

REPORT

Lyons,
France,
16-17 March
1994

**Executive Committee
of the European
Commission
for the Control of
Foot-and-Mouth
Disease**

Fifty-sixth session



Food
and
Agriculture
Organization
of
the
United
Nations



AGA: EUFMD/X/94/1

REPORT
of the
FIFTY-SIXTH SESSION
of the
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
of the
EUROPEAN COMMISSION FOR THE CONTROL OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH
DISEASE
held at the
Laboratoire de Pathologie Bovine, Lyons, France
16 and 17 March 1994

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
Rome, 1994

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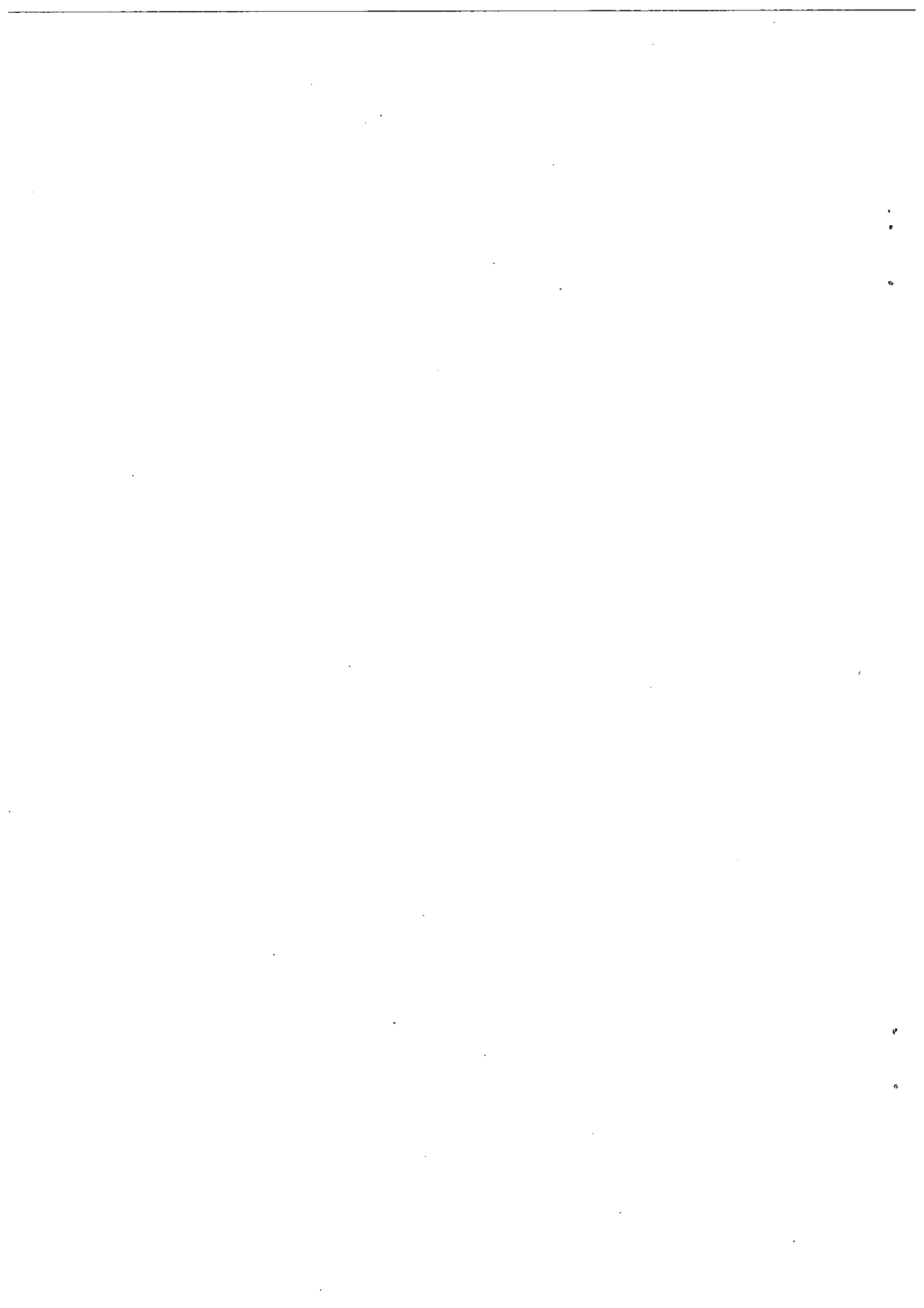
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INTRODUCTION

The Executive Committee of the European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (EUFMD) held its Fifty-sixth Session at the CNEVA, Laboratoire de Pathologie Bovine, Lyons, France, on 16 and 17 March 1994.

Members of the Committee present:

Dr. K.C. Meldrum (UK)	Chairman
Dr. E. Stougaard (Denmark)	Second Vice-Chairman
Dr. G. Bédès (France)	
Dr. R. Marabelli (Italy)	
Dr. A. Nagy (Hungary)	
Dr. N. Voetz (Germany)	
Dr. B. Nordblom (Sweden)	First Vice-Chairman (was unable to attend)

Observers

Dr. A.I. Donaldson (UK) **Chairman, Research Group**

Dr. J.L. Martel (France)
Directeur, CNEVA, Laboratoire de Pathologie Bovine
Lyons

Dr. Thierry Cotton (France)
Prophylaxie et épidémiologie des ruminants
Direction Générale de l'Alimentation
Paris

Dr. Claudine Lebon (France)
Relations internationales
Direction Générale de l'Alimentation
Paris

Dr. Mustafa Aydin
Head of Epidemic Diseases and Disasters Department
General Directorate of Protection and Control
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs
Ankara, Turkey

FAO

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

Secretariat

Dr. Y. Cheneau
Secretary a.i. EUFMD

Ms J. Raftery
Administrative Assistant, EUFMD

The Chairman, Dr. K.C. Meldrum, welcomed the members of the Committee and informed them that owing to urgent commitments in Sweden Dr. Nordblom was unable to attend. He stated that Dr. B. Marchant, observer from EC was for health reasons also unable to be present. He welcomed Dr. M. Aydin the observer from Turkey and reminded the Committee that Professor Istanbuluoglu was no longer serving on the Committee as he had been transferred to Brussels as Agricultural Attache. He had been replaced by Dr. N. Güvener who subsequently had been replaced by Dr. Sabri Keskin. The Committee agreed that consideration would be given to Professor Istanbuluoglu's replacement at the Fifty-seventh Session of the Executive Committee. The Committee agreed, however, that it was essential that the Turkish representative should be a member of the Executive Committee.

The Chairman also welcomed the observers from France and stated that it was an honour for the Committee to meet in Lyons where the world's first veterinary school had been founded in 1762.

Dr. J.L. Martel, Director of the Laboratoire de Pathologie Bovine, (LPB) Lyons, then welcomed the Delegates and observers, and recalled that the Laboratory had hosted a session of the Research Group of the EUFMD in 1987. He briefly outlined the history and activities of the laboratory stating that the old part had been built in 1966 for FMD vaccine control and diagnosis. Today the laboratory is part of CNEVA, a French organisation under the supervision of MAF through DGAL, (Direction Générale de l'Alimentation) providing the French Administration with scientific and technical help. LPB collaborates with FAO through the Research Group of the Commission of which Dr. G. Dannacher was a member for a number of years. Studies are carried out at the Laboratory on cattle diseases; a new security laboratory conforming to the Community requirements was built in 1993 for FMD diagnosis. The laboratory has been designated as an FMDV antigen bank carrying part of the Community stocks, at present 2.5 million doses of O₁ and 2.5 million doses of A₂₂ which will be complemented by a further 6 million doses in 1995. Dr. Martel wished the Committee a very successful meeting.

The Chairman before proposing the adoption of the Agenda invited Dr. Y. Cheneau, Chief of the Animal Health Service, FAO and Secretary a.i. of the EUFMD since the retirement of the Secretary in May 1993, to inform the Committee on the recruitment of the new Secretary. Dr. Cheneau stated that Dr. Y. Leforban, a French national, had been selected to take up the post of Secretary of the EUFMD by an interview panel held in Rome on 20 December 1993. Administrative arrangements were being finalised for his recruitment and it was foreseen that he would take up duty at FAO headquarters on 1 June 1994.

On behalf of the Committee, the Chairman thanked Dr. Cheneau and the Administrative Assistant for having ensured that the activities of the EUFMD had continued uninterruptedly during the past year.

Item 1 - Adoption of Agenda

The following agenda was adopted as presented:

- Item 1 - Adoption of Agenda
- Item 2 - Report on the Commission's activities during 1994
- Item 3 - FMD position in Europe with particular reference to Turkey, Bulgaria and Italy
- Item 4 - FMD situation in other regions
- Item 5 - Surveillance and maintenance of the buffer zone in Western Anatolia - report on Tripartite meeting
- Item 6 - Criteria for scale of contributions
- Item 7 - Activities of the Research Group
- Item 8 - Purpose and management of Trust Fund 9111 (EEC) with particular reference to vaccine storage
- Item 9 - Financial Report
- Item 10- Adoption of Draft Report
- Item 11- Any other business
 - Membership
 - Date and venue of Fifty-seventh Session of the Executive Committee
 - Date of Thirty-first Session

Item 2 - Report on the Commission's activities during 1993

A paper was presented which Dr. Cheneau briefly summarised (see Appendix 1). Reference was made to the visits of the representatives from Bulgaria and Turkey to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, UK, to discuss and receive assistance with the setting up of national contingency plans based on the UK model. As a follow-up to the Tripartite FMD Group meeting held on 12 November 1993, it was agreed that these visits would be organised by the secretariat of the EUFMD in collaboration with MAFF, UK, expenses would be met from TF 911100 (EEC), and that following these visits a mission would go to each country to discuss and resolve problem points related to the contingency plans. This follow-up mission would not take place until the draft plans drawn up by both countries had been received and studied.

Dr. Marabelli reported on the FMD situation in Italy since the Thirtieth Session held in Rome in April 1993. Three further outbreaks had occurred, bringing the total to 57, the last having been recorded on 7 June 1993. A total of 8,331 animals had been slaughtered (3,233 cattle, 3,328 sheep, 780 goats, 914 pigs and 76 buffaloes). Sero surveillance was being continued. Disease freedom was declared on 17 December 1993, and at the request of Italy, OIE recognised total freedom as of 28 December 1993.

Surveillance is still being carried out with very strict control in the Province of Caserta. Some sero positives have been observed while probang tests have been negative indicating that most probably the sero positives in buffaloes came from animals vaccinated prior to the cessation of vaccination in 1991 and in sheep and goats either from vaccinated animals originating in Italy or imported from other countries.

The Italian experience, Dr. Marabelli stated, points to the need for increased vigilance especially now with free movement in the Community and the new problems encountered following the absence of internal border control. Guarantees are required for animal health particularly to ensure that animals originate in the country from which they are to be exported. The absence of identification in the case of animals destined for slaughter was also a matter for concern. Dr. Marabelli also suggested that there was a need to improve security at the borders in Eastern Europe especially vis-à-vis the ex-USSR countries and Afghanistan and Iran, to ensure that movement of animals is properly regulated.

During discussion of this item, the following points emerged:

- one of the more important tasks of the new Secretary will be to establish contact with the Eastern European countries with a view to being informed about their contingency plans, controls and surveillance systems. This calls for close cooperation with the EC and would bridge the information gap which exists at present,
- the possibility of serological testing on milk from dairy herds should be considered as a screening method for FMD antibodies,
- the need for standardisation of methods and equipment used for diagnosis.

Dr. Donaldson, Chairman of the Research Group, pointed out that the objective of the FAO/EUFMD Collaborative Laboratory Study at present being carried out by the Research Group is to harmonise testing standards for all FMD diagnostic laboratories. The WRL will shortly be distributing reagents to the different laboratories participating in Phase XIV of the Study - in which OIE is also participating - and will present the results to the Session of the Research Group scheduled to be held in Vienna in September 1994. The WRL hopes to obtain additional funds from the EEC to include laboratories in Eastern Europe in the project and Dr. Donaldson will be writing to Directors to determine which ones want to participate. A Workshop could also be organised for this purpose. Dr. Voetz informed the Committee that Poland wants to establish a training programme for diagnostic purposes at Pulawy.

Item 3 - FMD position in Europe with particular reference to Turkey, Bulgaria and Italy

Item 3 was introduced by Dr. Donaldson (Appendix 2).

The main points raised during the discussion were the following:

- i) the existence of FMD virus in North Africa and in the Near East was a threat for Europe;
- ii) the possible role of domestic buffaloes as carriers of FMD virus;

iii) the unclear disease situation in the ex-CIS countries was a matter for concern

A report was presented by Dr. Aydin (Appendix 3). There has been no FMD vaccination in Thrace since 1993 and no more is planned. The programme in 1993 was instituted because of the threat to the region from its neighbours. Now a law has been passed providing for compensation in the case of application of the slaughter policy in Thrace.

The single most important problem in Turkey is the movement of livestock. As an example 160,000 beef cattle were imported from Europe in 1993 for slaughter. In addition there is believed to be some illegal traffic in livestock from their eastern neighbours because of favourable price differentials.

Dr. Aydin commented that there had been 42 outbreaks of FMD in the vaccination zone in western Anatolia in 1993 and their target of 90 percent vaccination coverage had not been achieved.

The Committee were advised that authorization had been given for the importation of five million bivalent doses of vaccine from Germany during 1994 for use in Turkey and specifically in western Anatolia for which the farmers would have to pay on a private contractual basis.

Dr. Donaldson expressed concern at the delay since the last consignment of samples sent to Pirbright from Turkey for typing. Submission of samples is not only in the best interests of the Commission but also of Turkey itself. The Committee agreed that if necessary the costs of air freight should be met from TF 911100. Details would be sorted out between the Turkish authorities, the secretariat of the EUFMD and Pirbright.

The Committee supports and recommends the following:

- Routine submission of samples from Anatolia to the WRL for typing should resume as soon as possible;
- THRACE - a serological survey should take place in the spring of 1995 to be funded either by the EC or by the EUFMD through Trust Fund 911100 (EEC);
- WESTERN "BUFFER ZONE" in ANATOLIA to become a smaller intensive vaccination zone, with the use of vaccine of known potency to ensure full and effective coverage; animals should be marked to indicate the period within which vaccination took place;
- the Turkish authorities should draw up a proposal for a smaller intensive vaccination zone for discussion with the new Secretary.

The Committee agreed that one of the first tasks of the new Secretary should be to obtain first-hand information on the situation in Turkey and Bulgaria and produce a full report on the present situation in the area and plans for the future (vaccine production, quality control, distribution of vaccines, strategies, buffer zones, etc.).

The Chairman was of the opinion and the Committee agreed that the Secretary should be accompanied on this fact-finding mission by a member of the Committee.

Item 4 - FMD situation in other regions

Dr. Donaldson introduced the report (Appendix 4) and commented specifically on the current situation in North Africa. Samples recently received have shown that Type 0 virus is now present in Libya and also circulating again in Tunisia.

Item 5 - Surveillance and maintenance of the buffer zone in Western Anatolia - report on Tripartite meeting

The Chairman drew attention to the reports of the Tripartite meetings held on 9 July and on 12 November 1993 (Appendix 5). These were valuable meetings and as a result the EC (Dr. G. Davies) had visited both Bulgaria and Turkey to carry out a risk assessment relating to the introduction of FMD. The meeting in November had agreed that the EUFMD should assist the Bulgarian and Turkish veterinary authorities in drawing up contingency plans to deal with an incursion of disease in the most cost-effective manner. Experts from both countries had visited the UK for detailed discussions and were now drawing up their own draft contingency plans which would be discussed with the EUFMD before finalisation.

The Committee noted with pleasure that the Turkish authorities now had the necessary administration resources in place for the stamping out, with compensation, of any outbreaks of FMD which occurred in Thrace.

Item 6 - Criteria for scale of contributions

The Chairman introduced this item stating that the document prepared by the secretariat (Appendix 6) was intended as a basis for discussion and that no decisions would be taken at this point in respect of the criteria presently used for determining the level of contributions.

Following discussion it was agreed:

(1) short-term

that the secretariat prepare a list of potential new members and calculate a scale of contributions for such members based on the present criteria and taking into account any other exceptional factors considered relevant to the situation of each individual country for discussion and approval by the Executive Committee.

(2) long-term

that the secretariat prepare proposals for modification of the present criteria taking into consideration:

- a. a reduction in the number of categories,
- b. trade factors related to animal movement,
- c. stock conversion factors,
- d. the possibility of discarding the risk factor,

and that this item be placed on the agenda of the Fifty-seventh Session of the Executive Committee for discussion with a view to presenting proposals/recommendations to the Thirty-first General Session.

Item 7 - Activities of the Research Group

Dr. Donaldson reported on the activities of the Group (Appendix 7) and informed the Committee that the next Session of the Research Group will be held in Vienna from 19 to 22 September 1994, and will be a joint open session with the FMD Subgroup of the European Community's Scientific Veterinary Committee. In line with the decisions taken at the Thirtieth Session of the Commission in April 1993, costs would be minimized, the expenses of those attending being paid by national authorities other than in exceptional circumstances.

Dr. Donaldson informed the secretariat that he would provide a list of those participants whose travel and per diem expenses would be met by EC. The Committee agreed that maximum participation should be ensured and that it was reasonable that travel and per diem expenses of the Research Group be met from the Commission's administrative budget TF 904200 if absolutely necessary.

Dr. Donaldson presented the agenda for the next Session of the Group and noted the Committee's wish to have the feasibility of testing milk samples included on the agenda.

Dr. Marabelli informed the Committee that Professor G.F. Panina had retired from his post as Director of the Brescia Institute but would continue as a member of the Research Group until the expiry of his term of office in July 1995.

Item 8 - Purpose and management of Trust Fund 9111/MTF/INT/003/EEC

The Chairman in introducing this item (Appendix 8), briefly described the purpose for which this Fund was set up and invited Committee members to make proposals for its future use. He requested the Committee to consider the possibility of recommending that part of the funds presently available under TF911100, US\$1,199,761, be used for the purchase of antigen to be held for emergency use in Eastern European countries. This proposal was discussed in depth with delegates expressing diverging opinions regarding the real necessity and/or usefulness of holding antigen stocks for use in an emergency.

Dr. Marabelli had strong reservations about the possibility of manufacturing exotic strains of FMD virus on European territory now that vaccination had been stopped because of the danger of

spread of virus from laboratories during manufacture. A distinction had to be made between "old" and "new" exotic strains. Antigen banks should maintain the old strains and perhaps some strains of A or O present in the Middle East; Asia and SAT strains, he felt, were another consideration. It was his opinion that these strains should only be handled outside Europe. The best solution would be to make arrangements with a laboratory outside of Europe to maintain "exotic" strains in case of necessity.

Dr. Cheneau suggested that it would be wiser to maintain the Trust Fund as it is and buy vaccine if and when necessary; on this basis the manufacturing companies' antigen/vaccine banks could be paid for vaccine as and when required. He cited the Panafrican Rinderpest project as an example of a low-cost and efficient way of maintaining access to vaccine stocks for emergency use.

Dr. Donaldson analyzed the advantages and disadvantages of the proposals presented. He stated that security standards for laboratories in the EC have been strengthened so the probability of virus escape is much less.

The Chairman reminded the Committee that the proposal was to hold antigen and not vaccine stocks. He stated that it might be useful to investigate the availability and storage of antigen stocks by the manufacturing companies both in the private and public sectors. Drawing rights by EC and non-EC countries should be investigated.

Referring to Dr. Cheneau's intervention, Dr. Stougaard stated that the best thing to do would be to find out what the situation was in all the countries concerned (especially in the Eastern European countries: do they have antigen or vaccine stocks or shares in an international vaccine bank?). When this information is available it would be possible to discuss the issue in more detail. Some of the manufacturers might be interested in package/leasing arrangements or might normally hold stocks which could be utilised in an emergency.

Dr. Donaldson drew attention to the necessity to bear in mind the higher antigen payloads required for vaccines intended for emergencies compared with those for regular prophylactic use.

The Committee expressed concern that the CCI and the production of FMD vaccine at Lelystad appears to be so closely related and as a result the independence of the CCI could be compromised. These views would be made known to the EC Commission by the Chairman.

The Committee concluded:

1. that the secretariat should determine what antigen and vaccine stocks were held by member countries and under whose authority;

2. that the Research Group at their meeting in Vienna should review and recommend what vaccine types are most likely to be needed in Europe with a view to their being included in the vaccine banks;
3. that the secretariat should determine with all the European vaccine manufacturers whether they hold stocks of antigen and/or vaccines of the virus types in para. 2 and if so would they be readily available for use in an emergency in Europe;
4. that the conclusions of the Executive Committee should be discussed with the Commission of the EC to ensure that there was a harmonised approach to the whole of Europe. In this connection the secretariat should determine whether member countries outside the EC could call upon the Community's vaccine banks;
5. that the Trust Fund should continue to be used for sero surveillance and related monitoring activities, depending on the threat. The Trust Fund might be used for travel when required and the supply of vaccine in an emergency under the existing approval arrangements. It would not, however, be used for surveillance related to trade promotion.

Item 9 - Financial Report

The Administrative Assistant presented the Financial Report (Appendix 9) and highlighted the very satisfactory credit at the end of 1993 due in part to the delay in appointing a Secretary and also to the payment of arrears received from a number of member countries amounting to nearly US\$45,000.

In referring to the uncollected arrears and the Committee's concern about the position of Yugoslavia, Dr. Cheneau explained that FAO had reduced Yugoslavia's contribution to the Regular Programme from .54 to .18 and it was hoped to apportion the arrears of the former Yugoslavia to any monies received from the new countries which have emerged from the former Yugoslavia. The Committee proposed that the arrears of the former Czechoslovakia (US\$298.00) be treated as an uncollectable bad debt and that the secretariat should make some proposals to the Committee as to the best way to handle the uncollected arrears from Yugoslavia. In the case of all other arrears, the secretariat should make every effort to encourage member countries to pay in full all outstanding obligations to the Commission.

The Committee expressed concern at the very low interest rates attracted to the Commission's Funds held at FAO. Much higher rates could be obtained on the open market in most member countries. The Chairman was asked to write to the Director of Financial Services Division, FAO, to ask whether it was not possible for the balance in TFs 911100/909700 to be invested through a bank or other finance organisation to obtain a more realistic return on the Commission's capital.

The Committee discussed the grading of the Secretary's post and agreed that it would be maintained at P4 level but consideration could be given to lifting it to P5 at a later stage.

The Committee agreed that it would consider a proposal at its Fifty-seventh Session as to whether a recommendation should go to the Thirty-first Session in 1995 to increase the EUFMD's annual contribution to the work of the WRL.

The Committee agreed that the secretariat would determine which new countries in Europe had now become members of FAO and make proposals to the Committee, for their agreement, on a scale of contributions for each based upon the established criteria for the purpose. Thereafter the secretariat would write to each country inviting them to join the Commission and specifying the level of contributions.

The Financial Report, accounts for 1993, budgets for 1994 and 1995, were approved as presented.

Item 10 - 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 11 - Any other business

- Quality information flow

Dr. Bédès suggested that the Commission should not only involve itself with technical veterinary issues but also with disease risks associated with movement of animals between member countries some of which were clandestine or accompanied by false certification. He was also concerned to ensure that information gathered from member countries should be reliable and made available to the Commission as a whole. It is clearly essential that not only the EUFMD but also the EC and the OIE had a part to play. The Committee agreed that Dr. Bédès had touched upon a very important issue and the Secretary should do everything possible to improve the quality of the information flow between the member countries and to coordinate this activity with both the EC and the OIE. The principles of veterinary certification were to be discussed at the 16th OIE Regional Conference for Europe to be held in Stockholm from 28 June to 1 July 1994, and the member countries would have the opportunity to have an input.

- Ad hoc Session of the Executive Committee during the Sixty-second General Session of OIE

The Committee agreed to hold an ad hoc Session in Paris on the occasion of the Sixty-second General Session of the OIE.

- Membership

The Administrative Assistant reported that since the Thirtieth Session, Lithuania had joined the Commission bringing present membership up to 29. The Czech Republic had indicated that funds had already been earmarked for payment of the relevant contribution as soon as membership became effective; the instrument of adhesion by the Czech Republic had not yet been received (see also Items 6 and 9).

- Date and venue of the Fifty-seventh Session of the Executive Committee

Dr. Voetz extended an informal invitation to the Committee to hold its Fifty-seventh Session in the Federal Republic of Germany on 20 and 21 February 1995.

- Date of Thirty-first Session

The Committee provisionally agreed that the Thirty-first Session of the Commission would be held in Rome from 19 to 21 April 1995.

- Programme of work of new Secretary

1. Mission to Bulgaria, Turkey and Greece
2. Information on vaccine/antigen stocks
3. Scale of contributions for new members
4. Appraisal of risk assessment
5. Introductory meetings with the EC Commission and OIE
6. Liaison with countries in ex-USSR and assessment of their contingency plans and disease notification arrangements.

- Closing remarks

In his closing remarks, the Chairman extended thanks to the delegates and observers for their contribution to the discussions. He thanked the host country for the arrangements for the Session and for the hospitality offered to the Committee during their stay in France.

Report on the Commission's activities during 1993**General**

The Thirtieth Session of the Commission was held in Rome from 27 to 30 April 1993. The Session considered the future of the Commission, agreed that it should continue in being under the existing constitutional arrangements for at least two years, and approved new aims and additional objectives. Recommendations relating to i) *FMD national contingency plans, including actions in non-vaccinating countries*, ii) *security standards for FMD laboratories*, and iii) *minimum conditions for the importation into Europe of live animals, fresh meat and offal of the bovine species* were adopted unanimously.

The Report of the Thirtieth Session has been circulated to all member countries, to observers, and to interested organizations and institutions.

Missions

As a follow-up to a request from the Government of Morocco for emergency assistance in the form of FMD vaccine to complement the vaccination campaign being carried out throughout the whole country in 1993, the Secretary visited Morocco from 9 to 16 May. FAO and the Secretary of the EUFMD wanted to ensure that a revised vaccination strategy would be set up by the Moroccan veterinary authorities. Discussions took place with the veterinary authorities and a detailed technical report was drafted which, following clearance by the Animal Health Service, was submitted to the Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP), Field Programme Development Division, for action. Unfortunately, the request for funding for the supply of FMD vaccine for Morocco did not meet the TCP criteria for assistance.

During a recent mission to Morocco, the Chief of the Animal Health Service, FAO, was informed by the veterinary authorities that vaccination with bivalent A₁/O₅ FMD vaccine had been abandoned and vaccination with monovalent O₁ vaccine is now being carried out in cattle and small ruminants in line with earlier recommendations by FAO.

Post of Secretary

The Executive Committee held an ad hoc Session on 25 May 1993 on the occasion of the 61st General Session of OIE. During this meeting it was agreed that following the retirement of the Secretary on 31 May 1993, FAO would initiate administrative procedures for publishing the **Vacancy Announcement (VA)** for the post of Secretary of the Commission. The **Job Description** was reviewed and cleared by the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen and it was agreed that as soon as the VA was published

in the international press, the secretariat would forward a copy to all CVO's of EUFMD member countries.

The post was advertised and as agreed all CVO's received a copy of the VA. Of a total of 84 applications, 48 were from non-EUFMD member countries and none of them had enough relevant experience and/or qualifications. From the 36 applications received from EUFMD member countries, a provisional short-list of eleven was drawn up for consideration by the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen. On 20 December 1993, four of the eleven provisionally short-listed applicants were called for interview at FAO HQ by the Chairman, Dr. K.C. Meldrum, UK, the First Vice-Chairman, Dr. E. Stougaard, Denmark, Dr. R. Marabelli, Italy, Member of the Executive Committee, Dr. Y. Cheneau, Chief of the Animal Health Service, and Dr. E. Lynnerup, Senior Officer (Programme and Planning) representing the office of Director, AGA.

The interview panel unanimously agreed that of the applicants interviewed, the applicant who best met the requirements was Dr. Y. Leforban.

In conformity with Article XII.1 of the Constitution of the Commission, approval of the Director General for recruitment of the applicant was sought and obtained on 28 December 1993. Following this, administrative action was initiated for recruitment of Dr. Leforban. It is expected that he will take up duty on 1 June 1994.

Outbreaks of FMD in Europe during 1993

Italy

The epidemic in Italy was discussed in depth at the Thirtieth Session and subsequently the secretariat monitored the situation through maintaining close contact with the Italian Veterinary Services.

Bulgaria

On 24 May 1993, the Director of Veterinary Services, Bulgaria, reported a primary outbreak of FMD - **assistance was not requested**. The action taken by the Chairman and the secretariat is described hereunder.

All member countries were immediately informed of the outbreak by fax.

- 6/9 June EC two-man mission visited Bulgaria to investigate outbreak - one expert sent by UK on behalf of the EUFMD at no cost to the EUFMD (mission costs covered by EC)
- 10 June Bulgaria **requested emergency assistance from EUFMD** in the form of 20,000 doses of FMD vaccine to supplement action already being taken by national authorities

Chairman, EUFMD, in consultation with World Reference Laboratory who advised on virus type, requested EC to authorise use of funds from TF 911100 for supply of vaccine (in 1993, no funds available under Special Account of TF904200). Secretariat of EUFMD requested Chief, AFSP, to waive bids (i) because of urgency and (ii) because Rhône Mérieux, Pirbright, was the only company having a readily available stock of antigen of the type required, and (iii) the delivery was required immediately.

Order placed through AFSP with Rhône Mérieux, UK.

18 June **Vaccine delivered to Bulgaria**

09 July FAO/EC/OIE FMD Tripartite Group held an extraordinary meeting in Brussels to discuss FMD situation in Bulgaria and decide on emergency action to be taken in the case of further outbreaks. The Secretary a.i. was represented by Dr. M.M. Rweyemamu, Animal Health Officer (Infectious Diseases/Vaccine Control), Animal Health Service.

A further meeting of the Tripartite FMD Group was held on 12 November 1993. The secretariat was represented by Dr. M.M. Rweyemamu.

Activities related to setting-up of national Contingency Plans

As a follow-up to the Tripartite FMD Group meeting held on 12 November 1993, it was agreed that arrangements would be made for one or two representatives from the Veterinary Services of Bulgaria and Turkey to visit the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, UK, to discuss and receive assistance with the setting-up of national contingency plans based on the UK model. It was agreed that these visits would be funded from TF911100 (EC). It was further agreed that following these visits a mission would go to each country to discuss and resolve problem points related to the contingency plans.

The Chairman and the secretariat liaised with the Bulgarian and Turkish Veterinary Services regarding timing and travel arrangements and the visits took place at the beginning of 1994. A full report is given at Annexe 1 to this document.

The mission to Bulgaria and Turkey will not take place until the draft plans drawn up by both countries have been received and studied.

Replies to FMD questionnaires for the period January to December 1993

Information on access to strategic reserves of vaccine and national contingency plans is provided at Annexe 2.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease Contingency Planning

**Report of FAO/EUFMD sponsored visits to Great Britain
by Veterinarians from Bulgaria and Turkey**

1. Visits by Dr. Yanko Ivanov and Dr. Pavel Tekerlikov of the National Veterinary Service, Bulgaria (week commencing 24 January 1994) and by Dr. Mustafa Imir of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Turkey (week commencing 7 February 1994) have been completed.
2. The programme for both visits was similar and included the following items:-
 - a) An introduction to the organisation of the State Veterinary Service of Great Britain and the approach to the control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease by reference to the FMD Contingency Plans for Great Britain.
 - b) Visit to the Institute for Animal Health Laboratory at Pirbright for meetings with Dr. Paul Kitching, Head of the World Reference Laboratory for FMD and with some of his colleagues. Topics covered included a review of current work, the role of the epidemiology team in the event of an outbreak of FMD, and the operation of the international vaccine bank.
 - c) Discussions with Mr. Gareth Jones, Regional Veterinary Officer, South East Region. Mr. Jones explained in detail the work of the regional and divisional offices of the State Veterinary Service and the use of Local Veterinary Inspectors, who are private veterinary practitioners authorised to carry out specified statutory disease control duties under the supervision of the Divisional Veterinary Officer.
 - d) Visit to Oxford divisional office for meetings with Veterinary Officers to discuss the range of divisional responsibilities for animal disease control. This included a visit to the farm run by the Berkshire College of Agriculture at Birchetts Green to consider the practical aspects of dealing with an outbreak of FMD on a typical stock farm carrying cattle, pigs and sheep.
3. The visitors were accompanied during their working sessions by Mr. Christopher Kilner, Senior Veterinary Officer. The visits included discussions with Mr. Kevin Taylor, Assistant Chief Veterinary Officer and Mr. Ian Robertson, Veterinary Head of Section with responsibility for Notifiable Disease control.
4. It is important to appreciate that Bulgaria is free from FMD, whereas FMD remains endemic in eastern Turkey. On account

of the unstable political situation in countries bordering eastern Turkey, there is no immediate prospect of controlling the movement of livestock into eastern Turkey; so for the foreseeable future mainland Turkey will be reliant on large scale vaccination to create a buffer zone to prevent the spread of disease to the west. In this zone all cattle are vaccinated twice a year and sheep and goats annually; there are very few pigs in Turkey. Turkish Thrace, to the west of the Bosphorus, is free from FMD and currently adopts a FMD control programme similar to that of the European Union.

5. The visitors from Bulgaria intimated that Bulgaria may wish to apply for associate membership of the International FMD Vaccine Bank.

6. Dr. Imir's programme included talks with Mr. Christopher Schermbrucker at the laboratory of the Rhône Mérieux Ltd., Pirbright, as Turkey is currently seeking to improve and increase its production of FMD vaccine.

7. The visitors have been provided with copies of the FMD Contingency Plans for Great Britain and the current legislation for the control of FMD. In addition they have been given copies of "Animal Health 1992 - the Report of the Chief Veterinary Officer" and the videotape "Foot-and-Mouth Disease", which has recently been produced by MAFF in collaboration with colleagues at the Institute for Animal Health, Pirbright Laboratory. This videotape illustrates aspects of the epidemiology of FMD and explains the techniques of sample collection and laboratory diagnosis.

8. The visitors understood the principles of FMD control in Great Britain and were appreciative of the information provided. However, Dr. Imir was keen to make it clear that the pattern of farming in mainland Turkey is very different from that in Great Britain and Western Europe. In eastern Turkey it is, at present, unrealistic to expect to achieve effective control on the movement of livestock. Their efforts must therefore be directed at maintaining effective vaccination in the buffer zone, together with improved detection of outbreaks of disease.

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Senior Veterinary Officer
Notifiable Diseases Section
14 February 1994

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

Strategic Reserves of FMD Vaccine and National Contingency Plans by Country in Europe during January to December 1993 (based on returns to FMD Questionnaire for 1993)			
Country	Last vaccination	Access to strategic reserve of vaccine (bank)	National contingency plans
Albania	No vaccination	No information	No information
Austria	1991	50,000 doses AOC stocked at Institute for Control of Animal Virus Diseases, Vienna; participation in international FMD vaccine bank planned.	National contingency plans according to EC guidelines being prepared.
Belgium	No vaccination since 01.04.1991	Contract being signed with private firm for production and storage of inactivated antigen - O ₁ , A ₅ , C ₁ and Asial - target prod.1.2 million doses	Contingency plans conform with EC Dir. 90/423
Bulgaria	Emergency FMD vaccination in the area of the outbreak	Vaccine banks under discussion with European vaccine producers (info. 1991/1992)	Mission studied UK plans at MAFF; national plans being drawn up
Cyprus	No vaccination since 1985	Associate membership of International Vaccine Bank or of EC vaccine banks under consideration	National contingency plans based on EUFMD contingency plans for non-vaccinating countries and conform with EC plans

Denmark	Total prohibition since 1 January 1977	National bank of concentrated FMDV antigen: 800,000 doses type A, produced from A ₂ /A ₁₀ ; 800,000 doses type O ₁ ; 800,000 doses type C, produced from C ₁ . When the Commission of the EEC has fully established its reserves and Denmark has the necessary drawing rights, production of ready-to-use vaccine (150,000 doses p.a. of each type) will stop. The present stock of antigen will be kept as long as it can be expected that vaccine can be produced from it.	National contingency plans already in existence for a number of years have now been approved by the Commission of the EEC (Dec.93/455/EEC)
Finland	No vaccination > 20 years	Member of the International Foot-and-Mouth Disease Vaccine Bank	All control measures for FMD are coordinated by the Veterinary and Food Department. The national contingency plan has been revised in 1993 to conform with the EEC Directive 85/511
France	1991	Antigen bank (type A ₂ and O ₁ Middle East) being set up as part of the Community stocks at the Laboratoire de Pathologie Bovine, Lyons.	National Contingency Plan has been revised to conform with EEC Dir. 85/511
Germany	1991	See attachment	National contingency plan is based on EEC Dir.90/423 and became effective on 1 October 1992
Greece	1991	In accordance with Decision 91/666/EEC of the Council concerning the establishment of banks for FMD vaccine, in case of an emergency, Greece will procure FMD vaccine from the Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale, Brescia.	National contingency plans for the control of FMD have been approved by EEC Decision 93/455

Hungary	1990-1991 - no vaccination	Since 1990 agreement with Rhône Poulenc with guarantees from French Min. of Agric. to provide Hungary with monovalent FMD vaccines as a reserve for emergency cases. Vaccines are stored under strict state veterinary control: 100,000 cattle doses of each type, swine 350,000 doses of types 0/C.	Legal and sanitary measures to be taken in emergency cases are laid down in Hungarian Animal Health Code/Ministerial Decree No. 28/1981, in accordance with provisions of Law Decree No. 3/1981
Iceland	No vaccination > 20 years	no information	no information
Ireland	Vaccination never permitted	Member of the International Bank for FMD	National Contingency Plan is in accordance with Art. 5 of Council Directive 90/423/EEC and Commission Decision 91/42/EEC
Israel	Cattle 440,000 (14,000) Sheep 320,000 (106,000) Camels 400	Same as 1992	Same as 1992
Italy	August 1991	FMD vaccine bank is held at Brescia FMD Institute designated as vaccine storage Centre for FMD vaccine for the European Community	National Contingency plans conform with Art. 5 of the EEC Directive 90/423
Lithuania	1986	no information	no information
Luxembourg	1991	same as 1992	same as 1992
Malta	1991	Arrangements being made with the Vaccine Bank at Pirbright	National Contingency Plans conform with EEC Directive

Netherlands	1991	A stock of purified concentrated antigen of 4,000,000 doses for each of the A, O, and C types and 10,000,000 doses for the O, Middle East type, is stored in a national bank at the Central Veterinary Institute at Lelystad designated by Council Decision 91/665/EEC as the Community Coordinating Institute for the Control of FMD (CCI)	National Contingency Plan for FMD submitted for approval to EEC Commission in November 1993 - standing instructions for stamping out are in force.
Norway	No vaccination > 20 years	Member of International Vaccine Bank, Pirbright, UK	Contingency plans at national, regional and local level
Poland	Vaccination prohibited	No arrangements with vaccine banks	No contingency plans
Portugal	1991	Portugal bought 100,000 doses of FMD vaccine (AOC) in 1993 from the vaccine bank	National contingency plans approved by the Standing Veterinary Committee in Brussels in 1993
Romania	check in Yearbook	no information	no information
Spain	1990	no information	National contingency plans conform with EEC Directive
Sweden	No vaccination > 20 years	Member of the International Vaccine Bank, Pirbright, UK	National contingency plans conform with EEC plans
Switzerland	1990	Contract with Rhône-Mérieux for stockage of concentrated antigen for 300,000 doses of vaccine types A ₅ , C ₁ , O ₁ and ASIAI	National contingency plans for FMD conform with EEC

Turkey	<p>Free Zone - Thrace</p> <p>-Cattle every six months: all provinces in Turkey except Thrace</p> <p>-Sheep once a year: Istanbul-Koceli Sakarya, Bolu, Bilecik, Eskisehir, Bursa, Balikesir, Canakkale, Izmir, Manisa, Usak, Kutahya</p> <p>-Cattle every six months: around the foci</p> <p>Cattle: 10,197,454</p> <p>Sheep: 6,695,453</p>	<p>Bivalent or trivalent O, A₂, C vaccine produced at the SAP Institute, Ankara, ready for use</p>	<p>Mission studied UK plans at MAFF; plans for Thrace being drawn up.</p>
United Kingdom	<p>Vaccination never permitted</p>	<p>Member of FMD International FMD Vaccine Bank - as EC Member State permission would be sought from the Commission before any vaccine was used. UK will also, through its membership of the EC be a member of the Community FMD Antigen Reserve Banks, one of which is due to be established at the Institute for Animal Health, Pirbright</p>	<p>Contingency plans have been drawn up in accordance with Art. 5 of Directive 90/423 and submitted to the Commission</p>
Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of	<p>July 1991</p>	<p>no information</p>	<p>no information</p>
European non-EUFMD Countries			
Czech Republic	<p>1991</p>	<p>Inactivated vaccine types A, O and C stored at Terezin; vaccination carried out only in case of emergency</p>	<p>Emergency plan conforming to national requirements</p>
Republic of Latvia	<p>No vaccination carried out</p>	<p>10 000 doses of FMD vaccine stored at Latvian State Veterinary Service in Russia, State Research Institute for FMD</p>	<p>In case of an outbreak State Veterinary Dept. regulations applied.</p>

Appendix 2Foot-and-Mouth Disease in Europe with particular reference to Turkey, Bulgaria and Italy

Two episodes of FMD occurred in Europe during 1993: (1) an epidemic of 57 outbreaks in Italy from late February until June, and (ii) a single outbreak in Bulgaria in May. Both were caused by type 0₁ virus which the WRL showed by nucleotide sequencing were of Middle Eastern origin but different from each other. The Bulgarian strain was very similar to the virus which caused the 1991 outbreak in the same country.

The Italian epidemic followed the introduction of cattle via Prosecco, near Trieste, from Slovenia and through the port of Bari from Greece. They were destined for slaughter-houses in the Basilicata and Campania Regions but some were sold to farmers, mainly in the south, except for one shipment, which after a short time in the south, went to the Roverchiara district of Verona Province in the northeast. The cattle imported from Slovenia numbered 45, 40 of which had originated in the Czech Republic, and after entering Slovenia, were joined by 5 more of unknown origin. When they entered Italy they were accompanied by Croatian animal health certificates which were later shown to be false. The real origin of the imported cattle and how or where they became infected has not been established.

The outbreak in Bulgaria occurred in cattle near the village of Simeonovgrad, Khaskovo Region about 60 km from the border with Turkey. The mechanism of virus entry was not established but the possibility of mechanical transmission on vehicles or people or with contaminated food was suspected since there was a cafe-cum-market at the roadside close to the entrance to the infected premises. The cafe was popular with lorry drivers travelling to and from Turkey and the Middle East.

The FMD Status and the Strategy to Combat FMD in Turkey

1. Introductory comments

FMD is considered to be of major importance for the livestock in Turkey due to the threat of production losses in domestic ruminants, particularly in exotic breeds, and of forgone export opportunities. FMD is endemic in Anatolia (types O₁ and A₂₂). Thrace is declared to be disease free.

Because of her geo-political situation Turkey is at considerable risk as far as the introduction of livestock diseases from neighbouring countries is concerned.

To cope successfully with a contagious and difficult disease, such as FMD, many preconditions have to be fulfilled, e.g. appropriate legislation, enforcement of laws and regulations, operational veterinary services, cooperation of livestock owners, traders and processors, potent and safe vaccines etc.

It is not to say that these factors are non-existent in Turkey but they need some improvement and amendment. This will only be possible with strong political and financial support on national and international level.

Table 1: Livestock population in Turkey in 1990

Species	Thrace	Western Buffer Zone	Residual Anatolia	Total
Cattle	337,000	1,522,00	9,692,000	11,551,000
Buffaloes	12,200	35,925	365,500	413,125
Sheep	847,500	5,074,500	34,755,000	40,677,000
Goats	206,000	1,676,000	9,447,000	11,329,000

2. Status of the Disease

2.1 The Thrace Region

This zone comprises the European part of Turkey with the following four provinces: European part of Istanbul, Tekirdag, Kirklareli, Edirne.

It has about 340,000 cattle and buffaloes as well as about 1,050,000 sheep and goats (see table 1).

Systematic annual preventive vaccinations had been carried out from 1962 on and because no outbreaks were observed vaccinations have been ceased from 1988 on. Even then no outbreaks have been reported which established the believe that the area is free from FMD. In 1993 outbreaks occurred in Italy and Bulgaria. Therefore a round of vaccination has been carried out in June 1993 along the borders to Bulgaria and Greece. No vaccination will be carried out this year and in future, because the long expected law has finally been passed to allow the application of a stamp-out policy with compensation to the farmer.

Livestock movements are controlled as best as possible at the checkpoints from the Anatolian to the European part of Turkey

Table 2: Vaccinations carried out in 1993

Area	Large ruminants	Small ruminants	Total
Western Buffer Zone	2,042,494	4,262,289	6,304,783
Residual Anatolia	6,901,079	1,635,322	8,536,401
Ring vaccinations	82,263	519,982	602,245
Total	9,025,836	6,417,593	15,443,429

Table 3: Reported outbreaks in the 13 provinces of the Western buffer Zone 1990-1993:

Provinces	1990	1991	1992	1993
Balikesir	14	21	11	-
Bilecik	2	7	1	-
Bolu	10	4	1	-
Bursa	4	16	3	-
Canakkale	-	-	1	-
Eskisehir	3	11	2	-
Istanbul	-	4	-	-
Izmir	3	21	33	40
Kocaeli	2	5	1	-
Kütahya	3	5	-	-
Manisa	1	11	-	-
Sakarya	13	14	11	-
Uşak	1	23	2	-
Total	56	142	66	42

Table 4: Number of FMD outbreaks and cases in the Western Buffer Zone 1990-1993

Year	Number of outbreaks	Cases in large ruminants	Cases in small ruminants
1990	56	194	19
1991	142	337	45
1992	66	97	5
1993	42	86	17

2.2 The Western Buffer Zone of Anatolia

This area includes 13 Provinces: The Asian side of Istanbul, Kocaeli, Adapazari, Bursa, Balikesir, Canakkale, Izmir, Manisa, Bilecik, Bolu, Eskisehir, Kütahya, Usak.

There are about 1,560,000 cattle and buffaloes as well as about 6,680,000 sheep and goats.

In 1993, as in the years before, a spring and an autumn vaccination campaign has been implemented with bivalent vaccine in cattle and buffaloes. Sheep and goats were only vaccinated once. The total numbers were 2,042,494 and 4,262,289 respectively (see table 2). In 1991 a sero-monitoring exercise has been conducted to assess the protection rate of the annual vaccination campaigns in large and small ruminants, and in 1992 only in large ruminants.

42 outbreaks were reported in 1993 compared to 66 in 1992 and 142 in 1991 (see table 3 and 4). In January 1994 a total of 7 outbreaks were counted. As observed in whole Turkey, also in the WBZ the majority of the outbreaks was caused by strain O₁ (see table 6).

There is a strong movement of beef cattle from the east of Turkey to the consumer centers in the west and center of Anatolia. A number of control stations have been set up at a north-west line stretching from Giresun to Gaziantep in order to check livestock transports coming from the east towards the Western Buffer Zone.

Table 5: Number of FMD outbreaks in Turkey and their monthly distribution 1991-1993

Month	1991	1992	1993	Total
January	70	19	20	109
February	55	23	20	98
March	45	22	13	80
April	77	18	15	110
May	97	18	20	135
June	109	7	32	148
July	123	13	19	155
August	47	49	18	114
September	53	51	17	121
October	45	17	18	80
November	32	20	11	63
December	18	21	17	56
Total	771	278	220	

2.3 The other provinces of Anatolia

The remaining 60 provinces have a population of about 10,000,000 cattle and buffaloes as well as about 44,200,000 sheep and goats (See table 1).

In accordance with vaccine availability vaccinations were carried out in areas along the main east-west livestock transportation routes, in certain project areas, and on private request of

farmers. 6,901,079 cattle and buffaloes, as well as 1,635,322 sheep and goats were vaccinated in 1993 (see table 2).

Table 6: Results of virus typing 1991-1993

Year	Type 01	Type A22	Negative	Decomposed	Total
1991	1003	106	44	6	1159
1992	530	51	48	0	629
1993	683	32	57	2	774
Feb. 1994	23	0	0	0	23

3. Presently applied methodology

The regionalised approach for the country, with no vaccination in Thrace, prophylactic mass vaccination in the Western Buffer Zone, and strategical vaccination in the rest of Anatolia has been explained already.

In case of an FMD outbreak, except for Thrace where stamping-out measures will be applied, all the measures foreseen in the Turkish Law No. 3285 are taken. The scheduled disease has to be immediately notified to the veterinary authorities which undertake respectively supervise the necessary measures, such as outbreak investigation, taking of specimen for typing at the FMD Institute/Ankara, ordering movement restrictions to prevent further spread, disinfection, ring vaccination etc. Adjacent districts as well as neighbouring provinces are immediately alerted. Apart from recording the outbreak situation and procedure on district and province level, the Animal Disease Control Section at the General Directorate of Protection and Control is receiving these informations and compiles an annual report. In future the Animal Health Information Section may compile an additional quarterly report.

Animals to be transported are to be vaccinated two weeks prior to their dispatch, and an health and vaccination certificate has to accompany the animals. The increased vigilance at transport checkpoints was already mentioned.

4. Planned strategy improvements

In order to minimise losses for the Turkish livestock producer and the national economy, and also in anticipation of the Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary Regulations decided upon at the Uruguay round of the GATT negotiations of last year a fresh administrative effort is attempted to improve the combat of FMD. Of the various strategies not all are applicable or feasible under Turkish conditions at the present time. Improvements of the present approach should be based on the present separation of Turkey into three zones in which different strategies will be applied for the time being. If the enhanced policy proves to be successful the disease free zone will be gradually expanded eastwards. The ultimate objective is the final eradication of FMD in due time.

4.1 Zone 1 = Thrace

4.1.1 Immediate objectives:

Acquisition of the status 'FMD disease free', and later of the status 'free of FMD virus' for the following reasons:

- early detection of disease focus, if any, and of possible re-introduction
- export of livestock and other items requiring FMD-free origin,
- rearing FMD-free breeding stock for domestic demand,
- blocking FMD, also possible exotic strains, which may pass through Turkey from Asia to Europe.

2.1.2 Scope:

- No vaccination from this year on.
- Active clinical surveillance for FMD in ruminants for three years combined with serological testing will be carried out. Teams, vehicles and equipment for this purpose could be formed and operated like those to be set up for the clinical and serological surveillance of rinderpest virus. (To check one serum for the presence of antibodies against FMD types O₁ and A₂₂ would cost about 2 ECU per serum. Probang testing would be, however even much more expensive).
- Detected clinical signes of FMD or serologically positive animals would trigger off all outbreak measures foreseen in the Turkish law no. 3285, such as temporary quarantine of the farm/village, transport restriction, disinfection etc. Stamping-out policy will be applied. Effective procedures, sufficient funds and means to salvage as much as possible from animals to be eliminated must be put in place in operational form (contingency plan). Dead and moribund animals would have to be safely disposed of on the spot or in a rendering plant where safe products are manufactured. Slightly affected and suspected ruminants should be transported in specially protected lorries for slaughter under strict protective conditions. No ring vaccination would take place. The measures would have to take place in the shortest time possible to prevent sales and further spread. Out of the same reason the compensation for the lost animals would have to be just, quick and as unbureaucratic as possible.

4.2 Zone 2 = Western Buffer Zone of Anatolia

4.2.1 Objectives of the strategy:

- Formation of a buffer zone to protect the FMD-free zone in Trace.
- Extension of the FMD-free zone gradually to the east of Anatolia.

4.2.2 Scope:

- Annual spring and autumn vaccination of all large ruminants, and spring vaccination of small ruminants.
(This would ammount to annual costs of 1.0 million ECU for large ruminants and 0.9 million ECU for small ruminants).

- Vaccination success would be monitored by serological means using representative random sampling.
(To check one serum for the presence of antibodies against FMD types O₁ and A₂₂ would cost about 2 ECU per serum).
- Outbreaks are dealt with in accordance with law no. 3285 including temporary quarantine, transport restriction, ring vaccination, disinfection etc.

4.3 Zone 3 = The rest of Anatolia

4.3.1 Objective:

As much as more intensive protective measures would be desired, the costs involved appear too high to put them into effect. Were the strategy of Zone 2 applied to Zone 3 the vaccination costs alone would amount to 12.4 million ECU annually. Therefore only punctual activities are taken to prevent immediate spread during outbreaks and to protect valuable stock.

The possibility of the appearance of new strains, particularly across the eastern and southeastern borders, needs particular attention.

In the light of the security situation in some Eastern and South-Eastern provinces the maintenance of a South-Eastern Buffer Zone appears to be difficult. Nevertheless, plans are imminent to re-establish them again within the framework of mutual border harmonisation with some of Turkey's neighbours.

4.3.2 Scope

- Livestock owners who wish to protect their stock from clinical FMD disease may apply in due time to the responsible local veterinary services for subsidised vaccination.
- Strategic vaccinations in particular areas
- Increased outbreak vigilance including immediate strain typing should be effected.

5. Necessary additional measures

5.1 Permanent identification of livestock

Prerequisite of any meaningful disease control is the introduction of permanent identification of livestock because health certificates and other related matters are only controllable by individual identification.

This should be done by eartagging using a code number indicating the origin of the animal. Legal conditions must be created. The costs would be considerable (see table). They should be borne, at least partly, by the farmers. If a national solution cannot not be achieved eartagging must at least be compulsory for ruminants on transport and for cattle in Thrace and the WBZ.

Table 7: Cost estimate for permanent identification of livestock in the first year, in million ECU:

Species	Area	Applic. tongs	Ear tags	Total
Small ruminants	national	2.0	12.4	14.4
	WBZ	0.4	1.6	2.0
Large ruminants	national	2.0	3.7	5.7
	WBZ	0.4	2.0	2.4
Total	national	4.0	16.1	20.1
	WBZ	0.8	3.6	4.4

5.2 Quarantine stations at domestic transport routes

All efforts in attempting to free a zone of infection would be doomed to fail without protecting against re-introduction from non-free neighbouring provinces. For imports from neighbouring countries the respective import regulations must be fulfilled, and appropriate quarantine stations should be improved respectively built and effectively operated at the border entrance points and at domestic checkpoints. This must include responsibilities and financing.

5.3 Safe and economic disposal of livestock to be eliminated

Burying the animals in the ground or burning them are methods which are used in absence of an institutionalised collection and processing system. The disadvantages and dangers are obvious in cases where the disposal is not carried out properly, e.g. rocky grounds, lack of fuel or disinfectant etc. A long-term goal is the establishment of a national collection system with processing plants to salvage some of the value by producing safe bone or meat meal as a feed concentrate etc.

In the case of FMD and above mentioned disposal of clinically infected and serologically positive reacting ruminants it seems to be ethically dubious and economically questionable to destroy meat which could be made fit for human consumption or at least for the use as pet food. It is needless to mention that dead or severely sick animals would not belong to this category. Legal preconditions governing this procedure and determining the specifications of special transport vehicles, high security slaughterhouses and processing plants etc. should be worked out and proposed to the legislative authorities.

5.4 Foundation of a FMD committee

In order to draw on the knowledge and experience of relevant national experts for optimum preparation of legal amendments, technical advice on preparation, implementation and evaluation of control measures a respective committee should be founded under the auspice of the GDPC. The consultants should be from different sectors such as administration, scientific institutions (research institutes and faculties), livestock producers, traders and processing industries.

It would be valuable if international consultants could be contracted through technical assistance for particular questions.

5.5 Assessment of the possibility to privatise the governmental FMD vaccine production

An expert group of national and international FMD vaccine production specialists, economists and marketing specialists should assess the viability and modalities of privatising the production of FMD vaccines (and other vaccines) in Turkey. In the positive case appropriate tenders should be worked out for local industry or joint ventures. Also this measure has been vividly proposed by the Livestock Development Strategy Study. Alternatively the private sector should be allowed to open a new plant.

5.6 Increasing and improving ongoing measures of the GDPC

The Turkish-German technical cooperation project is supporting the efforts by the General Directorate for Protection and control for better data collection and evaluation and the improvement of disease control planning competence. Within this frame work already two FMD related MSc theses have been successfully carried out and one PhD work is in process: Also the monitoring of vaccination success in the WBZ in 1991 and 1992 were conducted by this project. Recently systematic outbreak investigations have been started. The great importance for this project has been strongly underlined by the Livestock Development Strategy Study.

The information on FMD of field veterinarians on the one hand and of livestock farmers on the other one has to be improved and intensified.

5.7 National FMD Project

The Livestock Development Strategy Study has identified FMD as a livestock disease which should receive major attention by the government. A recommendation for a special project was made. The Turkish Government would highly appreciate if the EU could implement her respective project which waits on the shelf already for some years.

6. Closing remarks

The Turkish Veterinary Administration is seriously trying to improve its performance. Particular focus is put on the combat of FMD. Quite a few serious efforts have been made already, and substantial improvements are on the agenda. It is hoped that the Livestock Development Strategy Study and the international GATT trade regulations will sensitise the political decision makers for the advantage respectively necessity of reliable and cost effective livestock disease control measures. However, the volume and magnitude of the problems would urgently require also a good deal of external assistance.

Appendix 4FMD in other regions

In the Commonwealth of Independent States a single outbreak of type A₂₂ was reported in a bovine in the Vladimir region, western Russia at the end of June 1993. This was attributed to a laboratory escape.

The number of outbreaks, type and subtype of virus and species affected in Anatolia, Turkey during 1993 (January to November) are summarised in Annexe 1. No isolates of virus have been received by the WRL from Turkey since March 1993.

The type 0 epidemic which spread westwards through Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco during 1989 to 1993 appears to have faded out - the last reported outbreak in Morocco was in September 1993. Type 0 is still endemic in Egypt.

Outbreaks of FMD occurred in recent months in regions of South America normally free or sporadically affected. In southern Brazil the states of Parana, Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul (which borders Uruguay) have been affected after periods of freedom ranging from 10 to 29 months. Outbreaks began in the western part of Parana, near Paraguay, at the end of October 1993 and in December spread to the states of Santa Catarina (one outbreak) and Rio Grande do Sul (11 outbreaks). The strain of virus was A₂₄, similar to Cruzeiro BR/70. Disease was rapidly eradicated in Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul. In Parana (143 outbreaks) no new cases have been reported since January 1994.

The Patagonian region in Argentina is divided into two epidemiological areas subjected to different control strategies. Southern Patagonia lies south of parallel 42° and is FMD free, Northern Patagonia extends from parallel 42°S northwards to the river Colorado. The latter area is further divided into two zones - the first between 42°S and the river Negro is a buffer zone where no vaccination against FMD is applied and where the last outbreak occurred in 1984. The second zone is between the rivers Negro and Colorado. Vaccination is not applied in this zone either which reported its last outbreak in 1991. However, in September 1993 four outbreaks were detected in Northern Patagonia, in the zone north of the river Negro. Stamping out and ring vaccination was used to eradicate disease but commencing on 14 January 1994 a further 8 outbreaks occurred in the same area.

Starting on 27 December 1993, a total of 6 outbreaks occurred close to the city of Bariloche in Northern Patagonia, on both sides of the river Negro. Again, stamping out and ring vaccination was applied. The last case was on 13 January. The introduction of infection south of the Negro river, where vaccination had not been used, was attributed to the illegal movement of animals (Some farmers own land on both sides of the river).

The areas in southern Africa which export beef to Europe remained free of FMD during 1993 and up to the time of writing (March 1994). See WRL Cumulative Reports October to December 1993 and January to December 1993 attached hereto.

Incidence of FMD in Turkey during 1993

Month	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Total
Number of outbreaks *	21	20	13	15	20	32	19	18	17	18	11		204
Type and subtype	0 ₁ , 22	0 ₁	0 ₁ , A22	0 ₁ , A22	0 ₁	0 ₁	0 ₁	0 ₁	0 ₁	0 ₁	0 ₁		
Species affected: bov/ovi/cap/sul/other	63	46	28	32	43	84	101	101	52	69	27		646

* definition of "outbreak":

number of outbreaks means number of infected farms: [-]

number of outbreaks means number of infected villages: [204]

Location of outbreaks

Month	Place and number of animals involved (diseased and contact)
I	Anatolia 63 22,880
II	" 46 19840
III	" 28 9272
IV	" 32 18227
V	" 43 18025
VI	" 64 44750

Month	Place and number of animals involved (diseased and contact)
VII	Anatolia 101 54923
VIII	" 101 34139
IX	" 52 30610
X	" 69 10015
XI	" 27 30016
XII	"

INSTITUTE FOR ANIMAL HEALTH

Pirbright Laboratory, Ash Road, Pirbright, Woking, Surrey, GU24 0NF, U.K.

Cumulative Report for October - December 1993

COUNTRY	No. of Samples	O	A	C	SAT1	SAT2	SAT3	ASIA1	SVD	NVD
ALGERIA	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
CAMBODIA	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1
HONG KONG	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
JORDAN	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
NEPAL	30	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	28
SAUDI ARABIA	25	10	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
TOTAL	67	16	13	1	-	-	-	2	-	35

23 OUT OF 32 POSITIVE SAMPLES TESTED AS ORIGINAL SUSPENSION WERE TYPED BY ELISA (72%) AND THE REMAINDER TYPED (28%) WERE TYPED AS TISSUE CULTURE.

Cumulative Report for January - December 1993

COUNTRY	No. of Samples	O	A	C	SAT1	SAT2	SAT3	ASIA1	SVD	NVD
ALGERIA	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
BAHRAIN	7	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
BHUTAN	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
BULGARIA	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAMBODIA	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	9
EGYPT	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EIRE	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
ETHIOPIA	10	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GHANA	9	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
HONG KONG	10	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
IRAN	58	40	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
ISRAEL	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ITALY	14	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3
JORDAN	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
LAOS	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1
MALAWI	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
MALAYSIA	13	7	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	2
NEPAL	75	10	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	56
SAUDI ARABIA*130	80	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
SPAIN	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
TUNISIA	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
TURKEY	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNIT. KINGDOM	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
VIETNAM	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
YEMEN	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ZAMBIA	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
TOTAL	415	193	63	9	-	-	-	11	8	144

* 13 Samples from Saudi Arabia contained both FMDV types O and A. One sample (SAU 29/93) submitted on two separate occasions, first sample contained FMDV type O and the second FMDV type A.

214 out of 266 positive samples tested as original suspension were typed by ELISA (80%) and the remainder (20%) were typed as tissue culture.

NPF, 4th January 1994

Surveillance and maintenance of the buffer zone
in Western Anatolia

A) Resumé up to April 1993

The Thrace area in Turkey which continues to remain free from FMD since 1978 and where vaccination has not been carried out since 1989, with the exception of vaccination along the borders with Bulgaria in 1991, is an area requiring continuous surveillance in order to ensure that no virus is circulating in animals in the area.

For this purpose, independently from the sanitary measures which are applied by the Turkish Veterinary Services within the framework of the surveillance programme decided by the EUFMD and the FAO/EC/OIE Tripartite FMD Group, two surveys have been carried out by the WRL, Pirbright, U.K. in collaboration with the Turkish Veterinary Services. The cost of the surveys were met from the relevant EC Trust Fund 911100.

The first survey was carried out in the area of the outbreaks reported in Bulgaria in July 1991, to ascertain the extent and possible origin of the outbreak. The results did not reveal any evidence of active infection in the animals tested.

A second serological survey was carried out in the Thrace area of Turkey for the purpose of establishing the presence or absence of FMD virus in this area. 1,822 sera were collected and tested for antibodies against types 0 and A₂₂ Mahmatli vaccine strains.

The results of the surveys were reviewed by the Research Group of the EUFMD at their Session held at Mittelhäusern, Switzerland, September 1992, and by the FAO/EC/OIE Tripartite FMD Group at their meeting held in Brussels, Belgium, in January 1993.

At both meetings, it was agreed that such surveys should continue in order to cover the whole of Thrace especially in unsurveyed areas and around abattoirs. Pirbright Laboratory could help plan such a survey which is considered essential if the status of the Thrace area is to be monitored and maintained.

Strategic vaccination area, western Anatolia

This area was established following the decision taken at the FAO/EC/OIE Tripartite FMD Group meetings held in 1989 and 1990, and on the recommendation of the Fifty-second Session of the Executive Committee of the EUFMD held in Istanbul in March 1990. The maintenance and implementation of the vaccination programme and the application of the appropriate security

measures in the strategic vaccination area is entirely under the responsibility of the Turkish Government. However, due to lack of funds and maintenance problems at the FMD Institute in Ankara, vaccine production was decreased and consequently the vaccination programme in the whole country was affected.

B) Situation following the outbreak in Bulgaria

Turkey notified the Tripartite FMD Group at its meeting held at EC, Brussels, on 9 July 1993, of the intention to resume vaccination in Thrace. This seems to have been based on an apprehension of the risk of infection being introduced in Thrace from Bulgaria.

As a follow-up to the Tripartite meeting, a joint EC/EUFMD mission visited Bulgaria and Turkey from 21 to 30 September 1993 and recommended lines of action for surveillance and monitoring.

Following discussion of the findings of the EC/EUFMD mission report, the Tripartite Group at a meeting held at EC, Brussels, on 12 November 1993, agreed the following points:

- a) In principle no one was in favour of mass vaccination in the region of Bulgaria and Thrace.
- b) There should be improved communication between Bulgaria, Turkey and Greece on disease notification and control in the region.
- c) Improvement in control of illegal movement of animals from the rest of Turkey into Thrace was required.
- d) Turkey should bring forward laws on slaughter and compensation for outbreaks of FMD in Thrace.
- e) Contingency plans were necessary for outbreaks of FMD in Bulgaria and Thrace and advice would be made available.
- f) More samples must be sent to WRL particularly from outbreaks in western Turkey.
- g) The trade block on parts of Bulgaria should be reviewed.
- h) Possible funding of vaccination programmes in Anatolia.

Criteria for scale of contributions
(background information)

No proposals for modification of the present criteria are presented in this paper. It is merely intended as a basis for discussion by members of the Executive Committee.

At the **Twenty-fourth Session** of the Commission held in Rome in **April 1981**, the question of the criteria for determining the level of annual contributions of member countries was raised. The Executive Committee was requested to study the criteria and make a proposal for any necessary adjustments to the **Twenty-fifth Session** of the Commission.

The Executive Committee examined this issue in depth at its **Forty-fourth** and **Forty-fifth Sessions** held respectively in Portugal in 1982 and in Bulgaria in 1983. All factors were considered i.e. the national income of each country as expressed in the Scale of Contributions to the Organization, the relative position of each country in regard to possible infection and the number of livestock to be protected in each country.

While the timeliness of modifying the criteria in use since the Commission was established in 1954, was fully recognized by the Executive Committee, it was, nevertheless, concluded that any modification would be extremely difficult, particularly in view of the complexity of calculating the risk factor.

Following these discussions, the Executive Committee suggested that the possibility of changing the United Kingdom (and France although not yet a member) to a lower category should be examined at the **Twenty-fifth Session** of the Commission.

Delegates to the **Twenty-fifth Session** held in Rome in 1983 agreed that the first category of membership be abolished (with effect from 1985) thereby bringing the UK and France into the second category with the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy.

The UK Delegate to the **Twenty-fifth Session** stated that they had not considered their contribution too high but just too high a proportion and they wished to pay at a more equitable level. The Italian Delegate asked that the whole matter of contributions be discussed to produce a more equitable division of contributions. The Chairman stated that it had been impossible to determine how the original criteria had been set up in 1954, and it was considered that it was no longer feasible to include the risk factor.

The Treasury Branch of FAO was unable to assist delegates in reaching any basis for determining new criteria since it was a Commission function.

A Note of the Legal Counsellor (OIE) on the Revision of the Provisions of the OIE Statutes relating to the Contributions of Member Countries 61st Gen. Session, May 1993, was also presented for information purposes.

Appendix 7Activities of the Research Group

The Research Group did not meet during 1993.

On 24 September 1993, Dr. Morten Eskildsen, Director of the Danish State Veterinary Institute for Virus Research at Lindholm, died suddenly at the age of 53. He was Chairman of the Research Group from 1987 to 1991 and Vice-Chairman from 1992 to 1993 and made an outstanding contribution to its activities. Dr. Per Have of the same institute has been nominated to fill the vacancy in the group created by Dr. Eskildsen's death.

Professor G.F. Panina retired from his position as Director General of the Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale della Lombardia e dell'Emilia, Brescia, in December 1993 but has agreed to continue serving on the group.

The next meeting of the Research Group will be held in Vienna from 19 to 22 September 1994 and will be a joint, open session, with the FMD Subgroup of the European Community's Scientific Veterinary Committee.

The items on the Agenda will be:

- Persistence of FMD virus in ruminants including game animals;
- Improved and new techniques for the diagnosis of FMD;
- Potency and stability of FMD vaccines prepared from stored antigens;
- Differentiation of antibodies induced by vaccination and by infection;
- Establishment of a bank of monoclonal antibodies and hybridomas;
- Results of the FAO/EUFMD/OIE Collaborative Laboratory Study (Phase XIII);
- Items referred to the Group by the Executive Committee.

Purpose and Management of Trust Fund 9111/MTF/INT/003/EEC

The balance in this Trust Fund (TF) at 31.12.93 was US\$1,199,761 (Appendix 9). The availability of the TF has been extremely valuable over the past decades.

The use of the fund has changed over the years in view of the evolving FMD epizootiological situation in Europe. For example, it has funded activities ancillary to the maintenance of the buffer zone.

Purpose (historical background)

In 1962/63 member countries of the EUFMD agreed to provide financial assistance for the setting up of a buffer zone in southeastern Europe to control and prevent the spread of SAT-1 foot-and-mouth disease. This included technical assistance in the form of expertise, equipment for laboratories, transport, and procurement of considerable quantities of vaccine.

At the request of EEC, it was agreed that a separate Trust Fund (TF 911100) would be set up for financial contributions from those countries which were both members of the EUFMD and of the EEC, and the use of this Trust Fund was to be monitored by an FAO/EEC Consultative Committee (with the participation of the Director of OIE). Funds coming from non-EEC countries were placed in TF 909700 in FAO with the Commission having the authority to decide on their use.

Management

The FAO/EEC Consultative Committee (with the participation of the Director of OIE) was established and met for the first time in Rome on 22 July 1963. The Committee reached full agreement on the programme and forms of assistance to be set up based on the funds allocated (US\$ 1,508,000).

The Financial Services Division of FAO (AFF) does not have on record any formal agreement between FAO and EEC covering the use of this Trust Fund. This Division acts under instruction from the Technical Division (AGA/Secretary, EUFMD) who on the recommendation of the Chairman acting on behalf of the Commission and following consultation with EEC advises on the action to be taken.

In practice, prior to issuing instructions for any disbursement from TF9111, the Secretary EUFMD/AGA seeks the advice of the Chairman who usually consults EEC before issuing a recommendation. Programmed activities are discussed and authorised by the EEC/FAO/OIE Tripartite FMD Group.

Issues for consideration

In view of the new aims and objectives of the EUFMD, the use of this TF needs to be reviewed to reflect the new priorities and to include

- 1) surveillance including serological surveys
- 2) access to and or participation in vaccine banks for non-EEC members
- 3) advisory/inspection missions

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

FINANCIAL REPORT

The Financial Report for approval by the Executive Committee contains the following documents:-

TRUST FUND 904200 MTF/INT/O11/MUL

- Financial Reports and Statements 1993 (Financial Services Division, FAO)
- Budget/exp. 1993 & prov. budgets 1994/1995 (Secretariat, EUFMD)
- Projected Balance Sheet 1994 (Secretariat, EUFMD)

TRUST FUND 911100 MTF/INT/OO4/MUL

- Budget/exp. 1993 and provisional budget 1994

TRUST FUND 909700 MTF/INT/OO4/MUL

- Budget/exp. 1993 and provisional budget 1994

Savings during 1993 (US\$ 63,187) resulted from no expenditure against Component 1101 from June to December 1993, and steady strengthening of the dollar against the Lira (see expenditure 1993, Component 1300).

Copies of the Director-General's communication informing member countries of their obligations (despatched in December 1993) were sent by the secretariat to the Directors of Veterinary Services of all member countries. Arrears amounted to US\$44,738 - see Status of Contributions as at 30 December 1993.



**FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS**

**EUROPEAN COMMISSION FOR THE CONTROL OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE
FINANCIAL REPORT AND STATEMENTS 1993**

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

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

The European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease is a body established under Article XIV of the Organization's Constitution for the purpose of promoting and coordinating national and international action for the control of foot-and-mouth disease in Europe and its final eradication. Its funds are handled as a Trust Fund under Financial Regulation 6.7.

FUNDS

The Organization does not maintain separate bank accounts for each Trust Fund, but instead manages and invests Trust Fund monies combined in pooled bank accounts. The balance of funds held by the Organization on behalf of the European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease as at 31 December 1993 amounted to US\$63,187.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Contributions to the Commission's Trust Fund amounting to US\$294,110 were received from Member countries of the Commission in 1993. Contributions for 1993 amounted to US\$249,227, and contributions received in arrears for earlier years amounted to US\$44,883. The Commission's Trust Fund was credited with interest earned during 1993 amounting to US\$1,315. The average interest rate for 1993 was 3.15%. Administrative costs for 1993 amounted to US\$194,326.

SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE ORGANIZATION

During 1993 the Organization made available without charge the use of accommodation and facilities, to a total estimated value of \$50,000.



D.C. McLean
Chief, Accounting and Financial Service
Financial Services Division

28 February 1994

STATEMENT 1EUROPEAN COMMISSION FOR THE CONTROL OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASEFinancial Report for the Year ended 31 December 1993

	US\$	US\$	US\$
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT			
Deficit as at 1 January 1993			(37,912)
<u>Income</u>			
Interest received		1,315	
Contribution from member countries (as per Statement 2)		<u>294,110</u>	295,425
<u>Expenditure</u>			
Commission Secretary (5 months Salary)	47,700		
Accrued Annual Leave	19,704		
Education Grant 1992/93	<u>9,251</u>	(76,655)	
Admin Assistant (12 months Salary)	67,062		
Temporary Assistance (Interpreters, Support Staff - 30th Session)	13,885		
Overtime for Support Staff	<u>703</u>	(81,650)	
Travel		(5,519)	
Contractual Services			
World Reference Laboratory	15,000		
Collaborative Laboratory Study	<u>15,453</u>	(30,453)	
General Operating Expenses			
Hospitality	672		
Folders 30th Session	73		
Year end Distribution Credit	<u>(696)</u>	(49)	
Total Expenditure			<u>(194,326)</u>
Balance as at 31 December 1993			<u>63,187</u>

**TRUST FUND No. 9042.00 - MTF/INT/011/MUL -
Inter-Regional - European Commission for the Control of FMD**

Status of Contributions as at 31 December 1993 (Final)
(expressed in US\$)

Member Governments	Outstanding 31/12/1992	Contribution due for 1993	Received in 1993	Outstanding 31/12/1993
ALBANIA	2,213.38	1,300.01	0.00	3,513.39
AUSTRIA	(1.00)	7,800.71	7,800.71	(1.00)
BELGIUM	0.40	13,000.40	13,000.40	0.40
BULGARIA	3,544.54	3,900.09	0.00	7,444.63
CYPRUS	0.00	1,300.01	1,300.01	0.00
FORMER CZECHOSLOVAKIA	7,037.51	0.00	6,739.43	298.08
DENMARK	28.00	13,000.40	13,028.40	0.00
FINLAND	0.00	7,800.71	7,800.71	0.00
FRANCE	0.00	26,000.83	26,000.83	0.00
GERMANY	0.00	26,000.83	26,000.83	0.00
GREECE	3,560.54	3,900.09	7,430.63	30.00
HUNGARY	10,018.55	7,800.71	16,166.46	1,652.80
ICELAND	0.00	1,300.01	1,300.00	0.01
IRELAND	0.00	3,900.09	3,900.00	0.09
ISRAEL	0.00	3,900.09	3,900.09	0.00
ITALY	24,074.18	26,000.83	50,075.01	(0.00)
LITHUANIA	0.00	2,925.00	0.00	2,925.00
LUXEMBOURG	0.00	1,300.01	1,300.01	0.00
MALTA	0.00	1,300.01	1,300.00	0.01
NETHERLANDS	15.00	13,000.40	13,000.40	15.00
NORWAY	462.45	3,900.09	4,362.54	0.00
POLAND	(0.10)	13,000.40	13,000.40	(0.10)
PORTUGAL	0.60	3,900.09	3,900.09	0.60
ROMANIA	0.00	7,800.71	0.00	7,800.71
SPAIN	0.00	13,000.40	13,000.40	0.00
SWEDEN	0.00	13,000.40	13,000.40	0.00
SWITZERLAND	0.00	13,000.40	13,000.40	0.00
TURKEY	0.00	7,800.71	7,800.71	0.00
UNITED KINGDOM	0.00	26,000.83	26,000.83	0.00
YUGOSLAVIA	13,257.75	7,800.71	0.00	21,058.46

TOTALS	64,211.80	274,635.97	294,109.69	44,738.08
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STATEMENT 3

Summary of Contributions Received in Arrears in 1993

Received in Arrears for Earlier Years

	US\$
Former Czechoslovakia	6,739.43
Denmark	28.00
Greece	3,560.54
Hungary	10,018.55
Italy	24,074.18
Norway	462.45
	<u>44,883.15</u>

European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease					
TF 904200 - Breakdown budget/actual expenditure 1993 - provisional budgets 1994/1995					
Component	1993		1994	1995	
	Budget US\$	Expenditure US\$	Budget US\$	Budget US\$	Budget US\$
1101 P5-XII Secretary (EUFMD) (1993x5 m/m) Education grant 1992/1993 Accrued leave (1993)/Repatriation travel (1994)	55,290 36,000	47,700 9,251 19,704	- - 8,750	- - -	- - -
1101 P4- Appointment of new Secretary -	42,000	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1101 P4-XV Secretary (EUFMD) (1994x7 m/m/1995x12 m/m) Education Grant (US\$8250 p.a.x child) Appointment:US\$12,000/Transfer personal effects US\$10,000	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	55,279 8,250 22,000	94,775 16,500 n.a.	
1300 G6 Admin. Assistant x 12 m/m Home leave (biennium 1993/95) Temp. assistance (interpreters/support staff) (30th Session 1993/31st Session 1995) Overtime for support staff during Sessions	82,545 - 15,000 1,000	67,062 - 13,885 703	67,000 2,000 - -	69,000 - 15,000 1,000	
PERSONNEL TOTAL	231,835	158,305	163,279	196,275	
2000 Duty Travel Secretariat/Research Group	10,000	5,519	15,000	25,000	
3000 Contracts (WRL EUFMD-US\$15,000 + Coll. Lab. Study	32,000	30,453	32,000	32,000	
4000 Gen. Operating Expenses (Hospitality/Misc.)	2,000	49 ²	500	1,000	
SUB-TOTAL	44,000	36,021	47,500	58,000	
GRAND TOTAL	275,835	194,326	210,779	254,275	

¹ estimate at maximum P4 level pending appointment

² actual expenditure US\$745 less year-end distribution credit of US\$696 = US\$49

TF 9042 - Projected Balance Sheet 1994

Pledged income 1994		US\$ 266,510
-does not include Albania and Yugoslavia		
-does include Lithuania (member as of May 1993)		
-assumes present contribution level unchanged		
Balance at 31 December 1993¹		US\$ 63,187
Prior year's pledges not yet collected		
	US\$44,738.08	
Less ² :		
Albania	US\$(3,513.39)	
Former Czechoslovakia	US\$(298.08)	
Hungary - difference exchange rate	US\$(1,652.80)	
Yugoslavia	US\$(21,058.46)	US\$ 18,215
Less forecast expenditure 1994		(US\$210,779)
Balance expected 31 December 1994		US\$ 137,133

¹ Regulation IV, 4.4 - the balance at the end of the 12-month period shall be transferred to the Special Account Article XIII.7 of the Constitution/see Special Functions Art.V.

² Prior year's pledges of US\$26,522.73 covering Albania/Yugoslavia for 1991/1992/1993, and exchange difference on Hungary and former Czechoslovakia contributions will probably not be collected and so are not included in income above.

TRUST FUND 911100 MTF/INT/003/EEC Income/expenditure 1993 - provisional budget 1994			
Component	Budget 1993	Expenditure 1993	Proposed budget 1994
1151-Consultant - Ankara FMD laboratory and/or Central and SE Europe	US\$ 40,000	US\$ 172	US\$ 30,000
2000-Duty travel - Tripartite FMD Group ¹	16,000	25,804	20,000
3000-Contracts- serological surveys	40,000	169	30,000
4000-Gen. Op. Expenses	-	-	-
5000-Expendable equipment - vaccine for emergency outbreaks (Bulgaria 1993)	100,000	7,330	100,000
9100-Support costs (6%) on all items except vaccine	3,360	1,366	4,800
TOTAL	199,360	34,841	184,800

¹ Three Tripartite FMD Group Meetings, January, July and November 1993
Secretary to OIE Meeting Paris, 17-23 January 1993
Chairman Research Group/Secretariat 55th Session Exec. Committee, Toledo, Feb. 1993

Cash balance 1 January 1993 US\$1,215,637
Interest 1993 US\$ 18,965
Less expenditure 1993 US\$ (34,841)

Cash balance 31 December 1993 US\$1,199,761

TRUST FUND 909700 MTF/INT/004/MUL Income/expenditure 1993 - provisional budget 1994			
Component	Budget 1993	Expenditure 1993	Proposed budget 1994
2000-Duty travel	US\$ 8,000	US\$ 3,580	US\$ 8,000
5000-Expendable equipment - vaccine for emergency outbreaks	50,000	-	50,000
9100-Support costs (6%) on all items except vaccine	480	64	480
TOTAL	58,480	3,644	58,480

Cash balance 1 January 1993 US\$105,328
Interest 1993 US\$ 1,647
Less expenditure 1993 US\$ (3,644)

Cash balance 31 December 1993 US\$103,331

