



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, Luxemburg, 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 anthroozoonoses (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.

For standards for testing non-human primates, the **OIE Manual of Standards for Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines** (the full text of the Standards Manual is found at http://www.oie.int/eng/normes/mmanual/a_summry.htm) recommends consulting the following document: Health monitoring of non-human primate Colonies. Recommendations of the Federation of European Laboratory Animal Science Associations (FELASA) Working Group on Non-Human Primate Health accepted by the FELASA Board of Management, 21 November 1998 (<http://www.lal.org.uk/pdf/LAfel5.pdf>).

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

Aujeszký's Disease) and/or to take specific precautions (e.g. United Kingdom regarding rabies).

- Council Directive 64/432/EEC of 26 June 1964 on animal health problems affecting intra-Community trade in **bovine animals and swine** - *OJ P 121 29.07.1964, p.1977.*
 - Council Directive 91/68/EEC of 28 January 1991 on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in **ovine and caprine** animals - *OJ L 46, 19. 2. 1991, p. 19.*
 - Council Directive 90/426/EEC of 26 June 1990 on animal health conditions governing the movement and import from third countries of **equidae** - *OJ L 224, 18. 8. 1990, p. 42.*
 - Commission Decision 93/623/EEC of 20 October 1993 establishing the identification document (passport) accompanying registered **equidae** - *OJ L 298, 3.12.1993, p. 45–55.*
 - Commission Regulation (EC) No 504/2008 of 6 June 2008 implementing Council Directives 90/426/EEC and 90/427/EEC as regards methods for the identification of **equidae** - *OJ L 149, 7.6.2008, p. 3–32.*
 - Council Directive 90/539/EEC of 15 October 1990 on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in, and imports from third countries of, **poultry and hatching eggs** - *OJ L 303 31.10.1990, p.6.*
 - Commission Decision 2006/605/EC of 6 September 2006 on certain protection measures in relation to intra-Community trade in **poultry intended for restocking** of wild game supplies - *OJ L 246, 8.9.2006, p. 12–14.*
 - Council Directive 91/67/EEC of 28 January 1991 concerning the animal health conditions governing the placing on the market of **aquaculture animals** and products - *OJ L 046 19.02.1991, p. 1.*
- Council Directive 92/65/EEC of 13 July 1992 laying down animal health requirements governing trade in and imports into the Community of **animals**, semen, ova and embryos not subject to animal health requirements laid down in specific Community rules referred to in Annex A (I) to Directive 90/425/EEC - *OJ L 268, 14. 9. 1992, p. 54 – BALAI Directive.*
- Regulation (EC) No 998/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 May 2003 on the animal health requirements applicable to the non-commercial movement of **pet animals** and amending Council Directive 92/65/EEC – *OJ L 146 13.06.2003, p.1.*
 - 2003/803/EC: Commission Decision of 26 November 2003 establishing a model passport for the intra-Community movements of **dogs, cats and ferrets** - *OJ L 312, 27.11.2003, p. 1–13.*
 - Commission Regulation (EC) No 1739/2005 of 21 October 2005 laying down animal health requirements for the movement of **circus animals** between Member States - *OJ L 279 22.10.2005, p. 47.*
 - Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 July 2000 establishing a system for the **identification** and registration of **bovine animals** and regarding the labelling of beef and beef products and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 820/97 - *OJ L 204, 11.8.2000, p. 1–10.*
 - Commission Regulation (EC) No 644/2005 of 27 April 2005 authorising a special **identification** system for **bovine animals kept for cultural and historical purposes** on approved premises as provided for in Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council - *OJ L 107 28.04.2005, p. 18.*
 - Commission Regulation (EC) No 509/1999 of 8 March 1999 concerning an extension of the maximum period laid down for the application of ear-tags to **bison** (*Bison bison* spp.) - *OJ L 60, 9.3.1999, p. 53.*

- Council Regulation (EC) No 21/2004 of 17 December 2003 establishing a system for the **identification** and registration of **ovine and caprine** animals and amending Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003 and Directives 92/102/EEC and 64/432/EEC - *OJ L 005 09.01.2004, p. 8.*
- Council Directive 2008/71/EC of 15 July 2008 on the identification and registration of **pigs** (Codified version) - *OJ L 213, 8.8.2008, p. 31–36.*

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.

- Council Directive 2004/68/EC of 26 April 2004 laying down animal health rules for the **importation** into and **transit** through the Community of certain **live ungulate animals**, amending Directives 90/426/EEC and 92/65/EEC and repealing Directive 72/462/EEC - *OJ L 139 30.04.2004 p. 320.*

Directive 2004/68/EC addresses the import and transit of even-toed ungulates of wild species, and of rhinos, tapirs and elephants. Wild equids still fall under the scope of Directive 90/426/EEC. In Annex I, a list of the relevant taxa is given. Annex II defines the basic conditions for a country being considered free from certain diseases. Annex III establishes the basic requirements for veterinary certificates. Annex IV replaces Annex F of Directive 90/426/EEC, and Annex V contains a list of implementing rules for the import of live animals, meat and meat products, which shall remain in force until replaced by measures adopted under the new regulatory framework.

- Council Decision 79/542/EEC of 21 December 1979 drawing up a **list of third countries** from which the Member States authorize imports of **bovine** animals, **swine** and fresh meat - *OJ L 146 14.06.1979 p. 15.*

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.

- Commission Decision 2004/212/EC of 6 January 2004 on Community **health conditions on imports of animals** and fresh meat including minced meat from **third countries** and amending Decisions 79/542/EEC, 2000/572/EC and 2000/585/ - *OJ L 073 11.03.2004, p. 11.*
- Commission Decision 2004/211/EC of 6 January 2004 establishing the **list of third countries** and parts of territory thereof from which Member States authorise imports of live **equidae** and semen, ova and embryos of the equine species, and amending Decisions 93/195/EEC and 94/63/EC - *OJ L 073 11.03.2004, p. 1.*
- 2007/240/EC: Commission Decision of 16 April 2007 laying down **new veterinary certificates** for importing live animals, semen, embryos, ova and products of animal origin into the Community pursuant to Decisions 79/542/EEC, 92/260/EEC, 93/195/EEC, 93/196/EEC, 93/197/EEC, 95/328/EC, 96/333/EC, 96/539/EC, 96/540/EC, 2000/572/EC, 2000/585/EC, 2000/666/EC, 2002/613/EC, 2003/56/EC, 2003/779/EC, 2003/804/EC, 2003/858/EC, 2003/863/EC, 2003/881/EC, 2004/407/EC, 2004/438/EC, 2004/595/EC, 2004/639/EC and 2006/168/EC - *OJ L 104, 21.4.2007, p. 37–50.*
- Commission Regulation (EC) No 798/2008 of 8 August 2008 laying down a **list of third countries**, territories, zones or compartments from which **poultry** and poultry products may be imported into and transit through the Community and the veterinary certification requirements - *OJ L 226, 23.8.2008, p. 1–94.*
- Council Directive 72/462/EEC of 12 December 1972 on health and veterinary inspection problems upon importation of **bovine animals** and **swine** and fresh meat from third countries - *OJ L 302 31.12.1972, p.28.*
- Commission Decision 93/198/EEC of 17 February 1993 laying down a model for the animal health conditions and veterinary certification for the importation of domestic **ovine** and **caprine** animals from third countries - *OJ L 086 06.04.1993, p.34.*
- Council Directive 90/426/EEC of 26 June 1990 on animal health conditions governing the movement and import from third countries of **equidae** - *OJ L 224 18.08.1990, p.42.*
- Commission Decision 93/197/EEC of 5 February 1993 on animal health conditions and veterinary certification for imports of registered **equidae** and equidae for breeding and production - *OJ L 086 06.04.1993, p.1.*
- Commission Decision 2003/459/EC of 20 June 2003 on certain protection measures with regard to **monkey pox virus** - *OJ L 154, 21.6.2003, p. 112–113).*

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

- Council Directive 90/539/EEC of 15 October 1990 on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in, and imports from third countries of, **poultry and hatching eggs** - *OJ L 303 31.10.1990, p.6.*
- 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.*
- Commission Regulation (EC) No 318/2007 of 23 March 2007 laying down animal health conditions for imports of **certain birds** into the Community and the quarantine conditions thereof - *OJ L 84, 24.3.2007, p. 7–29.*
- Commission Decision 2006/696/EC of 28 August 2006 laying down a list of third countries from which **poultry, hatching eggs, day-old chicks, meat of poultry, ratites and wild game-birds**, eggs and egg products and specified pathogen-free eggs may be imported into and transit through the Community and the applicable veterinary certification conditions, and amending Decisions 93/342/EEC, 2000/585/EC and 2003/812/EC - *OJ L 295, 25.10.2006, p. 1–76.*
- 2003/881/EC: Commission Decision of 11 December 2003 concerning the animal health and certification conditions for imports of **bees** (*Apis mellifera* and *Bombus* spp.) from certain third countries and repealing Decision 2000/462/ - *OJ L 328, 17.12.2003, p. 26–31.*
- Commission Decision 2004/595/EC of 29 July 2004 establishing a model health certificate for the importation into the Community for trade of **dogs, cats and ferrets** - *OJ L 266 13.08.2004, p. 11.*

- Commission Decision 2004/824/EC of 1 December 2004 establishing a model health certificate for non-commercial movements of **dogs, cats and ferrets** from third countries into the Community - *OJ L 358 03.12.2004, p. 12.*
- Commission Decision 2005/64/EC of 26 January 2005 implementing Council Directive 92/65/EEC as regards import conditions for **cats, dogs and ferrets** for approved bodies, institutes or centres - *OJ L 027 29.01.2005, p. 48.*

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.:

- Commission Decision 2006/563/EC of 11 August 2006 concerning certain protection measures in relation to highly pathogenic avian influenza of subtype H5N1 in wild birds in the Community and repealing Decision 2006/115/EC - *OJ L 222, 15.8.2006, p. 11–19.*
- Commission Decision 2005/759/EC of 27 October 2005 concerning certain protection measures in relation to highly pathogenic **avian influenza** in certain third countries and the movement from third countries of birds accompanying their owners - *OJ L 285 28.10.2005, p. 52.*

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.

- Council Directive 77/391/EEC of 17 May 1977 introducing Community measures for the eradication of **brucellosis, tuberculosis and leucosis** in cattle - *OJ L 145 13.06.1977, p.44.*
- 2004/226/EC: Commission Decision of 4 March 2004 approving tests for the detection of antibodies against **bovine brucellosis** within the framework of Council Directive 64/432/EEC - *OJ L 68, 6.3.2004, p. 36–37.*
- Council Directive 85/511/EEC of 18 November 1985 73/53/EEC: introducing Community measures for the control of **foot-and-mouth disease** - *OJ L 315, 26. 11. 1985, p. 11.*
- Council Directive 90/423/EEC of 26 June 1990 amending Directive 85/511/EEC introducing Community measures for the control of **foot-and-mouth disease**, Directive 64/432/EEC on animal health problems affecting intra-Community trade in bovine animals and swine and Directive 72/462/EEC on health and veterinary inspection problems upon importation of bovine, ovine and caprine animals and swine, fresh meat or meat products from third countries - *OJ L 224, 18. 8. 1990, p. 13.*
- Commission Decision 2001/303/EC of 11 April 2001 laying down the conditions for the control and eradication of **foot-and-mouth disease in endangered species** in application of Article 13 of Directive 85/511/EEC - *OJ L 104, 13/04/2001, p.3.*
- Council Directive 2000/75/EC of 20 November 2000 laying down specific provisions for the control and eradication of **bluetongue** – *OJ L327 22.12.2000, p.74.*

- Commission Decision 2004/558/EC of 15 July 2004 implementing Council Directive 64/432/EEC as regards additional guarantees for intra-Community trade in bovine animals relating to **infectious bovine rhinotracheitis** and the approval of the eradication programmes presented by certain Member States - *OJ L 249, 23.7.2004, p. 20–25.*
- Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2001 laying down rules for the prevention, control and eradication of certain **transmissible spongiform encephalopathies** – *OJ L 147 31.05.2001, p.1.* This regulation has been amended very frequently, for the last time by Commission Regulation (EC) No 163/2009 of 26 February 2009.
- 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.*
- Commission Regulation (EC) No 546/2006 of 31 March 2006 implementing Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards national **scrapie** control programmes and additional guarantees and derogating from certain requirements of Decision 2003/100/EC and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1874/2003 - *OJ L 94, 1.4.2006, p. 28–31.*
- Council Directive 92/119/EEC of 17 December 1992 introducing general Community measures for the control of certain animal diseases and specific measures relating to **swine vesicular disease** - *OJ L 62, 15. 3. 1993, p. 69.*
- Council Directive 2001/89/EC of 23 October 2001 on Community measures for the control of **classical swine fever** – *OJ L 316 01.12.2001, p.5* (note: this directive repeals 80/217/EEC).
- Council Directive 2002/60/EC of 27 June 2002 laying down specific provisions for the control of **African swine fever** and amending Directive 92/119/EEC as regards **Teschen disease** and African swine fever - *OJ L 192, 20.7.2002, p. 27–46.*
- Commission Decision 2008/185/EC of 21 February 2008 on additional guarantees in intra-Community trade of pigs relating to **Aujeszky's disease** and criteria to provide information on this disease (notified under document number C(2008) 669) (Codified version) (Text with EEA relevance)
- *OJ L 59, 4.3.2008, p. 19–30.*
- Council Directive 92/35/EEC of 29 April 1992 laying down control rules and measures to combat **African horse sickness** - *OJ L 157, 10. 6. 1992, p. 19.*
- Council Directive 2005/94/EC of 20 December 2005 on Community measures for the control of **avian influenza** and repealing Directive 92/40/EEC - *OJ L 10, 14. 1. 2006, p. 16.*
- Commission Decision 2005/464/EC of 21 June 2005 on the implementation of survey programmes for **avian influenza** in poultry and wild birds to be carried out in the Member States - *OJ L 164 24.06.2005, p. 52.*
- Commission Decision 2005/731/EC of 17 October 2005 laying down additional requirements for the surveillance of **avian influenza** in **wild birds** - *OJ L 274 20.10.2005, p. 93.* Validity extended until 31 December 2009 by Commission Decision 2009/6/EC of 17 December 2008.
- Commission Decision 2005/734/EC of 19 October 2005 laying down biosecurity measures to reduce the risk of transmission of highly pathogenic **avian influenza** caused by Influenza virus A subtype H5N1 from birds living in the wild to poultry and other captive birds and providing for an early detection system in areas at particular risk - *OJ L 274 20.10.2005, p. 105.*
- 2006/415/EC: Commission Decision of 14 June 2006 concerning certain protection measures in relation to **highly pathogenic avian influenza** of the subtype H5N1 in **poultry** in the Community and repealing Decision 2006/135/EC - *OJ L 164, 16.6.2006, p. 51–60.*
- 2006/563/EC: Commission Decision of 11 August 2006 concerning certain protection measures in relation to **highly pathogenic avian influenza** of subtype H5N1 in **wild birds** in the Community and repealing Decision 2006/115/EC - *OJ L 222, 15.8.2006, p. 11–19.*
- 2007/598/EC: Commission Decision of 28 August 2007 concerning measures to prevent the spread of **highly pathogenic avian influenza** to other captive **birds kept in zoos** and approved bodies, institutes or centres in the Member States - *OJ L 230, 1.9.2007, p. 20–26.*

- Council Directive 92/66/EEC of 14 July 1992 introducing Community measures for the control of **Newcastle disease** - *OJ L 260, 5. 9. 1992, p. 1.*
- Council Directive 2006/88/EC of 24 October 2006 on animal health requirements for **aquaculture animals** and products thereof, and on the prevention and control of certain diseases in aquatic animals - *OJ L 328, 24.11.2006, p. 14–56.*

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.

- Council Directive 82/894/EEC of 21 December 1982 on the **notification** of animal diseases within the Community - *OJ L 378, 31. 12. 1982, p. 58.*
- Commission Decision 2005/176/EC of 1 March 2005 laying down the codified form and the **codes for the notification** of animal diseases pursuant to Council Directive 82/894/EEC - *OJ L 059 05.03.2005, p. 40.* Amended by Decisions 924/2006/EC and 2008/755/EC (no consolidated text available).

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

- Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 November 2003 on the monitoring of **zoonoses** and zoonotic agents, amending Council Decision 90/424/EEC and repealing Council Directive 92/117/ - *OJ L 325 12.12.2003, p.31.*
- Council Directive 89/608/EEC of 21 November 1989 on **mutual assistance** between the administrative authorities of the Member States and cooperation between the latter and the Commission to ensure the correct application of legislation on veterinary and zootechnical matters - *OJ L 351, 2. 12. 1989, p. 34.*
- Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 October 2002 laying down health rules concerning **animal by-products not intended for human consumption** - *OJ L 273 10.10.2002, p.1.*
- Commission Decision 2003/322/EC of 12 May 2003 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the feeding of **certain necrophagous birds** with certain category 1 materials - *OJ L 117, 13.5.2003, p. 32–34.*

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 **TR**AdE **C**ontrol and **E**xpert **S**ystem 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.

- Council Directive 89/662/EEC of 11 December 1989 concerning veterinary checks in **intra-Community trade** with a view to the completion of the internal market *OJ L 395, 30.12.1989, p. 13–22.*
- Council Directive 90/425/EEC of 26 June 1990 concerning veterinary and zootechnical checks applicable in **intra-Community trade** in certain live animals and products with a view to the completion of the internal market - *OJ L 224, 18. 8. 1990, p. 29.*
- Commission Decision 94/339/EC of 25 May 1994 laying down **detailed rules** for the application of Article 9.1 of Council Directive 90/425/EEC concerning veterinary and zootechnical checks applicable in **intra-Community trade** in certain live animals and products with a view to the completion of the internal market - *OJ L 151 17.06.1994, p.38.*
- Commission Regulation (EC) No 599/2004 of 30 March 2004 concerning the adoption of a harmonised **model certificate** and inspection report linked to **intra-Community trade** in animals and products of animal origin - *OJ L 094 31.03.2004, p. 44.*
- Council Directive 91/496/EEC of 15 July 1991 laying down the principles governing the organization of veterinary checks on animals **entering the Community from third countries** and amending Directives 89/662/EEC, 90/425/EEC and 90/675/EEC - *OJ L 268, 24. 9. 1991, p. 56.*
- Commission Decision 2001/812/EC of 21 November 2001 laying down the requirements for the approval of **border inspection posts** responsible for veterinary checks on products introduced into the Community from third countries – *OJ L306 23.11.2001, p.28.*
- Commission Decision 2001/881/EC of 7 December 2001 drawing up a list of **border inspection posts** agreed for veterinary checks on animals and animal products from third countries and updating the detailed rules concerning the checks to be carried out by the experts of the Commission – *OJ L326 11.12.2001, p.44.* Amended by 2003/506/EC - *OJ L 172 10.07.2003, p. 16.*
- Commission Regulation (EC) No 136/2004 of 22 January 2004 laying down procedures for **veterinary checks** at Community **border inspection posts** on products imported from third countries - *OJ L 021 28.01.2004, p. 11.*
- 2007/275/EC: Commission Decision of 17 April 2007 concerning lists of **animals and products** to be subject to controls at **border inspection posts** under Council Directives 91/496/EEC and 97/78/EC - *OJ L 116, 4.5.2007, p. 9–33.*
- Commission Decision 97/794/EC of 12 November 1997 laying down certain detailed rules for the application of Council Directive 91/496/EEC as regards **veterinary checks on live animals** to be imported from third countries - *OJ L 323, 26.11.1997, p. 31–36.*

- Commission Regulation (EC) No 282/2004 of 18 February 2004 introducing a **document** for the declaration of, and **veterinary checks** on, animals from third countries entering the Community - *OJ L 049 19.02.2004, p. 11.*
- Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on official controls performed to ensure the verification of **compliance** with feed and food law, animal health and animal welfare rules - *OJ L 165, 30.4.2004, p. 1–141.*
- Commission Decision 2003/623/EC of 19 August 2003 concerning the development of an integrated computerised veterinary system known as **Traces** - *OJ L 216 28.08.2003, p. 58.*
- Commission Decision 2004/292/EC of 30 March 2004 on the introduction of the **Traces** system and amending Decision 92/486/EEC (*OJ L 094 31.03.2004, p. 63*), amended by Commission Decision 2005/515/EC of 14 July 2005 - *OJ L 187 19.07.2005, p. 29.*

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 Member 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

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 Members 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

Disease	OIE List	Notifiable under 82/894/EEC (yes/no) - Zoonosis under 2003/99/EC (A/B)* - other relevant EU law**
Anthrax	Multiple species	no - 64/432/EEC (E-I) - 91/68/EEC (B-I) - 92/65/EEC (A)
Aujeszky's disease	Multiple species	no - 64/432/EEC (E-II)- 2008/185/EC
Bluetongue	Multiple species	yes - 92/65/EEC (A) - 2000/75/EC - 2004/68/EC
(Bovine) brucellosis (<i>Brucella abortus</i>)	Multiple species	no - A - 64/432/EEC (E-I) - 77/391/EEC - 92/65/EEC (A) - 2004/226/EC
(Caprine/ovine) brucellosis (<i>Brucella melitensis</i>)	Multiple species	no - A - 91/68/EEC (B-I) - 92/65/EEC (A)
(Porcine) brucellosis (<i>Brucella suis</i>)	Multiple species	no - A - 64/432/EEC (E-I) - 92/65/EEC (A)
Crimean Congo haemorrhagic fever	Multiple species	no - 2006/696/EC -
Echinococcosis/hydatidosis	Multiple species	no - A
Epizootic haemorrhagic disease	Multiple species	no - 92/119/EEC
Equine encephalomyelitis (Eastern)	Multiple species	yes - 90/426/EEC
Foot and mouth disease	Multiple species	yes - 64/432/EEC (E-I) - 2003/85/EC (repealing 85/511/EEC) - 90/423/EEC - 91/68/EEC (B-I) - 92/65/EEC (A) - 2001/303/EC - 2004/68/EC
Heartwater	Multiple species	no
Japanese encephalitis	Multiple species	yes - 90/426/EEC
Leptospirosis	Multiple species	no
New world screwworm (<i>Cochliomyia hominivorax</i>)	Multiple species	no
Old world screwworm (<i>Chrysomya bezziana</i>)	Multiple species	no
Paratuberculosis	Multiple species	no - 91/68/EEC (B-III)
Q fever	Multiple species	No
Rabies	Multiple species	no - B - 64/432/EEC (E-I) - 91/68/EEC (B-I) - 92/65/EC
Rift Valley fever	Multiple species	yes - 92/65/EEC (A) - 2004/68/EC
Rinderpest (cattle plague)	Multiple species	yes - 92/65/EEC (A) - 2004/68/EC
Surra (<i>Trypanosoma evansi</i>)	Multiple species	no -
Trichinellosis	Multiple species	no - A - 377/96/EEC
Tularemia	Multiple species	no - 92/65/EEC
Vesicular stomatitis	Multiple species	yes - 90/426/EEC - 92/65/EEC (A) - 2004/68/EC
West Nile fever	Multiple species	no
Bovine anaplasmosis	Cattle	no
Bovine babesiosis	Cattle	no
Bovine genital campylobacteriosis	Cattle	no - A

Bovine spongiform encephalopathy	Cattle	yes -92/65/EEC (A) (all TSE) 2001/9/EC - R(EC)999/2001
Bovine tuberculosis (<i>Mycobacterium bovis</i>)	Cattle	no - A - 64/432/EEC (E-I) - 77/391/EEC - 92/65/EEC (A) - 2000/504/EC
Bovine viral diarrhoea	Cattle	no
Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia	Cattle	yes - 64/432/EEC (E-I) - 92/65/EEC (A) - 2004/68/EC
Enzootic bovine leukosis	Cattle	no - 64/432/EEC (E-I) - 77/391/EEC
Haemorrhagic septicaemia	Cattle	no
Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis	Cattle	no - 64/432/EEC (E-II) - 2000/502/EC
Lumpy skin disease	Cattle	yes 64/432/EEC - 92/65/EEC (A) - 2004/68/EC
Theileriosis	Cattle	no
Trichomonosis	Cattle	no
Trypanosomosis (tsetse-transmitted)	Cattle	no
Caprine viral arthritis/encephalitis	Sheep and goat	no - 91/68/EEC (B-III)
Contagious agalactia	Sheep and goat	no - 91/68/EEC (B-III)
Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia	Sheep and goat	no
Enzootic abortion of ewes (ovine chlamydiosis)	Sheep and goat	no
Maedi-visna	Sheep and goat	no - 91/68/EEC (B-III)
Nairobi sheep disease	Sheep and goat	no
Ovine epididymitis (<i>Brucella ovis</i>)	Sheep and goat	no - A - 91/68/EEC (B-I) - 92/65/EEC (A)
Peste des petits ruminants	Sheep and goat	yes - 92/65/EEC (A) (concerns also Suidae) - 2004/68/EC
Salmonellosis (<i>S. abortusovis</i>)	Sheep and goat	no - A
Scrapie	Sheep and goat	no - 91/68/EEC - 92/65/EEC (A) - 2001/9/EC - R(EC)999/2001
Sheep pox and goat pox	Sheep and goat	yes - 92/65/EEC (A) - 2004/68/EC
African horse sickness	Equine	yes - 92/35/EEC, 92/36/EEC, 92/65/EEC (A)
Contagious equine metritis	Equine	no -
Dourine	Equine	yes - 90/426/EEC
Equine encephalomyelitis (Western)	Equine	yes - 90/426/EEC
Equine infectious anaemia	Equine	yes - 90/426/EEC
Equine influenza	Equine	no -
Equine piroplasmiasis	Equine	no -
Equine rhinopneumonitis	Equine	no -
Equine viral arteritis	Equine	no -
Glanders	Equine	yes - 90/426/EEC
Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis	Equine	yes - 90/426/EEC
African swine fever	Swine	yes - 64/432/EEC (E-I) - 92/65/EEC (A) - 2002/60/EC - 2004/68/EC
Classical swine fever	Swine	yes - 64/432/EEC (E-I) - 92/65/EEC (A) - 2001/89/EC - 2004/68/EC

Nipah virus encephalitis	Swine	no
Porcine cysticercosis	Swine	no
Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome	Swine	no
Swine vesicular disease	Swine	yes - 64/432/EEC (E-I) - 92/65/EEC (A) - 92/119/EEC - 2004/68/EC
Transmissible gastroenteritis	Swine	no - 64/432/EEC (E-II)
Avian chlamydiosis	Avian	no - B - 92/65/EEC (A) (in Psittaciformes)
Avian infectious bronchitis	Avian	no -
Avian infectious laryngotracheitis	Avian	no -
Avian mycoplasmosis (<i>M. gallisepticum</i>)	Avian	no - 90/539/EEC
Avian mycoplasmosis (<i>M. synoviae</i>)	Avian	no
Duck virus hepatitis	Avian	no
Fowl cholera (Avian pasteurellosis)	Avian	no
Fowl typhoid (<i>Salmonella gallinarum</i>)	Avian	no - A - 90/539/EEC
Highly pathogenic avian influenza in birds and low pathogenic notifiable influenza in poultry as defined in Chapter 10.4	Avian	yes - 92/65/EEC (A) - 2005/94/EC - 2005/464/EC - 2005/731/EC - 2005/734/EC - 2005/759/EC - 2006/415/EC - 2006/563/EC - 2006/598/EC
Infectious bursal disease (Gumboro disease)	Avian	no
Marek's disease	Avian	no
Newcastle disease	Avian	yes - 92/65/EEC (A) - 92/66/EEC
Pullorum disease	Avian	no - A - 90/539/EEC
Turkey rhinotracheitis	Avian	no
Myxomatosis	Lagomorph	no - 92/65/EEC
Rabbit haemorrhagic disease	Lagomorph	no - 92/65/EEC
Acaraposis of bees	Bee	no - 92/65/EEC
American foulbrood of honey bees	Bee	no - 92/65/EEC (A)
European foulbrood of honey bees	Bee	no
Small hive beetle infestation (<i>Aethina tumida</i>)	Bee	yes - 92/65/EEC (A)
<i>Tropilaelaps</i> infestation of honey bees	Bee	yes - 92/65/EEC (A)
Varroosis of honey bees	Bee	no - 92/65/EEC
Camel pox	Other	no
Leishmaniosis	Other	no
Ovine pulmonary adenomatosis	--	no - 91/68/EEC (B-III)
Caseous lymphadenitis	--	no - 91/68/EEC (B-III)
Ebola in non-human primates	--	92/65/EEC (A)
Monkey pox in rodents and non-human primates	--	92/65/EEC (A) - 2003/459/EC
Porcine enterovirus encephalomyelitis (Teschen)	--	92/65/EEC (A)
Avian tuberculosis	--	no - A
Listeriosis	--	no - A
Verotoxigenic <i>Escherichia coli</i>	--	no - A
Calicivirus	--	no - B



Hepatitis A virus	--	no – B
Influenza virus	--	no – B
Viruses transmitted by arthropodes	--	no – B
Borreliosis and agents thereof	--	no – B
Botulism and agents thereof	--	no – B
Leptospirosis and agents thereof	--	no – B
Tuberculosis other than mentioned above	--	no – B
Vibriosis and agents thereof	--	no – B
Yersiniosis	--	no – B
Anisakiasis and agents thereof	--	no – B
Cryptosporidiosis and agents thereof	--	no – B
Cysticercosis and agents thereof	--	no – B
Toxoplasmosis and agents thereof	--	no – B
Other zoonoses an zoonotic agents	--	no – B

* 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