

Farmers and the preventive vaccination (prerequisites and management)



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- Increasing threat but no fatality
- Need to react
- Preventive vaccination a key tool

Main possibilities for a good use of preventive vaccination

- In case of emergency : in a buffer zone to protect the rest of the country and animals around the infected area;
- In front of a growing threat in a neighboring country to prevent spread in a new Member State
- When the disease is endemic, individually for specific farmer's needs (voluntary vaccination), collectively to control the disease (compulsory vaccination).

➔ **Some limits exist**
➔ **Satisfy the key prerequisites**



Some key prerequisites

- The availability of efficient and approved vaccines
- A relevant regulation on vaccination
- The necessity of agreements for international trade,
- The acceptance of consumers and food trade



The availability of vaccine



- The way of new regulations (implementation of the new regulation on VMP and AHL)
- The framework of the EMA's Veterinary Vaccine Availability Action Plan
 - ➔ Need to better involve all interested stakeholders
 - ➔ Require to clarify the EU and MS policy and conditions of vaccination uses
- Vaccine Banks
 - ➔ Importance and interest of international partnership



Other prerequisites



- Use vaccination both for the protection of areas and for the movements of live animals
 - ➔ Specific demand about BTV animal health requirements on possibilities of derogations for movements between Member States
- Better recognition of preventive vaccination in OIE standards
- The importance of consumers and food trade acceptance



Vaccination management

- Compulsory, massive and co-financed preventive vaccination,
- Provide for a certain flexibility in the system, in particular according to the specific risks of each disease and each type of establishment.
- Key role of competent authorities to anticipate and manage the stock of available vaccines



Conclusions

- The preventive vaccination is an important tool in front of the vector-borne disease
- Key words are anticipation, preparedness and partnership
- Do not neglect alternatives

