V. ANIMAL HEALTH LEGISLATION IN EUROPE

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1. Introduction

As a result of the Uruguay round, an Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (the "SPS Agreement") was developed and adopted. It entered into force with the establishment of the World Trade Organization on 1 January 1995. It concerns the application of food safety and animal and plant health regulations. The Agreement allows countries to set their own standards. But it also says regulations must be based on science. They should be applied only to the extent necessary to protect human, animal or plant life or health. And they should not arbitrarily or unjustifiably discriminate between countries where identical or similar conditions prevail. Member countries are encouraged to use international standards, guidelines and recommendations where they exist. However, members may use measures which result in higher standards if there is scientific justification. They can also set higher standards based on appropriate assessment of risks so long as the approach is consistent, not arbitrary.

All European countries have issued legislation to control the spread of transmissible diseases within their territory and to protect livestock and the human population from the introduction of exotic diseases. As a function of diseases occurring in a given country, of the trade patterns prevailing, and of the desired level of protection, legal provisions may vary from one country to another.

There are, however, two mechanisms leading in many respects to a standardisation of the legal requirements throughout the whole of Europe:

a. all countries, except the Holy See (where hardly any animals are kept), Monaco and San Marino (which have to apply EC legislation) are members of the Office International des Epizooties, and

b. 27 countries (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, The Netherlands and the United Kingdom) are members of the European Union. EU veterinary legislation applies also in the British Crown Dependencies (the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man), the Faeroe Islands, Andorra (Protocol on veterinary matters supplementary to the agreement in the form of an exchange of letters between the European Economic Community and the Principality of Andorra - OJ L 148 06.06.1997 p.16) and San Marino (Decision No 1/94 of the EC-San Marino Cooperation Committee of 28 June 1994 on Community veterinary regulations to be adopted by the Republic of San Marino - OJ L 238 13.09.1994 p.25). Norway has adopted Community legislation in the framework of the EEA Agreement (Iceland and Liechtenstein are also members of the EEA Agreement, but have been exempted...
from its veterinary provisions). **Switzerland** and the EU have concluded a bilateral agreement by which the equivalence of the respective animal health legislation has been mutually recognised (Agreement between the European Community and the Swiss Confederation on Trade in Agricultural Products). This agreement entered into force in spring 2002. In the meantime, Switzerland has been almost fully integrated into the EU veterinary area, and Annex 11 of the agreement, dealing with veterinary matters, has been made applicable also to **Liechtenstein**. As a consequence, veterinary checks on shipments between Switzerland, Liechtenstein and the EU have been waived, and Switzerland carries out EU Third Country checks at the two intercontinental airports of Zurich and Geneva. Finally, there is a **REGULATION (EC) No 998/2003** on the animal health requirements applicable to the non-commercial movement of pet animals and which addresses also the movement of pet animals between the EU and the **Holy See** and **Iceland**.

The present chapter is, therefore, limited to an introduction to OIE mechanisms and standards and to the EU legislation on animal health.
2. The Office International des Epizooties (OIE)

The OIE is an independent world wide organisation whose membership is made up from 172 sovereign states. The headquarters are located at Paris. The organisation maintains an internet site at the URL http://www.oie.int which provides up-to-date information on the animal health situation in member countries and gives online access to some relevant OIE publications.

OIE’s objectives are to

- Ensure transparency in the global animal disease situation
- Collect, analyse and disseminate veterinary scientific information
- Encourage international solidarity in the control of animal diseases
- Safeguard world trade by publishing health standards for international trade in animals and animal products
- Improve the legal framework and resources of national Veterinary Services
- Provide a better guarantee of food of animal origin and to promote animal welfare through a science-based approach

The OIE was originally founded to combat highly contagious cattle diseases, like rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease, and focuses today primarily on diseases affecting agricultural livestock and which have either severe economic implications or a zoonotic potential. In the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, it makes recommendations to the veterinary administrations of importing and exporting countries on how to regulate trade in animals in order to prevent the introduction of transmissible diseases.

The complete text of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code 2008 can be found at the URL http://www.oie.int/eng/normes/mcode/en_sommaire.htm. The Code contains a list of diseases for which recommendations are made:

- **Multiple species diseases:** This section contains 26 diseases including anthropozoonoses (e.g. brucellosis), parasitoses (e.g. echinococcosis) and viral diseases affecting a wider range of taxa (e.g. foot-and-mouth disease).
- **Cattle diseases** contain 14 diseases including e.g. BVD and IBR/IPV, but also BSE and bovine tuberculosis, which, interestingly, are not rated as multiple species diseases.
- **Sheep and goat diseases** include a list of eleven, like e.g. Maedi-Visna, scrapie, or sheep and goat pox.
- There are also 11 **equine diseases**, including e.g. African horse sickness, equine infectious anemia, or glanders.
- The seven **swine diseases** include traditionally well-known, highly contagious diseases, such as African and classical swine fever, but also diseases, which were discovered, or were considered of economic relevance, only recently such as Nipah virus or the porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome.
- **Avian diseases** include 14 traditionally well-known diseases. Avian flu is listed as “Highly pathogenic avian influenza in birds and low pathogenicity notifiable avian influenza in poultry”, meaning that low pathogenic avian influenza in wild birds does not fall under the scope of the Code.
The remaining three categories are made up by two Lagomorph diseases (myxomatosis and rabbit haemorrhagic disease), seven diseases of bees, and two other diseases, namely camel pox and leishmaniosis.

The Code recommends measures mainly with regard to diseases in domestic animals. Wildlife is rarely explicitly mentioned, but the same criteria may be applied mutatis mutandis.

A separate standard which is also regularly updated is the International Aquatic Animal Health Code. It currently refers to 10 fish, 7 crustaceans, and 7 mollusc diseases.

To improve the knowledge about the presence of infectious diseases in wildlife, however, and to create awareness, an OIE Working Group on Wildlife Diseases has produced annual reports since 1992. In 1996, an OIE-EAZWV Working Group began with the drafting of a recommendation on zoonoses transmissible from non-human primates. In 1998, the draft was adopted and included as Chapter 6.9 in the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code.

The chapter focuses on defining the health of non-human primates and on the practice of protective measures against disease transmission. It emphasises the process of quarantining after international transportation, and stresses that some degree of risk for zoonotic disease transmission should always be recognised. In 1999, an annex on quarantine requirements was adopted. It is now Chapter 5.9 of the Code.

3. The Veterinary Legislation of the European Union

In 1964, the European Union – at that time still as the European Economic Community – started to issue legislation in the veterinary field. The first of these legal acts has been amended many times but is still in effect. Originally, the EU has produced only Directives and Decisions in the veterinary field, as of 1990, also Regulations were issued, e.g. in the context of BSE, animal by-products, pet animals, or circus animals.

As at March 1, 2009, there were 938 valid acts in the field of animal health and zootechnics. Many of these have been repeatedly amended, and in a number of cases it had become necessary to amalgamate the original version and all amendments to a consolidated version serving as a documentation tool.

- **Directives** are addressed to the member states and must be implemented through national legislation. This leaves the national authorities with some degree of freedom regarding the ways by which they want to achieve the goals and policies set by the EU.

- **Decisions** must be implemented to the letter (examples: certificates, lists of approved establishments).

- **Regulations** are addressed directly to EU citizens and companies, i.e. the authorities have to follow them very closely.

If the EU has decided to control or eradicate a disease, the measures agreed upon are binding for all member states. This means e.g. that an individual member state is not allowed to vaccinate against a given disease if a non-vaccination policy is applied by the Community.

In areas not regulated by the EU, Member States are more or less free to set their own rules. These must not lead to a distortion of intra-Community Trade. The countries may, however, apply for additional guarantees if they have been able to eliminate a disease from their territory or parts thereof.

The following are some EU acts of relevance either for the monitoring and control of transmissible diseases or laying down conditions for the intra-community trade and import from third countries. The text of these acts or other legislation can be found at the URL http://eur-lex.europa.eu/. Most of the texts referred to are relevant also in the EEA context (Norway, Liechtenstein) or under the bilateral agreement with Switzerland.

### A. Trade and placing on the market

The legislation referred to in this section defines the conditions under which animals may be moved between EU Member States. As a general rule, it is required that the animals come from an area and from a holding which is free from certain diseases. The animals themselves must be identified in agreement with prescribed marking systems (e.g. cattle, sheep and goats must be double ear-tagged), or must be otherwise identifiable (e.g. horse passport), and they must be healthy, in particular free from specified diseases, and fit for transport. Most requirements apply to all Member States. As a result of a particularly favourable health situation, certain member States are, however, allowed to request additional guarantees (e.g. Denmark, Austria and others regarding IBR/IPV, or the majority of Member States regarding
Aujeszky’s Disease) and/or to take specific precautions (e.g. United Kingdom regarding rabies).

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After many years of lobbying by the zoo community and negotiations between EAZWV and the EU Commission, the BALAI Directive was amended by Commission Regulation (EC) N° 1282/2002 of 15 July 2002 (OJ L 187/3). As a consequence, the Directive became more acceptable to the zoo community and its Annexes A, C and E are now directly applicable in Member States. As ANNEX C contains a few points which leave considerable room for interpretation. EAZWV, in cooperation with the EU Commission and some national veterinary services, developed recommendations aiming at contributing to a uniform application of the Directive, and thus at achieving the ultimate goal of this annex, namely to facilitate the exchange of animals between approved zoos easily and without major health risks. In spite of this effort, differences between Member States in implementing the Directive remained, and, in 2009, e.g. France still does not apply the Directive with regard to zoos.

The core body of Directive 92/65/EEC, the Regulation 1282/2002 and the recommendations are annexed to this chapter.

B. Importation from third countries

A common import regime was established in 1972. On the basis of an assessment of the health situation in Third Countries and of the reliability of their veterinary services, the EU Commission has – for certain species – drawn up lists of countries eligible to export animals to the Community starting. As far as harmonised import conditions exist, the animals must be accompanied by an official veterinary health certificate which follows the models given in the specific directives or decisions, they must undergo a border veterinary check at an approved checkpoint on arrival, and they must undergo a quarantine period under supervision by the official veterinarian. The original Council Directive 72/462/EEC applied to cattle, sheep, goats and swine only. Successively other Directives regulating the import of other species were adopted, and in 2004 the old 72/462/EEC was replaced by a new Directive, which adds all wild even-toed ungulates, rhinos, tapirs and elephants to the list of regulated species.


Decision 79/542/EEC underwent frequent amendments – in 2008 alone it was amended six times, and it is strongly recommended to consult the consolidated text, which now contains also model certificates.


Decision 2003/459/EC aims at preventing the introduction of monkey pox by the importation of Prairie dogs (Cynomys spp.) from the United States.


- Commission Decision 96/482/EC of 12 July 1996 laying down animal health conditions and veterinary certificates for the importation of poultry and hatching eggs other than ratites and eggs thereof from third countries including animal health measures to be applied after such importation - OJ L 196 07.08.1996, p.13.


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In the case of taxa not regulated by Community legislation, national rules apply. Please note that new legislation is likely to come into force in the near future that will further harmonise rules (certification and animal health requirements) for the importation of other wild animals. Because of these rules, imports of such animals will only be allowed from a small number of third countries authorised for each species. However a draft Decision has been discussed which foresaw a particular regime for importation of live animals originating in any third country but imported after a residency period in St. Pierre and Miquelon (a little island in the Atlantic Ocean close to Canada) where they will spend a period in a quarantine station. During this period, specific testing would be carried out on the animals. For the moment, these special conditions are limited to the import of live Camelidae, but the intention has been expressed to extend this possibility to other species.

In the event of a disease appearing in a country from which imports normally are permitted, the Commission may decide on specific protective measures, including a temporary import ban, e.g.:


C. Biosecurity measures

The following legislation contains specific rules for controlling and eradicating certain diseases. In the case of the outbreak of a highly contagious or of an emerging disease, the Commission will take specific Decisions ad hoc, e.g. defining the applicable infection and surveillance zones and the specific trade restrictions to be observed.


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- Commission Decision 2007/453/EC of 29 June 2007 establishing the BSE status of Member States or third countries or regions thereof according to their BSE risk - OJ L 172, 30.6.2007, p. 84–86.


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D. Notification of diseases

Disease notification is the basis for disease control. Any veterinarian suspecting the presence of a disease which is notifiable under EU or national legislation is under an obligation to immediately contact the competent official veterinarian or the competent veterinary office/service and to communicate their suspicion.


Zoo veterinarians must be particularly aware of the list of notifiable diseases contained in Annex a of Directive 92/65/EEC (BALAI).

E. Mixed texts


Regulation 1774/2002 is extremely complex, sometimes contradicting itself, and the public interest in some of the provisions is not evident. Within six years, there have been 49 amendments, 33 derogations, two corrections and nine consolidated versions. In addition, the Regulation was affected by four court cases. From a zoo perspective, in particular the definition of Category 1 material contained in Article 4 (1) a) is not acceptable and cannot be implemented. Dead animals other than farmed animals and wild animals, including in particular pet animals, zoo animals and circus animals, and experimental animals are considered to fall under this category and are assumed to be directly disposed of as waste by incineration in an incineration plant. Therefore, it is theoretically not permitted to feed guinea pigs, laboratory rats or laboratory mice to reptiles, owls, raptors or small carnivores, which may create a conflict with national animal welfare requirements. While the regulation permits a zoo to feed to its carnivores or raptors a sick or wounded animal that perished in the wild, it prevents the feeding of healthy surplus animals shot or euthanised for...
management reasons at a zoo. If a zoo, however, were to declare itself being a game farm, the same deer could be killed for human consumption.

Under Commission Decision 2003/322/EC the feeding of free-living vultures in France, Greece, Italy, Portugal and Spain with certain category 1-materials is allowed. It could be argued that the same should be allowable in the case of vultures kept by zoos.

F. Veterinary checks

The following Directives and Decisions describe the veterinary checks applicable in intra-community trade and on importation, and they define the list of approved border checkpoints. The most important recent development in this field is the introduction of the TRACES System on April 1, 2004. This TRAdE Control and Expert System combines the functions of the previous ANIMO and SHIFT systems by creating a single central database to track the movement of animals and certain types of products both within the EU and from outside the EU. Consequently the duplication of data is avoided. TRACES is designed to be used directly by economic operators under the control of the competent veterinary authorities, so relevant information can easily be shared with customs authorities.

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4. Zoonoses – a special problem

Only a small proportion of the more than 200 communicable diseases known to be common to man and animals are contained in the lists of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code. With a focus mainly on food-borne diseases, the European Union obliges Members States to ensure that data on the occurrence of zoonoses and zoonotic agents and antimicrobial resistance related thereto are collected, analysed and published without delay. Annex I of Directive 2003/99/EC contains a list of 8 diseases or agents, which should be included in monitoring, and another 16 diseases which should be monitored according to the epidemiological situation. The zoonoses covered by the second list may not always be regulated by national legislations. The consequence of this situation is that zoonoses often are only detected after an animal has been introduced into the collection and has either fallen sick and died, or other animals or humans have been infected. This situation is largely due to veterinary administrations primarily addressing diseases of agricultural livestock. Apart from a few zoonoses addressed by veterinary services in all countries, like rabies, brucellosis, bovine tuberculosis etc., there is no official network of officially approved diagnostic and reference laboratories for the bulk of zoonotic diseases. When confronted with an import application for zoo animals, import conditions are often established on an ad hoc basis which may not necessarily be scientifically sound. To reduce the risk of introducing zoonoses by international trade and of their spreading in zoo collections and to zoo staff, measures have to be taken at several levels.

Measures by veterinary administrations

Import requirements for zoo animals should be defined in compliance with the OIE Code. Where no such standards exist, a sound risk assessment has to be made, or quarantine procedures of national zoo organisations may be followed if these are available. Certification requirements should not be overemphasised, but proper quarantine should be ensured at the importing zoos. Veterinary supervision of zoos should be mandatory, and this could be best achieved by subjecting the operation of a zoo to licensing and to approval under the BALAI Directive (92/65/EEC).

Measures by the zoological gardens

Zoos should keep high hygienic standards for animals, keepers and food, implement veterinary controlled quarantine for all incoming animals (if there are no other requirements usually 30 days, unless the judgement of the veterinarian allows for shortening this period of time), avoid contact to neighbouring farms, implement a control programme for rats and mice, and attempt to exclude other local free-ranging wild mammals from the zoo, as these
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may be potential carriers of zoonoses. There should be close clinical, parasitological and post-mortem surveillance of the collections and of free roaming wild animals, treatment or vaccination of susceptible animals for relevant zoonoses, collection of blood samples for direct diagnosis and for establishing serum banks. Exposed staff should be included in the surveillance and prophylactic measures.

In Children’s Zoos, there should be educational signage about how to behave for minimising the risk of disease transmission, hand-washing stations should be available and eating and drinking should not be allowed in the contact area.

Measures by the zoo and wildlife veterinarians’ organisations

Zoonoses should be a prominent feature in scientific venues. Regional organisations should co-operate with the OIE Working Group on Wildlife Diseases, and should follow the example of the European Wildlife Disease Association (EWDA) in producing regional reports. As with the AAZV (American Association of Zoo Veterinarians) in North America, they should co-operate with the zoo organisations of their region in establishing procedures for minimising the zoonosis risk. EAZWV should continue to co-operate with OIE in improving international standards, and should involve other groups from within the WAWV (World Association of Wildlife Veterinarians) family.

5. Certification procedures

International movements of many animal species are only possible if the animal is accompanied by a veterinary certificate. Unless otherwise defined, such certificates have to be issued by an official veterinarian who, however, would often have to base his statement on the findings of another veterinarian. Hence it follows that zoo or institute veterinarians may be required to certify certain facts to the official veterinarian, who in turn will use the information received for issuing an official certificate.

Under the revised BALAI Directive, the veterinarian of an approved zoo or institute is authorised to issue certificates for certain species when moved between EU Member States or between the EU and a Third Country under a bilateral agreement.

In order to maintain confidence in the certification process, it is necessary that certification is based on the highest possible ethical standards, the most important of which is that the professional integrity of the certifying veterinarian must be respected and safeguarded.

It is essential not to include in the requirements additional specific matters which cannot be accurately and honestly signed by a veterinarian. For example these requirements should not include certification of an area as being free from non-notifiable diseases, the occurrence of which the signing veterinarian is not necessarily informed about. Equally, to ask certification for events which will take place after the document is signed is unacceptable when these events are not under the direct control and supervision of the signing veterinarian.

Guidelines for certifying veterinarians have been drawn up by professional organisations, the certification process is described in the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, and the EU also has defined requirements. All these texts are very similar to each other.

The following is the text of the articles 5.2.2 and 5.2.3 of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code.

Preparation of international veterinary certificates

Certificates should be drawn up in accordance with the following principles:
1. Certificates should be designed so as to minimize the potential for fraud including use of a unique identification number, or other appropriate means to ensure security. Paper certificates should bear the official identifier of the issuing Veterinary Authority. Each page of a multiple page certificate should bear the unique certificate number and a number indicating the number of the page out of the total number of pages. Electronic certification procedures should include equivalent safeguards.

2. They should be written in terms that are as simple, unambiguous and easy to understand as possible, without losing their legal meaning.

3. If so required, they should be written in the language of the importing country. In such circumstances, they should also be written in a language understood by the certifying veterinarian.

4. They should require appropriate identification of animals and animal products except where this is impractical (e.g. day-old birds).

5. They should not require a veterinarian to certify matters that are outside his/her knowledge or which he/she cannot ascertain and verify.

6. Where appropriate, they should be accompanied, when presented to the certifying veterinarian, by notes of guidance indicating the extent of enquiries, tests or examinations expected to be carried out before the certificate is signed.

7. Their text should not be amended except by deletions which must be signed and stamped by the certifying veterinarian. The signature and stamp must be in a colour different to that of the printing of the certificate.

8. Replacement certificates may be issued by a Veterinary Authority to replace certificates that have been, for example, lost, damaged, contain errors, or where the original information is no longer correct. These must be clearly marked to indicate that they are replacing the original certificate. A replacement certificate should reference the number and the issue date of the certificate that it supersedes. The superseded certificate should be cancelled and where possible, returned to the issuing authority.

9. Only original certificates are acceptable.

Certifying veterinarians

Certifying veterinarians should:

1. be authorised by the Veterinary Administration of the exporting country to sign international veterinary certificates;

2. only certify matters that are within their own knowledge at the time of signing the certificate, or that have been separately attested by another competent party;

3. sign only at the appropriate time certificates that have been completed fully and correctly; where a certificate is signed on the basis of supporting documentation, the certifying veterinarian should be in possession of that documentation before signing;

4. have no conflict of interest in the commercial aspects of the animals or animal products being certified and be independent from the commercial parties.
### Annex: Diseases listed in the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code and applicable EU legislation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>OIE List</th>
<th>Notifiable under 82/894/EEC (yes/no)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Zoonosis under 2003/99/EC (A/B)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- other relevant EU law**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthrax</td>
<td>Multiple species</td>
<td>no - 64/432/EEC (E-I) - 91/68/EEC (B-I) - 92/65/EEC (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aujeszky's disease</td>
<td>Multiple species</td>
<td>no - 64/432/EEC (E-II)- 2008/185/EC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bluetongue</td>
<td>Multiple species</td>
<td>yes - 92/65/EEC (A) - 2000/75/EC - 2004/68/EC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Bovine) brucellosis (Brucella abortus)</td>
<td>Multiple species</td>
<td>no – A - 64/432/EEC (E-I) - 77/391/EEC - 92/65/EEC (A) - 2004/226/EC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Caprine/ovine) brucellosis (Brucella melitensis)</td>
<td>Multiple species</td>
<td>no - A - 91/68/EEC (B-I) - 92/65/EEC (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Porcine) brucellosis (Brucella suis)</td>
<td>Multiple species</td>
<td>no - A - 64/432/EEC (E-I) - 92/65/EEC (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crimean Congo haemorrhagic fever</td>
<td>Multiple species</td>
<td>no - 2006/696/EC -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Echinococcosis/hydatidosis</td>
<td>Multiple species</td>
<td>no - A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epizootic haemorrhagic disease</td>
<td>Multiple species</td>
<td>no - 92/119/EEC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equine encephalomyelitis (Eastern)</td>
<td>Multiple species</td>
<td>yes - 90/426/EEC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heartwater</td>
<td>Multiple species</td>
<td>no - B - 64/432/EEC (E-I) - 91/68/EEC (B-I) - 92/65/EEC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese encephalitis</td>
<td>Multiple species</td>
<td>yes - 90/426/EEC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leptospirosis</td>
<td>Multiple species</td>
<td>no -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New world screwworm (Cochliomyia hominivorax)</td>
<td>Multiple species</td>
<td>no -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old world screwworm (Chrysomya bezziana)</td>
<td>Multiple species</td>
<td>no -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paratuberculosis</td>
<td>Multiple species</td>
<td>no - 91/68/EEC (B-III)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q fever</td>
<td>Multiple species</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabies</td>
<td>Multiple species</td>
<td>no - B - 64/432/EEC (E-I) - 91/68/EEC (B-I) - 92/65/EEC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rift Valley fever</td>
<td>Multiple species</td>
<td>yes - 92/65/EEC (A) - 2004/68/EC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rinderpest (cattle plague)</td>
<td>Multiple species</td>
<td>yes - 92/65/EEC (A) - 2004/68/EC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surra (Trypanosoma evansi)</td>
<td>Multiple species</td>
<td>no -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trichinellosis</td>
<td>Multiple species</td>
<td>no - A - 377/96/EEC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tularemia</td>
<td>Multiple species</td>
<td>no - 92/65/EEC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Nile fever</td>
<td>Multiple species</td>
<td>no -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovine anaplasmosis</td>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovine babesiosis</td>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovine genital campylobacteriosis</td>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>no - A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>Animal</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Regulations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bovine viral diarrhea</td>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia</td>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>yes - 64/432/EEC (E-I) - 92/65/EEC (A) - 2004/68/EC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haemorrhagic septicaemia</td>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis</td>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>no - 64/432/EEC (E-II) - 2000/502/EC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lumpy skin disease</td>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>yes - 64/432/EEC - 92/65/EEC (A) - 2004/68/EC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theileriosis</td>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trichomonosis</td>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trypanosomosis (tsetse-transmitted)</td>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caprine viral arthritis/encephalitis</td>
<td>Sheep and goat</td>
<td>no - 91/68/EEC (B-III)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contagious agalactia</td>
<td>Sheep and goat</td>
<td>no - 91/68/EEC (B-III)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia</td>
<td>Sheep and goat</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Enzootic abortion of ewes (ovine chlamydiosis)</td>
<td>Sheep and goat</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maedi-visna</td>
<td>Sheep and goat</td>
<td>no - 91/68/EEC (B-III)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nairobi sheep disease</td>
<td>Sheep and goat</td>
<td>no</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ovine epididymitis (<em>Brucella ovis</em>)</td>
<td>Sheep and goat</td>
<td>no - A - 91/68/EEC (B-I) - 92/65/EEC (A)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Peste des petits ruminants</td>
<td>Sheep and goat</td>
<td>yes - 92/65/EEC (A) (concerns also Suidae) - 2004/68/EC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salmonellosis (<em>S. abortusovis</em>)</td>
<td>Sheep and goat</td>
<td>no - A</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sheep pox and goat pox</td>
<td>Sheep and goat</td>
<td>yes - 92/65/EEC (A) - 2004/68/EC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contagious equine metritis</td>
<td>Equine</td>
<td>no -</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dourine</td>
<td>Equine</td>
<td>yes - 90/426/EEC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equine encephalomyelitis (Western)</td>
<td>Equine</td>
<td>yes - 90/426/EEC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Equine infectious anaemia</td>
<td>Equine</td>
<td>yes - 90/426/EEC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Equine influenza</td>
<td>Equine</td>
<td>no -</td>
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<tr>
<td>Equine piroplasmosis</td>
<td>Equine</td>
<td>no -</td>
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<tr>
<td>Equine rhinopneumonitis</td>
<td>Equine</td>
<td>no -</td>
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<tr>
<td>Equine viral arteritis</td>
<td>Equine</td>
<td>no -</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Glanders</td>
<td>Equine</td>
<td>yes - 90/426/EEC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis</td>
<td>Equine</td>
<td>yes - 90/426/EEC</td>
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<td>Disease/Infection</td>
<td>Host</td>
<td>Notifiable?</td>
<td></td>
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<td>-------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nipah virus encephalitis</td>
<td>Swine</td>
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<tr>
<td>Porcine cysticercosis</td>
<td>Swine</td>
<td>no</td>
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<tr>
<td>Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome</td>
<td>Swine</td>
<td>no</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transmissible gastroenteritis</td>
<td>Swine</td>
<td>no - 64/432/EEC (E-II)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Avian chlamydiosis</td>
<td>Avian</td>
<td>no - B - 92/65/EEC (A) (in Psittaciformes)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Avian infectious bronchitis</td>
<td>Avian</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Avian infectious laryngotracheitis</td>
<td>Avian</td>
<td>no</td>
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<tr>
<td>Avian mycoplasmosis (M. gallisepticum)</td>
<td>Avian</td>
<td>no - 90/539/EEC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Avian mycoplasmosis (M. synoviae)</td>
<td>Avian</td>
<td>no</td>
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<tr>
<td>Duck virus hepatitis</td>
<td>Avian</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fowl cholera (Avian pasteurellosis)</td>
<td>Avian</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fowl typhoid (Salmonella gallinarum)</td>
<td>Avian</td>
<td>no - A - 90/539/EEC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Infectious bursal disease (Gumboro disease)</td>
<td>Avian</td>
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<td>Marek's disease</td>
<td>Avian</td>
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<tr>
<td>Newcastle disease</td>
<td>Avian</td>
<td>yes - 92/65/EEC (A) - 92/66/EEC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pullorum disease</td>
<td>Avian</td>
<td>no - A - 90/539/EEC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Turkey rhinotracheitis</td>
<td>Avian</td>
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<tr>
<td>Myxomatosis</td>
<td>Lagomorph</td>
<td>no - 92/65/EEC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rabbit haemorrhagic disease</td>
<td>Lagomorph</td>
<td>no - 92/65/EEC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Acarapisosis of bees</td>
<td>Bee</td>
<td>no - 92/65/EEC</td>
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<tr>
<td>American foulbrood of honey bees</td>
<td>Bee</td>
<td>no - 92/65/EEC (A)</td>
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<tr>
<td>European foulbrood of honey bees</td>
<td>Bee</td>
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<tr>
<td>Small hive beetle infestation (Aethina tumida)</td>
<td>Bee</td>
<td>yes - 92/65/EEC (A)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tropilaelaps infestation of honey bees</td>
<td>Bee</td>
<td>yes - 92/65/EEC (A)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Varroasis of honey bees</td>
<td>Bee</td>
<td>no - 92/65/EEC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Camel pox</td>
<td>Other</td>
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<tr>
<td>Leishmaniosis</td>
<td>Other</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ovine pulmonary adenomatosis</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>no - 91/68/EEC (B-III)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Caseous lymphadenitis</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>no - 91/68/EEC (B-III)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ebola in non-human primates</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>92/65/EEC (A)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monkey pox in rodents and non-human primates</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>92/65/EEC (A) - 2003/459/EC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Porcine enterovirus encephalomyelitis (Teschen)</td>
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<td>92/65/EEC (A)</td>
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<td>Avian tuberculosis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Listeriosis</td>
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<td>no - A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Verotoxigenic Escherichia coli</td>
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<td>no – A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Calicivirus</td>
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<td>no – B</td>
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<td>Disease/Agent</td>
<td>Monitoring</td>
<td>Status</td>
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<td>------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hepatitis A virus</td>
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<td>no – B</td>
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<tr>
<td>Influenza virus</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>no – B</td>
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<tr>
<td>Viruses transmitted by arthropodes</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>no – B</td>
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<tr>
<td>Borreliosis and agents thereof</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>no – B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botulism and agents thereof</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>no – B</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Leptospirosis and agents thereof</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>no – B</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tuberculosis other than mentioned above</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>no – B</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vibriosis and agents thereof</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>no – B</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yersiniosis</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>no – B</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anisakiasis and agents thereof</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>no – B</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cryptosporidiosis and agents thereof</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>no – B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cysticercosis and agents thereof</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>no – B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxoplasmosis and agents thereof</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>no – B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other zoonoses an zoonotic agents</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>no – B</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* A = Monitoring is mandatory, B = To be monitored according to the epidemiological situation:

** 64/432/EEC: (E-I) = Compulsorily notifiable, (E-II) = Member States may have national control or monitoring programmes
91/68/EEC: (B-I) = Compulsorily notifiable, (B-III) = Member States may have national control or monitoring programmes
92/65/EEC (A) = Notifiable in the context of the BALAI Directive