

Second Meeting  
Geneva, 6-10 December 2004

Meeting of Experts  
Geneva, 19-30 July 2004  
Items 5 and 6 of the agenda

### **On the Epizootological Monitoring System in the Russian Federation\***

Submitted by the Russian Federation

1. Epizootological monitoring of particularly dangerous, exotic or zoonoanthropotic animal diseases in the Russian Federation is based on systems of surveillance and control over epizootic situation used in the relevant institutions within the Veterinary Department of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation and the Russian Academy of Agricultural Science. Specialized scientific research centers routinely carry out integrated and systematic data processing on the basis of in-depth scientific studies in order to research epizootological features and patterns of the course of epizooties, develop projects and programs to prevent, contain and eliminate epizootic emergencies.

#### **Structure of the epizootological monitoring system**

2. Epizootological monitoring is set up and run by: Veterinary Department of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation – organization center for the epizootological monitoring. The Veterinary Department supervises a system of bodies responsible for permanent control over the epizootic situation in the country, alongside with that it serves as the main source of information on particularly dangerous, zoonoanthropotic and exotic animal diseases in the Russian Federation and abroad.

3. It collects and classifies extensive data on epizootology of particularly dangerous, exotic and poorly studied animal diseases in the Russian Federation and other countries, as well as on environmental and socio-economic background behind the epizootology situation and scientific research methods. The Ministry provides analytical processing and evaluation, as well as model

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building, forecasting and elaborating solutions on how to prevent emergencies in agro-industrial sphere and eliminate the consequences.

4. Emergency Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation sets up and co-ordinates activities for epizootological, phytosanitary and toxicological monitoring and control, localisation and elimination of epizooties, epiphytoses and mass infestation of agricultural plants and invasion of animal blood-suckers, as well as recovery activities.

5. The Russian Academy of Agricultural Sciences (RAAS) administrates and monitors scientific studies at scientific research centers and higher education establishments related to developing a high performance system to protect the country against epizootic emergencies and providing stable, veterinary favourable environment for livestock farming.

6. State Sanitary and Epidemiological Service of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation sets up and co-ordinates activities for sanitary and epidemiological monitoring zoonoses.

7. Primary records of disease incidence and mortality among animals are kept by veterinary experts taking care of farm, domestic, synanthropic and wild animal populations. Most of them are experts working with the State Veterinary Service. They are the ones who provide information on epizootic ill-being of animal stock and wildlife populations and make preliminary diagnosis. Veterinary laboratories in administrative regions and constituent entities of the Russian Federation or veterinary-oriented state research institutions make laboratory diagnoses and identify etiological agents responsible for the infection outbreak.

8. Territorial veterinary administrations are engaged in antiepidemiological activities. In the event of grave cases of particularly dangerous and exotic diseases, inspection of the infection nidus and epizootological diagnosis are performed through joint efforts by experts from research institutions of the Department of Veterinary Service of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation and the RAAS Veterinary Division engaging, inter alia, experts from veterinary rescue units.

9. Research centers diagnose particularly dangerous, zoonotic and exotic diseases. Reports by international veterinary organizations, scientific literature, veterinary publications and other periodical editions provide material for permanent control over the epizootic situation in terms of these diseases. The focal point for the system of epizootological monitoring of particularly dangerous, zoonotic and poorly studied diseases are state scientific institutions performing the following basic functions:

- (a) data collection, systematization and storage:
  - (i) receipt and routine accumulation of data on all cases of epizootic emergencies in the country and worldwide, as well as on their characteristics and containment and elimination measures;
  - (ii) receipt of source information and documents describing current status of the epizootic situation, their systematization and storage;

- (iii) collection and storage of background information (state of natural environment and socio-economic factors);
  - (iv) collection, systematization, storage and continual update of information on resources required for epizootic emergencies containment and elimination.
- (b) analytical processing and data assessment:
- (i) routine analysis of the current epizootic situation and status of background factors with a view to detecting conditions that might foster epizootic emergencies;
  - (ii) forecasting progression of the current epizootic situation;
  - (iii) detecting vulnerable links in the system of antiepizootic activities;
  - (iv) forecasting epizootic emergency (long-term, short-term, operational) and its consequences;
  - (v) system analysis of existing epizootic emergencies together with natural or technotronic disasters;
  - (vi) operational assessment of epizootic hazard to livestock in frastructure.
- (c) decision data support:
- (i) immediate release of documents, certificates, cartographic and analytical data on demand;
  - (ii) developing a system of alternative recommendations (projects of target programs) for epizootic emergency prevention, containment and elimination, evaluating expected efficiency of planned activities;
  - (iii) immediately informing control organs of forecasted epizootic emergencies and elaborated recommendations;
- (d) scientific and methodological support for relevant research:
- (i) creating and routine updating a set of methods and software tools to process epizootological and background data, perform epizootological analysis, epizootological emergencies simulation and forecast, make epizootological diagnosis and work out target programs for epizootic emergencies prevention.

### **Veterinary surveillance**

10. Veterinary surveillance conducted by veterinary experts from the State Veterinary Service of the Russian Federation aims to ensure preventive treatment for animal diseases and veterinary safety of livestock products through preventing, detecting and restraining of veterinary code violations.

11. Veterinary inspection pursues:

- (i) identifying causes and conditions contributing to emergence and spread of contagious and largely non-contagious animal diseases;

- (ii) organizing and supervising antiepidemiological activities aimed to prevent and extinguish nidus, protect the Russian Federation territory from contagious diseases penetrating from foreign states;
- (iii) developing veterinary rules and other binding norms regulating livestock management;
- (iv) ensuring that enterprises, institutions, organizations and citizens conduct economic-organizational activities in compliance with working veterinary rules;
- (v) establishing the procedure of production and application in veterinary practice of biological, chemicals and other preparations and carrying out special activities for protecting animals from harmful impact of extreme factors, natural and technogenic disasters.

12. Epidemiological surveillance and management of the dangerous pathogens in the territory of Russia are regulated by a number of federal laws, legal acts and other sanitary and veterinary regulations of the Russian Federation.

13. The Russian Federation actively co-operates with the International Office for Epidemiological Diseases (OIE). All OIE member states, including the Russian Federation, regularly submit data on incidences of dangerous diseases, peculiarities of the pathogenic mechanism in certain countries and measures taken to combat them. The reports are submitted to the OIE strictly in accordance with the established format.

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