



Project: Technical assistance to improve implementation of food safety standards and disease crisis preparedness

Training course: Contingency planning

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Date:

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- REGULATIONS
REGULATION (EU)
2016/429 OF THE
EUROPEAN
PARLIAMENT AND OF
THE COUNCIL on
transmissible animal
diseases and
amending and
repealing certain acts
in the area of animal
health

31.3.2016

EN

Official Journal of the European Union

L 84/1

I

(Legislative acts)

REGULATIONS

REGULATION (EU) 2016/429 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

of 9 March 2016

on transmissible animal diseases and amending and repealing certain acts in the area of animal health ('Animal Health Law')

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 43(2), Article 114 and Article 168(4)(b) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national Parliaments,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee ⁽¹⁾,

After consulting the Committee of the Regions,

Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure ⁽²⁾,



- COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2018/1882
- on the application of certain disease prevention and control rules to categories of listed diseases and establishing a list of species and groups of species posing a considerable risk for the spread of those listed diseases

4.12.2018

EN

Official Journal of the European Union

L 308/21

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2018/1882

of 3 December 2018

on the application of certain disease prevention and control rules to categories of listed diseases and establishing a list of species and groups of species posing a considerable risk for the spread of those listed diseases

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on transmissible animal diseases and amending and repealing certain acts in the area of animal health (Animal Health Law) ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Articles 8(2) and 9(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Regulation (EU) 2016/429 lays down rules for the prevention and control of diseases which are transmissible to animals or humans, including rules for the prioritisation and categorisation of listed diseases that are of concern at Union level. Article 5 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 provides that disease-specific rules for the prevention and control of diseases apply to the listed diseases, as referred to in that Article and in Annex II to that Regulation. Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2016/429 was amended by Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/1629 ⁽²⁾, and those amendments apply from 21 April 2021.
- (2) Rules for the prevention and control of listed diseases should only apply to species and groups of species which can transmit such listed diseases, by virtue of either being susceptible to them or by acting as vectors.
- (3) Listed diseases require different types of management measures, as set out in the disease prevention and control rules provided for in Article 9 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429, and having regard to the potential seriousness of their impact on public or animal health, the economy, society or on the environment. Those measures range from basic responsibilities and obligations, such as reporting and the notification of the occurrence or suspicion of a listed disease and eradication programmes, to in-depth Union-wide disease-specific surveillance and eradication measures, as well as measures related to the movement of animals and products of animal origin in the Union and their entry into the Union.
- (4) Certain criteria are laid down in Articles 8(2) and (3) and 9(1) and (2) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 and in Annex IV thereto, for the purpose of listing specific species or groups of species subject to the disease prevention and control rules laid down in that Regulation, as well as the methods of applying the disease prevention and

Article 43, Contingency plans



- 1. The Member States shall, after appropriate consultation of experts and relevant stakeholders, draw up, and keep up to date, contingency plans and, where necessary, detailed instruction manuals laying down the measures to be taken in the Member State concerned in the event of the occurrence of a listed disease referred to in point (a) of Article 9(1) or, as the case may be, of an emerging disease, in order to ensure a high level of disease awareness and preparedness and the ability to launch a rapid response.

Article 43, Contingency plans



- 2. Those contingency plans and, where applicable, detailed instruction manuals shall cover at least the following matters:
 - (a) the establishment of a chain of command within the competent authority and with other public authorities, to ensure a rapid and effective decision-making process at Member State, regional and local level;
 - (b) the framework for cooperation between the competent authority and the other public authorities and relevant stakeholders involved, to ensure that actions are taken in a coherent and coordinated manner;
 - (c) access to:
 - facilities;
 - laboratories;
 - equipment;
 - personnel;
 - emergency funds;
 - all other appropriate materials and resources necessary for the rapid and efficient eradication of the listed diseases referred to in point (a) of Article 9(1) or of emerging diseases;

Article 43, Contingency plans



- (d) the availability of the following centres and groups with the necessary expertise to assist the competent authority:
 - a functional central disease control centre;
 - regional and local disease control centres, as appropriate for the administrative and geographical situation of the Member State concerned;
 - operational expert groups;
- (e) implementation of the disease control measures provided for in Chapter 1 of Title II for the listed diseases referred to in point (a) of Article 9(1) and for emerging diseases; 31.3.2016 EN Official Journal of the European Union L 84/53
- (f) provisions on emergency vaccination, where appropriate;
- (g) principles for the geographical demarcation of the restricted zones established by the competent authority in accordance with Article 64(1);
- (h) coordination with neighbouring Member States and neighbouring third countries and territories, where appropriate

Article 44



- **Implementing** powers for contingency plans The Commission shall, by means of implementing acts, lay down necessary measures concerning the implementation in the Member States of the contingency plans provided for in Article 43(1).
- Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 266(2)

Article 45 – Simulation exercises



- 1. The competent authority shall ensure that simulation exercises concerning the contingency plans provided for in Article 43(1) are carried out regularly or at appropriate intervals:
 - (a) to ensure a high level of disease awareness and preparedness and the ability to launch a rapid response in the Member State concerned;
 - (b) to verify the functionality of those contingency plans.
- 2. Where feasible and appropriate, simulation exercises shall be carried out in close collaboration with the competent authorities of neighboring Member States and neighboring third countries and territories.
- 3. Member States shall make available to the Commission and to the other Member States, on request, a report on the main results of the simulation exercises carried out.
- 4. When appropriate and necessary, the Commission shall, by means of implementing acts, lay down rules concerning the practical implementation of simulation exercises in the Member States, relating to:
 - (a) the frequencies of simulation exercises;
 - (b) simulation exercises covering more than one listed disease referred to in point (a) of Article 9(1).

General consideration



- Countries need to have in place well-documented contingency action plans for specific, high-priority emergency diseases, together with a series of generic plans for activities or programmes common to the various specific disease contingency plans (e.g. setting up national and local animal disease control centres).
- They also need to have resource and financial plans and proper legislative backing for all actions.
- These contingency plans need to be considered and agreed upon in advance by all major stakeholders, including the political and bureaucratic arms of government and the private sector, particularly livestock farmer organizations.
- The contingency plans should be refined through simulation exercises and personnel should be trained in their individual roles and responsibilities.



- Article 1
- For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions apply:
- (1) **‘category A disease’**: means a listed disease that does not normally occur in the Union and for which immediate eradication measures must be taken as soon as it is detected, as referred to in Article 9(1)(a) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429;
- Annex - List of disease group A

L 308/26 EN Official Journal of the European Union 4.12.2018

Name of listed disease	Category of listed disease	Listed species	
		Species and group of species	Vector species
Dourine	D+E	Equidae	
Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis	D+E	Equidae	Culicidae
Contagious equine metritis	D+E	Equidae	
Equine encephalomyelitis (Eastern and Western)	E	Equidae	Culicidae
Classical swine fever	A+D+E	Suidae, Tayassuidae	
African swine fever	A+D+E	Suidae	Ornithodoros
Infection with Aujeszky's disease virus	C+D+E	Suidae	
Infection with porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus	D+E	Suidae	
Highly pathogenic avian influenza	A+D+E	Aves	
Infection with Newcastle disease virus	A+D+E	Aves	
Avian mycoplasmosis (<i>Mycoplasma gallisepticum</i> and <i>M. meleagridis</i>)	D+E	Gallus gallus, Meleagris gallopavo	
Infection with <i>Salmonella</i> Pullorum, <i>S. Gallinarum</i> , <i>S. arizonae</i>	D+E	Gallus gallus, Meleagris gallopavo, Numida meleagris, Coturnix coturnix, Phasianus colchicus, Perdix perdix, Anas spp.	
Infection with low pathogenic avian influenza viruses	D+E	Aves	
Avian chlamydiosis	D+E	Psittaciformes	
Infestation with <i>Varroa</i> spp. (Varroosis)	C+D+E	Apis	
Infestation with <i>Aethina tumida</i> (Small hive beetle)	D+E	Apis, Bombus spp.	

Disease specific CP



- These should be prepared for each of the diseases that have been identified as being of high risk (list of disease in EU – Regulation 2018/1882).
- They should not be very long, but should be clear, authoritative documents that provide sufficient information to allow authorities to make informed decisions on what policies and procedures should be used to control and eradicate an outbreak of that disease, and which are enforceable in law.
- The format and contents of the disease contingency plans should be tailored to meet the requirements and circumstances of individual countries.

Examples



Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs

Contingency Plan for Exotic Notifiable Diseases of Animals in England

**Including Foot and Mouth Disease,
Avian Influenza, Newcastle Disease
and all other exotic notifiable
diseases of animals**

Updated on 5 November 2019

Presented to Parliament pursuant to Section 14A
of the Animal Health Act 1981 (as amended by
Section 18 of the Animal Health Act 2002)



Animal &
Plant Health
Agency

ROMÂNIA



Planul de contingenta al României pentru influența aviară (gripa aviară)



P / 5 7 0 9 8 9 2

Uprava za veterinarstvo i sigurnost hrane

KLASA: 322-02/13-01/58
URBROJ: 525-10.0244-13-1
Zagreb, 10. svibnja 2013. godine

*INFLUENȚA PTICĂ
NACIONALNI KRIZNI PLAN*



- Contingency plan
 - Legislation and legal power,
 - Chain of command,
 - Establishing of the units,
 - Cooperation with other institutions,
 - Funding,
 - Trainings and simulation exercises,
 - Laboratory,
 - Strategy (awareness, preparedness, post outbreak),
- Operational manual
 - Epidemiological investigation,
 - Culling and disposal,
 - Cleaning and disinfection,
 - Forms and list of resources,
 - Other technical details

Legal power



- Acts of parliament or government regulations that provide the legislative framework and powers to carry out all necessary disease control actions need to be put in place in advance as part of preparedness planning. This may include legislation to:
 - make proclaimed animal diseases compulsorily notifiable;
 - allow the entry of officials (or other designated persons) on to a farm or other livestock enterprise for disease surveillance purposes and for the collection of diagnostic specimens;
 - authorize the proclamation of infected areas and disease control zones;
 - authorize the quarantining of farms or other livestock enterprises;
 - authorize any bans on the movement of livestock, livestock products or other potentially contaminated materials or the issue of permits to move these only under specified animal health conditions;



Financial provision



- Access to funds to cover the cost of the whole eradication campaign and all aspects of epidemic.
- The conditions under which funds may be released should be specified in advance. Normally they would be provided to the CVO when he or she advises that:
 - the emergency disease has been diagnosed or there are reasonable grounds to suspect that the disease is present;
 - the outbreak is capable of effective control and/or eradication;
 - there are approved plans in place to do so.
- The funds should be carefully calculated to be sufficient for
 - Normal running of the operation of control of an outbreak (including communication and awareness),
 - Slaughter and destruction of carcasses,
 - Compensation to the owners,
 - Cleaning and disinfection,
 - Other cost (vaccination, hunters, notification),
 - In some countries it may be desirable for funds to be provided from both the government and private sector for emergency programmes against some diseases.



Personnel



- National disease control centre;
- Regional disease control centers;
- Local animal disease control centres;
- Diagnostic laboratories;
- Expert group;
- Movement control;
- Team for culling;
- Team for disposal of carcasses;
- Team for cleaning and disinfection;
- Team for vaccination;
- Communication;



Training



- All staff should be thoroughly trained in their roles, duties and responsibilities in a disease emergency.
- Obviously more intensive training will need to be given to those who will be in key positions.
- It should also be borne in mind that any staff member, from the CVO downwards, may be absent or may need to be relieved during a disease emergency for one reason or another.
- Back-up staff should therefore be trained for each position.



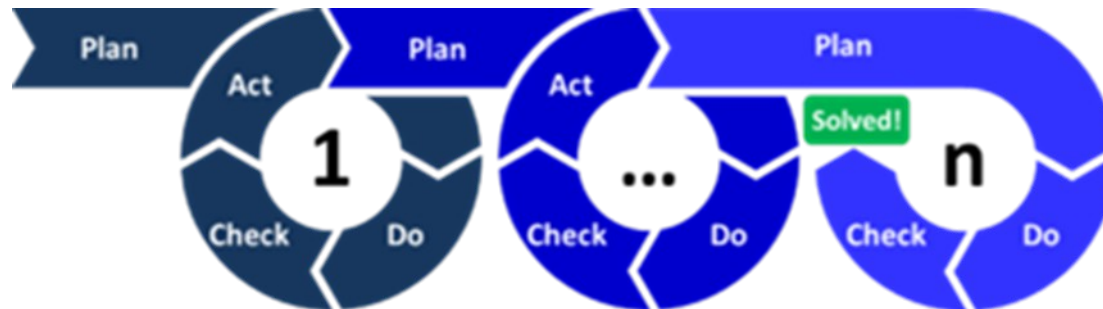
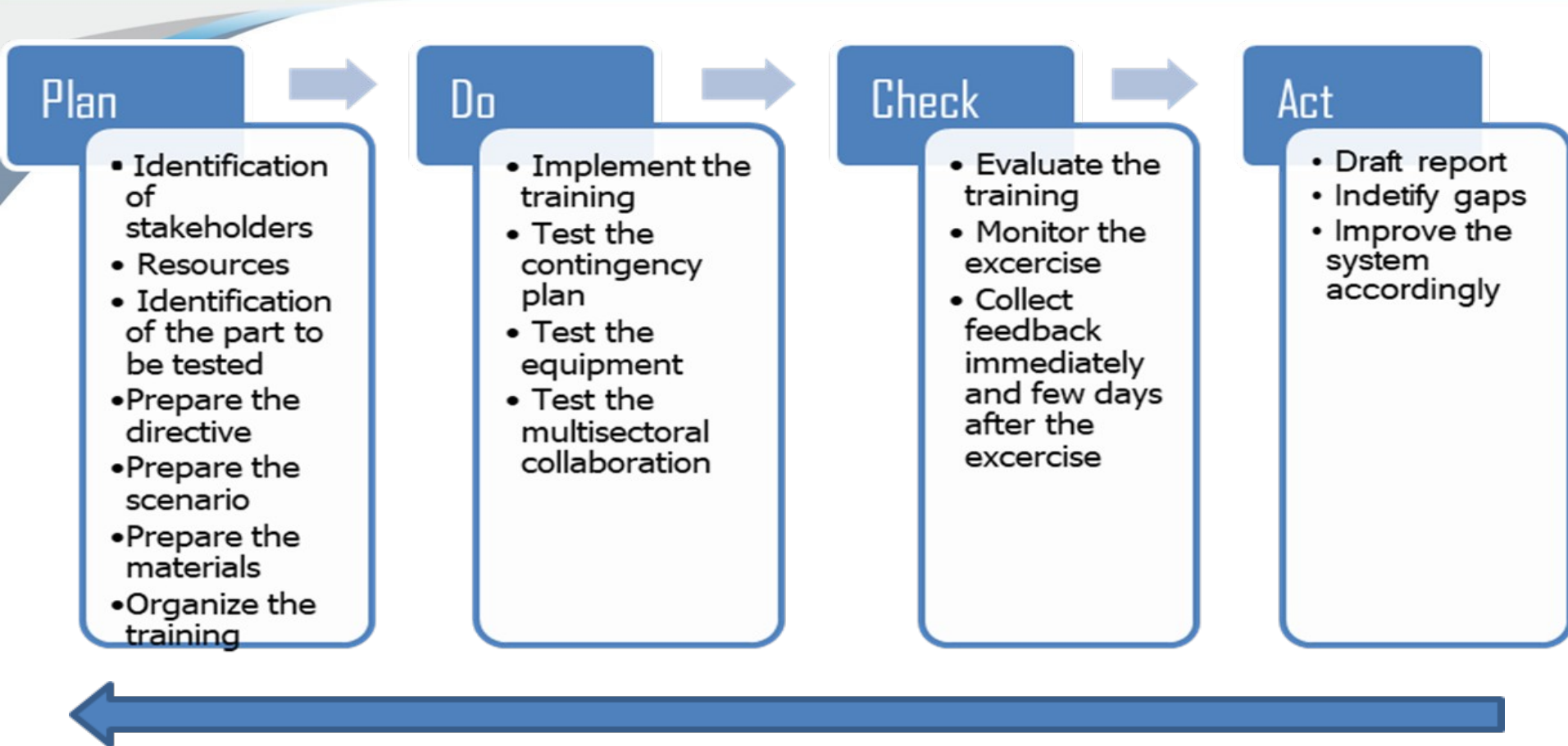
Simulation exercises



- Simulation exercises are extremely useful for testing and refining contingency plans in advance of any disease emergency. They are also a valuable means of building teams for emergency disease responses and for training individual staff.
- A full-scale disease outbreak simulation exercise should only be attempted after the individual components of the disease control response have been tested and proved. Earlier exercises of this nature may be counterproductive



Purpose of sim - ex





Contingency plan

- Where there recent change in the CP and where they tested?
- What are the fields for Improvement?
- Are there need for training of staff?

SOP

- Where there change in the procedures?
- What were the identified gaps in implementing of the procedures?
- Is training required?

Chain of commands

- Where there changes in the chain of commands?
- Where there any changes in the responsibilities?
- What where the gaps identified?

Resources

- Is the budget line available for emergency situations?
- What human resources are available and engaged in the respond?
- Are sufficient resources available for sim - ex?



Sim ex – outcome

- What are the lessons learned?
- Where they reflected?
- Are the changes tested?

Audit

- What non-compliances has been identified?
- Was this incompliance addressed?
- Is the CP and OP updated regularly?

Post- outbreak

- What were the main gaps identified?
- Where there addressed and tested further?
- Are staff trained to this respect?

Conclusion



- For certain disease the CP is legal obligation for EU MS
- The CP should define actions to be considered or be taken in the event of an emergency;
- When prepared, contingency plan should not be treated as a static document;
- It should be regularly reviewed and updated;
- Staff should be trained in their roles, duties and responsibilities in case of an emergency;
- Real time alert exercises and audits are important tools in verification of the effectiveness of contingency plans.



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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION



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