Scientific Network for Zoonoses Monitoring Data
Minutes of the 40th meeting

Held on 13-14 October 2022, Parma and online
(Agreed on 26 October 2022)

- **Network Representatives of Member States (including EFTA Countries):**

Country	**Name**[1]
Austria	Peter Much*
Austria	Juliane Pichler
Belgium	Paul De Winter
Cyprus	Giorgos Krasias
Croatia	Dražen Knežević*
Czech Republic	Jana De Sousa Trépa Magalhaes
Czech Republic	Veronika Vlasakova
Denmark	Abbey Olsen*
Estonia	Annika Õkva
Finland	Saara Raulo
Finland	Annika Pihlajasaari
Finland	Paula Hietanen (reporting officer)
France	Francoise Gauchard
Germany	Carolina Plaza-Rodriguez*
Germany	Frauke Setzer*
Germany	Karolin Heinrich
Germany	Klaus Lorenz (reporting officer)
Germany	Thomas Schewe
Greece	Ilektra Fragkou
Greece	Maria Alexandraki*
Hungary	Fanni Szabó
Ireland	Denis Carroll
Ireland	Monica Zamfirescu
Ireland	Lisa O'Connor
Italy	Francesca Cito
Italy	Mosè Alise (reporting officer)
Latvia	Tatjana Ribakova
Latvia	Daiga Zvidrina
Lithuania	Snieguolė Ščeponavičienė
Luxembourg	Manon Bourg
Malta	Cristina Marino
Netherlands	Linda Verhoef

1 *Participants attending the meeting on-site

Country	Name[1]
Netherlands	Ingrid Keur (reporting officer)
Netherlands	Mauro De Rosa (reporting officer)
Poland	Sylwia Kielczykowska*
Portugal	Sara Godinho
Portugal	Andrea Cara D'Anjo
Romania	Ioana Neghirla*
Slovak Republic	Marta Bedriova
Slovenia	Maja Kokalj
Spain	Jose Luis Saez Llorente
Spain	Soledad Collado Cortés
Spain	Isis Fajardo Delgado*
Spain	Pilar Vicente
Sweden	Elina Lahti*
Iceland	Vigdis Tryggvadottir
Iceland	Brigitte Brugger
Norway	Berit Heier
Switzerland	Arlette Szelecsenyi (Observer)
Switzerland	Francoise Fridez (Observer)
Switzerland	Michael Binggeli (Observer)

- **European Commission (EC)**

Kris De Smet (DG-SANTE, Directorate G – Crisis management in food, animals and plants)**, Martial Plantady (DG-SANTE, Directorate G – Crisis management in food, animals and plants)**, Telmo Valinhas (DG-SANTE, Directorate F – Health and Food Audits and Analysis)**

- **Observers:**

Snezana Vucinic (Montenegro), Gonca Oztap Ozen (Turkey)

- **EFSA:**

Biological Hazards & Animal Health and Welfare (BIOHAW) Unit: Frank Boelaert (co-chair), Giusi Amore**, Pierre-Alexandre Beloeil**, Alessandro Broglia**, Lorena Corredor Barrera, Maria Teresa Da Silva Felicio**, Sofie Dhollander**, Raquel Fierro Garcia**, Andrea Gervelmeyer**, Ernesto Liebana Criado**, Valentina Rizzi, Mirko Rossi**, Eleonora Sarno**, Ancuta Cezara Simon**, Frank Verdonck**

Integrated Data (IDATA) Unit: Alexandra Papanikolaou (co-chair), Anca Stoicescu (co-chair), Fabrizio Abbinante**, Valentina Bocca**, Perry Koevoets**, Caroline Merten**, Stefania Salvatore**

Transformation Services (TS): Eileen O'Dea**

- **European Union Reference Laboratories (EURLs)**

Adrien Assere (EURL for *Listeria monocytogenes*), Simone Caccio (EURL for parasites), Lucia De Juan (EURL for bovine tuberculosis), Kirsten Mooijman (EURL for *Salmonella*), Stefano Morabito (EURL for *Escherichia coli*, including Shiga toxin-producing *E. coli* (STEC)), Claire Ponsart (EURL for brucellosis), Emmanuelle Robardet (EURL for rabies)

- **Contractors**

ZOE Consortium: Giorgia Angeloni**, Americo Bonanni**, Paolo Calistri, Annamaria Conte**, Andrea De Ruvo**, Marzia Gnocchi**, Gaia Scavia

Federal Office of Consumer Protection and Food Safety (BVL): Andrea Maldonado**

Trasys: Roxani Aminalragia-Giamini (scientific secretary)

(** attended for specific items)

1. Welcome and apologies for absence

Anca Stoicescu welcomed the participants. The newly appointed Network Members were welcomed to the group and shortly introduced themselves. Apologies were received from Bulgaria, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, North Macedonia, Serbia.

2. Adoption of agenda

The agenda was adopted without changes.

3. Minutes of the 39th meeting of the Network held on 13-14 October 2021

The minutes had been previously agreed by written procedure on 2 November 2021 and subsequently published on the EFSA website on 3 November 2021. There were no pending actions from the previous meeting. Comments received through the meeting feedback survey were presented.

4. Topics for discussion

4.1. New organisation structure (IDATA and BIOHAW)

Fabrizio Abbinante (Head of the IDATA Unit) gave a brief introduction on the new organisational structure of EFSA (valid since January 2022). He explained the mission of the IDATA Unit and its responsibilities in relation to all data-related processes within EFSA. Caroline Merten (Team Leader of Data Gateway and Outreach - DGO) introduced the DGO team (as part of IDATA Unit) and its role in data collection activities. Frank Verdonck (Head of the BIOHAW Unit) presented the structure of the BIOHAW Unit and the role of its four teams (Biological Hazards, Biological Monitoring, Animal Health, Animal Welfare). Valentina Rizzi (Team Leader of Biological Monitoring) presented the involvement of her team in the zoonoses data collection and the production of annual reports.

4.2. Update on EU One Health Zoonoses report 2021

Paolo Calistri (leader of the ZOE consortium) presented the general organisation of the activities according to three work packages (WP): WP1 aims at preparing

the EU One Health Zoonoses (EUOHZ) report, WP2 involves the development of online interactive dashboards and story maps, WP3 deals with project management and communication. Overall, around 75 experts in zoonoses, communication, data analysis and reporting are involved in the activities of the consortium. The improvements that were implemented in the process of the 2021 EUOHZ report preparation were presented. These improvements were based on preparatory work which started in January 2022 and involved the drafting of a detailed plan of analysis, the preparation of summary tables in MicroStrategy, the training of experts on EFSA's data models, on the use of MicroStrategy and on collaborating in Microsoft Teams. Concerning the data validation process, a new web tool for managing communication and feedback to/from the reporting countries was developed. A series of meetings were organised among the ZOE consortium experts, EFSA and the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) to provide clarifications on data analysis (maps, graphs, tables) and to ensure the on-time delivery of project outputs. A plan for the reduction of the total length of the EUOHZ report was defined. Concerning the data validation process, a new web tool for managing communication and feedback to/from the countries was developed.

4.3. Zoonoses and foodborne outbreaks (FBOs) major key findings

Frank Boelaert presented an update on the results of the 2021 EUOHZ report. The draft report was circulated to the reporting countries for consultation on 12 October 2022 and their feedback is expected by 26 October 2022. The final report will be published on 8 December 2022. Some preliminary confidential results on zoonoses and zoonotic agents were presented.

Giusi Amore presented preliminary and confidential results on the monitoring of FBOs in 2021. The presentation underlined that although there was an increase in the reported FBOs in 2021, the numbers still have not reached the level before the COVID-19 pandemic. The discussion focused on the reporting of household FBOs, with different reporting countries explaining difficulties in identification and possible linking of all household FBOs. EFSA highlighted that all identified FBOs (irrespective of their size) should be reported and updated when more information becomes available.

4.4. Update on *Campylobacter*, *Salmonella* and *Listeria* dashboards and story maps

Annamaria Conte (ZOE consortium, leader of the WP2) presented the development of two sets of online interactive communication tools: *Campylobacter*, *Salmonella*, *Listeria monocytogenes* data visualisation dashboards and *Campylobacter*, *Salmonella*, *Listeria monocytogenes* story maps. The dashboards, developed in MicroStrategy using data from EFSA's scientific Data Warehouse (DWH), allow users to visualise and filter data through graphs and tables. The story maps, developed using ArcGIS StoryMaps, give an overview on the three pathogens, through images, videos, infographics and text. The structure and functionality of the dashboards and story maps were presented. The dashboards apply the same filtering criteria as those used in the EUOHZ report. The possibility for translation in other European languages was discussed. Additional suggestions for developing

dashboards using different software to achieve better data visualisation were provided. The network members were invited to send their feedback on the dashboards and story maps by the indicated deadline.

4.5. Update from EFSA on SARS-CoV-2 in animals

Alessandro Broglia presented an ongoing risk assessment that EFSA is carrying out concerning susceptible animal species of concern, the epidemiological situation of SARS-CoV-2 in mink farms in Europe, the risk for animal health posed by SARS-CoV-2 infection and the options for monitoring strategies. A systematic literature review was conducted to identify susceptible animal species based on the quickly evolving research. The companion animals and wild species for which field infection has been reported were presented, as well as the progress of the epidemiological situation of SARS-CoV-2 in mink farms in Europe from 2020 to 2022. The risk of transmission inside mink farm, households, pet shop, in wildlife and zoo animals was presented and different pathways discussed. The objective of monitoring SARS-CoV-2 in animals has evolved towards a more risk-based approach (i.e., testing following clinical signs in animals or increased mortality, detection of positive humans in contact). During the discussion, several options for risk management were discussed. EFSA will publish the scientific report at the beginning of next year.

4.6. Future process for data collection

Valentina Bocca presented the plan for transitioning to a new data collection and analysis system in accordance with the EFSA Strategy 2027. New data collection and data management approaches and data analytics tools need to be considered and adopted. The next steps of the project were outlined, including the identification of stakeholders, the methodology for analysis, the collection and evaluation of requirements and the alignment of requirements and expectations. The need for interoperable tools and for the improvement of the existing data analytics tools was emphasised. EFSA will seek the feedback of the reporting countries in the next steps of the project.

4.7. Advisory Group on Data: How to solve our data sharing pain-points together

Andrea Maldonado (BVL) presented the role of the Advisory Group on Data (AGoD) and its current focus and activities. In April 2022, AGoD held a workshop to identify common characteristics and pitfalls in data flows. Based on the workshop outcome, AGoD proposed to initiate projects to systematically map the data flows in the reporting countries, aiming at increasing automation, reducing manual effort and improving data quality. AGoD has also recommended the development, of four tools: a mapping tool to allow automatic translation between data formats, a business rule (BR) engine for data validation, a tool for data capture at the point of sampling, an extension of the FoodEx2 Smart Coding App. The Advisory Forum endorsed the proposed projects, which will be funded in the context of the new Focal Point Operational Framework starting from 2023. EFSA highlighted that the goal of development of the tools is to resolve common issues in data flows and decrease the manual workload of reporting countries. The network members were encouraged to liaise with their national Focal Points to promote involvement to the

activities of the Advisory Group on Data from the zoonoses and foodborne outbreaks perspective.

4.8. EFSA One Health Whole Genome Sequencing (WGS) System update

Mirko Rossi presented the updates on the WGS One Health database. The EFSA One Health WGS System supports outbreak investigation at EU level collecting WGS data of food-borne pathogen isolates of non-human origin. European Union Member States (MS) and EFTA countries that are interested can submit relevant data from food, feed and animal samples either through a user-friendly interface (the WGS portal) or programmatically following the instructions described in the published guidelines. The presentation described the EFSA One Health WGS system, including the users and their relative data visibility, as well as some statistics of its current use and short-, mid- and long-term plans for its enhancement. The discussion was mainly focused on the advantages of this new platform and the importance of combining information provided by competent authorities and with those retrieved from public repositories.

4.9. Update on Rapid Outbreak Assessment

Eleonora Sarno presented the current activities on FBO assessment. EFSA is involved in the assessment of FBOs with a multi-country dimension in close collaboration with the ECDC and produces scientific assessments (Rapid Outbreak Assessments - ROA). These technical reports support risk managers and policymakers in the EU (officials of the EC and EU member states) in the investigation of events and in the implementation of interventions along the food chain aimed at the removal of the contaminated food and the prevention of new infection cases. The presentation illustrated the EU monitoring system for FBOs by using as example a recently published multi-country outbreak (2022). This food incident was identified via WGS techniques. EFSA clarified that the data collected in the prevalence and FBO data models are used as background information in ROAs and this link will be strengthened with the new FBO data model starting from 2022 data reporting.

4.10. Emergence of canine brucellosis in different European countries and UK

Claire Ponsart (EURL for Brucellosis) presented the emerging situation of canine brucellosis in different European countries and in the United Kingdom (UK). Canine brucellosis is an important cause of reproductive failure in dogs and can also cause severe complications. Recently, an increasing number of cases in dogs was described in Eastern and Western Europe. Human infection with *Brucella canis* is infrequently reported in the scientific literature from endemic countries, but two human cases were already described in Europe in 2022. Augmented exposure to infected dogs will lead to increased risk for human health. Further studies are needed to identify and validate the diagnostic methods for *B. canis* in dogs, humans and other animals, to define phylogeny and pathogenicity of identified strains and to determine critical points to protect public and animal health. It was discussed that there is no standardised strategy of animal testing among the MSs since *B. canis* is not covered by the Animal Health Law. EFSA will liaise with EURL

for Brucellosis to provide the network members with a presentation or webinar to be shared with veterinary practitioners.

4.11. Terms of References of the Scientific Network for Zoonoses Monitoring Data

Anca Stoicescu presented the background on Scientific Networks in EFSA and specifically the Network for Zoonoses Monitoring Data. The key activities of networks are scientific collaboration, exchange of information and expertise and development and implementation of joint projects. The rules of organisation and operation of EFSA Scientific Networks were explained highlighting the responsibilities of the participants and the confidentiality requirements. The updated terms of reference Scientific Network for Zoonoses Monitoring data were presented. Besides the main network and the subgroups of antimicrobial resistance (AMR), FBO, and transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSE), a new subgroup on WGS was created. The IT subgroup was dismissed due to inactivity. The main network and the subgroups have specific data- and science-related tasks regarding data collection, validation and analysis. The main deliverables of the network are validated data and revised EFSA's scientific outputs e.g. annual scientific reports, scientific and technical reports, guidance documents, reporting manuals and online reports.

Day 2, 14 October 2022

5. Welcome and apologies for absence

Frank Boelaert welcomed the participants to the second day of the 40th meeting of the Scientific Network for Zoonoses Monitoring Data.

6. Topics for discussion

6.1. Feedback on 2021 data reporting

Alexandra Papanikolaou presented the results of the survey on the feedback received from reporting countries in relation to the 2021 data reporting, as well as the comments provided by the network members.

Giorgia Angeloni (ZOE consortium) presented the activities related to data validation for 2021 data reporting. Details on questions/requests for clarifications and data correction sent by the ZOE consortium experts to the reporting countries were briefly presented. It was noted that compared to the previous year the data quality increased, also due to the implementation of new business rules. The new web tool used for the first time in 2022 for managing communication and feedback to/from the countries was also presented.

6.2. Improvements of 2022 data reporting

Anca Stoicescu presented the improvements to the 2022 data reporting. No changes are planned in the Data Collection Framework (DCF), in the data models except for the FBO data model (presented in an info-session in June) and in the Excel mapping tool except of the catalogue updates (NUTS 2021). Improvements will be implemented in the reporting manuals, business rules, catalogues and the MicroStrategy reports. Reporting manuals will be sent for consultation on 6 January 2023 and published on 31 January 2023.

6.3. 2022 data reporting: key data to provide

Frank Boelaert presented key data from the scientific point of view to be provided for the 2022 reporting period. Official monitoring results in the context of the process hygiene criterion (PHC) for *Campylobacter* on broiler carcases and of the food safety criteria for *Listeria monocytogenes,* ought to include all positive results above the limit of detection (of the enumeration method). PHC monitoring results for *Salmonella* on carcases of pigs, cattle, sheep, goats, horses, broilers and turkeys should include the total number of samples tested and the number of *Salmonella*-positive samples, differentiating between samples as indicated in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 2019/627. For *Salmonella* National Control Programmes (NCPs) monitoring results, flocks positive to any *Salmonella* serovar ought to be reported and not only flocks positive to target serovars. For *Salmonella* NCPs in broilers, breeding turkeys and fattening turkeys, separate data need to be provided by sampler, including a) the merged results from the competent authorities (CA) and the food business operators (FBOp), b) separate results from CA and c) separate results from FBOp. In the case of Shiga toxin-producing *Escherichia coli* (STEC) it is crucial to report on the strain virulence profiles of STEC (based on gene typing). Lastly, when reporting data on rabies, 'Clinical investigations' and 'Monitoring – passive' should be used only for wild and domestic animals tested for passive surveillance and 'Monitoring – active' should be used for active surveillance, i.e., monitoring of oral vaccination campaigns (ORV) in target wild animals (red foxes, raccoon dogs, jackals).

6.4. 2022 data reporting: Timelines

Anca Stoicescu presented the modifications to the 2022 data reporting timelines.

The milestones of the 2022 data reporting were agreed as follows:

- Proposals for new terms to be added in the catalogues: 30 November 2022;
- Publication of the supporting manuals: 31 January 2023;
- Opening of the reporting period: 1 March 2023;
- Closure of the reporting period: 31 May 2023;
- Submitted data will be displayed in the EU Summary reports in MicroStrategy the day following submission; any change in data during the data reporting and correction periods will be reflected automatically in the EU Summary reports in MicroStrategy the day following a dataset submission;
- First validation period: 1 – 12 June 2023;

- Letters requesting scientific clarifications and/or corrections (if needed) sent to the MSs: 12 June 2023;
- First data correction by MSs: 12 - 27 June 2023;
- Final validation period: 28 June – 7 July 2023;
- Final data correction: 7 – 19 July 2023;
- Acceptance of the data in DWH by 21 July 2023;
- After 21 July 2023, data cannot be changed, as data extracted on this date will be used to draft the 2022 EUOHZ report. Erroneous data (e.g., combination of matrix/pathogen) will not be included in the analysis;
- Amendments to 2022 data and historical data can be carried out between 1 and 30 November 2023. These data will be used in the National reports and in the DWH but will not be included in the 2022 EUOHZ report.

The Network agreed to the timelines proposed by voting. Reporting officers were requested to clearly communicate to the national experts involved in data collection and data reporting the deadlines for 2022 data reporting and validation. EFSA will liaise with the network members to receive an updated list of reporting officers and alternates to be contacted during the corrections period. Additionally, it is strongly recommended that all the new data providers and reporting officers are trained by EFSA prior to the data reporting period.

6.5. Points raised by reporting countries

6.5.1 *Trichinella* reporting: pigs raised in farms applying controlled housing conditions, but without official recognition

Anca Stoicescu presented the point raised by Portugal during 2021 data reporting regarding reporting pigs tested for *Trichinella* from farms raising animals under control housing conditions, but not officially recognised by the competent authority. The point was commented by Sara Godinho, the representative of Portugal, who proposed the addition of a new term in the catalogue: 'raised under controlled housing conditions, not recognised by the by the competent authorities'. This new term will complement the existing terms: 'not raised under controlled housing conditions' and 'raised under controlled housing conditions, recognised by the competent authorities'. Kris De Smet (DG-SANTE) concluded that it is important to make sure that all countries are using the terms in the same way and to make clear distinction between these categories of pigs. Network members are requested to verify with CA whether the newly proposed term 'raised under controlled housing conditions, not recognised by the competent authorities' is considered the term relevant and whether EFSA can implement the term for 2022 data reporting.

6.5.2 Analytical methods catalogue: proposal to add "Detection by a culture-based method" for detection of Mycobacterium or Brucella (or for some other bacterial pathogens)

Anca Stoicescu presented the point raised by Sweden during the 2021 data reporting regarding the improvement of data quality by using more appropriate

analytical methods. The proposals were presented by Elina Lahti, the representative of Sweden. EFSA will provide a proposal for updating the analytical methods catalogue (change applicable for 2023 data reporting) and how data will be analysed when multiple methods are reported. The proposal will be discussed with the network members in the next meeting in October 2023.

6.6. Update on the reporting by MS on bovine tuberculosis and brucellosis to EFSA

Frank Boelaert presented an overview of reporting on bovine tuberculosis and brucellosis to the EU. Outbreaks of these diseases ought to be notified to the Animal Disease Information System (ADIS). Summary results of EU co-financed control and eradication programmes in the MSs are to be provided to the European Health and Digital Executive Agency (HaDEA). Detailed annual monitoring results on trends and sources are to be submitted to EFSA. Reporting requirements to each of these three data streams were clarified and considering the differences among them EFSA proposed to not further change the EFSA disease status data model. Data in ADIS are collected at the establishment level, while in order to follow up diseases within an establishment, it is useful to have information at the herd level. Changing the reporting level from 'herd' to 'establishment' in the EFSA disease status data model may cause confusion for data providers and make data analyses more challenging. Additionally, it is of utmost importance for EFSA to continue to collect the specified set of minimal herd level disease status data enabling collection of comparable data and reliable trend watching or analysis across years. Lastly, herd level data could enable EFSA and HaDEA to cross-validate statistics on bovine tuberculosis and brucellosis during the validation period, preventing discrepant results being published. MSs agreed with the EFSA proposal.

6.7. Annual Reporting on Official Controls: status of data sharing on zoonoses monitoring data collection

Telmo Valinhas (DG-SANTE) presented the status on data sharing between the EC and EFSA on the annual reporting of official controls. The main changes on the Multi Annual National Control Plans (MANCPs) and the annual reports of the MSs were described. The food categories used to report data to EFSA were mapped by the EC to the terms used for the Annual Reporting on Official Controls (AROC). The outcome of the sharing data stored in EFSA's DWH with AROC was positive. The purpose of the zoonoses data reporting to EFSA was discussed and it was clarified that the data shared with AROC are only those referring to official controls.

6.8. Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) baseline survey

Pierre-Alexandre Beloeil presented the technical specifications for the EU-wide baseline survey on MRSA in pigs. A mandate was received from the EC requesting technical assistance to collect and analyse data on MRSA. According to the terms of reference, EFSA is requested to assess MRSA prevalence in pigs and to evaluate genetic diversity, AMR and virulence factors of MRSA in pigs. The sampling

framework and the harmonised protocol for isolation, characterisation and antimicrobial susceptibility testing of MRSA isolates were defined by a Working Group. To facilitate detection of relevant virulence factors, molecular typing methods (e.g. WGS) were proposed. Data will be reported using three different data models: sample-based prevalence data in Standard Sample Description version 2 (SSD2), isolate-level quantitative antimicrobial resistance and WGS data reported in the AMR data model and detailed pig population data (annual throughput of individual slaughterhouses involved in the survey, size of the farms of origin). EFSA will organise a dedicated info-session on reporting of MRSA baseline survey data, as soon as all technical aspects are defined.

6.9. VectorNet activities

Sofie Dhollander presented the challenges that the public and animal health authorities face in surveillance and control of vector-borne diseases. VectorNet, a joint project of EFSA and ECDC, facilitates risk assessments of vector-borne diseases by collecting, sharing and interpreting data on vector groups: mosquitoes, ticks, biting midges and sand flies. VectorNet has proven to be a successful one health project. Public and veterinary health professionals are sharing and using harmonised data on vector distribution and vector-borne diseases, increasing the preparedness for the prevention and control of vector-borne diseases. Vector distribution maps are freely available online for the past 10 years, as well as its raw data, upon request. Additional information about the project can be found in the link.

6.10. Data quality

Roxani Aminalragia-Giamini (Trasys) presented the data quality dashboard for the prevalence, AMR, FBO, disease status and TSE data. The data quality definition was presented and the importance of fit-for-purpose and reliable data to reach solid and concrete conclusions to support scientific assessments and opinions was underlined. The set of data quality objectives and the related key performance indicators were introduced. Due to security reasons, screenshots of the quality dashboard were used to show the functionalities and filters implemented in the dashboard. The link for the MicroStrategy platform was provided (data quality dashboard) and the network members were invited to check the dashboard and provide feedback to EFSA.

6.11. One health surveillance

Andrea Gervelmeyer presented the ongoing work of EFSA on the coordinated One Health surveillance for (re-)emerging non-food-/water-borne zoonotic pathogens in animals and the environment. The policy context of this work is the EU4Health Programme and, specifically, its direct grant opportunity CP-g-22-04.01. The direct grant opportunity provides funds for setting up surveillance for emerging and re-emerging zoonotic pathogens in animals and the environment for early detection of serious threats to public health. It foresees a systematic ongoing collection of data, the identification of priorities and methodologies as well as the design of the surveillance systems by EFSA. EFSA has received a mandate from the EC requesting scientific and technical assistance. To carry out this work in close collaboration with the MSs intending to apply for a direct grant, EFSA has established a One Health subgroup of the Scientific Network on Animal Health and

Welfare. The workplan for addressing the terms of reference of the mandate, the timelines for the direct grant and ongoing work were presented.

7. Any Other Business

7.1. Date for next meeting

Next meeting dates proposed: Monday-Wednesday 9-11 October 2023 (lunch to lunch). EFSA will inform the Network Representatives if any changes occur.

8. Conclusions

Alexandra Papanikolaou, Anca Stoicescu and Frank Boelaert summarised the main discussions and agreements reached during the meeting. The Chairs informed that the list of main actions will be sent by email to the Network Representatives after the meeting.

9. Closure of the meeting

The Chairs thanked the Network Representatives for an intensive and productive meeting and closed the meeting at 17:30.

Appendix: List of Action Points

Scientific Network for Zoonoses Monitoring Data

40th meeting, held on 13-14 October 2022, hybrid conference

List of action points agreed at the meeting

No	Agenda point	What	Action points	Deadline
1.	4.3	Zoonoses and foodborne outbreak major key findings	Zoonoses Monitoring Data (ZMD) network members to provide their review of the draft EUOHZ 2021 report (instructions given by email on 12 October 2022).	By 26 October 2022
2.	4.4	Update on *Campylobacter*, *Salmonella* and *Listeria monocytogenes* dashboards and story maps	ZMD network members to provide their review of the draft EUOHZ 2021 dashboards and story maps (on *Campylobacter*, *Salmonella* and *Listeria monocytogenes*) via the dedicated electronic surveys (instructions given by email on 12 October 2022).	By 26 October 2022
3.	4.6	Future process for data collection	EFSA to consult the ZMD network members during the development of the future data collection system	According to project timelines that are currently being defined by EFSA
4.	4.6	Future process for data collection	ZMD network members strongly encouraged to provide EFSA with feedback when requested during the development of the future data collection system.	According to project timelines that are currently being defined by EFSA
5.	4.7	Advisory Group on Data: How to solve our data sharing pain-points together	ZMD network members to liaise with their national EFSA Focal Point to promote involvement in the activities of the Advisory Group on Data from the zoonoses and foodborne outbreaks perspective.	As soon as possible
6.	4.10	Emergence of canine brucellosis in different European countries and UK	EFSA to liaise with EURL for brucellosis to provide the ZMD network members with a presentation or webinar that can be shared with veterinary practitioners.	By end of October 2022
7.	6.1	Feedback on 2021 data reporting	ZOE consortium to try to ensure that they reply to requests for clarifications received by reporting officers within 3 working days.	During the validation period

No	Agenda point	What	Action points	Deadline
8.	6.2	Improvements of 2022 data reporting	EFSA to inform the ZMD network members after discussing internally about the possible addition of a new data element in the FBO data model to capture link with Rapid Outbreak Assessment (if relevant).	By end of October 2022
9.	6.2	Improvements of 2022 data reporting	EFSA to inform the ZMD network members after discussing internally how FBO spanning two (or more) reporting years (or identified in a later reporting year) should be reported.	By end of October 2022
10.	6.2	Improvements of 2022 data reporting	Reporting manuals will be sent for consultation to ZMD network members on 6 January 2023 and published on 31 January 2023.	By 31 January 2023
11.	6.2	Improvements of 2022 data reporting	ZMD network members, upon request, to provide to EFSA and the ZOE consortium a clear list of reporting officers/alternates that can be contacted during the validation period.	By end of March 2022
12.	6.3	2022 data reporting: key data to provide	ZMD network members to ensure that: • all positive results for *Campylobacter* and *Listeria monocytogenes* above the limit of detection (of the enumeration method) are reported; • for *Salmonella* National Control Programmes (NCPs) flocks positive to any *Salmonella* serovar are reported and not only flocks positive to target serovars; • for *Salmonella* NCPs in broilers, breeding turkeys and fattening turkeys separate data are provided by sampler; • strain virulence profiles on STEC (based on gene typing) are reported.	During the reporting period
13.	6.4	2022 data reporting: Timelines	ZMD network members to inform all national experts involved in data collection and reporting that the first data correction period for 2022 data reporting will be shortened by one week and will run from 12 to 27 June 2023. Detailed timeline available: https://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/resources/data-collection-zoonoses	As soon as possible
14.	6.5.1	*Trichinella* reporting	ZMD network members to verify with competent authorities (CA) as regards the newly proposed term 'raised under controlled housing conditions, not recognised by the competent authorities': • whether CA consider the term relevant; • whether EFSA can implement the term for 2022 data reporting.	By end of October 2022
15.	6.5.2	Analytical methods catalogue	EFSA to provide a proposal for updating the analytical methods catalogue (change applicable for 2023 data reporting).	By September 2023
16.	6.6	Update on the reporting by MS on bovine tuberculosis and brucellosis to EFSA	EFSA to update the data model to use 2021 NUTS regions.	By January 2023
17.	6.8	MRSA baseline survey	EFSA to organise dedicated info-session on reporting of MRSA baseline survey data as soon as all technical aspects are clear	By September 2023

No	Agenda point	What	Action points	Deadline
18.	6.10	Data quality (link)	ZMD Network members to check the data quality dashboard and provide feedback.	As soon as possible
18.	7.1	Dates for next meeting	Next meeting to be organised 9-11 October 2023.	By June 2023
20.	8	Evaluation survey of the network meeting https://ec.europa.eu/eusurvey/runner/Scientific_Network_for_Zoonoses_Monitoring_Data_evaluation_of_40th_meeting	ZMD Network members to fill in the survey.	By 21 October 2022

Colour legend	
	Action points for EFSA
	Action points for Network Representatives
	Action points for both EFSA and Network Representatives