1^{194} before vaccination, owing to residual immunity from previous systematic vaccinations with FAO vaccine O_1A_{22}, used in the former buffer zone on the Bulgarian / Turkish border.

The complex and prompt actions against FMD succeeded in locating the infection in time and preventing its spread.

Following a proposal by the EC to conduct a veterinary inspection, two veterinary specialists from the WRL in Pirbright, United Kingdom, visited Bulgaria during late October and early November 1991, to clarify the FMD situation. Together with Bulgarian veterinarians, they took 520 blood samples from swine, sheep and goats, and 100 probang tests from sheep, goats and calves. The examinations made by Bulgarian specialists did not show the presence of VIA antibodies in any of the collected blood samples. The preliminary results from the WRL have also been negative. The blood samples from sheep and goats taken from non-vaccinated animals were also negative, with the exception of isolated samples from sheep and goats with a low antibody titre probably acquired from their vaccinated dams.

On 11 September 1991, after having carried out all necessary immunoprophylaxis, disinfection, tests for identification of post-infection antibodies, estimation of the level of animal immunity, and other activities provided for in the Regulations governing FMD prophylactic measures and eradication, Bulgaria was officially declared free from FMD, and quarantine and other restrictive measures, including the ban on exports, were lifted.

Table 2

FMD position and virus types in the Near East during 1991

Countries	No. of outbreaks	Virus type	Remarks
Tunisia	sporadic 30	0_1	vaccination cattle/sheep and goats
Morocco	sporadic 20	0_1	stamping out + vaccination
Algeria	sporadic 154	0_1	ring vaccination
Libya	no outbreak		vaccination
Egypt	sporadic 28	0_1	vaccination
Iraq*	--	--	no outbreaks reported
Iran*	endemic 203	$0_1/A_{22}$ (**)	vaccination
Syria	sporadic 1	0_1	
Jordan	sporadic	0_1	
Lebanon	endemic	$0/A_{22}$	no information reported
S. Arabia	endemic 22	$0_1/A_{22}$	
Kuwait	sporadic	0_1	
Bahrain	sporadic	0_1 ?	
Oman	endemic 33	0_1	
U.A.E.	sporadic	?	
Yemen Arab Republic	endemic	$0_1/A$	(SAT-2 1990)
North Yemen	endemic	$0_1/A_{22}$	

* FMD vaccine production plant

**Information provided by the WRL, 0IE, and National Veterinary Services, Mali, SAT-2, Sept. 1991

Table 3

INSTITUTE FOR ANIMAL HEALTH
PIRBRIGHT LABORATORY
Ash Road, Pirbright, Woking, Surrey, GU24 ONF, U.K.

WORLD REFERENCE LABORATORY FOR FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

CUMULATIVE REPORT FOR 1991

COUNTRY	No. of Samples	O	A	C	SAT1	SAT2	SAT3	ASIA1	SVD	NVD
BAHRAIN	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
BENIN	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
BHUTAN	10	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	6
BULGARIA	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BURUNDI	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
CAMBODIA	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1
ETHIOPIA	10	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4
GHANA	12	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	9
HONG KONG	11	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
ITALY	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
KENYA	11	8	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
MALAYSIA	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
MALI	7	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	1
MOROCCO	10	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
MYANMAR	11	4	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	1
NEPAL	*32	13	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	17
OMAN	58	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
SAUDI ARABIA	53	45	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOVIET UNION	3	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
SRI LANKA	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SYRIA	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
THAILAND	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
TURKEY	+20	19	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZIMBABWE	21	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	16
TOTAL	320	147	11	7	2	20	1	12	6	116

* 1 SAMPLE CONTAINED BOTH FMDV TYPE O AND TYPE C
+ 1 SAMPLE CONTAINED BOTH FMDV TYPE O AND TYPE A

126 OUT OF 163 POSITIVE SAMPLES TESTED BY ELISA (77%) WERE TYPED AS ORIGINAL SUSPENSION AND THE REMAINDER WERE TYPED AS TISSUE CULTURE.

NPF, 6th January 1992

PAN AMERICAN FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE CENTRE
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

NUMBER OF HERDS AFFECTED BY VESICULAR DISEASES BY CAUSATIVE AGENT
South America, 1991

COUNTRY	AFFECTED HERDS	TYPE OF VIRUS				
		FMD			Vesicular stomatitis	
		O	A	C	New Jersey	Indiana
Argentina	153	23	32	2	0	0
Bolivia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brasil	637	17	12	63	0	0
Colombia	1367	69	112	0	305	331
Ecuador	97	15	2	0	1	0
Paraguay	51	26	0	0	0	0
Perú	40	4	0	0	6	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	96	2	14	0	5	0
Total	2441	156	172	65	317	331

Note 1: Chile, Surinam, Guyana and French Guyana were free of vesicular diseases
Note 2: Last report received: Bolivia - March; Ecuador and Venezuela - October

Appendix 2

FMD prophylaxis in Europe

a) Vaccination programme 1991
b) position of vaccine banks (type of vaccines)
c) development of national contingency plans in member countries (questionnaire)

The foot-and-mouth disease vaccination programme in 1991 was carried out in a number of countries in Europe which declared that as of completion of the 1991 programme vaccination is prohibited.

Arrangements made for a strategic reserve of FMD vaccine by individual governments or by groups of governments participating in a common vaccine bank other than those of the European Communities vaccine banks, and preparation of a National Contingency Plan for Emergency Action against FMD, were reported and are included in the relevant table attached hereto.

As far as the FMD prophylaxis scheme and vaccination programme carried out in 1991 is concerned, information was provided by the veterinary authorities concerned indicating that vaccination was carried out along the borders from Finland to Romania and to the southeastern Asiatic provinces (see map attached). The latest geopolitical developments in the former USSR caused disturbances in receiving information from this area.

FMD PROPHYLAXIS - STRATEGIC RESERVES OF FMD VACCINE AND NATIONAL CONTINGENCY PLANS BY COUNTRY IN EUROPE DURING 1991

VACCINATION PROGRAMMES				
Country	**Species vaccinated**	**Period of vaccination**	**Strategic reserve of vaccine (bank)**	**National contingency plans**
Albania	No vaccination	-	no information	no information
Austria	1991 Cattle: 17,604	Animals for export if required until 3 March 1991; since then vaccination prohibited	50,000 doses FMD vaccine stored at Federal Institute, Vienna; negotiations with Inter. FMD Vaccine Bank, Pirbright, UK or EEC after 1992	National contingency plans conform with FA0/EEC plans
Belgium	1991 Cattle: 1,879,950	From 1 Dec. to 31 March - entire country Vaccination discontinued from 1 April 1991	1 million doses 0AC trivalent produced locally	National contingency plans conform with EEC Directive
Bulgaria	1991 - no vaccination	Emergency FMD ring vaccination only in the area of the outbreak. Cattle: 44,895 Sh/goats: 6,542 (August 1991)	Vaccine banks under discussion	National contingency plans include strict sanitary measures, stamping out and ring vaccination
Cyprus	No vaccination since 1985	-	Negotiation with International Bank, Pirbright, UK.	National contingency plans conform with FA0 plans

VACCINATION PROGRAMMES				
Country	**Species vaccinated**	**Period of vaccination**	**Strategic reserve of vaccine (bank)**	**National contingency plans**
Czech and Slovak Federal Republic	All cattle above 3 months; adult sheep, goats and sows 1991: Cattle: 1,880,000 Sheep: 75,000 Pigs: 513,000 Goats: 500	Vaccination discontinued as of 1 September 1991	1,300,000 doses stored at Bioveta, Terezín, ready for use	In line with EEC rules - under preparation
Denmark	Total prohibition of vaccination as of 1 January 1977	-	National bank on concentrated antigen 0AC 800,000 doses triv.	Revised Contingency Plan submitted to EEC Commission for approval (Art.5.3 Directive 90/423/EEC)
Finland	No vaccination	-	Member of the International Bank, Pirbright, UK.	National contingency plans for FMD conform with FA0-EEC plans
France	1991 Cattle: 10,000,000	Until end March 1991 - thereafter vaccination prohibited as of 1 April 1991	National bank of concentrated antigen 01,A5,A22, C and ASIA-1 stored at Laboratoire Pathologie Bovine, Lyon. This will be integrated in the EEC bank.	National contingency plans prepared in conformity with the Directive 8/511/EEC.

VACCINATION PROGRAMMES				
Country	**Species vaccinated**	**Period of vaccination**	**Strategic reserve of vaccine (bank)**	**National contingency plans**
Germany, Federal Republic of	All cattle above 4 months 1991 - Cattle: 13,000,000	01-01-1991 to 31-03-1991 Vaccination programme discontinued as of 1 April 1991. (Former DDR had already stopped in December 1990)	No information	National contingency plans conform with EEC Directive
Greece	1991 - no vaccination	-	No information	No information
Hungary	1990-1991 - no vaccination	-	No information	No information
Iceland	No vaccination	-	No information	No information
Ireland	No vaccination	-	Member of the International Bank for FMD, Pirbright, UK.	Under preparation
Israel	Cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and camels 1991 - same policy Cattle:354,000 (9,000) Sheep: 255,000 (93,400) Goats: 30,000 (48,000) Camels: 800	November-February All young cattle, 2 to 18 months revaccinated in May-June	Trivalent vaccine imported; costs more than US$ 600,000 annually	National contingency plans for FMD applied to the local conditions

VACCINATION PROGRAMMES				
Country	**Species vaccinated**	**Period of vaccination**	**Strategic reserve of vaccine (bank)**	**National contingency plans**
Italy	-All cattle above 3 months -Cattle not previously vaccinated which have attained 3 months -Cattle vaccinated for first time are vaccinated again within 3 to 6 weeks after first vaccination -Compulsory vaccination of all imported cattle over 3 months -Sheep and goats over 3 months prior to transhumance 1991 Cattle: 6,650,700 Sheep: 6,750,000	From 1 April to 31 May 1991 and from 1 June to 10 August 1991 As of 10 August 1991 vaccination suspended in the entire country	FMD vaccine bank is held at the Brescia FMD Institute	National contingency plans prepared in conformity with Art.5 of the EEC Directive 90/423
Luxembourg	All cattle above three months of age 1991 Cattle: 180,000	From 1 December to 31 January Vaccination discontinued as of 1 April 1991	No information	No information
Malta	1991 - no vaccination	-	Int. Bank, Pirbright,UK	No information

VACCINATION PROGRAMMES				
Country	**Species vaccinated**	**Period of vaccination**	**Strategic reserve of vaccine (bank)**	**National contingency plans**
Netherlands	1991 Cattle: 3,760,000	From 1 December to 28 February Vaccination discontinued as of 1 March 1991	Production of 4,000,000 doses A0C concentrated antigen stored in a national bank at Lelystad	Present contingency plans for FMD are under review; updated contingency plans will be ready at the beginning of 1992
Norway	No vaccination	-	No information	No information
Poland	No vaccination	-	No information	No information
Portugal	Cattle: compulsory vaccination above 3 months Sheep/goats:not compulsory 1991 Cattle: 230,591 Pigs: 4,269	Once a year, when necessary twice a year Vaccination discontinued as of 1 July 1991	Contract with vaccine producer for vaccine bank	National contingency plans in conformity with EEC Directives
Spain	1991 - no vaccination as of 31 December 1990	-	Ruminants: 500,000 doses 0AC; pigs: 1,000,000 doses 0AC; antigen stored 1,500,000 doses	National contingency plans conform with EEC Directive
Sweden	No vaccination		Member of the International Vaccine Bank, Pirbright, UK	National contingency plans conform with EEC-FA0 plans

VACCINATION PROGRAMMES				
Country	**Species vaccinated**	**Period of vaccination**	**Strategic reserve of vaccine (bank)**	**National contingency plans**
Switzerland	1991 - no vaccination as of spring 1990	-	Contract with Rhône Mérieux for stockage of concentrated antigen for 300,000 doses of vaccine types A5,C1,01 and ASIA-1	National contingency plans for FMD conform with FA0 and EEC
Turkey	A. Turkish Thrace - no vaccination B. Anatolia - new buffer zone Marmara area, cattle twice a year, sheep once a year in the other provinces and ring vaccination around the foci 1991 Cattle: 5,864,956 Sheep: 8,281,336	All year round	Bivalent or trivalent 0,A22 C, vaccine produced at the SAP Institute, Ankara	No information
United Kingdom	Vaccination not permitted	-	Member of the International FMD Vaccine Bank, Pirbright and the EEC FMD Bank	Contingency plans for FMD have been drawn up in accordance with Art.5 of Directive 90/423 of EEC Commission
Yugoslavia	Cattle for export above 7 months	Vaccination discontinued except of live animals for export at the request of the importing country	No information	No information

VACCINATION PROGRAMMES				
Country	**Species vaccinated**	**Period of vaccination**	**Strategic reserve of vaccine (bank)**	**National contingency plans**
Romania	1991 Cattle: 992,100 Sheep: 1,398,500	Twice a year (6 months interval); young cattle are revaccinated after 15-21 days Vaccination discontinued as of 1 November 1991	No information	No information
Federation of Russia	Cattle above 4 months Sheep and goats above 1 month, pigs above 2 months 1991 Cattle: 114,376,600* Sheep: 50,632,200* Pigs: 2,217,300* *doses of vaccine used - not numbers of animals vaccinated	Spring and autumn	No information	No information

Appendix 3

Surveillance and maintenance of the buffer zone in Marmara area, Turkey

Due to the occurrence of an isolated outbreak of FMD reported in Jambol District in Bulgaria, vaccination against 01/A22 has been carried out in August 1991 by the Turkish Veterinary Services along the border of Bulgaria. On the Bulgarian side ring vaccination with 01 vaccine has been carried out in the area of the outbreak. This was repeated three weeks after the first vaccination. In the remaining part of Thrace area, vaccination has not been carried out since 1989 when the buffer zone was relocated in Marmara area, western Anatolia in Turkey.

The results of the serological survey which was carried out by the WRL, Pirbright, U.K. in the area of the FMD outbreak in Bulgaria to ascertain the extent and possible origin of the outbreaks did not reveal any evidence of active infection in the animals tested. Within the framework of the surveillance programme in Thrace area, a second serological survey is being carried out by the WRL, Pirbright, U.K. for the purpose of establishing the presence or absence of the continuing presence of FMD virus in this region. The cost of both surveys is being met from the relevant Trust Fund for the Campaigns TF 9111 (EEC) as agreed at the FAO/EEC/0IE Tripartite FMD Group Meeting held in Brussels, 27-28 November 1991.

Buffer zone in Marmara area, western Anatolia

The buffer zone in the Marmara area is implemented entirely by the Turkish authorities on the basis of the policy agreed at the FA0/0IE/EEC FMD Group Meeting in 1989 and 1990 and the Fifty-second Session of the Executive Committee held in Istanbul in March 1990. However, due to the lack of funds and maintenance problems at the Ankara Institute, vaccine production was decreased and consequently the vaccination programme was also affected in the country and in the buffer zone area. This matter was discussed in a separate meeting on the occasion of the FA0/0IE/EEC FMD Group meeting in Brussels on 27 November 1991, and it was agreed that two highly qualified consultants should be recruited in the field of vaccine production and tissue cultures to work at the Ankara Institute. They should be recruited through FA0 and the cost met from the relevant EEC Trust Fund for the campaigns.

Follow-up action on technical assistance to the Ankara Institute has been followed up by the Secretary of the Commission in collaboration with the Turkish and European Community authorities concerned.

Challenge potency trials of the Turkish 01 Manisa vaccine

Following the recommendation of the Executive Committee and the Research Group of the Commission, the FAO/0IE/EEC FMD Group agreed that a cattle challenge potency trial of Ankara Institute FMD vaccine should be carried out by the WRL, Pirbright, U.K.

The trials were implemented in 1991 and the results are reported in the relevant report prepared by the WRL, Pirbright, U.K.

FMD control and eradication programme in Turkey

This has followed the same pattern in 1991 as in the previous year which was reported and discussed at the Twenty-ninth Session of the Commission held in Rome, April 1991, although the appearance of Rinderpest in Anatolia affected the FMD vaccination programme. However, as reported by the Turkish Veterinary authorities, the vaccination programme in the buffer zone area was carried out regularly with cattle vaccinated twice and sheep once a year. Vaccination in the remaining part of Anatolia (central and eastern) was carried out in a number of provinces with an average vaccination coverage of 30 percent of the cattle population. Efforts have been made to provide greater vaccination coverage in the sheep population than in previous years, because of the great movement of animals from east to west due to the disturbances in the border areas which condition animal trade and prices. In addition, vaccination and strict surveillance and monitoring system have been established along the borders with Iraq, Iran and Syria in order to control illegal movements of animals from neighbouring countries and prevent the introduction of infectious diseases into Turkey. The number of animals vaccinated during 1991 is reported in the relevant Table, Appendix 2.

The breakdown of income/expenditure for Trust Funds 9111 (EEC) and 9097 (non-EEC) is attached hereto.

TRUST FUND 9111 (EEC)
Status of Funds at 31 December 1991
(provisional)

	Expenditure	Income
	US$	US$
Cash balance 1 January 1991		**1,247,934**
Interest 1991		**85,304**
WRL vaccine survey at SAP, Ankara	77,192	
WRL serological survey, Bulgaria	11,234	
Travel		
FMD Group meeting, Brussels, March 1991)		
FMD Group meeting, Brussels, November 1991)	15,223	
Meeting of Research Group of EUFMD, Ankara, October 1991 (airfares)	7,800	
Project servicing costs (6%)	5,613	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE 1991	**117,062**	**1,333,234**
BALANCE.....		**US$ 1,216,172**

Proposed Budget 1992

	US$
Consultants (Ankara Laboratory) including travel.....	150,000
Duty travel..... (Tripartite FMD Group/Research Group/Secretariat)	48,000
Contracts (WRL serological survey to ascertain FMD status in Turkish Thrace following cessation vacc. in 1989...	32,000
Vaccine for emergency outbreaks in southeastern Europe.	150,000
Project servicing costs (6% on all items except vaccine)	13,800
TOTAL ALLOCATION FOR 1992	**US$ 393,800**

TRUST FUND 9097 (non-EEC)
Status of Funds at 31 December 1991

(provisional)

	Expenditure	Income
	US$	**US$**
Cash balance 1 January 1991		111,230
Interest 1991		7,509
Transfer to TF9042 to meet shortfall	20,000	
Travel	2,232	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE 1991	**22,232**	**118,739**
BALANCE		**US$ 96,507**

Proposed Budget 1992

Duty travel.....	6,000
Vaccine for emergency outbreaks...	30,000
Project servicing costs (6% on all items except vaccine)	360
TOTAL ALLOCATION FOR 1992	**US$ 36,360**

Appendix 4

Research Group Report and Activities

The last meeting of the Research Group of the Standing Technical Committee was held at the SAP (FMD) Institute, Ankara, Turkey, from 1 to 5 October 1991. This provided an opportunity for members of the Group and observers to meet Turkish colleagues from the laboratory and state veterinary service and to see the SAP Institute.

The scientific session was held at the SAP Institute. The main items presented were under the following headings:

1. Recommendations for FMD contingency plans including emergency actions in and around FMD infected premises in non-vaccinating countries.

   This paper was prepared in response to a request from the Commission following discussions at the Twenty-ninth Session of the Commission in April 1991 about future policies for the control of FMD in Europe, in particular the cessation of prophylactic vaccination. The paper was reviewed by the Group who recommended a number of amendments. It was agreed that Section 5 should be included as an Annex under the title "Emergency actions in non-vaccinating countries". The Group also identified the criteria which need to be considered before strategic ("ring") vaccination is employed as an adjunct to stamping out.

   The revised paper has since been amended by the OIE FMD and other Epizootics Commission and the FMD Subgroup of the EC Scientific Veterinary Committee.

2. Review of security requirements for laboratories working with FMD virus

   The FMD Subgroup of the EC Scientific Veterinary Committee has extensively revised the FAO document "Minimum standards for laboratories working with FMD virus *in vitro* and *in vivo*". The Group reviewed the document and proposed some further amendments. In the meantime the paper has been amended by the OIE FMD and other Epizootics Commission and adopted by the FMD Subgroup fo the EC Scientific Veterinary Committee.

3. Further information about the stability of FMD vaccines prepared from stored antigen

   No paper specific to this topic was given but a paper reporting the antigenic variability of type C FMD viruses over six decades was presented by Dr E Domingo (Spain). Evidence was provided showing two major patterns of antigenic variation: (i) a gradual increase of divergence in VP1; and (ii) an abrupt antigenic change in VP1. On the basis of these changes the Group recommended a careful selection of type C strains for vaccine banks and that similar analyses should be extended to FMDV strains of serotypes A and O.

4. Guidelines for importation into Europe of live animals, meat and offal

This paper was prepared in response to the Commissions request that recommendations discussed at the Twenty-ninth Session in April 1991 be further reviewed taking into account the non-vaccination policy adopted in Europe. The Group discussed the paper and agreed further amendments.

5. Epidemiology of recent FMD outbreaks in Turkey and characteristics of field isolates with reference to both cattle and small ruminants

Papers were presented giving results of the serotyping of isolates from field outbreaks in Turkey during 1990 and 1991 (up to June) obtained at the SAP Institute and at the WRL, Pirbright. Results were also presented of serological surveys in Anatolia carried out during 1991 by the SAP Institute. The Group noted that an estimated 70% of the animal population in the Strategic Vaccination Zone (SVZ) is vaccinated and in the rest of the country the coverage is 30%.

The Group recommended that a higher vaccination coverage should be achieved and that a greater number of field samples be sent for examination in Ankara and Pirbright.

Considering the number of outbreaks in the SVZ, the Group recommended that stricter measures should be taken to control animal movements.

In addition, the Group recommended that a further serological survey be carried out in the Thrace area as soon as possible, taking into account the presence of recently vaccinated animals in a zone near the Bulgarian border.

6. Results of the Ankara/Pirbright FMD vaccine trial in cattle

The results of a cattle potency trial carried out with O_1 Manisa vaccine produced and tested at the SAP Institute, Ankara were presented. The vaccine failed to protect any vaccinated cattle against the homologous challenge with O_1 Manisa and consequently the proposed follow-up heterologous challenge test was cancelled. The Group noted that the conditions under which the animals were housed for the challenge test were unsatisfactory and concluded that these might have influenced the results. The Group recommended that one or more batches of antigen produced at the SAP institute for use in the 1992 Spring vaccination campaign should be selected for repeat testing.

The Group recommended that important kinetic parameters of antigen production be carefully monitored and optimised to improve vaccine quality at the SAP Institute.

7. Follow-up discussion on the carrier state

The Group reviewed the recommendations of 1977 and agreed that they were no longer valid and new ones should be drawn up based on the recommendations agreed at the 1990 session of the Group. The Group agreed that further discussions were required at the next session before final recommendations can be made.

8. Visit to the SAP Institute

The Group visited the SAP Institute and saw the vaccine production facilities, the large animal accommodation and the diagnostic laboratory. They discussed technical aspects of the work with the staff and gave advice on various ways for improving procedures.

The Group agreed that there is urgent need to provide technical assistance to the SAP Institute on a full-time basis.

9. Recent FMD outbreaks

The Group was given details of investigations to determine the origin of the 1991 Bulgarian outbreak. Laboratory results identified the Bulgarian isolate as being a Middle East type O_1 strain but epidemiological investigations failed to establish how infection entered Bulgaria. The Group stressed the need for free exchanges of information on current field isolates between laboratories, in particular from the WRL.

The Group was also given data about recent outbreaks of type O_1 in Morocco. The Group recognised the serious threat posed to Europe by the continued presence of FMD in North Africa.

10. Election of Chairman

Dr Alex Donaldson (UK) was elected to succeed Dr Morten Eskildsen (Denmark) as Chairman. The excellent contribution made by Dr Eskildsen during his six years of office was acknowledged by the in-coming Chairman and Members of the Group.

Appendix 5

Financial Report

The following documentation was presented in relation to the financial report on TF 904200 MTF/INT/011/MUL.

1. Status of contributions as of 13 March 1992
2. Income/available resources/project expenditure 1991
3. Breakdown of project expenditure 1991, budgets 1992/1993
4. Scale of contributions - ratification of 10% increase over 1992 scale as proposed at the Twenty-ninth Session of the Commission held in Rome from 23 to 26 April 1991

Trust Fund 9042 - MTF/INT/011/MUL - Inter-Regional
Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease
Status of Contributions as of 13.03.1992

	Donor Code	Member Governments	Outstanding 31/12/91	1992 Credits	Due 1992	FTK #	Net Due 1992	Received 1992	Outstanding	AFFT Chrono	Date of Call Letter	FTR REF	FTE Ref	Value Date
1	102	Albania	$1,031.55	$0.00	$1,181.83	712/1	$2,213.38		$2,213.38	2374	16/01/92			
2	106	Austria	$0.00	$0.00	$7,091.56	712/2	$7,091.56	$7,091.56	$0.00	2375	16/01/92	15632		28/02/92
3	112	Belgium	$0.00	$0.00	$11,818.55	712/3	$11,818.55		$11,818.55	2376	16/01/92			
4	114	Bulgaria	$2,924.90	$0.00	$3,545.54	712/4	$6,470.44	$2,925.90	$3,544.54	2377	16/01/92	15112		28/01/92
5	118	Cyprus	$0.00	$0.00	$1,181.83	712/5	$1,181.83		$1,181.83	2378	16/01/92			
6	120	Czechoslovakia	$6,112.14	$0.00	$7,091.56	712/6	$13,203.70	$6,193.09	$7,010.61	2379	16/01/92	14888		
7	124	Denmark	$0.00	$0.00	$11,818.55	712/7	$11,818.55		$11,818.55	2380	16/01/92			
8	132	Finland	$0.00	$0.00	$7,091.56	712/8	$7,091.56	$7,091.56	$0.00	2381	16/01/92			03/02/92
9	134	France	$0.00	$0.00	$23,637.12	712/9	$23,637.12		$23,637.12		16/01/92			
10	136	Germany	$0.00	$0.00	$23,637.12	712/10	$23,637.12	$23,637.12	$0.00	2383	16/01/92	15357		20/02/92
11	140	Greece	$3,083.09	$0.00	$3,545.54	712/11	$6,628.63		$6,628.63	2384	16/01/92			
12	142	Hungary	$7,789.63	$0.00	$7,091.56	712/12	$14,881.19		$14,881.19	2402	16/01/92			
13	144	Iceland	$0.00	$0.00	$1,181.83	712/13	$1,181.83		$1,181.83		16/01/92			
14	146	Ireland	$0.00	$0.00	$3,545.54	712/14	$3,545.54		$3,545.54	2386	16/01/92			
15	550	Israel*	$3,083.09	$0.00	$3,545.54	790/1	$6,628.63		$6,628.63	2433	16/01/92			
16	150	Italy	$437.06	$0.00	$23,637.12	712/15	$24,074.18		$24,074.18	2401	16/01/92			
17	159	Luxembourg	$0.00	$0.00	$1,181.83	712/16	$1,181.83		$1,181.83	2387	16/01/92			
18	160	Malta	$0.00	$0.00	$1,181.83	712/17	$1,181.83	$1,181.83	$0.00	2388	16/01/92			04/03/92
19	170	Netherlands	$15.00	$0.00	$11,818.55	712/18	$11,833.55		$11,833.55	2391	16/01/92			
20	173	Norway	$0.00	($2,522.53)	$3,545.54	712/19	$1,023.01		$1,023.01	2392	16/01/92			
21	174	Poland	$0.00	$0.00	$11,818.55	712/20	$11,818.55	$11,818.55	$0.00	2393	16/01/92	15628		28/02/92
22	176	Portugal	$0.60	$0.00	$3,545.54	712/21	$3,546.14		$3,546.14	2394	16/01/92			
23	182	Spain	$1,095.11	$0.00	$11,818.55	712/22	$12,913.66		$12,913.66	2395	16/01/92			
24	184	Sweden	$0.00	$0.00	$11,818.55	712/23	$11,818.55	$11,818.55	$0.00	2396	16/01/92			13/02/92
25	186	Switzerland	$0.00	$0.00	$11,818.55	712/24	$11,818.55	$11,818.55	$0.00	2397	16/01/92			19/02/92
26	188	Turkey	$0.00	$0.00	$7,091.56	712/25	$7,091.56		$7,091.56	2398	16/01/92			
27	190	United Kingdom	$0.00	$0.00	$23,637.12	712/26	$23,637.12	$23,637.12	$0.00	2399	16/01/92	15631		26/02/92
28	198	Yugoslavia	$6,166.19	$0.00	$7,091.56	712/27	$13,257.75		$13,257.75	2400	16/01/92			
			$31,738.36	($2,522.53)	$247,010.08		$276,225.91	$107,213.83	$169,012.08					

*1991 FTK 421; 1992 FTK 790

prepared M. Insalaco
13 March 1992

TRUST FUND 904200 MTF/INT/O11/MUL - INTERNATIONAL
European Commission for the Control of
Foot-and-Mouth Disease

Income/available resources/project expenditure 1991 (provisional)

	US$
Cash deficit 1 January 1991	-17,920
Receipts 1991	217,716
Transfer from TF 9097 to cover shortfall	20,000
Actual resources 1991	237,716
Less project expenditure 1991	238,246
	-530
Cash deficit 31 December 1991	-18,450
Arrears to be recovered 1991	31,738
Balance following recovery of arrears	13,288
Balance following reimbursement to TF 9097	20,000
	-6,712

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TRUST FUND 904200 MTF/INT/O11/MUL - INTERNATIONAL
European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease

Breakdown expenditure 1991 (provisional), budgets 1992/1993

	1991 Budget	1991 actual	1992 Revised	1993 Proposed
1101-P5 (Secretary)	108,500	118,227[1]	128,700	141,570
(Repatriation travel/accrued annual leave)				36,000
(Assignment grant/appointment travel)[2]				31,670
Home leave (1990/92)	2,500	2,745	-	-
1300-G6 (Admin. Assistant)	67,000	76,483	83,000[1]	91,300
Home leave (1989/91)	2,000	1,209		
" " (1991/93)			2,000	
Temp.assist.interps.	12,000	6,006	-	15,000
Overtime	1,200	1,629	700	1,000
PERSONNEL TOTAL	193,200	206,578	214,400	316,540
2000 Duty travel (Sec./Research Group)	27,000	17,542	10,000[3]	30,000
3000 Contracts	14,089	14,000	18,000[4]	18,000
4000 Gen.Op.Exp.	500	405	500	1,000
SUB-TOTAL	41,589	31,947	28,500	49,000
GRAND TOTAL	234,789	238,246	242,900	365,540

Pledges for 1993 following 10% increase as of 1 January 1993	271,711
Shortfall between income and projected expenditure (US$362,240-271,711)	93,829
Estimated further increase required to cover shortfall - 35% of pledged income i.e. of US$ 271,711.....	95,098

[1] In line with standard procedures approximately 10% included over 1991 actual costs; the 1993 figure is based on salary of present Secretary, and includes 10% over projected costings for 1992.

[2] Figure indicated for assignment grant/appointment travel is estimated on the basis of family with two children. Rental subsidy, which is calculated on a case by case basis, has not been included.

[3] Difference in duty travel costs during 1992 being met from TF9111 ($48,000) and TF9097 ($6,000).

[4] Annual contribution to WRL $15,000 + $3,000 towards Collaborative Laboratory Study.

TRUST FUND 904200 MTF/INT/011/MUL - INTERNATIONAL
European Commission for the Control of
Foot-and-Mouth Disease

SCALE OF CONTRIBUTIONS

At the Twenty-ninth Session of the Commission held in Rome from 23 to 26 April 1991, it was proposed that contributions from members for 1993 should be increased by 10% over the 1992 contributions. The motion was put to the vote and a majority of 20 members supported the proposal. As a result the Commission agreed that the Executive Committee be empowered to ratify this decision at the Fifty-fourth Session of the Committee to be held at Pirbright from 7 to 9 April 1992, following which the new rates would become effective as of 1 January 1993.

Government of	1992 scale	±10%	Proposed
Albania	1,181.83	118.18	1,300.01
Austria	7,091.56	709.15	7,800.71
Belgium	11,818.55	1,181.85	13,000.40
Bulgaria	3,545.54	354.55	3,900.09
Cyprus	1,181.83	118.18	1,300.01
Czechoslovakia	7,091.56	709.15	7,800.71
Denmark	11,818.55	1,181.85	13,000.40
Finland	7,091.56	709.15	7,800.71
France	23,637.12	2,363.71	26,000.83
Germany, Fed. Rep.	23,637.12	2,363.71	26,000.83
Greece	3,545.54	354.55	3,900.09
Hungary	7,091.56	709.15	7,800.71
Iceland	1,181.83	118.18	1,300.01
Ireland	3,545.54	354.55	3,900.09
Israel	3,545.54	354.55	3,900.09
Italy	23,637.12	2,363.71	26,000.83
Luxembourg	1,181.83	118.18	1,300.01
Malta	1,181.83	118.18	1,300.01
Netherlands	11,818.55	1,181.85	13,000.40
Norway	3,545.54	354.55	3,900.09
Poland	11,818.55	1,181.85	13,000.40
Portugal	3,545.54	354.55	3,900.09
Spain	11,818.55	1,181.85	13,000.40
Sweden	11,818.55	1,181.85	13,000.40
Switzerland	11,818.55	1,181.85	13,000.40
Turkey	7,091.56	709.15	7,800.71
United Kingdom	23,637.12	2,363.71	26,000.83
Yugoslavia	7,091.56	709.15	7,800.71
TOTALS	**247,010.08**	**24,700.89**	**271,710.97**