

Session 2-Key Points

*Emerging, Chemical, Biological and Radiological
(CBRN) Threats*

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Key Points CBRN EU Action Plan

- **New types of threats facilitated by:**
 - New technologies (e.g. UAV)
 - Transfer of knowledge (online terrorist manuals)
 - Access to agents (Chemical weapons in Syria)
- **EU Action plans**
 - 2017 Counter terrorism package
 - EU CBRN Action plan 2010-2015
 - Aim to protect public spaces
- **Scope**
 - Focus coordinate approach for increased CBRN security
 - Reduce accessibility and detect illegal transport of CBRN agents
 - Achieve co-operation with NATO/U.S./Special International Organisations
- **Future plans**
 - Increase CBRN knowledge/awareness
 - Create a EU CBRN Security network
 - Reduce access to CBRN agents
 - Achieve co-operation with NATO/U.S./Special International Organisations

Key Points CHIMERA table-top EXERCISE

- **Scope:**
 - Present players with a multi dimensional threat (hybrid)
 - Encourage cooperation between Civil protection/Law Enforcement/Health sector at national and international level
 - Define national/international mechanisms at play
 - Detect gaps in procedures and plans
- **Preliminary results**
 - Interoperability is key
 - Continuous training and exercises (both at national and international level) are very useful

Key Points ASSET-project Science in Society

- **Engaging and involving the community in preparedness**
 - Enabling a Participatory two-way dialogue with the public
 - Open access to scientific information
 - Gender and Ethics issues, Unsolved scientific questions
 - Mobilization and Mutual learning Plan for Community Participation

Key Points JA EMERGE

- **Efficient management of Group 3,4 pathogens through a network of labs and experts in the EU:**
 - Focuses on Class A agents
 - Aims to increase laboratory capacities (under 1082/2013 & IHR)
 - Improve preparedness/Ad-hoc monitoring/Timely notification/alerts on emergent and re-emergent cross border threats supported by
 - Linking lab data
 - Performing external QA exercises and training

- **Scope**
 - Active EU Network on grp 3 bacteria / grp 3, 4 viruses
 - Increase lab capacities/capabilities and responsiveness
 - Enhance biorisk management
 - SOP, reference materials, cooperation between laboratories
 - Training and external QA exercises

Key Points from Laboratory preparedness for highly dangerous and emerging pathogens: the Greek experience

Pathogens

- Highly dangerous
- Emerging/re-emerging
- Imported

*Collaboration throughout all phases with clinicians and PH
(Sample collection/transportation/analysis)*

Methods have to be validated via EQAs through projects, like EMERGE, EVD-LabNet

National Reference Centre for Arboviruses & HF viruses

- Identification of West Nile virus lineage 2 as causative agent of the first outbreak in Greece, 2010
- Prompt laboratory diagnosis of the first CCHF case (fatal) in Greece
- Prompt laboratory diagnosis of imported cases (Zika, Dengue, Chikungunya)
- Laboratory preparedness for dangerous pathogens (successful EQAs including NGS application)
- Exchange of knowledge with many laboratories in Europe and worldwide
- Partner in several EU projects (e.g. EMERGE, COMPARE, EVD-LabNet)
- 24/7 collaboration with KEELPNO

Session-2: points for the Greek roadmap to JEE

- Concerns about the use of CBRN agents is rising
 - New technologies
 - Awareness raising is necessary
- Maintain some lab capacity for detection of dangerous pathogens is necessary
 - Collaboration with other MS is needed
 - PH and labs work hand-in-hand
- SIMEX participation and/or development is very useful to test plans and discover gaps
 - Expert assistance can be requested