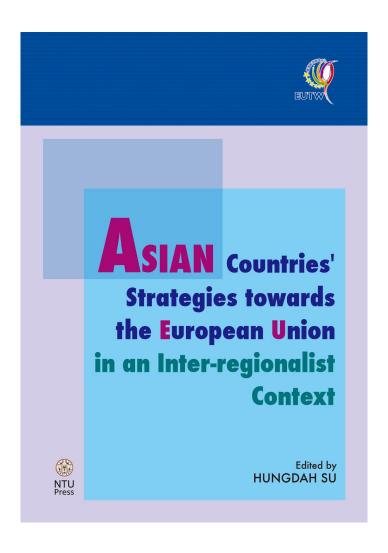
11. The EU as a Health Actor in Asia: EU-Asian Interregional Response to Highly Pathogenic and (Re)emerging Diseases

VINCENT ROLLET

Highly pathogenic and (re)emerging diseases (HPEDs)² cause serious crises, affect livelihoods and could potentially undermine economy as well as societal stability. In the last three decades, over 30 new pathogens have been detected, 75% of which have originated from animals. Highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) or pandemic influenza (H5N1) has been the most significant of these during the last five years. These new pathogens – or zoonosts – remain unpredictable and continue to emerge and spread across countries, and many of them have deeply affected countries in Asia. In that region and in Europe, governments as well as regional organizations, such as the European Union (EU), the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) have made significant efforts to provide a response to these challenges of global health with mixed results. Since 2006, Asia and Europe have been involved in several Asia-Europe interregional initiatives aiming to respond notably to the pandemic influenza threat.

^{1.} I would like to thank the two anonymous reviewers for their comprehensive and highlighting comments about the first draft of this chapter as well as Ms. Jame Wang for her autitance in collecting data. This research has been supported by the National Science Council (NSC), Taiwan.

² HPEDs include highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) caused by the influenza virus A, subtype HSN1, severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS), hanta virus, the highly pathogenic répals virus, rabies and leptospirosis.



ASIAN Countries' Strategies towards the European Union in an Interregionalist Context

Wai Ting、Michito Tsuruoka、Si Hong Kim 等 著

2015年02月

精裝 / 21*15cm / 376 頁 / 單色 (黑) / 英文

出版單位: <u>國立臺灣大學出版中心</u> 叢書系列: 臺灣歐洲聯盟研究叢書 7

ISBN: 978-986-350-056-8

GPN: 1010303130

定價: 800元

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