

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

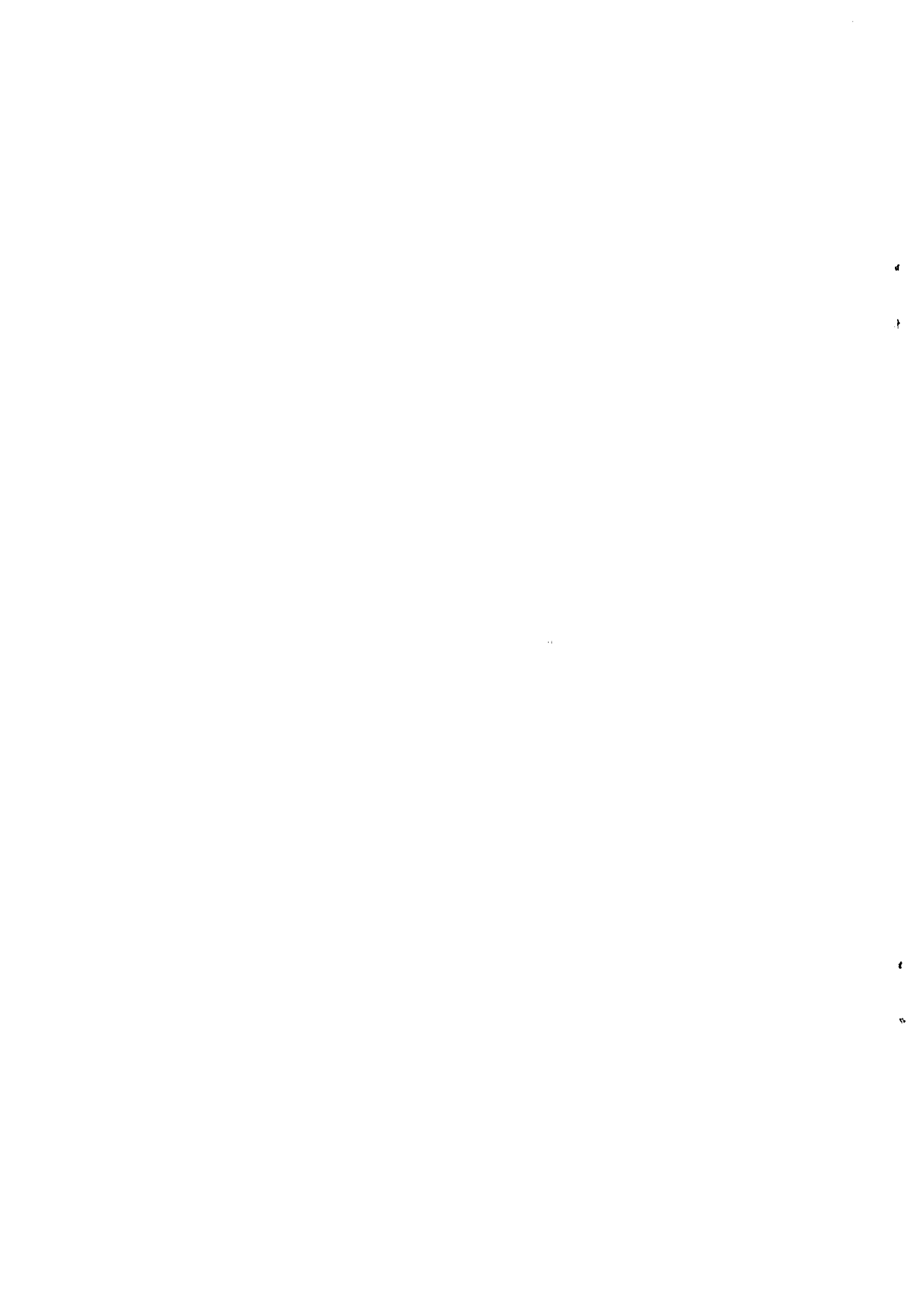
REPORT OF THE

FIFTIETH SESSION  
OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION  
FOR THE CONTROL  
OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

Copenhagen, Denmark  
12-15 April 1988



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS



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REPORT  
of the  
Fiftieth Session of the Executive Committee  
of the  
European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease  
held in  
Copenhagen, Denmark  
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FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Rome, 1988



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## Introduction

The Executive Committee of the European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease held its Fiftieth Session at the Danish Veterinary Service, Copenhagen, Denmark, from 12 to 15 April 1988.

## Present

Dr. W.H.G. Rees, United Kingdom                      Chairman  
Dr. A. Rojahn, Federal Rep. of Germany            )  
Dr. C.A.M. de Andrade Fontes, Portugal        ) Vice-Chairmen  
Dr. L. Perpère, France  
Dr. R. Berger, Finland  
Dr. N.T. Belev, Bulgaria  
Dr. P. Gafner, Switzerland  
Dr. E. Stougaard, Denmark

Dr. M. Eskildsen, Denmark                              Chairman, Research Group

## Secretariat

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

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

On behalf of the Minister for Agriculture, Dr. E. Stougaard welcomed the participants to Denmark and wished them a very pleasant stay.

In opening the Session, the Chairman welcomed Dr. Stougaard and Dr. Eskildsen to their first meeting of the Executive Committee and thanked the Government of Denmark for having offered host facilities for the Fiftieth Session of the Committee.

## Item 1 Adoption of Agenda

The following Agenda was adopted:

1. Adoption of the Agenda
2. Commission activities during 1987
3. FMD position and prophylaxis in Europe
4. FMD campaigns in southeastern Europe
5. FMD position in other regions
6. FMD situation in Italy (present situation, policy)
7. Development of farming system and its impact on prophylaxis and control of FMD
8. Guidelines for total or partial stamping out during FMD outbreaks and disposal methods
9. Activities of the Research Group
10. Swine vesicular disease
11. Discussion on future role of the Commission (possibility of considering other important diseases exotic to Europe)
12. Review of Commission's recommendations
13. Financial report and budget

14. Any other business
  - Membership
  - History of FMD Commission
  - Date and venue of next meeting of Executive Committee
15. Adoption of Report

#### Item 2 Commission activities during 1987

The report on the Committee's activities during the period which had elapsed since the Twenty-seventh Session of the Commission held in Rome in April 1987, was presented by the Secretary.

The Committee reviewed the report and agreed that following some amendments it should be included as an appendix to the Report of the Fiftieth Session (Appendix 1).

#### Item 3 (a) FMD position in Europe during 1987

In reviewing the FMD situation in Europe, the Committee expressed its satisfaction in respect of the favourable FMD situation which continued to improve, and noted that the isolated outbreaks which had occurred in the Federal Republic of Germany in October 1987 and in January 1988 had been brought under control immediately (see Table 1). Although the initial outbreaks had occurred close to a vaccine production plant it had not been established that the origin of the outbreaks was linked to the plant.

It was evident that while there had been great improvement in the disease control and eradication programmes in Europe, there was still a danger of flare-ups of the disease.

Concern was expressed about the lack of detailed information from USSR although it was being received more promptly than before.

The Committee agreed that USSR should be invited to attend the meeting of representatives from the three countries concerned with the buffer zone which would be arranged during the OIE Conference in May 1988 in Paris.

The Chairman in commenting on the FMD situation in Turkey after the visit of the Tripartite Group stated that information provided was not consistent in the definition of an outbreak. Following the visit, the report, which contained recommendations on various aspects of the campaigns, had been sent to the Turkish Veterinary Authorities.

Regarding disposal of slaughtered animals during FMD outbreaks, it was suggested that the Federal Republic of Germany provide a summary of their national regulations on the approval and control of rendering plants. This should be an item on the Agenda for the Fifty-first Session of the Executive Committee in 1988.

#### Item 3 (b) FMD prophylaxis in Europe

The Committee considered that the present prophylaxis programme should continue in Europe until a full cost-benefit appraisal has been completed and a global decision made on future strategy. The Secretary was requested to ask those countries which had not already done so to carry out this study as soon as possible. The results will be discussed at the Twenty-eighth Session of the Commission to be held in Rome in April 1989.



The Committee underlined the necessity for effective inactivation of vaccine and establishment of innocuity in order to avoid the risk of virus spread through vaccination. The use of the most appropriate primary inactivants should be given due consideration by the vaccine producers.

The Committee noted that in Europe there are in operation 25 FMD laboratories, national and private, where FMD virus is manipulated for diagnosis and/or for vaccine production. Different methods of virus inactivation are used and the laboratories are operated under different safety conditions.

In view of the foregoing, the Committee agreed that it was essential that all laboratories handling FMD virus should apply the security standards as recommended in the FAO Guidelines on Minimum Standards.

The Committee expressed its intention to provide technical assistance to those FMD laboratories in the case of problems encountered with vaccine preparation and laboratory security problems for the purpose of standardizing vaccine production methods and laboratory security systems in Europe.

For this purpose it was considered that it would be useful to carry out a pilot survey to review the application of the minimum standards and thereafter assess the global picture in an advisory way. It was agreed that: a check list to be used for the survey be drawn up by the Research Group, not more than six laboratories should be visited and the team should be composed of not more than three persons: the Chairman of the Research Group, the Secretary, and a representative of the WRL.

#### Item 4 FMD campaigns in southeastern Europe

The vaccination campaigns in southeastern Europe buffer zone in 1987 and 1988 were implemented in accordance with the recommendation of the Twenty-seventh Session of the Commission held in Rome in April 1987, and in conformity with the recommendation agreed at the meeting of the FAO/OIE/EEC FMD Group held at the OIE headquarters, Paris on 5-6 October 1987. The policy agreed by the FMD Group was in conformity with the views and requirements of the countries concerned with the buffer zone and with the OIE policy (Resolutions 1965 and 1987).

The Committee expressed its satisfaction with the arrangements made for the implementation of the campaigns and the possibility of Turkey implementing the vaccination campaigns in the Turkish buffer zone area and extending it to the whole of Turkish Thrace and part of the Marmara area.

The Committee agreed that since the disease situation in respect of ASIA-1 virus is favourable in Turkey, the production of ASIA-1 vaccine should be discontinued at the Ankara FMD Institute and the vaccine available should be kept for use in case of emergency or for vaccination in the eastern border areas in Anatolia.

Regarding the feasibility of evaluating the level of immunity in vaccinated animals in the buffer zone, the Committee, taking into account the proposal made by the Research Group at its Session held in Lyons 22-25 September 1987, and the recommendation made by the FAO/OIE/EEC FMD Group meeting in October 1987, and the FAO/OIE/EEC Mission to Turkey in June/July 1987 agreed that action be taken to test the level of immunity in buffer

zone animals in Bulgaria, Greece and Turkey. This preliminary survey test should be carried out in line with the test methodology applied at the WRL, Pirbright (100 samples per country to be collected 3-4 months after vaccination). The Committee agreed that the cost of such tests and related expenditure should be met from the relevant Trust Fund for the campaigns.

The Secretary was requested to discuss the methodology for sampling and dispatch to the WRL with the three countries concerned at a meeting to be convened at the OIE headquarters on the occasion of the OIE General Conference in May 1988.

It was also suggested that the FAO/OIE/EEC FMD Group should meet early in October 1988 to discuss and agree the implementation of the campaigns for 1989. Action should be taken by the Secretary to arrange such a meeting.

#### Item 5 FMD position in other regions

The Committee in reviewing and discussing the FMD situation in other regions expressed concern regarding the FMD situation especially in the Middle East area which deserves special attention since it conditions the prophylactic policy in Turkey and consequently the policy for the maintenance of the southeastern European buffer zone.

In north African countries the disease situation continues to be favourable with the exception of Egypt where a flare up of the disease of type 01 caused a number of outbreaks in the whole country.

In Africa FMD is widespread on the continent in enzootic form with epizootics or sporadic outbreaks reported of type 0, A, SAT-1,2,3.

Detailed information on the epizootiology of the FMD in most of the countries in Africa is not available and the number of samples submitted to the World Reference Laboratory for typing is very limited. The Committee expressed its satisfaction for the information provided by the WRL on typing results; this is the most reliable source of information on FMD in Africa where an assessment of the epizootiological picture of the disease is difficult.

The Committee noted that FMD in a number of countries is considered to be of minor importance in comparison with other diseases like Rinderpest, Pleuropneumonia and various parasitic diseases which affect the animal population. However, in countries like Zimbabwe, South Africa, serious efforts are being made to control the disease. Botswana continues to enjoy its FMD-free status for some years now.

In Asia, FMD is endemic in almost all the mainland countries (Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, Burma, Thailand, Sri Lanka, Hong Kong, Laos, Kampuchea and Viet Nam). In China the disease has not been reported although outbreaks are constantly occurring in the Hong Kong area.

In South America, the FMD situation during 1987 has not shown significant changes in disease distribution in the region as compared with the previous years. The most important occurrences were the reappearance of FMD in Chile and the high incidence of the disease in Argentina, Uruguay

and Brasil, caused by type A which shows an antigenic variation from the usual A24 and A79 field isolates. The new field isolate was characterized as A-81 Argentina/87 strain. Serum samples and virus strains were sent by the PANAFTOSA Centre to the WRL, Pirbright, U.K. The Committee expressed satisfaction with this developing cooperation and hoped it would continue.

The Committee stressed that efforts should continue to be made by the Commission and the international organizations concerned to obtain more reliable and detailed information on the FMD situation in other regions. (See Tables 2, 3 and 4).

#### Item 6 FMD situation in Italy

The evolution of the FMD type A5 epizootic from 1 January to 25 July 1987 when the last outbreak was reported in Italy was reviewed and discussed (see Table 1).

The Committee expressed its satisfaction with the favourable disease situation so far achieved in Italy and it is hoped that such a situation will never repeat itself in Italy or in any other part of Europe. The Italian Sanitary Administration has already initiated measures for the prevention of a similar situation in the field of FMD and in other fields in the future.

Among the lessons to be learnt from the Italian situation, the following are of note:

1. The partial stamping out of large cattle and pig holdings may result in the presence of healthy virus carriers.
2. The potential role as regards the spread of disease by vaccinators, disinfection personnel, traders, feed manufacturers, and vehicles for transporting live animals and collection of milk must be fully recognised and appropriate measures taken to eliminate the risk.
3. There are special prophylactic/epizootiological problems related to the type of breeding units e.g. calf breeding units for veal production.
4. Full collaboration by police representatives is essential for implementing veterinary control measures.
5. The prompt payment of compensation to farmers is important to enlist their active support in the fight against FMD.
6. The need for veterinary organisation to be adequately equipped at national, regional, and local level to carry out their respective role effectively and the importance of strong central control and coordination.
7. The importance of regional veterinary authorities to coordinate the function of local field staff in carrying out their duties.
8. The need for regular training of veterinary field staff in FMD control duties.
9. Controls for fighting FMD should take account of the changes

introduced during the last 10 years in the structure of livestock industries with the increasing tendency to concentrate animals in large breeding and fattening units in close proximity to each other.

Item 7 Development of farming system and its impact on prophylaxis and control of FMD

The Committee discussed the document presented by the Secretary on this subject and it was agreed that this should be completed with more data covering the whole of Europe. For this purpose the Committee agreed that Dr. Bendixen be requested to prepare such a document for submission to the Fifty-first Session of the Executive Committee and thereafter to the Twenty-eighth Session of the Commission which will be held in Rome in April 1989. Dr. Bendixen should be invited to attend the meeting of the Commission to present the paper.

Item 8 Guidelines for total or partial stamping out during FMD outbreaks and disposal methods

The draft paper prepared by the Subgroup of the Research Group was reviewed and discussed by the Committee. It was felt that this document needed to be further reviewed and completed taking account of the necessary sanitary procedures for disinfection and decontamination of infected premises where total or partial stamping out has been applied particularly in relation to large holdings.

This matter would be referred to the Research Group which was requested to complete the paper on guidelines for submission to the Fifty-first Session of the Executive Committee and the Twenty-eighth Session of the Commission.

Item 9 Activities of the Research Group

The Committee expressed its satisfaction with the work carried out by the Research Group and the valuable advice provided to the Commission and asked the Chairman Dr. Eskildsen to convey its thanks to the members.

The Chairman in introducing the working paper on this item briefly referred to the conclusions and recommendations of the Session held in Lyons in September 1987.

As regards the Group's recommendation in respect of protection of the young animals to be exported, the Committee requested that it be amended as follows: "If the situation so warrants, calves to be exported should be vaccinated with the appropriate vaccine preferably three weeks before departure ....etc".

Under Item 2, Use of FMD vaccines in combination with other vaccines, the Committee agreed that in future for reasons of economy and convenience, there may be an increase in pressure from the livestock industry for the use of combined vaccines and referred this item back for discussion at the next Session of the Group to be held in Prague in September 1988.

In respect of the application of monoclonal antibodies, the Committee acknowledged the prospect for future diagnostic work on that basis and stressed the importance of encouraging national laboratories to have free exchange of such material.

The Chairman of the Research Group took note of the Committee's comments on the need for separate headings on the two paragraphs dealing with A strains in the Middle East.

The paper on guidelines for total or partial stamping out including disposal methods was briefly discussed and the Chairman of the Research Group took note of the Committee's comments for further discussion at the next Session of the Group. It was agreed to include this question (see Item 8).

The Committee supported the efforts being made by the Group to standardize the ELISA test systems under the FAO Collaborative Laboratory Study, Phase X.

The document on innocuity testing was adopted as presented and the Committee requested the Secretary to submit it to the European Pharmacopoeia (Appendix 3).

The Chairman of the Group presented the provisional agenda for the next Session of the Group which will be held in Prague from 20 to 23 September 1988.

The Committee requested the Chairman of the Group to come forward with suggestions for the composition of the Group for the next two-year term of office i.e. from 31 July 1989 to 31 July 1991. This matter would be considered at the Fifty-first Session of the Executive Committee and thereafter submitted to the Twenty-eighth Session of the Commission to be held in Rome in April 1989. The Committee was of the opinion that the Group should be reduced in size in the future but should have the necessary expertise available to it.

#### Item 10 Swine vesicular disease

No infection or serologically positive animals were detected in Europe during 1987.

The Committee agreed that it was no longer necessary to include this item on the Agenda of Commission meetings but that it would be useful to provide a Status Report for the records.

#### Item 11 Future activities of the Commission

No working document was presented on this item. 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 to include other selected diseases.

Following an in-depth discussion in which all Committee members actively participated, the consensus of opinion was that:

- the work of the Commission should continue along the lines agreed at the Twenty-seventh Session
- collaboration with other international organizations should be further strengthened
- other animal diseases where a differential diagnosis against FMD is

necessary should also be considered

- the Commission should be prepared to make expertise available to other Regions provided there are no direct financial implications for the Commission
- the Commission should maintain close contact with member countries particularly those which recently joined the Commission
- the Commission should pursue with FAO the possibility of holding the Seminar on "National contingency plans for emergency action to be taken during FMD outbreaks in Mediterranean countries" and should be prepared to provide all the expertise required for such a seminar.

#### Item 12 Review of Commission recommendations

- (a) Movement of slaughter stock and meat from areas where exotic strains of FMD virus have occurred or inactivated exotic vaccines were applied in Europe

A number of points were raised in connection with discussion of this item, in particular with regard to recommendations (a) and (b) under point 5.

The Committee agreed that this recommendation should be revised from the point of view of language and format and should be resubmitted for adoption to the Fifty-first Session of the Executive Committee to be held in February 1989.

- (b) National contingency plans for emergency action to be taken in case of FMD outbreaks

Four examples of contingency plans were presented under this Item (UK, Netherlands, Bulgaria and Portugal). Considering the diversity of plans in each country, and the importance of such plans in the case of an outbreak, the Committee recommended that the Research Group be requested to review the laboratory aspects of contingency plans, and that an Aide memoire be prepared which would include the essential features to be taken into account by all countries in preparing their plans. It was felt that the model provided by UK could be used as a basis for such an Aide memoire. This material would then be submitted for approval and adoption by the Twenty-eighth Session.

Before concluding discussion on this Item, the Committee reminded the secretariat of the request to compile a summary of the Commission's recommendations since its establishment as agreed at the Twenty-seventh Session of the Commission. Such a list would provide useful reference material for member countries of the Commission and it could be revised and updated at some future date.

#### Item 13 Financial report and approval of budget

The administrative assistant presented the financial report under the following headings:

- proposed administrative budget for 1988

- status of contributions at 31 December 1987 (provisional)
- breakdown of accounts for 1987 (approved budget/actual expenditure)

In discussing the proposed administrative budget for 1988, the Committee's attention was drawn to the necessity to reconcile income/proposed essential expenditure. Due to the adverse currency exchange rate there was now a wide gap between income/expenditure and if essential activities were to be maintained at the present level it would be necessary to increase contributions.

The Committee recognized that the present financial situation of the Commission was critical. If arrears for 1987 (US\$ 52 499) were paid up it would be possible to meet foreseen essential expenditure in 1988 but since it was not possible to assure this, immediate action was required.

As a first step the Secretary was requested to remind countries of arrears to meet their obligations for 1987.

The Committee also requested the Secretary to seek a voluntary contribution from member countries to meet the immediate deficit.

As a second step, the Committee having considered and carefully examined all the relevant aspects, the consensus opinion was that in the light of the present situation a proposal for a 20% increase in contributions should be submitted for consideration and approval to the Twenty-eighth Session of the Commission scheduled to meet in Rome in April 1989. Such an increase, if approved, should take effect from 1 January 1990. The Secretary was requested to take the necessary action in this respect.

The Committee, following a brief discussion and clarification of a number of points by the administrative assistant, approved the financial report as presented (Appendix 4).

#### Item 14 Any other business

##### Publications

###### History of the Commission since its establishment

The draft on the history of the Commission had been circulated to Committee members prior to the Session. The Committee discussed the usefulness of this document and concluded that it should be published in English/French as soon as possible. Members agreed to send any suggestions for amendments to the secretariat by mid-May. The Committee considered that 500 copies would be sufficient to meet the needs of member countries and any other interested institutions/non-member countries. It was further agreed that for the purposes of economy this document should be presented in the simplest possible format.

##### Brochure

The Committee having considered all aspects relating to the publication of a brochure to mark the thirty-five years activities of the Commission agreed that the Secretary should now proceed to finalize the document in the working languages of the Commission (E/F) in order for it to be presented at the Twenty-eighth Session in April 1989.

Fellowships

The Committee agreed that the allocation for fellowships in the 1988 budget should be maintained and that the Secretary should make the necessary arrangements in this respect.

Place and date of Fifty-first Session of the Executive Committee

The Committee agreed that the Fifty-first Session of the Executive Committee should be held provisionally from 7 to 10 February 1989. An invitation to hold this Session in Portugal was kindly extended to the Group by the Delegate from Portugal.

Date of Twenty-eighth Session

The Committee agreed that the next General Session of the Commission should be held in Rome from 25 to 28 April 1989.

Item 15 Adoption of Report

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 Danish authorities for the very warm hospitality extended to the members of the Committee and for the excellent facilities provided for the conduct of the meeting.



COMMISSION ACTIVITIES DURING 1987

1. General

This report covers the period which has elapsed since the Twenty-seventh Session of the Commission held in FAO Rome from 21 to 24 April 1987, the relevant report of which has been distributed to all member countries of the Commission and to other interested governments and international agencies. An ad hoc meeting of the Executive Committee was held in Paris in May 1987, on the occasion of the Fifty-fifth General Session of OIE.

The Research Group of the Standing Technical Committee of the Commission held a Session in Lyons, France, from 22 to 25 September 1987. The relevant report has been distributed.

The activities of the Commission and its secretariat during the period under review have been implemented in conformity with the Commission's Constitution, the recommendations made by the Twenty-seventh Session, and the follow-up action agreed by the Executive Committee in relation to the future policy of the Commission.

2. Special activities

The disease position in Europe has been followed closely and contact has been maintained with the countries facing FMD outbreaks, Italy, Federal Republic of Germany, Turkey and USSR.

The evolution of the disease has been constantly monitored and member countries have been kept informed of developments. Italy and the Federal Republic of Germany provided prompt and accurate information on the disease position and action taken for its control and eradication. Information provided by Turkey and USSR has not been followed by detailed information on the evolution of the disease and the results of epizootiological investigations. In the case of USSR, information on the outbreaks reported in the Riga District, Lettonia, was incomplete especially regarding the origin of the outbreaks, its evolution and type of vaccine used in the three provinces where emergency vaccination had been carried out - Lettonia, Esthonia, Lithuania. This information was requested from the Veterinary Services in USSR but replies did not completely clarify the position. Information on the FMD situation in Europe is given in Table 1.

The FMD situation in Italy has been closely monitored during this period and contacts have been maintained with the Central Veterinary Services and the Regional Veterinary Services especially in those Regions which have been heavily affected - Emilia, Lombardia and Piemonte.

The Secretary visited the regions of Emilia Romagna and Piemonte and participated in the meetings organized by the Regions on "The Sanitary Defence of Holdings" held in Modena from 26 to 28 November 1987, and in Cuneo, Piemonte on 6 March 1987.

Information on the FMD position in Italy is given in Table 1.

### 3. Prophylaxis

The FMD prophylaxis in Europe deserves the special attention of the Commission due to the tendency of many countries to discontinue it and this tendency will increase in the future if the present disease situation continues to be favourable on the continent. It is already becoming more obvious in the European Community countries, where assessment of the vaccination policy is based on the results of a cost-benefit analysis. Subsequently, the results of such an analysis will affect the present policy of the Commission. Therefore, it is essential that all Commission member countries should carry out a cost-benefit study as recommended by the Twenty-seventh Session in April 1987, in order to harmonise the prophylaxis policy in the whole continental part of Europe.

However, before any decision is taken in this respect, the position of the FMD laboratories in Europe should be considered as well as the strategic reserve of FMD vaccine ready for use in case of an emergency FMD outbreak.

Information on prophylactic systems applied in 1987 for those countries still vaccinating, is provided under Appendix 2.

### 4. Vaccination campaigns

The Commission places considerable importance on the implementation of the vaccination campaigns in southeastern Europe buffer zone and on the FMD situation in Turkey (Anatolia). Consequently, action was intensified in monitoring the FMD situation in Turkey (Anatolia), and in the Near East Region. An FAO/EEC/OIE mission visited Turkey from 28 June to 1 July 1987. The mission, composed of Dr. Rees, Chairman of the European Commission for FMD, Dr. Leunen, Chairman of the OIE/FMD Commission, and Dr. Dexter, Veterinary Division DG VI EEC, met the Turkish Veterinary Authorities and reviewed the FMD situation, strategies for dealing with FMD outbreaks in Turkey and proposals for the vaccination programme for the remainder of 1987 and for 1988. The relevant report was distributed to all members of the Executive Committee in September 1987. Only conclusions and recommendations are provided in the relevant document.

- The FAO/EEC/OIE FMD Group met on 5/6 October 1987 at OIE Headquarters in Paris to discuss and agree on the vaccination policy in the buffer zone area (Thrace) for 1988. The Veterinary Services of Bulgaria, Greece and Turkey participated in this meeting.

- As a follow-up to the recommendations agreed at the FAO/EEC/OIE FMD Group meeting arrangements were made for the supply of the vaccine to Greece (50,000 doses) and to Bulgaria (200,000 doses) of bivalent 01/A22 vaccine. The vaccine, supplied through Coopers UK, was delivered to

Greece and Bulgaria on 3 March 1988. Tenders and technical specifications for the vaccine were evaluated at a meeting held at FAO headquarters with the participation of the Chairman of the Commission, Dr. Rees.

- Arrangements are being made to test the level of immunity in vaccinated animals in the buffer zone area along the lines recommended by the Research Group.

##### 5. FMD position in other regions

The FMD situation in other regions of particular interest to Europe was kept under constant review through information received from the countries concerned and from the WRL which regularly communicates to the Commission the results of virus strains identification from samples received from different countries of the world - see Tables 2, 3 and 4.

Special attention was given to the Near East Region which constitutes a constant threat for Europe because of its epizootiological situation which conditions the Commission's policy in the maintenance of the buffer zone in southeastern Europe. Information received on the disease situation in the Near East region is very limited and has not shown any significant improvement in the importation policy and disease control programmes.

In Asia the disease situation remains unchanged and the information available through OIE, the WRL, and other sources does not reflect the real disease position on this continent. The Secretary had the opportunity to discuss the FMD situation in India during his visit to review the UNDP/FAO Project at Bhopal. The information provided by the national veterinary authorities on the disease situation and the policy applied for its control was not encouraging and there is no hope that the situation will improve in the near future.

In Africa the disease situation remained unchanged and the disease is considered in most of the countries as a minor problem compared with other epizootiological problems i.e. Rinderpest, parasitic diseases etc.

In South America although there is a great improvement in the disease incidence and in programmes for its control, the countries are frequently faced with new emerging virus strains, i.e. type C Argentina/84, A Sabana Colombia/85 and A-81 Argentina/87. It is encouraging to note that the collaboration established between the Pan American Center for FMD and the WRL, Pirbright, UK, continues, and the new virus strains and the relevant laboratory data are regularly provided to the WRL.

FMD control and eradication in South America is known to be an "economic-political problem" rather than a technical one. For this reason the commitment made at the various regional meetings on disease control and eradication has not been implemented and is continuously being postponed. At the Vth Inter-American Meeting at Ministerial Level on Animal Health (RIMS-V) which was held at the Pan American Health Organization headquarters in Washington DC from 27 to 30 April 1987, among the main resolutions agreed were: to request all countries of the Region to assume a commitment to eradicate FMD in the hemisphere within a period not to exceed 20 years : (i.e. within 2007).

## 6. Activities of the Research Group

The Research Group held a Session at the Laboratoire National de Pathologie Bovine in Lyons, France, from 22 to 25 September 1987. The conclusions and recommendations of the Session, including draft guidelines for total or partial stamping out during FMD outbreaks, and proposals to the European Pharmacopoeia for immunity testing of FMD vaccine are submitted to this Session for consideration.

The items referred to the Group by the Commission on hygienic standards for large holdings and disease security measures (guidelines) are included in the Agenda for the next Session of the Research Group. However, it was felt that due to the complexity of this matter it would be useful that a special group be set up by the Commission to study it and draft appropriate guidelines.

The Research Group will hold its next Session in Prague, Czechoslovakia, from 20 to 23 September 1988.

In view of the favourable disease situation in Europe at present, the Commission's main task should now be total eradication of the disease on the continent and standardization and harmonization of sanitary measures and action to be taken at national and regional level for the prevention, control and eradication of emergency FMD outbreaks.

The position of the Research Group should be considered in view of the new problems arising which require the technical advice of qualified epidemiologists and experts in hygienic arrangements on large holdings which are becoming more and more the norm in animal exploitations in most of the European countries.

Therefore it would be advisable that the future role and functions of the main technical advisory Committee to the Commission, the Research Group, be reviewed in order to meet Commission requirements in its future objectives and ultimate goal, "Europe disease free".

The role of the Research Group together with the functions of the World Reference Laboratory, was reviewed at the meeting of the Research Group held at Pirbright, UK, from 25 to 27 October 1972. The outcome of the Group's discussion was adopted by the Commission at its Twentieth Session held in Rome from 10 to 13 April 1973.

## 7. Recommendations of the Commission

Review of the Commission's recommendations was continued. An ad hoc meeting of the Executive Committee was arranged by the Secretary on the occasion of the 55th General Session of OIE, Paris, 18-22 May 1987. OIE and EEC were also represented at this meeting. The recommendations adopted by the Commission at its Sixteenth Session in 1969 "Movement of slaughter stock and meat from areas where exotic strains of FMD virus have occurred or inactivated vaccines were applied" was discussed and amended. (see Agenda Item 12).

## 8. Fellowships

At the request of the Spanish Veterinary Services, Dr. Consuelo Rubio Montejano from the National Veterinary Laboratory, Madrid, was granted a two week fellowship for training in new techniques in FMD virus diagnosis at the Rhône Mérieux FMD Institute in Lyons from 23 November to 4 December 1987.

## 9. Membership

Contact with the European non-member countries was continued and the relevant information concerning the formalities to be observed for application for membership was sent to the Director of Veterinary Services of DDR, Dr. Schwedler. It is hoped that the Government of DDR will give due consideration to joining the Commission as a full member.

## 10. Cooperation with other Organizations

The Commission maintained close collaboration with OIE, EEC, CMEA and through the PANAFOSA Center with COSALFA Commission in South America, and other international organizations in matters related to FMD.

In relation to the Commission activities, the Secretary and the Chairman of the Commission, carried out the following missions:-

- 18-22 May 1987, Secretary - OIE, Paris, Fifty-fifth General Session
- 28 June - 1 July 1987, Turkey, Chairman - Tripartite FMD Group (FAO/OIE/EEC) to review FMD situation, strategies for dealing with FMD outbreaks, and veterinary programme in the buffer zone in 1986/1987
- 5-6 October 1987, OIE HQ Paris, OIE/FAO/EEC FMD Group - Chairman/Secretary with the participation of Directors of Veterinary Services of Bulgaria, Greece, and Turkey
- 5 December 1987, Rome - Chairman - to discuss vaccination campaigns in southeastern Europe buffer zone
- 26-28 November 1987, Modena, Italy - Secretary - to participate in meeting on "Sanitary Defence of Livestock Holdings"
- 6-7 March 1988, Cuneo, Italy - Secretary - to participate in meeting on Sanitary Defence of Livestock Holdings and Present Aspects of Sanitary Problems

The Secretary participated in all FAO activities related to FMD in the world. These involved projects dealing with emergency assistance to countries facing FMD outbreaks, UNDP/FAO projects on FMD (Bulgaria, Turkey, Burma, India) development of field programmes, recruitment of experts, advice on the planning, backstopping and evaluation of FMD projects for which the Secretary acts as technical adviser. In relation to the FAO activities, the Secretary carried out the following missions:

- 26 April to 2 May 1987, USA, Washington - to attend the Vth Inter-American Meeting at Ministerial Level on Animal Health (RIMSA-V)

- 3-11 July 1987, Egypt - review of FMD project under Technical Cooperation Programme
- 16-29 January 1988, India - to review/discuss the work plan for implementation of the project IND/85/065 High Security Animal Disease Laboratory in Bhopal
- Due to the financial crisis, the FAO Seminar on "National contingency plans for emergency action to be taken during FMD outbreaks in Mediterranean countries" and the Expert Consultation on "Meat processing techniques to prevent the spread of major infectious diseases" scheduled to be held in 1988, have been cancelled.

If the budgetary situation in FAO permits reinstatement of the Seminar on national contingency plans in 1989, it might be of benefit to the Commission to consider - within the limits of its budget - the implementation of this Seminar and Expert Consultation jointly with FAO (see Agenda Item 11).

#### 11. Financial report

The financial position of the Commission has been affected due to the devaluation of the dollar. All efforts have been made to keep the activities within the Commission's budget. The breakdown of accounts for 1987, and proposed budget for 1988 are submitted to this Session for consideration and approval.

The financial position of the Commission needs to be reviewed and a balance must be found between income and expenditure.

#### Conclusions

Europe, facing a situation of disease freedom, should further strengthen collaboration in FMD control programmes between all member countries of the Commission in order to consolidate the favourable disease situation achieved so far. The Commission is now facing the challenge of consolidating the present situation and making it irreversible, and this is all the more necessary now that Europe is working toward a policy of open borders between twelve countries.

- Strict vigilance and application of the sanitary measures should be properly applied.
- The concept of exotic FMD virus needs to be reviewed and the contingency plans/guidelines against the so-called exotic types of virus should be considered.
- The FMD vaccine production plants in Europe should be visited periodically in order to ensure that operations are carried out under optimal safety conditions and give advice as necessary.
- Antigen inactivation and vaccine preparation should be standardized and as far as possible vaccine virus strains.
- The future role and functions of the Standing Technical Committee of the Commission, the Research Group, should be reviewed in order to meet the Commission's requirements in its future objectives.

FMD PROPHYLAXIS IN EUROPE DURING 1987

| Country | VACCINATION PROGRAMMES  |  |  | VACCINES   |  |
|---------|---|--|--|--|--|
|         | Species vaccinated  | Period of vaccination                              | Territory covered by vaccination   | Valencies<br>Cattle dose/cost  | Potency required and results   |
| Albania | No vaccination  |  |  |  |  |
| Austria | Cattle, sheep, goats and pigs<br><br>1987<br>Cattle: 130 000<br>Sheep/goats: 14 000   | A. Spring<br><br>B. Animals for export as required | Around the FMD Institute (Vienna)<br><br>Animals to be sent to mountain pastures in neighbouring countries | Trivalent OAC (BHK) cattle 5 ml<br>Sheep 3 ml (1)<br><br>Animals for export vaccine charge 16 A.S.                                       | Per type two groups of cattle (undil. and 1:4 dilution) are challenged intradermally with 10.000 ID <sub>50</sub><br>4.59 PD50 Type A <sub>5</sub><br>6.1 PD50 Type O <sub>1</sub><br>8.0 PD50 Type C <sub>1</sub> |
| Belgium | All cattle above three months of age.<br><br>The maximal interval between consecutive vaccinations is 13 months.<br><br>1987<br>Cattle: 2 158 100 | From 1 Dec. to 31 March                            | <u>the entire country</u> since 1962   | Triv. (O <sub>1</sub> /A <sub>5</sub> /C <sub>1</sub> ) cattle: 10 cc<br><br>25 B. Fr. (2)<br><br>Frenkel vaccine (sheep not vaccinated) | At least 5 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<br><br>1987<br>Cattle: 220 071  | Spring<br>March/April | 30 Km buffer zone along frontiers with Turkey covering part of the communes of Ahtopol, Malko, Tarnovo, Grudovo, Boliarovo, Elkhovo, Topolovgrad, Svilengrad, Liubimetz. | Triv. 0 <sub>1</sub> /A <sub>22</sub> /Asia-1<br>Provided through<br>FAO | European Pharmacopoeia standards. Results satisfactory   |
| Cyprus                 | No vaccination was carried out in 1985 and 1986   |                       |  |  |  |
| Czechoslovakia         | A. All cattle above 3 months<br>Adult sheep, goats and pigs<br><br>1987<br>Cattle: 3 746 000<br>Sheep : 200 500<br>Pigs : 965 000 | During the whole year | The entire country   | Trivalent OAC  | Five cattle per type are challenged by rubbing a virus suspension on the tongue. One generalization tolerated. |
| Denmark                | Total prohibition of vaccination as of 1 January 1977   |                       |  |  |  |
| Finland                | No vaccination  |                       |  |  |  |



| VACCINATION PROGRAMMES       |   |   | VACCINES  |  |   |
|------------------------------|---|---|---|--|---|
| Country                      | Species vaccinated  | Period of vaccination                                     | Territory covered by vaccination  | Valencies Cattle dose/cost   | Potency required and results  |
| France                       | A. All cattle above 4 months<br>B. A number of sheep goats above 3 months | All year round<br>Before transhumance                     | A. The entire country with the exception of Finistère<br>B. The frontier departments of the Pyrennees | Trivalent OAC (1)<br>(A Allier 1960<br>O Lausanne 1965<br>C Vosges 1960)<br>Combined or not with inactivated fixed rabies virus<br>Cattle 5 cc<br>Sheep 2 cc<br>Price: (triv. dose)<br>4.30 F.F. (Frankel)<br>3.80 F.F. (B.H.K.) | Principle: 85% protection rate in cattle against generalization by intradermolingual challenge<br><br>Methods and minimums<br>Index K (Lucam) = 1.2<br>Index C = 10 <sup>2</sup><br>Index S = 10<br><br>Vaccine used in France controlled by the L.N.P.B. Lyons |
|                              |   | <u>1987</u><br>Cattle: 19 200 000<br>Sheep/goats: 700 000 |   | Trivalent OAC (0 <sub>1</sub> /A <sub>5</sub> /C)<br>Dose: 5 cc<br>Cost: DM 3.- (2)  | Three cattle per type are challenged by rubbing a virus suspension on the tongue. No generalization admitted.   |
| Germany, Federal Republic of | <u>1987</u><br>Cattle: 13 000 000   | Late in winter before going to pasture                    | The entire country since 1965   |  |   |

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

| VACCINATION PROGRAMMES |  |                                   | VACCINES  |   |  |
|------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|---|---|--|
| Country                | Species vaccinated   | Period of vaccination             | Territory covered by vaccination                              | Valencies Cattle dose/cost  | Potency required and results   |
| Greece                 | Cattle, sheep and goats above 3 months of age  | Spring campaigns March/April      | Frontier areas in Greek Thrace Buffer zone areas (84/548 EEC) | Trivalent 0 <sub>1</sub> /A <sub>22</sub> /ASIA-1) provided through FAO | European Pharmacopoeia standards. Results satisfactory   |
|                        | <p style="text-align: center;"><u>1987</u></p> Cattle: 13 521<br>Sheep/goats: 54 758 |                                   |   |   | <u>Vaccine production in FMD Lab. Athens.</u><br>Conventional European strains. Stock reserve. |
| Hungary                | Cattle and sheep above 2 months of age. Pigs not vaccinated.                         | Two programmes: Spring and Autumn | Four counties at the Romanian border                          | Trivalent OAC (1)<br>Cattle dose: 5cc - 20 Ft.<br>sheep dose : 3cc      |  |
|                        | <p style="text-align: center;"><u>1987</u></p> Cattle: 505 673<br>Sheep : 276 000    |                                   |   |   |  |
| 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                  | <p>A.- All cattle above 3 months</p> <p>-Cattle not previously vaccinated which have attained 3 months</p> <p>-Cattle vaccinated for first time are vaccinated again within 3 to 6 weeks following the first vaccination.</p> <p>B. - Compulsory vaccination of all imported cattle over 3 months</p> <p>C. Sheep and goats over 3 months prior to transhumance. Under special licence form the Ministry of Health Vaccination of sheep and goats over 3 months when necessary for prophylactic</p> | <p>A. From 01.04 to 31.05.87 &amp; from: 1.10 to 30.11.87</p> <p>From 01.06 to 30.08.87 &amp; from: 1-31/12/87</p> <p>same programme for 1988</p> <p>From: 01.04 to: 30.06.87</p> | The entire country               | <p>Trivalent OAC (O<sub>1</sub>/A<sub>5</sub>/C)</p> <p>A<sub>5</sub> Parma/62</p> <p>O<sub>1</sub> Swiss/65</p> <p>C<sub>1</sub> Brescia/64</p> <p>5 cc Lit. 610 + Iva</p> <p>5 ml/cattle dose</p> <p>Cost/dose (1) Lit. 610 + IVA</p> | <p>8 PD<sub>50</sub> tested on cattle (3 groups of 5 cattle per valence - dilution 1:1; 1:4; 1:16 in buffer)</p> |

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

| VACCINATION PROGRAMMES |   |   | VACCINES   |   |  |
|------------------------|---|---|--|---|--|
| Country                | Species vaccinated  | Period of vaccination   | Territory covered by vaccination   | Valencies Cattle dose/cost  | Potency required and results   |
|                        | D. - All pigs in surveillance and protected areas<br>vaccination of pigs over 45 days of age<br>Revaccination of sows after 3 months from the first vaccination | From: 01.01<br>to: 31.07.87<br><br>From: 01.08.87<br>to: 31.07.88 | **<br>8 provinces:<br>Milano, Bergamo, Brescia, Cremona, Mantova, Modena, Parma, Reggio Emilia | Monovalent in oil adjuvant A5 Parma/62 dose 2 ml.<br>Lire/dose 610 + Iva pigs | Potency test in laboratory animals. Safety test: in lab. animals and in pigs |
|                        | <u>1987</u><br>Cattle: 14 800 000<br>Sheep/goat: 2 800 000<br>Pigs: 8 450 000   |   |  |   |  |

(It is noted that cattle present in areas of surveillance and protection has been vaccinated more than once.)

\*\* (1 900 000 - Emergency vaccination during outbreaks.)  
(6 550 000 - Extraordinary emergency vaccination in this 8 provinces)

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

| VACCINATION PROGRAMMES |  |                            |                                      | VACCINES  |  |
|------------------------|--|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| Country                | Species vaccinated   | Period of vaccination      | Territory covered by vaccination     | Valencies Cattle dose/cost  | Potency required and results   |
| Luxembourg             | All cattle above three months of age<br><br>1987<br>Cattle: 186 000  | From 1 Dec. to 31 January. | <u>the entire country since 1966</u> | Trivalent OAC (O <sub>1</sub> /A <sub>5</sub> /C1)<br>Cattle 5 cc<br>Price 14.6 Frs.Lux/dose (1)            | More than 7 cattle PD <sub>50</sub> challenge being 10 000 ID <sub>50</sub> intradermally.   |
| Malta                  | Cattle, sheep and goats.<br><br>1987<br>Cattle: 11 654<br>Sheep 338<br>Goats: 3 117                        | December/January           | <u>entire country since 1978/79</u>  | 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.<br><br>1987<br>Cattle: 4 200 000 | From 1st Dec. to 1st March | <u>The entire country since 1953</u> | Triv. O <sub>1</sub> /A <sub>10</sub> /C (Frenkel)<br>Vaccine plus injections:<br><br>D. Fl. 5.5 (2) (5 cc) | At least 5 cattle PD <sub>50</sub> .<br>Resistance to generalization after intradermalingual challenge with 10 000 cattle PD <sub>50</sub> .<br><br>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> . |

Note: (1) vaccine free of charge; vaccination cost 24 Frs.Lux. shared by the State (10 Frs.Lux.) and owner (1 Frs.Lux.)  
(2) vaccine and vaccination costs borne by owner 50%.

| Country  | VACCINATION PROGRAMMES   |  |                                  | VACCINES   |  |
|----------|--|--|----------------------------------|--|--|
|          | 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 three months</p> <p>Sheep/Goats: not compulsory</p> <p>Pigs: compulsory for animals in trans-humance</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>1987</u></p> <p>Cattle: 482 656</p> <p>Pigs: 45 800</p> <p>Sheep/goats: 1 080</p> | Once a year, when necessary twice a year | <u>The entire country</u>        | <p>Trivalent OAC</p> <p>Average 27 escudo per dose for cattle and 34 escudo for pigs</p> | More than 3 PD <sub>50</sub> per cattle dose |

| 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 three months<br><br><div style="text-align: center;"> <u>1987</u><br/>                     Cattle: 2 149 300<br/>                     Sheep: 6 263 500<br/>                     Pigs: 4 376 500<br/>                     Goats: 442 500                 </div> | During the whole year.  | The entire country sheep and goats | Trivalent OAC 5cc 50 Pts. per dose (1)                                 | Potency testing based on PD50 determination in cattle<br>Results: very successful in pigs |
| Sweden                 | No vaccination  |   |                                    |  |   |
| Switzerland            | All cattle born before 1 Jan.<br><br><div style="text-align: center;"> <u>1987</u><br/>                     Cattle: 1 600 000<br/>                     Pigs: 300                 </div>   | From 15 Feb. to 15 May<br><br>Compulsory annual vaccination of all cattle born before January | The entire country since 1966      | Trivalent OAC cost of vaccine SF. 1.6 (1)<br>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<br>B. Frontier areas in eastern and southern Anatolia<br>C. State and dairy farms, feedlots and other exposed areas | 0 <sub>1</sub> /A <sub>22</sub> /ASIA-1                   | 9 cattle per batch (3 cattle per type are challenged intradermally; 6 controls).<br><br>Good results |
|                        | 1987*<br>Cattle: 222,854<br>Sheep : 594,055<br>Pigs :       |  | Thrace  | 0 <sub>1</sub> /A <sub>22</sub> /ASIA-1 Trivalent vaccine | (FAO and local)  |
|                        | Marmara<br>Cattle: 282,286<br>Sh/Goats: 152,005             | Cattle: every six months                                     | Thrace  | 0 <sub>1</sub> /A <sub>22</sub> Bivalent vaccine          |  |
|                        | East/South East<br>Cattle: 286,577<br>Sh/Goats: 848,172     | Sheep: once a year   | 20 km along eastern and southern eastern borders of Turkey (Anatolia)   | 0 <sub>1</sub> /A <sub>22</sub> /ASIA-1 Trivalent vaccine |  |
|                        | Other Provinces<br>Cattle: 1,410,146<br>Sh/Goats: 1,010,302 | Cattle: every six months                                     | Government farms in Anatolia  | 0 <sub>1</sub> /A <sub>22</sub> Bivalent vaccine          |  |
|                        |   | Ring vaccination around the foci                             | Anatolia  |   |  |

\*Vaccination programme planned for 1987: Cattle - 4,400,938, sheep/goats - 5,329,007



| 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<br><u>1987</u><br>Cattle: 48 706 | October               | Communes bordering on Italy      | Trivalent OAC<br>5 ml doses |                              |

48 706 cattle exported during 1986 were vaccinated with same vaccine

NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES OF THE EUFMD

|                                |   |                        |                               |                            |  |
|--------------------------------|---|------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| Democratic Republic of Germany | All cattle above 5 months<br><u>1987</u><br>Cattle: 5 800 000 | From 1 Oct. to 31 Dec. | The entire country since 1950 | Trivalent OAC<br>Dose 5 ml |  |
|--------------------------------|---|------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|--|

| 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<br><br>1987<br>Cattle: 1 255 000<br>Sheep/Goats: 821 500   | Twice a year (6 months interval);<br>young cattle are revaccinated after 15-21 days  | Frontier districts in the West.<br>Frontier areas in the South and Southeast.<br>Around sea and river ports and international airports | Monovalent vaccines produced against O <sub>1</sub> C, A <sub>5</sub> .   | The ordinary monovalent dose must contain 8 cattle PD <sub>50</sub> .<br><br>Current potency 18 PD <sub>50</sub> /dose |
| U.S.S.R.               | Cattle above 4 months<br>Sheep and goats above 1 month, pigs above 2 months<br><br>1987<br>Cattle: 158 703 100<br>Sheep: 73 167 300<br>Pigs: 1 315 600 | Spring and Autumn<br><br>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<br>Kazakhstan,<br>Middle Asia with bordering regions of RSFSR and Ukraine SSR                                | Mainly monovalent and trivalent vaccines.<br>Cattle dose:<br>5 ml. monovalent:<br>9 Kopecks trivalent<br>27 Kopecks |  |

DRAFT PROPOSAL FOR THE EUROPEAN PHARMACOPOEIA

Item 1 - Requirements for innocuity testing

Innocuity testing is an essential component of the production of safe foot-and-mouth disease vaccines and is directed at ensuring that no live foot-and-mouth disease virus is present in foot-and-mouth vaccines and that they do not evoke toxic reactions when administered to animals. Testing should be done both during the course of virus inactivation and at the final stage of production and should be by both in vitro and in vivo methods. It is recommended that during the inactivation procedure the kinetics of virus inactivation, plotted logarithmically, should be monitored by a sensitive and reproducible titration technique. The region of the inactivation slope upon which predictions about the intersection of zero are based should be linear.

I - In vitro testing

1. The significance of the level at which infectious virus can be detected by the chosen in vitro assay system should be equivalent to or greater than the intradermolingual inoculation of cattle.
2. The volume of the batch subjected to innocuity testing at the final stage of production should be a statistically significant proportion of the final product volume (Anderson et al. 1970). It should not be less in total than 3 litres or a minimum of 500 doses.
3. In the case of aluminium hydroxide - adsorbed antigen, virus should be eluted by the method of Barteling and Woortmeyer (1984) or Matheka (1959) or Barteling et al. (1983) or any other method considered to be suitable. The conditions of elution should not by themselves produce any inactivation or virus.
4. Before testing the batch sample (or eluate) it should be concentrated at least 100-fold, preferably by ultrafiltration.
5. In the selected assay system it must be shown that concentrated inactivated antigen does not interfere with virus replication.

II - In vivo testing

This should be done as prescribed by the European Pharmacopoeia.

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

Status of Contributions as at 31 December 1987 (Final)

(expressed in US Dollars)

| Member Governments | Outstanding<br>31/12/86 | Contributions<br>due for<br>1987 | Received<br>up to<br>31/12/87 | Outstanding<br>31/12/87 |
|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| ALBANIA *          |                         | 711.82                           | 711.82                        | 0.00                    |
| AUSTRIA            | 0.00                    | 4,270.96                         | 4,270.96                      | 0.00                    |
| BELGIUM            | 0.00                    | 7,118.28                         | 0.00                          | 7,118.28                |
| BULGARIA           | 2,135.48                | 2,135.48                         | 4,270.96                      | 0.00                    |
| CYPRUS             | 0.54                    | 711.82                           | 711.82                        | 0.54                    |
| CZECHOSLOVAKIA **  | 0.00                    | 4,270.96                         | 4,270.96                      | 0.00                    |
| DENMARK            | 0.00                    | 7,118.28                         | 7,118.28                      | 0.00                    |
| FINLAND            | 0.00                    | 4,270.96                         | 0.00                          | 4,270.96                |
| FRANCE             | 0.00                    | 14,236.56                        | 14,236.56                     | 0.00                    |
| GERMANY            | 14,236.56               | 14,236.56                        | 28,473.12                     | 0.00                    |
| GREECE             | -38.63                  | 2,135.48                         | 2,096.85                      | 0.00                    |
| HUNGARY            | 0.00                    | 4,270.96                         | 0.00                          | 4,270.96                |
| ICELAND            | 0.00                    | 711.82                           | 711.82                        | 0.00                    |
| IRELAND            | 0.00                    | 2,135.48                         | 2,135.48                      | 0.00                    |
| ITALY              | -537.49                 | 14,236.56                        | 0.00                          | 13,699.07               |
| LUXEMBOURG         | 0.00                    | 711.82                           | 711.82                        | 0.00                    |
| MALTA              | 0.00                    | 711.82                           | 711.82                        | 0.00                    |
| NETHERLANDS        | 0.00                    | 7,118.28                         | 7,118.28                      | 0.00                    |
| NORWAY             | 0.00                    | 2,135.48                         | 2,135.48                      | 0.00                    |
| POLAND             | 21,354.84               | 7,118.28                         | 16,656.78                     | 11,816.34               |
| PORTUGAL           | 0.00                    | 2,135.48                         | 2,135.48                      | 0.00                    |
| SPAIN              | 3,691.78                | 7,118.28                         | 7,118.28                      | 3,691.78                |
| SWEDEN             | 0.00                    | 7,118.28                         | 7,118.28                      | 0.00                    |
| SWITZERLAND        | 0.00                    | 7,118.28                         | 7,118.28                      | 0.00                    |
| TURKEY             | 7,631.34                | 4,270.96                         | 4,270.96                      | 7,631.34                |
| UNITED KINGDOM     | 0.00                    | 14,236.56                        | 14,236.56                     | 0.00                    |
| YUGOSLAVIA         | 0.00                    | 4,270.96                         | 4,270.96                      | 0.00                    |
|                    | 48,474.42               | 146,636.46                       | 142,611.61                    | 52,499.27               |

\* Considered member from 1 January 1987

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

Trust Fund 9042 - Administrative Budget for 1988

(Ch. I - Administrative expenditure under Articles IV and XIII.3)

|   | <u>US\$</u> | <u>US\$</u> |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| <u>.10 Personal Services</u>  |             |             |
| 01. P5 Animal Health Officer (12 months)  | 85 000      |             |
| G6 Admin. Assistant (12 months)   | 53 000      |             |
| 03. Temp. assistance G2 (2 months)  | 6 000       |             |
| 05. Overtime  | 500         |             |
|   | -----       | 144 500     |
| <br>  |             |             |
| <u>.20 Travel - Secretariat, Chairman, and<br/>Members of Exec. Comm. when required</u>           |             | 20 000      |
| <br>  |             |             |
| <u>.30 Contractual Services - services by World<br/>Reference Laboratory, Pirbright, for 1988</u> |             | 10 000      |
| <br>  |             |             |
| <u>.40 General operating expenses</u>   |             |             |
| .45 Hospitality   | 500         |             |
| .49 Miscellaneous   | 500         |             |
|   | -----       | 1 000       |

(Ch. II - Emergency expenditure under Art.V of the Constitution)

|  |  |         |
|--|--|---------|
| <u>.50 Emergency expenditure<br/>(Special Functions/Art.V of the Constitution)</u> |  | 10 000  |
|  |  | -----   |
|  |  | 185 500 |
|  |  | -----   |

Pledges

|  |             |         |
|--|-------------|---------|
| Arrears 1987   | US\$ 52 499 |         |
| Annual contributions 1988                                | 153 968     |         |
|  | -----       | 206 467 |
| Less uncommitted balance for transfer to Special Account |             | 20 967  |
|  |             | -----   |
|  |             | 185 500 |
|  |             | -----   |

**SPECIAL ACCOUNT**

|   |             |        |
|---|-------------|--------|
| <u>.20 Travel - Research Group</u>  |             | 14 000 |
| <u>.30 Contractual Services - Collaborative Study</u>                             |             | 11 000 |
| <u>.34 Publication of Brochure</u>  |             | 6 000  |
| <u>.80 Fellowships/study tours</u>  |             | 4 000  |
|   |             | -----  |
| Uncommitted balance   |             | 3 245  |
| <br>  |             |        |
| Balance 31/12/87  | US\$ 17 278 |        |
| Balance following commitments under<br><u>Administrative expenditure for 1988</u> | 20 967      |        |
|   | -----       | -----  |
|   | 38 245      | 38 245 |
|   | -----       | -----  |

FMD position in Europe 1987  
(By country, number of outbreaks and virus type)

| COUNTRIES                                    | Jan.                    | Feb.                    | Mar.                    | Apr.                    | May                     | June                    | July                    | Aug.                    | Sept.                    | Oct.                     | Nov.                     | Dec.                     | Total                              |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| ITALY<br>1987                                | 11<br>A <sub>5</sub>    | 58<br>A <sub>5</sub>    | 71<br>A <sub>5</sub>    | 18<br>A <sub>5</sub>    | 6<br>A <sub>5</sub>     | 2<br>A <sub>5</sub>     | 1<br>A <sub>5</sub>     | --                      | --                       | --                       | --                       | --                       | 167<br>A <sub>5</sub>              |
| FED. REP.<br>GERMANY<br>1987                 | --                      | --                      | --                      | --                      | --                      | --                      | --                      | --                      | --                       | 2<br>O <sub>1</sub>      | --                       | --                       | 2<br>O <sub>1</sub>                |
| TURKEY<br>ANATOLIA<br>1987                   | 20<br>A <sub>22/0</sub> | 23<br>A <sub>22/0</sub> | 29<br>A <sub>22/0</sub> | 28<br>A <sub>22/0</sub> | 41<br>A <sub>22/0</sub> | 47<br>A <sub>22/0</sub> | 45<br>A <sub>22/0</sub> | 45<br>A <sub>22/0</sub> | 34<br>A <sub>22/01</sub> | 16<br>A <sub>22/01</sub> | 26<br>A <sub>22/01</sub> | 24<br>A <sub>22/01</sub> | 378<br>A <sub>22/01</sub>          |
| USSR<br>1987                                 | --                      | --                      | --                      | --                      | --                      | --                      | --                      | 1*<br>A <sub>22</sub>   | --                       | --                       | 1<br>O <sub>1</sub>      | 1*<br>O <sub>1</sub>     | 3<br>A <sub>22/O<sub>1</sub></sub> |
| REMAINDER OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES DISEASE FREE |                         |                         |                         |                         |                         |                         |                         |                         |                          |                          |                          |                          |                                    |
| FED. REP.<br>GERMANY<br>1988                 | 4<br>O <sub>1</sub>     | --                      | --                      | --                      | --                      | --                      | --                      | --                      | --                       | --                       | --                       | --                       | --                                 |

\* Southeastern provinces A<sub>22/01</sub>, Lettonia O<sub>1</sub>  
-- No cases reported

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WORLD REFERENCE LABORATORY FOR FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE  
CUMULATIVE REPORT FOR 1987

During 1987, 217 samples from 20 countries have been examined for types of virus. Virus was demonstrated in 123 of these samples and the types of virus recovered are tabulated below.

| COUNTRY        | NO. OF SAMPLES | O  | A  | C | SAT1 | SAT2 | SAT3 | ASIA 1 | SVD | NO VIRUS DETECTED |
|----------------|----------------|----|----|---|------|------|------|--------|-----|-------------------|
| BAHRAIN        | 1              | 1  | -  | - | -    | -    | -    | -      | -   | -                 |
| BANGLADESH     | 27             | 9  | 3  | - | -    | -    | -    | 14     | -   | -                 |
| BHUTAN         | 1              | -  | -  | - | -    | -    | -    | -      | -   | 1                 |
| CAMEROON       | 10             | -  | 6  | - | -    | -    | -    | -      | -   | 1                 |
| EGYPT          | 4              | 4  | -  | - | -    | -    | -    | -      | -   | 4                 |
| HONG KONG      | 18             | 10 | -  | - | -    | -    | -    | -      | -   | -                 |
| IRAN           | 4              | 2  | 2  | - | -    | -    | -    | -      | 6   | 2                 |
| ISRAEL         | 2              | 2  | -  | - | -    | -    | -    | -      | -   | -                 |
| LAOS           | 2              | 2  | -  | - | -    | -    | -    | -      | -   | -                 |
| NEPAL          | 60             | 22 | -  | - | -    | -    | -    | 5      | -   | -                 |
| NORTH YEMEN    | 11             | 3  | -  | - | -    | -    | -    | -      | -   | 33                |
| PHILIPPINES    | 3              | -  | -  | 1 | -    | -    | -    | -      | -   | 8                 |
| SAUDI ARABIA   | 36             | 6  | 12 | - | -    | -    | -    | -      | -   | 2                 |
| SRI LANKA      | 4              | 1  | -  | - | -    | -    | -    | -      | -   | 18                |
| SYRIA          | 2              | 2  | -  | - | -    | -    | -    | -      | -   | 3                 |
| THAILAND       | 1              | -  | 1  | - | -    | -    | -    | -      | -   | -                 |
| TURKEY         | 3              | 2  | 1  | - | -    | -    | -    | -      | -   | -                 |
| UNITED KINGDOM | 21             | -  | -  | - | -    | -    | -    | -      | -   | -                 |
| ZAMBIA         | 1              | -  | -  | - | 1    | -    | -    | -      | -   | 21                |
| ZIMBABWE       | 6              | -  | -  | - | -    | 5    | -    | -      | -   | 1                 |
| TOTALS         | 217            | 66 | 25 | 1 | 1    | 5    | -    | 19     | 6   | 94                |

87 OUT OF THE 123 POSITIVE SAMPLES (71%) WERE TYPED AS ORIGINAL SUSPENSION AND 36 (29%) TYPED AS TISSUE CULTURE.

AID/6.1.1988  
 7:38

Table 3

FMD position and virus types in the Near East during 1987 1/

| Countries           | Number of outbreaks | Virus type 1987                 | Remarks               |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Lybia               | sporadic            | ?                               |                       |
| Egypt*              |                     | O <sub>1</sub>                  | Epizootic             |
| <u>Iraq*</u>        | endemic             | -                               | No outbreaks reported |
| Iran*               | endemic             | O <sub>1</sub> /A <sub>22</sub> | 198 outbreaks         |
| Syria               | endemic             | O <sub>1</sub>                  |                       |
| Jordan              | sporadic            | O <sub>1</sub>                  |                       |
| Lebanon             | endemic             | O/A <sub>22</sub> /C/ASIA-1     |                       |
| Israel*             | isolated            | O <sub>1</sub>                  | 4 outbreaks           |
| S. Arabia           | endemic             | O/A <sub>22</sub>               | 18 outbreaks          |
| Kuwait              | sporadic            | O <sub>1</sub>                  |                       |
| Bahrain             | sporadic            | O <sub>1</sub>                  |                       |
| Oman                | endemic             | O <sub>1</sub>                  |                       |
| U.A.E.              | sporadic            | ?                               |                       |
| Yemen Arab Republic | endemic             | O <sub>1</sub>                  |                       |
| North Yemen         | endemic             | O <sub>1</sub>                  |                       |

\* FMD vaccine production plant

1/ Information provided by the WRL, OIE and National Veterinary Services



Table 4

Countries affected by FMD and virus types detected  
in African, Asian and South American countries  
during 1987 (OIE, WRL\*)

| <u>Africa</u>            | <u>Type of virus</u> |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| S. Africa                | SAT-2                |
| Mozambique               | ?                    |
| Zimbabwe                 | SAT-2                |
| Zambia                   | SAT-2                |
| Malawi                   | 0/SAT-2              |
| Tanzania                 | 0                    |
| Kenya*                   | A/0/SAT-1/SAT-2      |
| Burundi                  | 0/SAT-2              |
| Sudan                    | A                    |
| Ethiopia                 | A                    |
| Senegal                  | SAT-2?               |
| Mauritania               | SAT-2?               |
| Nigeria                  | ...                  |
| Burkina Faso             | ...                  |
| Benin                    | ...                  |
| Cameroon                 | A                    |
| Tchad                    | ...                  |
| Central African Republic | ...                  |
| Zaire                    | ...                  |
| Rwanda                   | ...                  |

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| <u>Asia</u> |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| Nepal       | 0/A/ASIA-1   |
| Bangladesh  | 0/A/ASIA-1   |
| Pakistan    | 0/ASIA-1/C   |
| India       | 0/A/ASIA-1   |
| Bhutan      | 0/ASIA-1     |
| Burma       | 0/ASIA-1     |
| Thailand    | 0/A          |
| Sri Lanka   | 0/C          |
| Malaysia    | 0/ASIA-1     |
| Philippines | C            |
| Hong Kong   | 0            |
| Laos        | A22/0/ASIA-1 |
| Kampuchea   | A22/0/ASIA-1 |
| Viet Nam    | A22/0/ASIA-1 |

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| <u>South America</u> |                   |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| Argentina            | 0/A79/A87/C3      |
| Bolivia              | 0/A24/C3          |
| Brasil               | 0/A27/A87/A24/C3  |
| Colombia             | 0/A27/A Sabana 85 |
| Ecuador              | 0/A24/C3          |
| Paraguay             | 0/A24/C3          |
| Peru                 | A24               |
| Uruguay              | 0/C3/A87          |
| Venezuela            | A/A32             |

... = virus not identified

\* = see Cumulative Report for 1987 attached

