

**REPORT**

**Istanbul,  
Turkey,  
27-30 March  
1990**

**European  
commission  
for the control  
of foot-and-mouth  
disease**

**Fifty-second session of the  
executive committee**



**Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations**



AGA:EUFGD/X/90/1

REPORT

of the

Fifty-second Session of the Executive Committee

of the

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

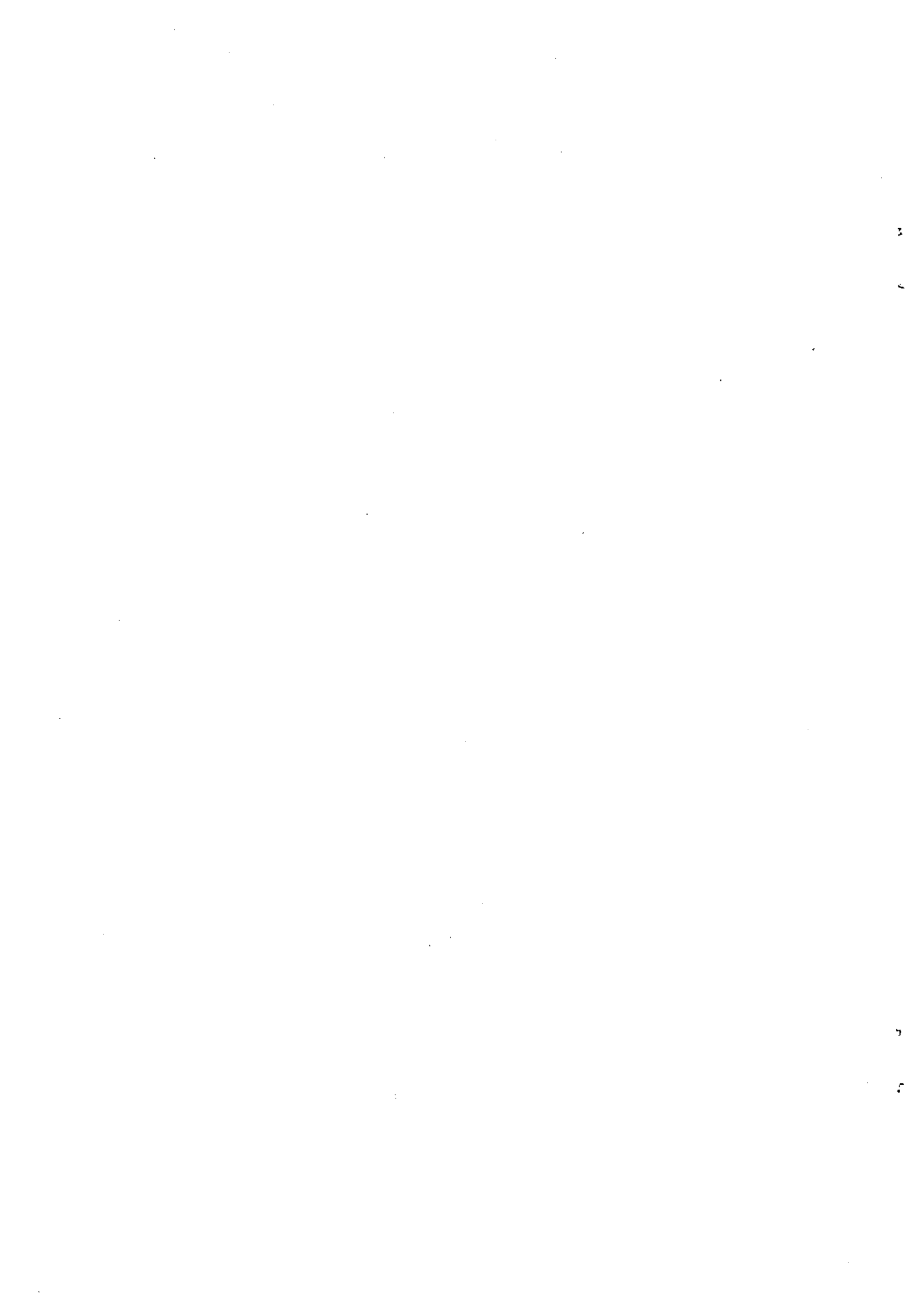
held in

Istanbul, Turkey

27-30 March 1990

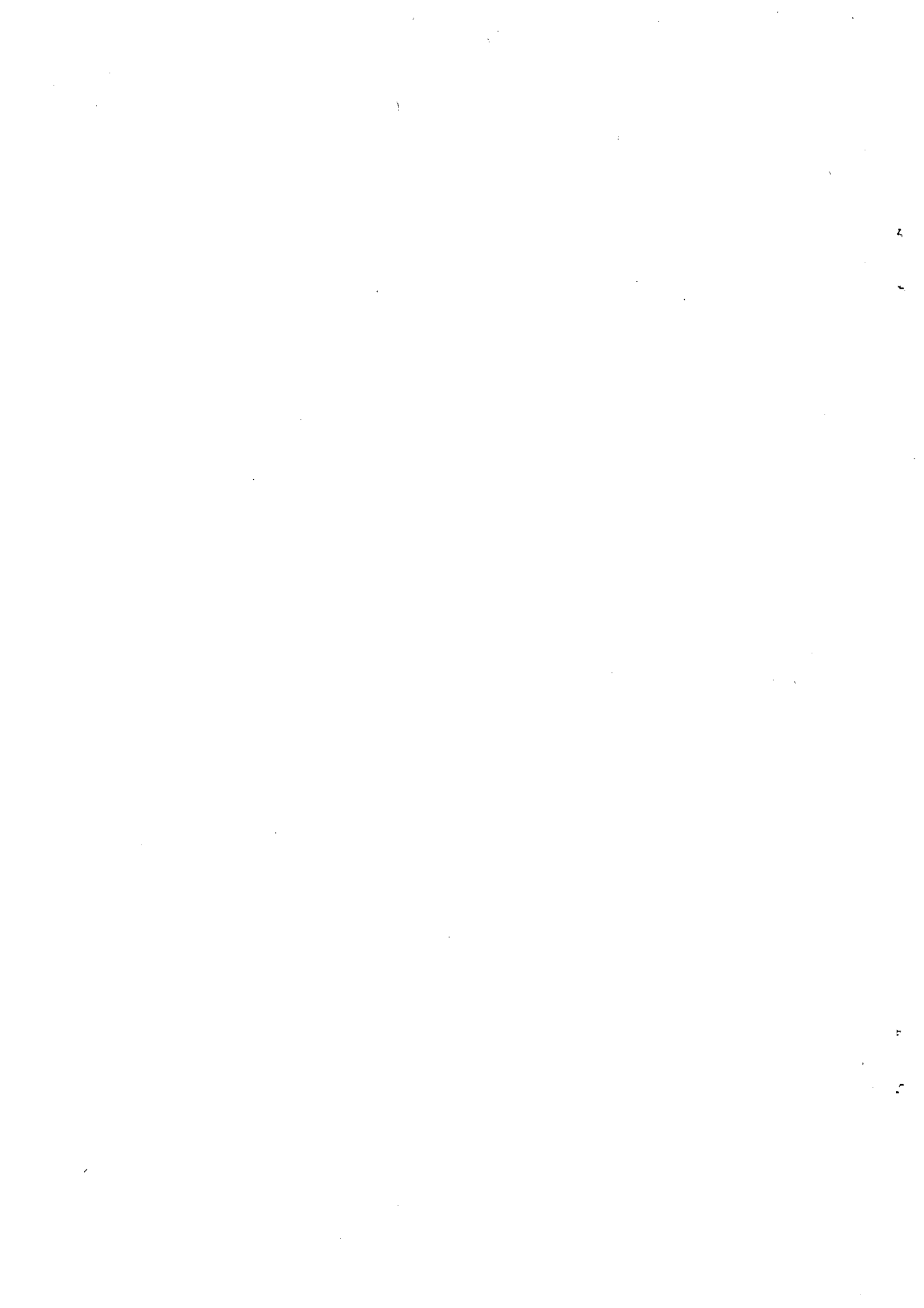
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Rome, 1990



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## INTRODUCTION

The Executive Committee of the European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease held its Fifty-second Session at Hotel Tarabya, Istanbul, Turkey, from 27 to 30 March 1990.

### Present

Dr. P. Gafner, Switzerland, Chairman  
Dr. N.T. Belev, Bulgaria, First Vice-Chairman  
Dr. E. Stougaard, Denmark, Second Vice-Chairman  
Dr. L. Perpere, France  
Dr. C. Escribano, Spain  
Dr. B. Nordblom, Sweden  
Dr. K.C. Meldrum, U.K.  
Dr. E. Istanbuluoglu, Turkey  
Dr. M. Eskildsen, Denmark, Chairman, Research Group

### FAO

Mr. J. Doorenbos, FAO Representative in Turkey

### 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

### Observers

- Dr. B. Marchant, Commission of the European Communities
- Mr. S. Onguner, Provincial Director, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Affairs, Istanbul
- Dr. R. Erdem, Director of Protection of Animal Health, General Directorate of Production and Control, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Affairs
- Dr. B. Tan, Director, Animal Health Service, General Directorate of Protection and Control, MAFRA
- Dr. M. Yenilmez, Director, FMD Institute, Ankara

Mr. R. Erdem welcomed the participants to Istanbul and wished them a successful meeting.

Dr. E. Istanbuluoglu, Director General of Protection and Control, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Affairs, Turkey, recalled Turkey's role in the work of the Commission over the years, particularly

the maintenance of the buffer zone in Southeastern Europe which had been so effective in preventing the introduction of exotic FMD virus into Europe.

Mr. J. Doorenbos, FAO Representative in Turkey underlined the strong links between FAO and Turkey in the field of agriculture and expressed his appreciation of the cooperation extended to him at all levels in the carrying out of his duty.

The meeting was then addressed by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Affairs, H.E. Lutfullah Kayalar, who welcomed the participants on behalf of the Government. He expressed confidence in the success of the meeting and underlined the major role livestock breeding plays in the economy of all the countries concerned. He stated that Turkey, having a considerable livestock potential, derives 35% of its agricultural income from the subsector of animal husbandary. Along with livestock and livestock products undeniable nutritional value, their contribution to the export potential of Turkey reaches high levels, a fact also true for the other member countries of the Commission.

One of the major factors threatening the health of this significant resource is epidemics arising from exotic type foot-and-mouth disease viruses.

In the past, foot-and-mouth disease had caused great economic losses to Turkey. It is a laudable achievement of the Turkish Veterinary Organization to be able to keep this disease under control, preventing the introduction of new virus types into Turkey. Particularly, the efforts of the last five years, oriented towards increased vaccine production, led the way to significant developments in the control of FMD.

This meeting, will certainly include discussions on the problems to be faced in the control and eradication of exotic type foot-and-mouth disease epidemics in the Middle and Near East.

Almost all of the member countries are situated in an epizootiological region which is incessantly under threat by exotic types of foot-and-mouth disease originating from Asia and Africa. This is why taking the necessary measures against this disease within the framework of regional collaboration is vital to the economies of member countries.

The conclusions and recommendations to be drawn up at the end of this meeting will be duly adopted and carefully implemented by all the countries concerned.

In concluding his address, the Minister expressed his appreciation to the European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease and to FAO for having organized and financed the meeting which would provide a valuable opportunity for an exchange of views and for joint action to be taken for the solution of various problems relating to foot-and-mouth disease control.

He wished the delegates success in their deliberations and hoped that they would be able to spare some of their valuable time to visit the time-honoured riches of historical Istanbul.

The Chairman welcomed the members of the Committee to its Fifty-second



Session and stated that it was an honour for them that H.E. The Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Affairs, was present at the opening ceremony.

Before presenting the agenda for adoption, he referred briefly to Turkey's role in the eradication of FMD in Europe over the years. Owing to its geographical position as a crossroads between east and west, Turkey occupied a strategic position for the protection of Europe. The buffer zone established in 1962 was an outstanding example of Turkey's cooperation in the maintenance of the vaccination campaigns and now a new extensive buffer zone has been established in Anatolia creating still greater responsibilities for Turkey.

The following agenda was presented:

1. Adoption of Agenda
2. FMD position in Europe during 1989
  - FMD situation in Italy
3. FMD prophylaxis in Europe
  - Prophylaxis programme
  - National contingency plans
4. Vaccination campaigns
  - Results of survey on animals in the buffer zone
  - Position of buffer zone
5. FMD situation in other regions
  - Activities in the Middle East area
  - Arrangements for FAO Seminar on Contingency Plans
6. Development of farming system in Europe and its impact on disease security (Reports from member countries)
7. Research Group activities
8. Review of the Commission Recommendations
  - World Reference Laboratory (WRL), distribution of FMD antigen of Exotic FMD Virus
  - Offals safety updating recommendation
  - FMD vaccine production in Europe (exotic types)
9. Financial report
10. Future policy
11. Any other business
12. Adoption of draft report of the Session

Item 1 - Adoption of the Agenda

The Agenda was adopted as presented.

## Report on the Commission's activities during 1989

The Secretary presented the Report on the Commission's activities including participation in related FAO programmes during 1989, which had been carried out along the lines of the recommendations made by the Twenty-eighth Session held in Rome in May 1989.

Since all activities of the Commission during the period under review were included under the various agenda items, discussion of this document was not considered necessary.

### Item 2 - FMD position in Europe during 1989

In reviewing the FMD position in Europe, the Committee expressed satisfaction in respect of the favourable disease situation which had been further consolidated. Since July 1989 when the last outbreak was reported in Italy, no further outbreaks had been reported in Europe. (Appendix 1).

The Committee in commenting on the FMD situation in Italy acknowledged the important role played by EEC in assisting the Italian authorities in their efforts to contain and control the disease.

The Committee while appreciating the value of vaccination in the control measures applied reiterated the importance of the total stamping out policy.

In accordance with Article 2.1.12.2 of the OIE International Animal Health Code, Italy has been declared free from FMD since 26 January 1990.

The Committee expressed satisfaction with the continuous improvement of the disease situation in Turkey, Anatolia. However, it is recommended that more attention be paid to the investigation of the presence of O<sub>1</sub> field strains which have been not closely related to the conventional O<sub>1</sub> Manisa vaccine strain.

In summing up, the Chairman felt that the overall situation in Europe was satisfactory and hoped that the situation will be further consolidated in order to reach the stage where the whole of Europe can be declared a disease-free continent. However, he stressed the importance of countries not losing sight of the necessity to monitor the disease situation and further strengthen disease surveillance in Europe.

### Item 3 - FMD Prophylaxis in Europe

#### - Prophylaxis programme

The Secretary presented a paper on the prophylaxis programme in Europe during 1989 indicating the countries where mass or area vaccination had been carried out (Appendix 2).

He pointed out that given the favourable disease situation established in Europe and the proposed EEC policy to discontinue vaccination in its member countries in the near future, the prophylactic policy in Europe needs to be harmonised taking into account the policy of the non-EEC countries. Individual country plans and expressions of opinion should therefore take

into consideration the interest of the continent as a whole as has been the case in southeastern Europe where exotic FMD has been involved.

Looking at Europe as a whole, it is necessary to consider the present geopolitical developments before deciding that changes in the vaccination policy might be justified, and to assess what the implications of such changes might be in both EEC and non-EEC countries.

The Chairman in opening the discussion on this issue asked the EEC representative to inform the meeting on the EEC policy in this respect. The information provided indicated that the EEC Commission had proposed to the Council of Ministers that vaccination against FMD should stop in the EEC on 1 January 1991. At the same time a list of vaccine-producing laboratories would be established. These producers would be allowed to continue production subject to Community inspection and confirmation that they complied with FAO minimum security standards.

It has been proposed that a bank of concentrated inactivated antigen be established for use as an emergency reserve in the Community.

The Delegate of France pointed out that EEC had not yet taken any decision in respect of the changes to be made in the existing policy for the control of foot-and-mouth disease.

This matter is under discussion by the Council of Ministers and delegates hoped that the decision to be taken will take into consideration all aspects relating to the setting up of a vaccine bank and its direct and indirect repercussions on economy and trade.

The EC Commission proposal in respect of the setting up of a vaccine bank is awaited before member countries can further discuss this issue.

The Committee gave careful consideration to the situation that would arise in Europe should the Community decide to ban routine prophylactic vaccination against foot-and-mouth disease. The Committee concluded that the Community's trading partners would be affected by a non-vaccination policy and would have to consider bringing their own policies into line to ensure that the trade continued under harmonized conditions. So far as vaccine banks were concerned the Committee considered that it might be necessary for countries in Europe outside the Community to set up vaccine banks either storing antigen in bulk in nitrogen or for immediate use.

The relative costs of the two systems would have to be carefully evaluated and careful consideration would have to be given to the possibility that other countries could become members of any Community vaccine bank once a decision on vaccine cessation had been taken.

Following a decision on the foregoing by the EC Commission, the Executive Committee should re-examine its position with a view to making proposals in this respect to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Commission in April 1991.

The Delegate from Bulgaria stated that the Commission should discuss the relationship between vaccinating and non-vaccinating countries and the FMD control strategy in Europe. The possibility of setting up buffer zones between these countries or groups of countries should be considered.

Non-EEC countries should have the guarantee that for emergency cases they can:

- become members of a European Vaccine Bank;
- continue to import ready to use vaccine for producers in Europe.

The Committee taking note of the comments made by the Delegates and considering the importance of this matter which will influence the prophylaxis of FMD in Europe and its impact for the whole European continent, agreed and recommended that it should be one of the major Agenda items for the Twenty-ninth Session of the Commission.

- National contingency plans

An aide memoire of recommended control procedures for FMD in non-vaccinating and vaccinating countries which was discussed at the Twenty-eighth Session of the Commission in May 1989 was presented in a revised form together with comments provided by some member countries.

The Chairman invited comments from Delegates on this paper.

In commenting on the various points in this paper, Delegates stressed the importance of training young veterinarians in field aspects of FMD and the lack of information illustrating the clinical aspects of the disease. This could be carried out through refresher courses. The Delegate of Denmark underlined the importance of access to laboratories for those countries which do not have a laboratory of their own. He cited the example of Finland, Sweden, Norway and Iceland who have written agreement with Denmark in respect of the Lindholm Laboratory.

The Chairman requested Delegates to send comments on this document to the Secretary for incorporation in a revised text of the Contingency Plans which will be submitted for discussion and approval at the Twenty-ninth Session of the Commission. These comments should be sent to the Secretary not later than 30 October 1990.

Item 4 - Vaccination campaigns

The vaccination campaigns in southeastern Europe buffer zone in 1989 were implemented in accordance with the recommendation of the FAO/OIE/EEC FMD Group at the meeting which was held in Madrid in September 1988, and in conformity with the views and requirements of the countries concerned with the buffer zone and with the OIE policy.

Detailed information on the 1989 campaigns had been already provided to the Twenty-eighth Session of the Commission in May 1989.

- Results of survey on animals in the buffer zone in Turkey

The survey was carried out by the World Reference Laboratory, Pirbright, U.K., following the procedures agreed by the Commission at its Twenty-eighth Session. The results were discussed at the meeting of the FAO/OIE/EEC FMD Group held at the premises of EC in Brussels in October 1989.

The survey results showed a) that there is no evidence of FMD virus in sheep, b) cattle and sheep over one year of age had good antibody titres to the homologous 0 Manisa vaccine strain, c) cattle and sheep had low antibody titres to the vaccine strain A22 Iraq, d) cattle and sheep had low antibody titres to the two Turkish field isolates 0 TUR/6/89 and A TUR/1/89.

The FMD Group taking into account the results of the survey in the buffer zone, the views and concurrence of the countries concerned in the buffer zone, and the favourable disease situation established in Turkish Thrace area in Turkey since 1978, agreed and recommended that vaccination in the present buffer zone in Thrace should be discontinued forthwith and that a new buffer zone corresponding to approximately 12 provinces in the Marmara area, western Anatolia, be designated. As soon as the financial arrangements have been endorsed by the European Council of Agricultural Ministers implementation of the buffer zone should be carried out by the Turkish authorities on the basis of twice-annual vaccination of all cattle and annual vaccination of all sheep present in the area of the new buffer zone with vaccine produced at Ankara FMD Institute.

The vaccination programme agreed for the new buffer zone will be reviewed by the Research Group of the Commission at its meeting scheduled to be held in Denmark in June 1990. The Research Group will mainly discuss and make recommendations on technical aspects of vaccine quality destined for use in the buffer zone. The recommendations agreed at the FAO/OIE/EEC FMD Group meeting held in Brussels on 30/31 October 1989 are attached as Appendix 3.

The recommendation on the relocation of the buffer zone and the policy to be applied was endorsed by the members of the Executive Committee of the Commission in accordance with the recommendations of the Twenty-eighth Session of the Commission in May 1989.

The Committee reviewed and discussed the results of the survey and the various aspects related with the proper implementation of the new buffer zone which remained entirely under the responsibility of the Turkish Government.

The results of the survey related to the antigenic relationship of the 0 Manisa vaccine strain and the 0 field strain in Anatolia have been the subject of an in-depth discussion and it was agreed that this matter should be further studied.

The Commission agreed and recommended that, samples representative of most of the provinces in Turkey should be sent to the WRL for characterization, cost to be borne by the budget of the Trust Funds for the FMD campaigns and that the Research Group, in collaboration with the World Reference Laboratory and the Turkish veterinary authorities, should prepare a programme, including costings, for a study in animals on the antigenic relationship of the 0 Manisa vaccine strain to the 0 field strain present in Anatolia. This programme should be submitted for discussion and approval at the next FAO/OIE/EEC FMD Group meeting. In addition, the Committee suggested that a serological survey to test the level of immunity in vaccinated animals in the new buffer zone should be carried out.

The Committee requested the Delegate from Turkey to provide

information on the follow-up of the FAO/OIE/EEC FMD Group recommendations, especially the establishment of the check points to control animal movements at the Bosphorus bridge connecting Anatolia with Thrace and to the buffer zone area from the neighbouring provinces.

The Delegate from Turkey reported that the legal aspects related to the maintenance of the new buffer zone, the application of the stamping out policy and compensation to farmers in case of an outbreak in the Thrace area are being examined by the Government, and the programme is designed to increase protection of animals in the whole buffer zone through vaccination.

The area of the defined new buffer zone, and the number of susceptible animals present in this buffer zone are attached as Appendix 4 to this Report.

The Delegate from Turkey stated that a plan for the next ten years for FMD control in Turkey is being prepared and efforts are being made to establish collaboration with neighbouring countries on common disease information and control programmes.

In addition, he stressed the need to strengthen the vaccine production plant in Ankara in order to increase production and improve the quality of the vaccine and the need to strengthen field activities in FMD in collaboration with the Pirbright Laboratory and other Institutes.

At the request of the Delegate from UK, the Delegate from Turkey informed the Committee that the expert group from the WRL Pirbright, who had visited the Ankara Institute found that the methods used for testing and production of the vaccine produced at the Institute were in conformity with the European Pharmacopoeia standards.

The Committee agreed on the foregoing and strongly recommended that the agreement in course between the EEC and Turkey whereby technical assistance would be given to the Ankara Institute through the Pirbright Laboratory, U.K. should be finalized as soon as possible.

#### Item 5 - FMD situation in other regions

The Secretary introduced a paper on the worldwide situation of FMD and stressed that an assessment of the disease situation is difficult to make due to the paucity of information received from the countries concerned.

The Committee noted with satisfaction the prompt action taken by the Governments of Tunisia and Libya to control the flare-up of FMD outbreaks in these countries. The action taken by FAO in providing vaccine and technical assistance was acknowledged and the Secretary was requested to continue to monitor the disease situation in the North African countries which constitute a possible threat for Europe.

#### - Activities in the Middle East Area

The Committee devoted special attention to the Middle East area where the disease situation continues to be a real problem due to the improper implementation of disease prophylaxis and control programmes. The Committee

expressed concern about the lack of regional coordination of disease control programmes despite the efforts made by the FAO/MINEADEP Project.

The Committee noted with satisfaction the designation of Professor Istanbuluoglu as Chairman of the Steering Committee of MINEADEP and is confident that under his Chairmanship the project will be reorganized in order to be in a position to provide through qualified experts all the technical advice and assistance required by its member countries to cope with disease programmes in this important region. The Commission is prepared to provide technical assistance if so requested through its Secretary, provided costs are met by MINEADEP.

- Arrangements for FAO Seminar on Contingency Plans

The Secretary informed the Committee on the arrangements made for the organization of the FAO Seminar on Contingency Plans. The Seminar will be held in Catania, Italy, from 15 to 19 October 1990. Participants from all Mediterranean countries will be invited to attend. Participants should be veterinarians responsible for infectious disease control in their respective veterinary services. The cost of the Seminar will be met from the FAO Regular Programme budget and it will be organized and conducted by the Secretary of the Commission. In addition to two consultants who will be appointed by FAO, the Committee agreed to provide one additional expert on FMD virus diagnosis and vaccine production, the cost to be met from the Commission's budget.

Item 6 - Development of farming systems

The Secretary in introducing this Item informed the Committee that it will also be discussed at the forthcoming meeting of the Research Group.

The Delegate from Denmark pointed out that those who deal with these matters are frequently not aware of the problems involved. It was considered that it was not the Committee's task to regulate the size of farms which are dependent on the infrastructure, political power etc. of each individual country.

Item 7 - Activities of the Research Group

The Chairman made reference to the decision taken at the Twenty-eighth Session in 1989 that the Session of the Research Group planned for 1989 be postponed until 1990.

Therefore, apart from a meeting of experts on monoclonal antibodies organized by the Institute for Animal Health, Pirbright Laboratory, U.K., in October 1989, the activities of the Group had mainly concentrated on preparing papers for the Session to be held at Lindholm, Denmark, 25-29 June 1990.

The Agenda of the next Session of the Group was presented together with a brief review of the papers received so far and the Chairman took note of the comments of the members of the Committee.

1. Report on the survey in the European buffer zone in Turkey

The Research Group was asked to review and discuss the present vaccination programme as well as technical details of vaccine production and testing in Ankara. The immunological relationship between field virus and the vaccines currently being used should also be reviewed.

2. Draft paper on earlier recommendations on "Movement of slaughter stock and meat from areas where exotic strains of FMD virus have occurred or inactivated exotic vaccines were applied in Europe"

This paper needed to be more specific, especially as regards the paragraphs concerning offals including the definition of "normal maturation" and the conditions for total virus inactivation during technical processing.

It should also be pointed out that the recommendations apply to cattle and beef only.

3. The OIE document "Recommendations concerning International Traffic of Technological and Biological Products containing Foot-and-Mouth Disease Virus"

This paper should be redrafted in the light of the changing FMD vaccination strategy in Europe.

Item 8 - Review of the Commission's recommendations

- World Reference Laboratory (WRL), distribution of FMD antigen of exotic FMD virus
- Offals safety updating recommendation
- FMD vaccine production in Europe (exotic types)

Meeting of the OIE FMD and other Epizootics Commission, Paris, 28 November to 1 December 1989

RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC OF PATHOLOGICAL AND BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS CONTAINING FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE VIRUS

The Committee considered that the 1970 recommendation of the EUFMD in respect of this issue was unduly restrictive. The Delegate from the United Kingdom was of the opinion that a way forward should be sought and suggested that if the Committee agreed he would advise the WRL to release the virus to requesting countries which fully meet the requirements of the above mentioned proposed OIE recommendation on the importation of live virus of new strains. After detailed discussion the Committee agreed that the virus would be released in conformity with the under-mentioned OIE proposed recommendation.

"5.2 Importation of live viruses of a "new" strain"

"The importation of "new" strains for the purpose of manipulation should be restricted to an approved laboratory given special permission by the National Veterinary Service in question which will impose strict security measures to prevent any virus escape.



Only laboratories located in countries which deal with foot-and-mouth disease by a policy of stamping out with or without vaccination as defined in the OIE Animal Health Code will be considered for approval. When approval has been granted or withdrawn, the OIE shall inform all countries in the region concerned."

#### Item 9 - Financial Report

The Administrative Assistant presented the Financial Report to the Committee. It was noted that the status of contributions as at 31 December 1989 showed that most countries had met their financial obligations for prior years; consequently arrears had been considerably reduced.

In presenting the breakdown of expenditure for 1989 the Administrative Assistant informed the Committee that a table of personnel expenditure details had been prepared to facilitate scrutiny of actual expenditure against approved budget. The Committee agreed that this system of presentation of the accounts was acceptable.

The proposed budget for 1990 was approved as presented, it being understood that US\$ 2 000 would be earmarked for work on the international collaborative study (Appendix 5).

#### Item 10 - Future policy

The Committee discussed the activities of the Commission in the light of the present FMD situation in Europe and the possible need to extend the Commission's activities as recommended by the Twenty-eighth Session.

The Committee agreed that the work of the Commission should continue along the lines agreed at the Twenty-eighth Session and reiterated that the Secretary should give priority to the activities of the Commission.

Regarding the possible need to broaden the Commission's activities, the Delegate of Denmark expressed the opinion that it was now necessary to look to the future and that the Commission's activities cannot and should not be expanded. The Chairman stated that since no new tasks could be envisaged it would not be necessary to present any proposals in this respect to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Commission scheduled to be held in Rome from 23 to 26 April 1991. The future of the Commission will be considered in the light of new developments in Europe. The Committee agreed these points.

#### Item 11 - Any other business

The Committee agreed that the Twenty-ninth Session of the Commission be held in Rome from 23 to 26 April 1991.

The Delegate from Sweden extended an informal invitation to the Committee to hold the Fifty-third Session in Stockholm from 5 to 8 February 1991.

Item 12 - Adoption of Report of the Session

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

In closing the meeting, the Chairman thanked the Turkish authorities for the very warm hospitality extended to the members of the Committee and for the support facilities provided for the conduct of the meeting.

FMD position in Europe during 1989

The favourable disease situation so far established on the European continent has been further consolidated especially since July 1989 when the last outbreak was reported in Italy.

The FMD situation in Italy during 1989 has been characterized by a number of outbreaks affecting mainly pigs and a few cattle farms in the provinces of Brescia, Modena and Reggio Emilia where, due to the high concentration of animals in the provinces of Modena and Reggio Emilia, the disease spread rapidly to all farms within a radius of a few square km. Although the number of outbreaks reported has been high (total 73) it could be considered as one large outbreak since in this area it is difficult to define the limits between farms. All outbreaks were contained within the restricted area established when the first outbreak occurred in Modena in March 1989.

The experience gained by the Regional Veterinary Services from the previous epizootics in these areas has been applied to contain the disease in the affected areas. The strict sanitary measures applied together with total stamping out of all infected and in-contact animals succeeded in controlling the disease which lasted from 8 March to 7 July 1989. Total stamping out applied in all outbreaks involved 156 431 pigs, 2 130 cattle and 565 sheep. Indemnities paid to owners (100% of the value of animals) amounted to Lit. 35 000 000 000 while other costs involved amounted to Lit. 15 000 000 000. Since 7 July 1989, no outbreaks of FMD have been reported in the whole European continent including the European part of Turkey. In accordance with Article 2.1.1.2 of the OIE International Animal Health Code, Italy has been declared free from FMD since 26 January 1990.

In Turkey while Thrace area continues to remain disease-free since 1978, FMD continues to be endemic in Anatolia where a number of outbreaks were reported affecting almost the entire area of Anatolia. Virus types 01 and A22 were isolated from field samples at the FMD Institute in Ankara. Samples were sent to the WRL, Pirbright, which confirm typing results of the Ankara Institute. Serological investigation carried out at the World Reference Laboratory, Pirbright, on field virus type 01 strains has shown that 01 Manisa vaccine strain is not closely related to the current 01 field strains in Anatolia. The antigenic relationship between 01 Manisa strain and 01 current field strains needs to be further investigated. This is important if vaccination is to be effective especially now where vaccination in the new buffer zone in Western Anatolia should be implemented entirely with vaccine produced at the Ankara Institute. This study should be the main task of the Commission and of the European Communities in their efforts to assist Turkey to improve vaccine production at the Ankara Institute both from the points of view of quantity and quality in order to improve FMD control programmes in the country.

In USSR information on the FMD situation refers to 1989 indicating 8 outbreaks of A22 and 3 outbreaks of 01. All outbreaks were reported in southern provinces with the exception of one outbreak of type 01 reported in Terektinsky district, Ural region. The outbreak occurred in non-

vaccinated cattle. The infested region had been free from foot-and-mouth disease for many years. The policy applied was stamping out of diseased animals, ring vaccination and prohibition of animal movement at inter-regional and international levels.

Table 1 shows the number of outbreaks of FMD and virus types recorded in Europe in 1989.

Table 1

FMD position in Europe 1989

(By country, number of outbreaks and virus type)

COUNTRIES	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
ITALY 1989	--	--	2 C1	6 C1	37 C	27 C1	1 C1	--	--	--	--	--	73 C1
TURKEY ANATOLIA 1989	14 A22/01	12 01	15 01	19 01	17 A22/01	15 A22/01	17 A22/01	12 A22/01	11 A22/01	7 A22/01	4 A22/01	4 A22/01	147 A22/01
USSR* 1989	3 A22	2 A22	2 A22	--	1 01	--	--	--	1 A22	--	1 01	1 01	11 A22/01
REMAINDER OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES DISEASE FREE													

\* Southeastern provinces A22/01.

FMD prophylaxis in Europe

Prophylaxis programme

The prophylaxis programme in Europe in 1989 remained unchanged in those countries where an annual vaccination programme still continues to be carried out. With the exception of Italy where FMD outbreaks occurred from March to July 1989, and mass vaccination combined with ring vaccination was applied, in the affected provinces, a general vaccination programme was carried out in Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, and Czechoslovakia. Mass vaccination was also carried out in non-member countries i.e. in the German Democratic Republic and USSR.

An area vaccination programme was carried out in Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, and Romania. In Bulgaria and Greece vaccination was carried out only in the buffer zone area with 01/A22 bivalent vaccine provided through FAO in March 1989. This was the last vaccination in the buffer zone area since following a decision of the FAO/EEC/OIE FMD Group approved by the Executive Committee of the EUFMD, the buffer zone was relocated in Marmara area, Anatolia. Therefore, from 1990, vaccination in both countries and in Turkish Thrace area was discontinued. (See Agenda Item 4).

In Turkey, the annual FMD prophylactic and control programme has been further extended in Anatolia thanks to an increase in vaccine production at the Ankara Institute. This allows for vaccination coverage of the new buffer zone in the Marmara area and in a large area of Anatolia with locally produced vaccine.

In the remaining countries in Europe, vaccination has been discontinued. Details on FMD prophylactic schemes and type of vaccine used by countries in Europe for 1989 are given in Tables 1 and 2.

From the figures indicated in Table 1, the number of animals vaccinated in Europe, including Turkey, was 70,210 215 cattle, 18,199,211 sheep and goats and 10,080,453 pigs. Based on these figures the average cost of vaccine and vaccination carried out in Europe is estimated at US\$ 100 million. Considering the favourable disease situation established to date in Europe and the EEC proposal to discontinue vaccination in EEC member countries in the near future, the FMD prophylaxis of the non-EEC countries in Europe needs to be harmonised with the EEC strategy on this matter.

At the Twenty-eighth Session of the Commission held in Rome in May 1989, the Commission concluded:-

- that agreement on a common policy on vaccination, even on a regional basis, was not possible at present.
- that in Europe there would inevitably be withdrawal of vaccination on a step-by-step basis.
- that in order to harmonize the European Regional policy on FMD the Commission would be prepared to collaborate fully with the EEC Commission on this matter.

There is no doubt that the EEC policy in this respect will influence the whole policy in Europe especially for countries exporting to EEC countries and which may well continue vaccination while enjoying a favourable disease situation for prophylactic reasons only because of their borders with non-European countries where the disease may be present in sporadic or endemic forms with virus types exotic to Europe. These countries through vaccination and the application of strict sanitary measures against FMD have succeeded in protecting their national livestock and will also act as a buffer zone for the rest of Europe. Therefore, it is essential that if Europe discontinues the vaccination policy, it will require progressive strengthening of a common European policy in FMD prevention and control within Europe and also in regions surrounding the European continent i.e. North Africa and Middle East countries.

The amendment of the EUFMD Constitution related with membership which was adopted at the Twenty-eighth Session of the Commission in May 1989 and by the FAO Council in November 1989, allowing other non-European countries to apply for membership will certainly stimulate the interest of other countries to apply for membership of the EUFMD. This will give the possibility to the Commission to extend its activities beyond Europe and push the frontline against FMD as far as possible from the European Continent.

In addition, the requirement for a strategic reserve of FMD vaccine should be considered following assessment of the results of cost-benefit analysis on vaccination policy. Furthermore, it will be necessary to decide which FMD plants in Europe will continue production of vaccine and under which conditions these laboratories will be allowed to manipulate FMD virus if vaccination is eliminated in Europe.

## FMD PROPHYLAXIS IN EUROPE DURING 1989

Country	VACCINATION PROGRAMMES			VACCINES	
	Species vaccinated	Period of vaccination	Territory covered by vaccination	Valencies Cattle dose/cost	Potency required and results
Albania	No vaccination				
Austria	Cattle, sheep, goats 1989 Cattle: 98 845 Sheep/goats 7 792	A. Spring B. Animals for export as required	Animals over 6 weeks to be sent to mountain pastures in neighbouring countries (FRG, Italy and Switzerland)	Trivalent OAC cattle 5 ml Sheep 2 ml (1) Animals for export vaccine charge 16.5 A.S.	Lower fiducial limit = 3 PD50 (P=0,95)
Belgium	All cattle above three months of age. The maximal interval between consecutive vaccinations is 13 months. 1989 Cattle: +/- 2 200 100	From 1 Dec. to 31 March	the entire country since 1962	Triv. (O <sub>1</sub> /A <sub>5</sub> /C1) cattle: 5 cc 25 B. Fr. (2) Frenkel vaccine (sheep not vaccinated)	At least 6 cattle PD <sub>50</sub> the challenge being 10 000 ID <sub>50</sub> intradermally.

Note: (1) vaccine and vaccination free of charge to owner  
(2) provided by owners



VACCINATION PROGRAMMES			VACCINES		
Country	Species vaccinated	Period of vaccination	Territory covered by vaccination	Valencies Cattle dose/cost	Potency required and results
Bulgaria	Cattle and sheep above 3 months  1989 Cattle: 138 142	Spring March/April	30 Km buffer zone along frontiers with Turkey covering part of the communes of Achtopol, Malko, Tarnovo, Grudovo, Boliarovo, Elkhovo, Topolovgrad, Svilengrad, Liubimetz.	Bivalent O1/A22 provided through FAO.	European Pharmacopoeia standards. Results satisfactory
Cyprus	No vaccination since 1985				
Czechoslovakia	A. All cattle above 3 months Adult sheep, goats and sows  1989 Cattle: 3 800 000 Sheep: 180 000 Pigs : 1 000 000 Goats: 2 000	During the whole year	<u>The entire country</u>	Trivalent OAC	Five cattle per type are challenged by rubbing a virus suspension on the tongue. One generalization tolerated.

Country	VACCINATION PROGRAMMES			VACCINES	
	Species vaccinated	Period of vaccination	Territory covered by vaccination	Valencies Cattle dose/cost	Potency required and results
Denmark	Total prohibition of vaccination as of 1 January 1977				
Finland	No vaccination				
France	<p>A. All cattle above 4 months</p> <p>B. A number of sheep/goats above 3 months</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1989 Cattle: 18 127 160 Sheep/goats: 678 709</p>	<p>All year round</p> <p>Before transhumance</p>	<p>A. The <u>entire country</u></p> <p>B. The frontier departments of the Pyrennees</p>	<p>Trivalent OAC (1) (A Allier 1960 O Lausanne 1965 C Vosges 1960) Combined or not with inactivated fixed rabies virus Cattle 5 cc Sheep 2 cc</p>	<p>Principle: 85% protection rate in cattle against generalization by intradermolingual challenge</p> <p>Methods and minimums Index K (Lucam) = 1.2 Index C = 10<sub>1</sub><sup>2</sup> Index S = 10<sub>1</sub></p> <p>Vaccine used in France controlled by the L.N.P.B. Lyons</p>
Germany, Federal Republic of	<p>All cattle above 4 months</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1989 Cattle: 13 000 000</p>	<p>Late in winter before going to pasture</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Same policy</p>	<p>The <u>entire country</u> since 1965</p>	<p>Trivalent OAC (O<sub>1</sub>/A<sub>5</sub>/C) Dose: 5 cc Cost: DM 3.- (2)</p>	<p>Three cattle per type are challenged by rubbing a virus suspension on the tongue. No generalization admitted.</p>

Note: (1) associated or no with inactivated fixed rabies virus  
 (2) in some "Lander" vaccination is free of charge, in others the owner is charged 50% of cost

Country	VACCINATION PROGRAMMES			VACCINES	
	Species vaccinated	Period of vaccination	Territory covered by vaccination	Valencies Cattle dose/cost	Potency required and results
Greece	Cattle above 3 months of age  Cattle: <u>1989</u> 9 166	Spring campaigns March/April	Frontier areas in Greek Thrace Buffer zone areas (84/548 EEC)	Bivalent 01/A22 provided through FAO	European Pharmacopoeia standards. Results satisfactory  <u>Vaccine production in FMD Lab. Athens.</u>  Conventional European strains. Stock reserve.
Hungary	Cattle above 3 months of age Pigs  Cattle: <u>1989</u> 493 934 Pigs: 263 243	Two programmes Spring and Autumn	Border areas	Trivalent OAC (1)  Cattle dose: 5cc - 20 Ft	
Iceland	No vaccination				
Ireland	No vaccination				

Note: (1) Vaccine and vaccination free of charge to owner

VACCINATION PROGRAMMES			VACCINES		
Country	Species vaccinated	Period of vaccination	Territory covered by vaccination	Valencies Cattle dose/cost	Potency required and results
Italy	A. 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 following the first vaccination.	A. From 01.04 to 31.05.89 & from: 01.10 to 30.11.89 From 01.06 to 30.08.89 & from: 1.12.89 to 28 February 1990  Same programme for 1989	The entire country	Trivalent OAC (O <sub>1</sub> /A <sub>5</sub> /C) (1) A <sub>5</sub> Parma/62 O <sub>1</sub> Swiss/65 C <sub>1</sub> Brescia/64 5-cc Lit. 700+ Iva	8 PD <sub>50</sub> measured on cattle (3 groups of 5 cattle per valence - dilution 1:1; 1:4; 1:16 in buffer) - Primary inactivant + formal - Government official control for vaccine
	B. Compulsory vaccination of all imported cattle over 3 months				
	C. Sheep and goats over 3 months prior to transhumance. Under special licence from Ministry of Health. Vaccination of sheep and goats over 3 months when necessary for prophylactic.	From: 01.04 to: 30.05.89			

VACCINATION PROGRAMMES			VACCINES		
Country	Species vaccinated	Period of vaccination	Territory covered by vaccination	Valencies Cattle dose/cost	Potency required and results
Italy (cont.)	D. All pigs in surveillance and protected areas Vaccination of pigs over 45 days of age Revaccination of sows after 3 months from the first vaccination  1989 Cattle: 16 400 000 Sheep 1 800 000 Pigs: 1 300 000	From 01.01 to: 31.07.89 From 01.05.89 to: 30.06.89	3 provinces: Modena, Parma, Reggio Emilia	Monovalent in oil adjuvant CI dose 2 ml. Lire/dose 700+IVA 1989	Potency test in laboratory animals. Safety test: in lab. animals and in pigs
			(Cattle present in areas of surveillance and protection vaccinated more than once.)  - Emergency vaccination during outbreaks.		
Luxembourg	All cattle above three months of age  1989 Cattle: 181 000	From 1 Dec. to 31 January.	the entire country since 1966	Trivalent OAC (O <sub>1</sub> /A <sub>5</sub> /CI) Cattle 5 cc  Price 14.6 Frs. Lux/dose (1) Vaccination cost: Cattle 25 F.L. (15 owner/Gov.10)	More than 7 cattle PD <sub>50</sub> challenge being 10 000 ID <sub>50</sub> intradermally.

Note: (1) vaccine and vaccination programme paid by Government and owner

VACCINATION PROGRAMMES			VACCINES		
Country	Species vaccinated	Period of vaccination	Territory covered by vaccination	Valencies Cattle dose/cost	Potency required and results
Malta	Cattle, sheep and goats. <u>1989</u> Cattle: Sheep: Goats:	December/January Spring	entire country since 1978/79	OAC vaccine (Italy)	8 PD <sub>50</sub> measured on cattle (3 groups of 5 cattle per valence - dilution 1:1: 1:4: 1:16 in <u>buffer</u> )
Netherlands	Compulsory annual OAC vaccination of all cattle above four months of age. <u>1989</u> Cattle: 3 640 000	From 1st Dec. to 1st March	The <u>entire country</u> since 1953	Triv. 0 <sub>1</sub> /A <sub>10</sub> /C (Frenkel) Vaccine plus injections:  D. Fl. 5.5 (5 cc)	At least 10 cattle PD <sub>50</sub> . Resistance to generalization after intradermalingual challenge with 10 000 cattle PD <sub>50</sub> .  PD <sub>50</sub> are calculated from three groups of 5 cattle Average results of state control: between 6 and 10 cattle PD <sub>50</sub>

VACCINATION PROGRAMMES			VACCINES		
Country	Species vaccinated	Period of vaccination	Territory covered by vaccination	Valencies Cattle dose/cost	Potency required and results
Norway	No vaccination				
Poland	No vaccination				
Portugal	<p>Cattle: compulsory vaccination above 3 months                      Sheep/Goats: not compulsory                      Pigs: compulsory for animals in trans-humance</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1989</p> <p>Cattle: 981 896                      Pigs: 57 453                      Sheep/goats: 640</p>	Once a year, when necessary twice a year	<u>The entire country</u>	Trivalent OAC Average 30 escudo per dose for cattle and 32 escudo for pigs (1)	More than 3 PD <sub>50</sub> per cattle dose

Note: (1) vaccine and vaccination costs borne by owner 50%

VACCINATION PROGRAMMES				VACCINES	
Country	Species vaccinated	Period of vaccination	Territory covered by vaccination	Valencies Cattle dose/cost	Potency required and results
Spain	Cattle, sheep, goats and pigs over 3 months  1989 Cattle: 2 500 666 Sh./goats 7 720 000 Pigs: 2 561 250	During the whole year.	The entire country sheep and goats	Trivalent OAC 5cc 50 Pts. per dose Pigs 58 Pts.(1)	Potency testing based on PD <sub>50</sub> determination in cattle Results: very successful in pigs
Sweden	No vaccination				
Switzerland	All cattle born before 1 Jan.  1989 Cattle: 1 562 000 Sheep: 1 000 Pigs: 3 000	From 15 Feb. to 15 May  Compulsory annual vaccination of all cattle born before January	The entire country since 1966	Trivalent OAC cost of vaccine SF. 1.6 (1) cost of injection SF. 1.7	Vaccines almost entirely imported from France

Note: (1) The cost of vaccine free of charge for cattle and 50% in pigs and fattening cattle; vaccination paid by owner



VACCINATION PROGRAMMES					VACCINES	
Country	Species vaccinated	Period of vaccination	Territory covered by vaccination	Valencies Cattle dose/cost	Potency required and results	
Turkey	Cattle, buffaloes, sheep and goats above 4 months of age	March/April in buffer zones ring vaccination all year round.	A. Turkish Thrace including Istanbul and Celibolu		9 cattle per batch (3 cattle per type are challenged intradermally; 6 controls).  Good results	
	Cattle Sheep	every six months once a year	Thrace Thrace	Bivalent: 400 TL A22-01		
	Cattle Sheep	every six months once a year	In the Marmara region and in all of the eastern and south-eastern provinces of Turkey.			
	Cattle	once a year	In the other provinces			
	Cattle-sheep	ring vaccination	Around the foci			
	<u>1989</u>					
	Cattle: 6 681 340 Sheep: 13 026 820					

Country	VACCINATION PROGRAMMES			VACCINES	
	Species vaccinated	Period of vaccination	Territory covered by vaccination	Valencies Cattle dose/cost	Potency required and results
United Kingdom	vaccination not permitted				
Yugoslavia	Cattle for export above 7 months <u>1989</u> Cattle: 230 920			Trivalent OAC 5 ml doses	
	Vaccination discontinued except of live animals for export at the request of the importing country.				

NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES OF THE EUFMD

Democratic Republic of Germany	All cattle above 5 months <u>1989</u> Cattle: 5 800 000	From 1 Oct. to 31 Dec.	The entire country since 1950	Trivalent OAC Dose 5 ml	
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VACCINATION PROGRAMMES			VACCINES		
Country	Species vaccinated	Period of vaccination	Territory covered by vaccination	Valencies Cattle dose/cost	Potency required and results
Romania	Cattle, sheep and goats  1989 No information	Twice a year (6 months interval); young cattle are revaccinated after 15-21 days	Frontier districts in the West.  Frontier areas in the South and Southeast.  Around sea and river ports and international airports	Monovalent vaccines produced against O <sub>1</sub> , C, A <sub>5</sub> .  Cost per dose 13.54 lei.	The ordinary monovalent dose must contain 8 cattle PD <sub>50</sub> .  Current potency 18 PD <sub>50</sub> /dose
U.S.S.R.	Cattle above 4 months Sheep and goats above 1 month, pigs above 2 months  1989 Cattle: 120 416 300 Sheep: 48 357 400 Pigs: 1 486 300	Spring and Autumn  Compulsory slaughter is performed if foot-and-mouth disease occurs for the first time in a district previously free from the disease. The carcasses are destroyed. The products obtained from the animals, slaughtered within 3 months after recovery are used with restrictions. These restrictions are also applied to the animals having been exposed to contact within 3 months prior to slaughter. The number of the animals slaughtered under these provisions is not registered.	Republic of Transcaucasus Kazakhstan, Middle Asia with bordering regions of RSFSR and Ukraine SSR and in the border regions of the country	Mainly monovalent and trivalent vaccines. Cattle dose: 5 cc monovalent: 9 Kopecks trivalent 27 Kopecks  Aziridin-Formalin	

FAO/OIE/EEC FMD Group  
Minutes of Meeting held at the European Communities' premises in Brussels  
30-31 October 1989

Foot-and-mouth disease vaccination policy  
in southeastern Europe buffer zone

Participants

FAO	OIE	EEC
Prof. P. Gafner Chairman, EUFMD	Dr. U. Kihm Dr. T. Chillaud	Dr. J. Janssen Dr. E. Dexter Dr. B. Marchant
Dr. P. Stouraitis Secretary, EUFMD		

Dr. N. Belev, Director General, Veterinary Services, Bulgaria  
Dr. I. Drizos, Director, Veterinary Department, Evros, Greece  
Prof. E. Istanbuloglu, Director General, Veterinary Services, Turkey  
Mr. A. Alpay, Turkish Permanent Delegation to EEC  
Dr. P. Kitching, WRL, Pirbright, UK

The meeting was held at the European Communities' premises in Brussels under the chairmanship of Professor Gafner, Chairman of the FAO European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

The following items were reviewed and discussed:

1. FMD situation in Europe and the Near East Region
2. Vaccination campaign in southeastern Europe buffer zone in 1989
3. Results of survey on animals in buffer zone (Turkish side) Thrace area; position of buffer zone
4. Provision for the maintenance of the buffer zone and implementation of campaigns for 1990

The Secretary of the EUFMD provided information on the FMD situation in Europe and in the Near East region. He also reported on the implementation of the campaigns in the buffer zone in 1989 which has been carried out in conformity with the recommendations agreed at the FAO/OIE/EEC FMD Group meeting held in Madrid in September 1988.

The results of the survey on animals in the buffer zone (Turkish side) Thrace area which was carried out by the WRL, Pirbright, UK, were also examined and discussed. The conclusions based on the assessment of the survey results were:-

1. Cattle and sheep over one year of age had good antibody titres to the homologous type 0 Manisa vaccine strain.
2. Cattle and sheep had low antibody titres to the vaccine strain A22 Iraq.
3. There is no evidence of FMD virus in sheep in Thrace.
4. Cattle and sheep had low antibody titres to the two Turkish field isolates 0 Tur 6/89 and A Tur 1/89.

The FAO/OIE/FMD Group taking into account the views and concurrence of the countries concerned with the buffer zone, Bulgaria, Turkey and Greece, agreed on the position of the buffer zone and future policy of the campaigns as follows:

#### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In reviewing the FMD situation in the Middle East area, the Group expressed concern regarding the potential risk it represents for Turkey and consequently for Europe concerning exotic FMD types.

1. The Group recommends that the situation in the Middle East area be closely monitored by the OIE/FAO/EEC Group and by Turkey.

2. The Group in reviewing the FMD situation in south eastern Europe and especially in the Thrace area of Turkey expressed satisfaction about the favourable disease situation established since 1978.

3. The Group noted the absence of virus in probang tests in sheep carried out by the Pirbright Laboratory, UK, and the results of the serological survey commissioned by the EUFMD (see conclusions page 1).

4. The Group considering all positive aspects of the disease situation in the buffer zone in the whole Thrace area recommended that:

- vaccination in the present buffer zone in Greece, Bulgaria and in Turkish Thrace should be discontinued forthwith. This was acceptable to the Bulgarian, Greek and Turkish representatives;

- a new buffer zone corresponding to approximately 12 provinces in the Marmara area western Anatolia should be designated as indicated in the map attached hereto;

- vaccination in the new buffer zone should be carried out by the Turkish authorities on the basis of twice annual vaccination of all cattle and annual vaccination of all sheep present in the buffer zone. The present vaccination programme should be reviewed by the Research Group and recommendations made if considered necessary;

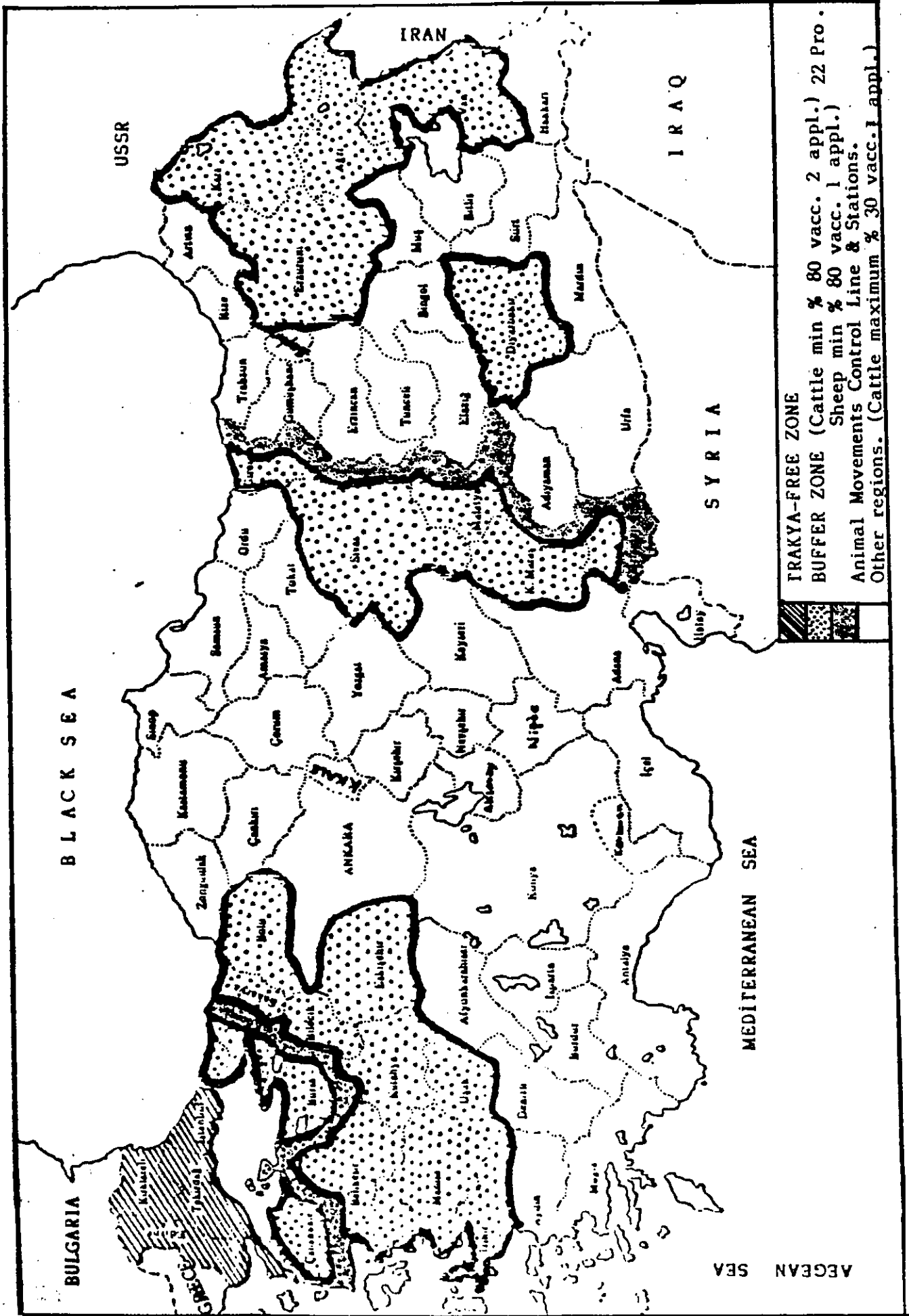
- the vaccine designated for use in the buffer zone should be checked regularly for safety and potency according to the European Pharmacopoeia standards and technical details of vaccine production and tests should be discussed at the next meeting of the Research Group.

- the Turkish authorities shall establish legal instruments designed to prevent FMD susceptible animals and animal products entering Thrace, to introduce a slaughter policy (stamping out) in Thrace, including compensation to owners, and to prevent entry of non-vaccinated animals to the Marmara buffer zone;

- the relevant Trust Funds (9111 and 9097) should be used to cope with emergencies including compensation for stamping out in Bulgaria and Thrace area in Turkey in southeastern Europe and for vaccine-related activities;

- the FAO/OIE/EEC FMD Group recommended that representatives of OIE/EEC and Turkey be invited to attend the EUFMD Research Group meeting scheduled to be held in Denmark in June 1990.

1990 FMD CONTROL PROGRAMME



PROVINCE	AREA (Km <sup>2</sup> ) 000	CATTLE (000)	SHEEP (000)	GOATS (000)	PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES			OFFICIAL SLAUGHTERHOUSES		
					Num. of, S.	BOVINE	OVINE	Num. of, S.	BOVINE	OVINE
AYDIN	8.01	202.9	192.5	113				32	350	1.000
BALIKESİR	14.29	235.7	1108.6	215				24	800	6.300
BİLECİK	4.31	58.3	164.9	59.6				6	300	480
BURSA	11.04	136.1	478.6	119.5				13	450	120
ÇANAKKALE	9.74	140.1	527.4	227.4				12	100	450
DENİZLİ	11.87	97.8	394.5	277.7				11	300	2.500
İZMİR	11.97	196.6	569	258.6	3	250	1.000	28	1.100	6.400
KOCAELİ	3.63	89.1	117.8	18.1				10	400	1.000
KÜTAHYA	11.88	190.4	426.7	273.7				8	250	500
MANİSA	13.81	174	650.6	279.6				30	600	3.000
UŞAK	5.34	62	280.9	119.7				10	750	2.000
Sterile Zone										
EDİRNE	6.28	118.7	300.3	69.9				8	200	300
İSTANBUL	5.71	119.6	149.4	25.4	11	1.000	5.000	18	1.150	11.250
KIRKLARELİ	6.55	89.4	258.6	62.6				17	300	1.000
TEKİRDAĞ	6.22	90.1	240.6	65.5				12	300	1.500

FINANCIAL REPORT

Trust Fund No. 9042.00 - MTF/INT/011/MUL - Inter-Regional - European  
Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease

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Status of Contributions as at 31 December 1989 (Final)

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(expressed in US Dollars)

Member Governments	Outstanding 31/12/88	Contributions due for 1989	Received up to 31/12/89	Outstanding 31/12/89
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ALBANIA	0.00	747.41	747.41	0.00
AUSTRIA	0.00	4,484.51	4,484.51	0.00
BELGIUM	7,118.28	7,474.19	14,592.47	0.00
BULGARIA	0.00	2,242.25	5,203.25	-2,961.00
CYPRUS	0.00	747.41	747.41	0.00
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	-291.01	4,484.51	4,484.51	-291.01
DENMARK	0.00	7,474.19	7,474.19	0.00
FINLAND	0.00	4,484.51	4,484.51	0.00
FRANCE	0.00	14,948.39	14,948.39	0.00
GERMANY	0.00	14,948.39	14,948.39	0.00
GREECE	0.00	2,242.25	2,242.25	0.00
HUNGARY	4,484.51	4,484.51	4,531.33	4,437.69
ICELAND	0.00	747.41	747.41	0.00
IRELAND	0.00	2,242.25	2,242.25	0.00
ITALY	2,635.99	14,948.39	14,668.92	2,915.46
LUXEMBOURG *	0.00	747.41	747.41	0.00
MALTA	0.00	747.41	747.41	0.00
NETHERLANDS	-531.87	7,474.19	6,927.32	15.00
NORWAY	0.00	2,242.25	4,484.50	-2,242.25
POLAND	19,290.53	7,474.19	20,057.46	6,707.26
PORTUGAL	0.00	2,242.25	2,242.25	0.00
SPAIN	4,047.69	7,474.19	7,830.10	3,691.78
SWEDEN	0.00	7,474.19	7,414.19	60.00
SWITZERLAND **	0.00	7,474.19	7,474.19	0.00
TURKEY	12,115.85	4,484.51	16,600.36	0.00
UNITED KINGDOM	0.00	14,948.39	14,948.39	0.00
YUGOSLAVIA	0.00	4,484.51	0.00	4,484.51
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	49,692.85	153,968.25	186,020.78	22,311.70
	=====	=====	=====	=====

\* In addition to the mandatory contribution due to the Commission (i.e. \$747.41) a voluntary contribution of \$254 was received.

\*\* In addition to the mandatory contribution due to the Commission (i.e. \$7,474.19) a voluntary contribution of \$6,000 was received.



**EUROPEAN COMMISSION FOR THE CONTROL OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE - TRUST FUND NO. 9042.00**

**Breakdown of expenditure 1989 - Administrative budget 1990**

	<u>1989</u>		<u>1990</u>	
	<u>Budget</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Administrative budget</u>
.10 <u>Personal services</u>				
1 P5 Animal Health Officer	94 000		91 853	101 000
1 G6 Admin. Assistant	55 000		52 209	59 000
Temporary assistance	10 500		12 374	7 000
Overtime	2 000		1 913	500
Home leave - biennial entitlement of secretariat	4 500		2 834	-
<b>Total personal services</b>	<b>166 000</b>		<b>161 183</b>	<b>167 500</b>
.20 <u>Travel secretariat/Chairman/Rapporteur</u>	15 000		18 954	12 000
.30 <u>Contractual services WRL</u>	10 000		10 000	10 000
.40 <u>Gen. Op. Expenses (hosp.misc.)</u>	1 500		616	500
.50 <u>Emergency exp. Ch. II - Special Functions Art. V of Constitution</u>	-		-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>26 500</b>		<b>29 570</b>	<b>22 500</b>
<b>SPECIAL ACCOUNT</b>				
.20 <u>Travel Research Group</u>	5 000		2 489	13 000
.30 <u>Cont. services - Coll. Lab. study</u>	5 000		-	2 000
.34 <u>Publication of brochure</u>	10 000		4 170	-
.80 <u>Fellowships</u>	-		-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>20 000</b>		<b>6 659</b>	<b>15 000</b>
<b>TOTAL GENERAL AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS</b>	<b>212 500</b>		<b>197 412</b>	<b>205 000</b>

Budget for 1990 based on pledges US\$ 192 460 plus cash balance 31 December 1989 US\$ 17 846 = US\$ 210 306

