

**Animal Health, Animal Welfare and Zootechnics**

**Activity Report 2003**

**SANCO/E2**

European Commission  
Health and Consumer Protection Directorate-General  
Directorate E – Food safety: plant health, animal health and welfare, International questions  
Unit E.2 – Animal health and welfare, zootechnics

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## **1. INTRODUCTION AND MISSION STATEMENT**

The mission of SANCO E.2 is twofold. The main objective is the responsibility for the conception, study and management of the legislation that pertains to:

- a) health policy regarding the trade and import of live animals and their products;
- b) animal disease surveillance and eradication programmes;
- c) animal welfare;
- d) zootechnical measures;
- e) veterinary expenditure.

Furthermore, it serves as the common Secretariat of the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health (formally the Standing Veterinary Committee) and the Standing Zootechnical Committee.

During the year 2003, a large number of activities were carried out within the area of animal health, animal welfare and zootechnics for further development of the Internal Market. These activities related in particular to the preparation and adoption of both primary and secondary Community legislation.

The purpose of this report is primarily to provide information on:

- the adoption and implementation of legislation in the field of animal health, animal welfare and zootechnics,
- the work carried out by the Unit SANCO E.2, as related to other Units within the European Commission, other EU Institutions and International Organisations engaged in animal health and animal welfare policy work,
- the animal disease situation in the European Union,
- staff and budget allocations.

The report also contains brief information about the European Parliament, the Council, the European Commission, the advisory Scientific Committees and the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health to assist readers not familiar with preparation and adoption of veterinary legislation.

## **2. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES IN THE AREA OF ANIMAL HEALTH, ANIMAL WELFARE AND ZOOTECHNICS IN 2003**

### **2.1. Animal Health, Animal Welfare and Zootechnics Legislation**

The EU has a comprehensive set of legislation in the area of animal health, animal welfare and zootechnics, with more than 600 Directives and Decisions in force. During 2003, the Unit has been engaged in the preparation of both primary and secondary Community legislation, which is based on article 37 (agricultural matters) and on article 152 of the Treaty (matters having an impact on public health).

#### ***2.1.1. Acts submitted to other EU institutions***

In relation to the Unit's work, the Council has adopted 7 pieces of legislation (Directives, Decisions, Regulations) (see Annex 5.2). A total of 7 communications (proposals for legislation, co-ordinated position and reports) were presented to the Council and the European Parliament (see Annex 5.3). With regard to legislation prepared and adopted by the European Commission, the total number of Decisions and Regulations was 138 (see Annex 5.4.).

#### ***2.1.2. Autonomous acts of the Commission***

During 2003, the Animal Health and Welfare section of the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health (SCFCAH) met 19 times and gave favourable opinions on 131 draft proposals presented under the responsibility of SANCO E.2.

In addition to providing secretariat functions for the animal health and welfare section of the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health, the common secretariat within the unit also dealt with the administration of the two SCFCAH sections relating to Biological Safety and Controls & Import conditions. These sections met a total of 11 times during 2003.

The unit also organised all the other meetings under the responsibility of Units SANCO E.2, E.3, D.2 and partially D.3, including expert working groups and meetings with representatives of the Member States, Acceding States and Third Countries. The unit organised 106 such meetings for colleagues in E2, and a total of approximately 215 meetings across the four units.

Information on the decision-making procedures in relation to the above legislation is provided in sections 3.1, 3.2 and 5.1.

## **2.2. Activities in Relation to the White Paper**

The White Paper on Food Safety was adopted by the Commission in January 2000<sup>1</sup>. In an *Action Plan on Food Safety*, annexed to the White Paper, 84 actions are listed which are to be carried out by the Commission services in order to improve food safety (under the stable to table approach). Three actions fall within the responsibility of Unit E.2: Actions N° 28, N° 29 and N° 84.

### **2.2.1. Action N° 28**

This action foresaw a proposal for a Regulation on animal health requirements for products of animal origin with the objective of recasting existing animal health rules for products of animal origin. This action was successfully completed with the introduction of Council Directive 2002/99/EC laying down the animal-health rules governing the production, processing, distribution and introduction of products of animal origin for human consumption. This Directive provided consistent harmonised provisions across the EU for the introduction and placing on the market of products of animal origin. The Directive is now in force, and although Member States do not need to implement the text until 2005, it already forms an important legal basis for many of the Commission Decisions that protect the EU from epizootic diseases that arise.

Several major policy initiatives have also developed either in parallel to, or as a result of, the introduction of Council Directive 2002/99/EC. This includes the development of harmonised rules for the placing on the market of products of animal origin for non-human consumption. Although this has primarily been the responsibility of Directorate D in relation to the recast of legislation governing the placing on the market of animal by-products, Unit E2 has also made a large contribution to ensure animal health provisions are maintained within the updated texts under Council Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 for all products for non-human consumption.

As a result of the differentiation between products for human consumption that now fall under Council Directive 2002/99/EC, and products of non-human consumption under Council Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002, the list of approved third countries authorised to import various products under Council Directive 92/118/EEC had to be separated. Hence Commission Decision 2003/812/EC was introduced laying down lists of third countries that are approved to import various products of animal origin for human consumption, while approved third country lists for products for non-human consumption are now listed in Annex XI of Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002.

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<sup>1</sup> COM (1999) 719 of 12.01.2000

During 2003, Unit E2 has also carried forward a consolidation exercise for the importation of live animals. As a first step, on 1 October 2003, the Commission adopted a proposal for a Council Directive to lay down consolidated and updated animal health measures for live ungulate animals. This was sent to the Council, EP and EESC for consideration in 2003.

Another important consolidation exercise that took place during 2003 was the laying down of consolidated requirements and harmonised health certificates for the importation of ungulate animals and fresh meat, including minced meat, from such species. Hence under the recast, over 40 Community provisions regarding the importation of certain live ungulates and their meat have been simplified into two Decisions;

- the first, amending Council Decision 79/542/EC, lays down requirements and certificates for all cloven-hoofed animals, and fresh meat from these animals and equidea. The new Decision was agreed in SCFCAH in December 2003 and published in early 2004. It is due to come into effect on 1 May 2004 (see Commission Decision 2004/212/EC).
- the second Decision specifically lays down third country lists specifically for live equidea, and ova, semen and embryos of the equine species. These animals were excluded from 79/542 because of the specific nature of international trade in horses and the different health concerns that such imports cause. The list of third countries is now laid down in Commission Decision 2004/211/EC.

In addition, in November 2003, the Commission adopted Decisions laying down the first harmonised import certificates applicable to aquaculture animals. These Decisions became applicable on 1 May 2004 (see CD 2003/858/EC (fish), and CD 2003/804/EC (molluscs)).

### **2.2.2. Action N° 29**

This action foresees an increase of budgetary allocation for actions provided for in Council Decision 90/424/EEC on expenditure in the veterinary field with the objectives:

- To enable actions necessary to improve animal disease eradication (tuberculosis, brucellosis etc.)
- To create a Task Force for monitoring disease eradication in the Member States.

The Task Force met for the first time in March 2000. All Member States are represented in the Task Force and the aim is that all Community co-financed diseases are closely monitored. In addition, subgroups of the Task Force were created: one for bovine brucellosis, one for sheep and goat brucellosis and one for bovine tuberculosis. In the subgroups, nominated members from some Member States evaluate the disease situation of the relevant disease in countries with Community co-financed eradication programmes. In the year 2003 the following meetings took place:

## Meetings of the Task Force and its subgroups

Two Task Force meetings took place in Brussels in 2003. The dates and the main points on the agenda of these meetings are summarised in the table below.

Date of meeting	Main subject
05/05/2003	<p>Information on the meeting of the subgroups</p> <p>Guidelines/Procedure for the reimbursement by the Community to MS of expenditure incurred in 2003 for the eradication programmes.</p> <p>Technical information on bovine brucellosis vaccines. Guidelines for the programmes including adult cattle vaccination.</p> <p>Follow up of final report of series of FVO missions in 2002 on bovine brucellosis eradication programmes in certain MS. Measures to be programmed for the 2004 programmes.</p> <p>Working plan, structure and modus operandi of the Task Force and its sub-groups. Updating and amendments. Modus operandi of the Task Force</p> <p>Task Force for monitoring disease eradication in the Member States. Setting of a sub-group of rabies.</p> <p>Task Force for monitoring disease eradication in the Member States. Follow-up of the recommendations of the sub-groups.</p> <p>Co-financing of eradication programmes with Community funds in MS or regions of MS declared officially free for one particular disease</p>
01/12/2003	<p>Information on the meetings of the sub-groups</p> <p>Compensation schemes for owners for the slaughter or culling of animals subjected to eradication programmes. Information on current schemes by MS.</p> <p>Task Force for monitoring disease eradication in the Member States. Follow-up of the recommendations of the groups.</p> <p>Ring Trial in sheep and goats brucellosis. Presentation of agreed protocol for a pre-validation exercise.</p> <p>Standardisation of eradication programmes submitted for co-financing</p> <p>Working plan, structure and modus operandi of the Task Force and its sub-groups. Updating and amendments.</p>

**The meetings of the three sub-groups of the Task Force took place in 2003 as follows:**

<b>Subgroup</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Location</b>
Bovine tuberculosis	23-24 June 2003	Evora (PT)
Bovine brucellosis	26-28 March 2003 20-22 May 2003	Avignon (FR) Foggia (IT)
Sheep and goat brucellosis	26-28 March 2003 20-22 May 2003 21-22 October 2003	Avignon (FR) Foggia (IT) Ciudad Real (ES)
Brucellosis technical meetings	29 January 2003	Brussels

The Task Force and its subgroups have agreed several conclusions and recommendations with regard to the disease situation and the eradication campaigns.

The objective of the recommendations is to improve and accelerate disease eradication. These recommendations have to be taken into consideration by the Member States for the programmes submitted for the year 2004. In the longer term, eradication of the diseases will be accelerated and the cost-benefit ratio will be improved.

### **2.2.3. Action N° 84**

This action foresees the accession of the European Community to the OIE with the objective to reinforce the participation of the European Union in the elaboration of international animal health standards. During 2003, the Commission concluded negotiations with the OIE with a view to the Community becoming a member of the organisation, and hence from 1 February 2004, the Commission will obtain full observer status within the OIE. This fulfils an importation action laid down in the white paper, and as a result, it will re-enforce the participation of the European Union in the elaboration of international food standards. (N.B. The agreement was signed in September 2003) (Also see OIE section in the international affairs pages- Section 3.5.1).

### **2.3. Animal Disease Notification System (ADNS)**

Member States have to notify the Commission and the other Member States of outbreaks of specific animal diseases found on their territory. For this purpose, ADNS has been developed under Council Directive 82/894/EEC.

The ADNS system enables the Central Veterinary authority of each Member State, Switzerland, Norway, Andorra, the Acceding States, Bulgaria and Romania to notify the Commission and the other participating States of new outbreaks according to specific procedures and a codified system (region concerned, name of the disease, number of animals affected, date of confirmation of outbreak etc.) which avoids the difficulty caused by the use of different languages. The formats and codes to be used are laid down in Commission Decision 2000/807/EC.

The web-based ADNS simplifies input via the web by drop down menus on structured input screens and gives access to more detailed pre-prepared reports and maps.

In 2003, 1769 outbreaks were notified via the web interface. The Commission dispatched each week to all Member States information on the current animal health situation in the EU as reported via the ADNS (see Appendix 5.6).

The Acceding Countries, Bulgaria and Romania have used the system on a voluntary basis and have received and sent information during 2003.

Details of the disease situation in the Community and in other participating countries can be found in Appendix 5.7. All information is based on reports received from the different countries.

During 2003, Commission Regulation (EC) No 1398/2003 expanded the list of notifiable diseases that are notifiable under Council Decision 92/65/EC. Two exotic pests that affect bees, the small hive beetle (*Aethina tumida*), the Tropilaelaps mite (*Tropilaelaps* spp.), were made notifiable, together with Ebola and monkey pox. Following the introduction of the Regulation, farmers or owners of holdings are now required to inform the competent authority if any outbreaks of these diseases occur. (*N.B. - The small hive beetle (Aethina tumida) and the Tropilaelaps mite (Tropilaelaps spp) will be added to the ADNS system in 2004 in order that any outbreaks are also promptly reported to the Commission and other Member States*).

## **2.4. Animal Health**

### **2.4.1. Animal Health Situation in the Community**

#### List I diseases

##### **2.4.1.1. Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD)**

No outbreaks of FMD were recorded in the Community in the year 2003.

A proposal for a new FMD control Directive was adopted by the Commission in December 2002, and presented for discussion in the Council and the Parliament during 2003. The Council reached agreement on the document in June, and the new Directive was published in September. The new Directive (Council Directive 2003/85/EC) details action to control and eradicate FMD in the event of an outbreak within the Community, and takes account of the experiences gained during the 2001 epidemic.

##### **2.4.1.2. Classical swine fever (CSF)**

There have been 3 outbreaks of CSF in domestic pigs in 2003, one each in Germany, Luxembourg and Italy (Sardinia).

In all three cases, the outbreaks were in areas that were already under restriction due to CSF in feral pigs.

When they occurred, the outbreaks were successfully controlled and have not led to any major consequences.

The occurrence and persistence of CSF in the wild boar population has still been a cause for concern in some areas of Germany, Luxembourg and France. In view of this, CD 2003/526/EC lays down certain protection measures to contain the disease in affected areas within these three MS, and has been subsequently amended during the year to take account of the evolving disease situation in the feral pig populations. However, in general, the situation continues to improve following the

introduction of effective eradication programmes aimed at reducing the prevalence of disease within the affected areas.

The Commission has closely followed this situation, and promoted co-operation between the concerned Member States by means of a series of meetings between local authorities to ensure co-ordination to tackle this trans-boundary problem. As indicated below, the Commission has also adopted several Decisions to ensure that the Member States apply the most appropriate control measures and regulate trade from the affected areas to prevent any further disease spread.

### **Germany**

In the past, the occurrence and persistence of CSF has caused several outbreaks in many different areas. However the situation has now improved dramatically. Under CD 2003/135/EC, several Lander that had previously been contained infected feral pig populations were recognised as being free from CSF in the wild boar following a period of 24 months without a positive case. These were Baden-Württemberg, Brandenburg, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania and Saxony Anhalt.

The areas of Germany currently under restriction due to CSF in the wild boar are located in the following Lander:

- Rhineland-Palatinate (two areas: Eifel and Palatinate),
- Saarland,
- NorthRhine-Wesfalia,
- Lower-Saxony.

In all the above areas oral vaccination of the wild boar was successfully carried out in accordance with CD 2003/135/EC. The data of the last 20 months show a remarkable decrease in the number of CSF cases in the wild boar, with a very positive effect on the situation in domestic pigs.

### **Luxembourg**

Only 4 cases of CSF have been reported in wild boar in 2003, (in comparison to 65 in 2002). Oral vaccination of the wild boar started in March 2003 in accordance with CD 2003/136/EC. The last positive case was detected in August 2003, in the same area where an outbreak also occurred in domestic pigs.

### **France**

In the Moselle department (which is located south of Luxembourg) no cases have been reported in 2003 (8 cases of CSF have been reported in the wild boar in 2002). The French authorities have applied a strategy aimed at facilitating the development of natural immunity in the wild population, without vaccination. This strategy has proven to be successful in this area of France.

In the Bas-Rhin department (which is located at the border of Palatinate, Germany) a total of 10 cases of CSF were confirmed in wild boar in 2003.

### **Belgium**

A single case of CSF was detected in wild boar in Belgium in October 2002, at the border with Germany (North-Rhine Westfalia). A large area of Belgium at the border with Germany, Luxembourg and France was placed under strict surveillance, and a programme to eradicate CSF from certain areas of Belgium was also approved under CD 2003/363/EC. However no cases of CSF have been found in 2003.

### **Italy**

On mainland Italy (Province of Varese, Lombardy), the last case of CSF in wild boar was detected in July 2000. Community measures have therefore been lifted in May 2003.

CSF still occurs in feral pigs in Sardinia. Under CD 2003/514/EC, an eradication plan and Community measures are in place in relation to both CSF and African swine fever.

### **Austria**

The last CSF positive case was detected in Austria in January 2001. Community measures have therefore been lifted in June 2003.

The Commission has closely followed this situation, promoting co-operation between the concerned Member States and, as indicated above, has adopted several Decisions to ensure that the Member States apply the most appropriate control measures and regulate trade from the affected areas to prevent any further disease spread.

#### **2.4.1.3. African Swine Fever (ASF)**

ASF still occurs in the internal areas of Sardinia (12 outbreaks in 2003), where free ranging pigs live in contact with the wild boar. A combined CSF-ASF surveillance and eradication program is in place on this island as laid down in CD 2003/514/EC.

#### **2.4.1.4. Swine Vesicular Disease (SVD)**

32 outbreaks of this disease have been confirmed in the Community. 31 were contained within certain regions in the south of Italy (see section 5.7.6 for details). All these outbreaks were sub-clinical and detected only due to active surveillance carried out in the context of an on-going eradication programme. The other outbreak was a clinical case recorded in the Beira Litoral region of Portugal.

#### **2.4.1.5. Bluetongue (BT)**

Disease outbreaks continue to be recorded in certain parts of Greece, France (Corsica), and Italy. At the start of 2003, Spain was declared free of bluetongue following epidemiological surveillance indicating that the Balearic Islands were free of circulating virus and Commission Decision 2003/14/EC was therefore adopted to remove Spain from the list of countries that were subject to movement restrictions. However a new incursion of serotype 2 was recorded in the Balearics later in the year, and hence measures had to be re-introduced under Commission Decision 2003/828/EC (see below).

In response to the epidemiological situation in Greece, Italy and France, Commission Decision 2003/218/EC was adopted in March 2003 to redefine the protection and surveillance zones within these Member States and repeal an earlier Decision laying down previous restriction zones. The dispatch and transit of live animals of species that were susceptible to bluetongue, and their sperm, ova and embryos continued to be prohibited unless the animals had been subjected to the additional requirements set out in Decision 2003/218/EC (These include long-term isolation from culicoides vectors, and/or vaccination against bluetongue (Italy and France) or serological test with negative results (Greece))

Following further surveillance and monitoring of the epidemiological situation, the protection and surveillance zones were revised under Commission Decision 2003/828/EC. Five distinct restriction zones were created to take account of the different viral serotypes that were circulating in each of the affected regions, including isolation of serotype 4 in Sardinia and Corsica and a new incursion of serotype 2 in the Balearic Islands (Spain):

- A. Southern continental Italy (serotypes 2 and 9 and to a lesser extent 4 and 16)
- B. Northern continental Italy (serotype 2 only)
- C. Balearic Islands (Spain) Sardinia (Italy) and Corsica (France) (serotypes 2 and 4)
- D. Greece- The entire Greek territory with the exception of prefectorates listed in E
- E. Greece- Dodekanisi, Samos, Chios and Lesvos prefectorates.

Commission Decision 2003/828/EC also laid down movement restrictions for bluetongue-susceptible animals to be applied in each zone.

Targeted vaccination programmes were carried out in France, Italy and Spain to provide immunity against Bluetongue serotypes that were circulating in each area. No vaccination was carried out in Greece. Programmes were also supplemented by statistical serological testing of vaccinated animals and serological surveillance of sentinel animals in the 'at risk' zones.

#### **2.4.1.6. Avian Influenza (AI)**

Outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) affected flocks in the Netherlands, Belgium and Germany between February and May 2003. The H7N7 strain quickly spread to cause a serious epidemic within the affected Member States, but particularly in the Netherlands.

The first suspected case was identified in Netherlands on 28 February 2003, and the Dutch authorities immediately implemented control measures as specified in Directive 92/40/EEC, including imposing movement restrictions for poultry within NL and blocking the export of all live poultry and hatching eggs. This action was confirmed at Community level by the adoption of CD 2003/153/EC, and further Decisions were subsequently adopted to prolong the measures introduced as the epidemic developed. Action was also taken to contain the epidemic, including the introduction of 'fire-walls' for the first time with the aim of allowing the infection to "die out" by creating large poultry-free zones around infected areas in order to prevent the virus from attaching to new hosts. This measure was endorsed by Commission Decision 2003/214/EC.

Subsequently, the country was regionalised as the epidemic subsided and restrictions were limited to those provinces that had only been directly affected (Flevoland, Gelderland, Limburg, Noord-Brabant, Utrecht). A total of 241 outbreaks were confirmed in the Netherlands (226 on commercial farms and 15 on backyard flocks). Approximately 30 million poultry were killed on infected farms or were killed pre-emptively (1.400 holdings in total). The last restrictions for the Netherlands were lifted on 22 August when the disease was considered to have been eradicated.

The first suspicion was reported in Belgium on 14 March relatively early in the epidemic, but this proved to be negative following laboratory investigation. However on a precautionary basis, action was taken to block exports of live poultry and CD 2003/173/EC was immediately adopted to reflect action taken by the Belgium authorities at Community level. Subsequently, the first case was confirmed on 18 April and the Belgium authorities immediately implemented measures as specified in the control Directive 92/40/EEC. This included culling of poultry on farms within a 3km radius of the infected farm, movement restrictions for poultry within Belgium and blocking the export of all live poultry and hatching eggs. This action was confirmed at Community level by the adoption of CD 2003/275/EC. Further Decisions were subsequently adopted to prolong the measures introduced as the epidemic developed, and later to limit restrictions to the provinces of Antwerp and Limburg that had been directly affected. Approximately 3.2 million poultry were killed on infected farms and other holdings which were emptied as a preventive measure. The last restrictions on Belgian poultry farms were lifted on 15 July.

During the later stages of the epidemic, AI was detected in the North Rhine-Westphalia region of Germany close to the Dutch border. The German authorities introduced appropriate measures to contain the outbreak, including the introduction of movement restrictions and a ban on exports from the affected region. Following confirmation, these were reinforced at Community level by CD 2003/33/EC. These measures were successful in containing the disease in Germany, and only the 1 holding was affected. Approximately 450.000 poultry were killed and the disease was considered eradicated by 25 June, when all restrictions were lifted.

More details on the progress of the epidemic and the areas affected can be found in Sections 5.7.1 and 5.7.2. Action taken by the Commission can be found in the AI chronology of the 2003 epidemic

in Appendix 8.2 This is also be found at the following web address:  
[http://europa.eu.int/comm/food/animal/diseases/controlmeasures/avian/chronology\\_2003\\_epidemic.pdf](http://europa.eu.int/comm/food/animal/diseases/controlmeasures/avian/chronology_2003_epidemic.pdf)

#### Low pathogenic Avian influenza- (LPAI)

During routine AI surveillance in Italy in October 2002, low pathogenic avian influenza (LPAI) of subtype H7N3 was detected in the regions of Veneto and Lombardia. The Italian authorities took appropriate measures to control the spread of disease, but in view of the continuing potential threat, the Commission approved Italian proposals for a vaccination programme to contain any further infection that may be circulating. The vaccination programme in Veneto and Lombardia began in December 2002 in accordance with Commission Decision 2002/975/EC. The results of the vaccination programme were generally favourable, but infections continued to arise in the vaccination area during 2003. In view of the continuing presence of disease and the spread of infection to areas surrounding the vaccination zone, CD 2003/436 extended the vaccination area to minimise the risk of further spread of infection.

Overall, during 2003, several farms have been infected within the vaccination zone and in these cases birds were culled or controlled marketing was carried out as agreed under the terms of Commission Decision 2002/975/EC. As a result of the control measures and by respecting intensive surveillance and testing procedures on vaccinated poultry flocks, it was possible to ease the trade restrictions and to authorise intra-Community trade in fresh meat from vaccinated turkeys and chickens and of table eggs from vaccinated hens. Since the end of September 2003 no further circulation of LPAI has been detected in the area.

The Community also undertook a programme of AI surveillance in both commercial poultry flocks and wild birds during 2003. Provisions for the survey, including assisted funding from the Community budget, were laid down in CD 2003/21/EC.

#### **2.4.1.7. Newcastle Disease (ND)**

4 outbreaks of ND were recorded in the Community in 2003. Single outbreaks were recorded in Sicily, Italy in June, and in Sweden in October. Two outbreaks were also recorded in Austria in November. All outbreaks occurred in small backyard or 'hobby' flocks, and appropriate measures were taken to contain each outbreak. See Section 5.7.3.

#### **2.4.1.8. Sheep pox (SP)**

No cases of sheep pox have been notified in 2003 in the Community.

#### **2.4.1.9. West Nile Virus (WNV)**

No cases of West Nile fever in animals have been notified in 2003 in the Community.

#### **2.4.1.10. Rinderpest**

No cases of Rinderpest have been notified in 2003 in the Community.

#### **2.4.1.11. Diseases in Aquaculture animals**

##### *List I diseases*

##### *Infectious salmon anaemia (ISA)*

No cases of ISA have been notified in the Community in 2003. However 6 outbreaks were recorded by Norway. In addition, the Faroe Islands recorded 12 outbreaks. Following outbreaks of ISA in previous years, the export of live Salmonidae from Norway and the Faroe Islands into the Community was already prohibited, and the import of gametes and slaughter fish were also controlled to minimise the animal health risk in accordance with CD 2003/70/EC, and CD 2003/71 respectively.

## *List II diseases*

*Infectious haematopoietic necrosis (IHN), Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia (VHS), Bonamia ostrea (Bonamiosis), and Marteilia refringens (Marteiliosis)*

The disease situation as concerns list II-diseases within the Community is variable. The diseases are present, and even considered as endemic, in certain parts of Europe, while being absent in other areas.

### *VHS and IHN*

The entire territories of the UK including Guernsey and the Isle of Man, Ireland (excluding Cape Clear Island as regards VHS), and Sweden (except for a defined part of the West Coast as regards VHS) are approved areas as regards VHS and IHN. Furthermore, several zones in Spain, France and Italy and a few in Germany are approved for VHS and IHN. The entire territory of Denmark is recognised as an approved zone with regard to IHN and certain areas are approved also with regard to VHS.

In Austria, Belgium, Germany, France, Italy, Spain and Denmark, a number of farms are recognised as approved for one or both diseases although they are situated in non-approved zones. There has been a steady increase in the number of approved zones and approved farms in non-approved zones. These are listed under Commission Decision 2002/308/EC, as last amended.

During 2003, IHN outbreaks were reported via ADNS from Austria (2), France (4) and Italy (7) – see section 5.7.7 for more details. No cases were reported in approved zones or farms. France reported three outbreaks of VHS through ADNS.

### *Bonamiosis and Marteiliosis*

Ireland reported outbreaks of Bonamiosis in an area previously recognised as free of the disease. The whole coastline of Ireland and United Kingdom is approved as free in regard to Bonamiosis and Marteiliosis (except some areas in Great Britain and Ireland as regards Bonamiosis and parts of Jersey as regards Marteiliosis). For several years, programmes intended to achieve approved free status with regard to Bonamiosis and Marteiliosis have been applied in large areas of France.

## **2.4.2. Community Approved Animal Disease Surveillance and Eradication Programmes**

Member States may, in the context of Article 24 of Council Decision 90/424/EEC, submit programmes for the eradication, control and monitoring of animal disease in order to receive financial support for these programmes from the Community in the following year. Together with the Member States, the programmes are evaluated by the Commission and, if eligible, approved. Priorities for programmes for co-financing in 2004 have been laid down and were discussed and agreed at the meeting of the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health in early 2003. The first priority has been given to animal diseases which might be transmissible to humans (Brucellosis, Tuberculosis, Rabies, Salmonellosis etc.). The second priority was the eradication of diseases mentioned in list A of the OIE (African and classical swine fever, swine vesicular disease) or to diseases which create barriers to trade. The control of scrapie (including the use of genotyping and culling of positive animals) has also been included. In addition the Community decided to co-finance TSE (BSE and Scrapie) testing.

The Commission, within the context of the provisions of Council Decisions 90/424/EEC and 90/638/EEC, studied the submitted programmes. For this purpose a number of bilateral meetings involving all Member States took place in June 2003. 61 animal disease eradication, control and monitoring programmes submitted by Member States were approved for 2003 (35 eradication programmes, 8 scrapie programmes, 4 salmonella control and 14 TSE monitoring programmes). A

total of approximately 132M EUR was allocated to these programmes from the Commission's budget for 2003. See Section 4.1 for more details.

#### **2.4.3. Status of Member States or parts thereof**

During 2003, Decision 93/52/EEC recording the compliance by certain Member States or regions with the requirements relating to brucellosis (*Brucella melitensis*) was amended by the following acts to include areas that achieved the status of being officially free of brucellosis (*Brucella melitensis*):

- Commission Decision 2003/44/EC approved the Autonomous Region of the Azores, Portugal
- Commission Decision 2003/237/EC approved the Provinces of Cagliari, Nuoro, Sassari, and Oristano in the region of Sardinia, and the Province of Arezzo in the Region of Tuscany in Italy
- Commission Decision 2003/732/EC approved the Provinces of Bergamo, Brescia, Como, Cremona, Lecco, Lodi, Mantua, Milan, Pavia, Sondrio, Varese and Trento in Italy

Commission Decision 2003/164/EC, amending Decision 1999/466/EC recording the compliance by certain Member States or regions with the requirements relating to bovine brucellosis, approved the Region of Emilia -Romagna, Italy as achieving the status of being officially free of the disease.

Subsequently, in the interests of clarity, SCFCAH agreed to a Commission proposal to set out the lists of Member States and regions of Member States declared officially free of tuberculosis, brucellosis and enzootic bovine leukosis, as regards bovine herds, within a single act. Accordingly, Decisions 1999/467/EEC, 1999/466/EEC and 1999/465/EEC were repealed and replaced by Commission Decision 2003/467/EC. The opportunity was also taken to update the lists to take account of new surveillance data:

- For tuberculosis, the whole territory of Belgium and the provinces of Ascoli Piceno, Bergamo, Lecco and Sondrio in Italy were recognised as being officially free of tuberculosis as regards bovine herds.
- For enzootic bovine leukosis (EBL), the provinces of Ascoli Piceno, Bergamo, Brescia, Como, Lecco, Mantova, Sondrio and Varese in Italy were declared officially free of disease.

#### **2.4.4. Community Reference Laboratories**

A network of Community Reference Laboratories (CRL) was foreseen in 1983 and has been gradually established to ensure technical co-ordination between Member States laboratories and provide harmonised diagnosis of some of the diseases for which Community legislation is in place. This network plays an important role in the implementation and development of the Community policy on animal diseases.

The functions and duties of the ten CRLs in operation from the beginning of 2003 were in particular related to harmonisation of diagnostic methods for the control of African swine fever, classical swine fever, African horse sickness, avian influenza, Newcastle disease, bluetongue, rabies, swine vesicular disease, fish diseases and diseases of bivalve molluscs. Community finance was given under CD 2002/230/EC.

All CRLs organised inter-laboratory comparative tests for the National Reference Laboratories of the Member States.

<b>Disease</b>	<b>Community Reference Laboratory</b>
Classical Swine Fever	Institut für Virologie, der Tierärztlichen Hochschule Hannover, Bünteweg 17, D-30559 Hannover, Germany
Swine vesicular disease	AFRC Institute for Animal Health, Pirbright Laboratory, Ash Road, Pirbright, Woking, Surrey GU24 0NF, United Kingdom
African Swine Fever	Centro de Investigación en Sanidad Animal, 28130 Valdeolmos, Madrid, Spain.
Avian Influenza	Central Veterinary Laboratory, New Haw, Weybridge, Surrey KT 15 3NB, United Kingdom
Newcastle disease	Central Veterinary Laboratory, New Haw, Weybridge, Surrey KT 15 3NB, United Kingdom
Bluetongue	AFRC Institute for Animal Health, Pirbright Laboratory, Ash Road, Pirbright, Woking, Surrey GU24 0NF, United Kingdom
Rabies	AFSSA, Nancy Laboratoire d'études sur la rage et la pathologie des animaux sauvages Domaine de Pixérécourt BP 9 F - 54220 Malzéville, France
Diseases of fish	Danish Institute for Food and Veterinary Research, Hangeovej 2, 8200 Aarhus N, Denmark
Diseases of bivalve molluscs	IFREMER, Boite Portale 133, 17390 La Tremblade, France
African Horse Sickness	Lab. Central de Veterinaria, Ctra de Algete Km8, 28110 Algete, Madrid, Spain

#### 2.4.5. National Reference Laboratories

<b>Disease</b>	<b>Directive/Decision</b>
Foot and Mouth Disease	85/511/EEC (OJ No. L 355, p. 11, No. L 14/1986, p.1) (2003/85/EC repeals and replaces 85/511/EEC. The new Directive also contains provisions for National reference laboratories. However MS do not need to implement the new Directive until July 2004)
Classical Swine Fever	2001/89/EC (OJ No. L 316, 01/12/2001, p.5)
African Swine Fever	2002/60/EC (OJ No. L 192, 20/7/2002, p.27)
Swine vesicular disease	92/119/EEC (OJ No. L 62, 15/03/1993, p.69)
Avian Influenza	92/40/EEC (OJ No. L 167, 22/06/1992, p.1)
Newcastle disease	92/66/EEC (OJ No. L 260, 05/09/1992, p.1)
Bluetongue	2000/75/EC (OJ No. L 327, 22/12/2000, p.74)
Rabies	2001/296 (OJ No. L 102, 12/04/2001, p.58)
Diseases of fish	2001/288/EC (OJ No. L 99, 10/04/2001, p. 11)
Diseases of bivalve molluscs	2001/293/EC (OJ No. L 100 11/04/2001 p.30)
African Horse Fever	92/35/EEC (OJ No. L 157 10/06/1992, p. 19)

The National reference laboratories within the Member States for each disease are listed in Annex 7.

## **2.4.6. Animal Vaccines**

### **FMD Vaccines**

The Community FMD vaccine bank contains approximately 37 million doses of vaccine across a range of FMD viral strain types. Further stocks continue to be procured to extend the protective range of the vaccines available to include emerging new strains and variants.

Commission Decision 2003/11/EC amended Council Directive 85/511/EEC as regards the lists of laboratories authorised to handle live foot-and-mouth disease virus. This specifies both commercial laboratories that are authorised to handle live foot-and-mouth disease virus for vaccine production; and National laboratories that are authorised to handle live foot-and-mouth disease virus.

Commission Decision 2003/266/EC laid down the provision for financial assistance from the Community for the storage of antigens for production of foot-and-mouth disease vaccines in France, Italy and the United Kingdom in 2003.

### **CSF Vaccines**

Under Commission Decision 2003/22/EC, a Community stock of vaccine against classical swine fever vaccine was established. Under the Decision, up to 1M doses of live attenuated vaccine would be purchased.

## **2.5. Trade**

### **2.5.1. Intra-Community Trade**

The general animal health requirements applicable to trade of animals are laid down in a number of Council Directives. A health certificate must accompany all animals being moved. This makes the Animal Health Certificate a very important part of the legislation as it puts the onus for ensuring requirements are met on the veterinarian signing the certificate and on the veterinary administration in the Member State of origin.

The use of veterinary frontier controls relating to intra-Community trade in live animals and animal products was phased out in 1993 and replaced by the following measures being implemented by the Member States:

- Registration and identification of holding and animals in accordance with EU legislation,
- Application of harmonised control and eradication measures in relation to diseases of major economic importance,
- Checks on, and controls at the farm of origin or place of dispatch in line with current legislation governing the pre-movement tests and examinations to be carried out,
- The use of a computer system, ANIMO, which links local offices throughout the EU by computer. ANIMO enables notification of animal movements to be made from origin to destination.

During 2003 482,184, ANIMO messages were sent and received from veterinary services in Member States when animals were moved (*see Annex 8.1*).

### **2.5.2. Imports**

The general animal health requirements applicable to the imports of animals are laid down in a number of Council Directives. In addition to the general health requirements, specific requirements

for individual animals and their products are also required which take into account such issues as evolving disease situations in exporting countries that may pose a risk to animal health in the EU. These additional requirements are set out in the health certificate which must accompany all consignments into the EU and which must be signed by the competent authorities in the third country to signify that the consignment complies with all the requirements within the health certificate prior to dispatch.

During 2003, work has continued on the development of a new import Directive laying down revised animal health rules for the importation of certain live ungulates. This was transmitted to the Council in October 2003 for further consideration.

Another important exercise that took place during 2003 was the revision to Council Decision 79/542/EEC in order to lay down a list of approved third countries, descriptions of regionalised territories and the consolidated requirements and harmonised health certificates for the importation of all ungulate animals and fresh meat, including minced meat, from such species. The Decision was finalised during the year and was agreed in SCOFCAH in December 2003. It was also transmitted to the WTO. The new Decision was published in early 2004. It is due to come into effect on 1 May 2004 (see Commission Decision 2004/212/EC).

In addition, in November 2003, the Commission adopted two Decisions laying down harmonised animal health conditions and certification requirements for aquaculture animals:

- Commission Decision 2003/858/EC lays down conditions and certificates for imports of live fish, their eggs and gametes intended for farming, and live fish of aquaculture origin and products thereof for human consumption.
- Commission Decision 2003/804/EC lays down animal health conditions and certificates for imports of molluscs, their eggs and gametes for further growth, fattening, relaying or human consumption.

The Decisions became applicable on 1 May 2004

General guidance for third country authorities on the requirements and procedures to be followed when importing live animals and animal products into the European Union can be found at the following address:

[http://europa.eu.int/comm/food/international/trade/guide\\_thirdcountries\\_en.pdf](http://europa.eu.int/comm/food/international/trade/guide_thirdcountries_en.pdf)

More general information on import requirements can also be found on the DG SANCO website. Specific sections covering the importation of both live animals and animal products are available at the following address:

[http://europa.eu.int/comm/food/animal/index\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/food/animal/index_en.htm)

### **Imports- Animal health situation and measures taken during 2003**

A number of measures were taken that specifically affected imports of live animals and animal products from several third countries. A complete list of the Decisions may be found at Annex 5.5, but the main areas are summarised below:

#### **2.5.2.1. Decisions relating to the imports of all species (live animals and animal products)**

Although the Community does not allow imports of live animals of FMD susceptible species or their products from Libya, re-entry of registered horses from the Community may be authorised. Following an outbreak of FMD in Libya in 2003, the Community took action to

ensure that all animal transport vehicles arriving at BIPS from Libya were cleaned and disinfected to minimise the risk of FMD transmission (CD 2003/547/EC).

### **2.5.2.2. Decisions relating to imports of specific species (live animals and animal products)**

#### **Cattle, sheep and goats (live animals and meat)**

Following an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in January 2003 in **Botswana**, under CD 2003/74/EC, the importation into the EC of fresh de-boned meat from bovine, ovine and caprine species was formally suspended from the whole territory in early January 2003. When the situation had stabilised, the country was regionalised and imports of fresh de-boned meat of ovine and caprine species were allowed from that part of the territory which had been recognised by the EC as officially free from foot-and-mouth disease without vaccination (CDs 2003/163/EC, 2003/571/EC) (*similar restrictions for game were also introduced-see section on 'farmed and wild ungulates' below*).

In light of guarantees provided by the central competent authority, **Hungary** was recognised as fulfilling the conditions to be officially free of *Brucellosis melitensis* for the import of sheep and goats. Decision 97/232/EC was amended accordingly (CD 2003/111/EC).

At its own request, **Greenland** was removed from the list of countries recognised as being officially free of *Brucellosis melitensis*. This was done under Commission Decision 2003/736/EC.

Following an outbreak of FMD in Paraguay in an area immediately adjacent to **Argentina**, CD 2003/576/EC suspended imports of de-boned and matured bovine meat into the Community from two departments in Argentina that bordered the affected area. Subsequently, following an outbreak of FMD on Argentina territory close to the initial outbreak, imports of de-boned and matured bovine meat were suspended from a larger area within the affected province (Salta) under CD 2003/658/EC. This area was then subsequently further enlarged under CD 2003/758/EC to include Formosa, Chaco, Salta and Jujuy.

Under CD 2003/571/EC, the improved animal health situation in **Swaziland** allowed deboned and matured meat from bovine animals to be authorised for import into the EU from those regionalised areas that, prior to the FMD outbreak in 2001, were considered to be free of FMD disease without vaccination.

A Commission inspection mission to **Paraguay** between 4 to 14 February 2003 concluded that the general situation in Paraguay as regards veterinary controls on the livestock and on the meat production does not fulfil the requirements for export to the Community. In view of the findings of the inspection, CD 2003/137/EC withdrew authorisation for Paraguay to export boned and matured bovine meat to the Community.

#### **Pigs (live animals and meat)**

Following the positive result of a mission to assess the animal health situation, **Slovenia** was authorised to import fresh pig meat into the Community (CD 2003/827/EC).

Following a further case of classical swine fever in wild boar in **Slovakia**, Commission Decision 2003/742/EC enlarged the suspension of the import of fresh pig meat into the EU to include the district of Trnava.

## **Horses**

Additional guarantees required for the temporary admission and importation of registered horses from **South Africa**, particularly in regard to the maintenance of a vector-protected environment within the African horse sickness surveillance zone immediately prior to export by air, were revised to also allow horses to be transported by sea. CD 2003/541/EC amended Decisions 92/260/EEC, 93/197/EEC and 97/10/EC accordingly.

Health conditions and veterinary certification for the temporary admission of registered horses are laid down in Commission Decision 92/260/EEC. In order to allow certain male horses to compete at the pre-Olympic competition in Athens, **Greece**, in August 2003, a derogation from the normal requirement that uncastrated male horses older than 180 days prove the absence of the equine viral arteritis virus in the semen before admission was authorised (CD 2003/13/EC).

## **Farmed and wild ungulates**

Following an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in January 2003 in **Botswana**, under CD 2003/74/EC, the importation into the EC of fresh de-boned meat from farmed and wild ungulates was formally suspended from the whole territory in early January 2003. When the situation had stabilised, the country was regionalised and imports of fresh de-boned meat of farmed and wild ungulates were allowed from that part of the territory which had been recognised by the EC as officially free from foot-and-mouth disease without vaccination (CDs 2003/163/EC, 2003/571/EC).

## **Poultry, Ratites etc (live birds and meat)**

The **United States** confirmed outbreaks of Newcastle disease in poultry flocks in the State of California and in Nevada on 17 January 2003. Imports of live poultry, ratites and hatching eggs, and fresh poultry meat, ratite meat and meat from feathered game, or meat products or preparations consisting of such meat were suspended from the State of California, Nevada and Arizona under Council Decision 2003/67/EC. Following an outbreak of Newcastle disease in Texas, imports were also suspended from the affected and neighbouring counties in Texas and New Mexico under Commission Decision 2003/337/EC. Following an FVO mission, it was agreed under CD 2003/572/EC to maintain the measures in place until 1 December 2003, but reduce the areas where imports are suspended to affected counties in the States of Nevada, California, Texas and Arizona.

Imports of live poultry, ratites and hatching eggs, fresh meat of poultry, ratites, farmed and wild feathered game and poultry meat products from **Australia** into the EU were suspended following an outbreak of Newcastle disease in 2002. CD 2003/489/EC continued the general suspension, subject to specific derogations, imposed on these products. However, the general suspension was repealed by CD 2003/810/EC, and the conditions for import of such products were amended to take account of the continuing epidemiological situation and vaccination strategy in Australia. This allowed importation to recommence if certain conditions were complied with.

A list of approved quarantine facilities and centres for the importation of birds other than poultry (CD 2002/666/EC) is accessible on the web at <http://forum.europa.eu.int/irc/sanco/vets/info/data/quarantine/list.htm>

## **Fish**

During 2003, Norway and the Faeroe Islands reported further outbreaks of Infectious Salmon Anaemia (ISA). Despite the protective measures taken by the respective Veterinary Authorities, a rapid eradication of the disease cannot be envisaged. A prolongation of the protective measures regarding imports of salmonids and their products from Norway and Faeroe Islands was laid down in Decisions 2003/70/EC and 2003/71/EC respectively.

### **Bees**

In response to the threat posed by two emerging bee pests, the small hive beetle and the tropilaelaps mite, animal health and certification requirements for imports of bees were made more stringent (CD 2003/881/EC). (These pests were also made notifiable within the Member States under Commission Regulation (EC) No 1398/2003- see section 2.3)

### **Semen and embryos**

A number of modifications to the lists of approved bovine and porcine semen collection centres and bovine embryo transfer teams in third countries were made and published on the DG Health and Consumer Protection website<sup>2</sup>. The amendments were:

- Porcine semen collection centres-**Slovenia** (CD 2003/15/EC) and **Canada** (CD 2003/844/EC).
- Bovine semen collection centres- **Slovenia, New Zealand, Poland and Canada** (CD 2003/152/EC)

A list of horse semen collection centres in certain third countries was established for the first time in 2000 (CD 2000/284/EC). This was amended four times in 2003 to approve semen collection centres in:

- **Australia and USA** (CD 2003/101/EC)
- **USA** (CD 2003/243/EC)
- **Hungary, Morocco and USA** (CD2003/540/EC)
- **USA** (CD 2003/574/EC)

### **Other products**

CD 2003/812/EC draws up a revised list of third countries that are authorised to import certain products for human consumption subject to Council Directive 92/118/EEC. Under a Decision agreed in SCFCAH in December 2003, (CD 2004/19/EC), the date of implementation of the new Decision was changed from 1 January 2004 to 1 May 2004.

### **Frogs' legs**

**Egypt** was reintroduced to the list of third countries authorised to import frogs' legs into the Community for human consumption (CD 2003/235/EC).

### **Meat products**

**Slovenia** was authorised to import meat products derived from pig meat with minimal treatment requirements following its authorisation to import fresh pig meat into the Community. Treatment requirements for meat products from farmed and wild game birds

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<sup>2</sup>

[www.forum.europa.eu.int/Public/irc/sanco/vets/information](http://www.forum.europa.eu.int/Public/irc/sanco/vets/information)

from **Australia** were strengthened in view of the animal health concerns surrounding the recent Newcastle disease outbreak (CD2003/826EC).

CD 2003/733/EC amended the treatment requirements for meat products intended for import into the Community from **Estonia, Lithuania and Slovakia** to be consistent with the rules laid down for fresh meat imports. This included removing the treatment requirements for meat products derived from pig meat.

### **Casings**

CD 2003/779/EC laid down consolidated rules and veterinary certification for the import of animal casings from third countries. This replaced the animal health rules laid down in CD 94/187/EC.

## **2.6. Animal welfare**

Animal welfare continues to be a high profile area of activity for the unit. The animal welfare sector developed and carried forward a number of important policy initiatives during 2003, and continued its work to ensure that animal welfare issues are properly addressed and considered within international fora, and appropriate consultation with stakeholders and the public is maintained.

The initiatives during the year included the finalisation and adoption by the Commission of a proposal for a Council Regulation on the protection of animals during transport which followed an extensive stakeholder consultation exercise and public discussion on the SANCO website. The Commission was also involved in preparatory work for the inaugural OIE global conference on animal welfare scheduled for February 2004 and publicising this important event via contact with interested individuals and organisations and via the SANCO website.

Several relevant Commission initiatives such as the reform of the Common Agricultural Policy now explicitly highlight the importance of respecting animal welfare standards. Unit E2 has actively contributed to consultations on these initiatives in order to ensure that animal welfare requirements were properly reflected.

### ***2.6.1. Main initiatives on animal welfare 2003:***

#### **2.6.1.1. Ongoing evolution of the international dimension of animal welfare:**

a) In February 2004, the OIE convened the first Global Conference on Animal Welfare in Paris. During 2003 the European Commission actively collaborated with the OIE in the organisation of this event and helped to disseminate and communicate associated information to a wider audience. The Commission also provided assistance regarding the provision of logistical support, conference interpretation and the ultimate publication of the conference proceedings as an educational tool.

b) The OIE working group on animal welfare continued its activities during 2003 following its formation in 2002. An official from SANCO E2 continues to be a member of this working group.

c) Assistance has been given to colleagues working on EU enlargement in relation to animal welfare matters, in particular concerning the enforcement of EU rules on the protection of laying hens in the Accessing States (AS). In relation to this, officials have also participated in TAIEX meetings both in Brussels and in the AS. Furthermore assistance was given to TAIEX in developing and planning a series of peer review missions on animal welfare in the AS. In particular experts from DG SANCO participated to two of the missions in order to contribute to the exercise.

### **2.6.1.2. The protection of animals during transport:**

a) The proposal for a Council Regulation on animal transport, taking into account the views expressed by stakeholders, including the general public following the wide consultation exercise was further developed. The proposal was adopted by the Commission in July, and was subsequently presented and discussed in the Council at expert working groups and at the level of Chief Veterinary Officers. The Agriculture Ministers discussed the issue at the December Council meeting. Both the discussions held at the Economic and Social Committee and at the European Parliament in order to elaborate the respective opinions have been monitored and followed up.

b) In October, the Commission adopted a proposal for the European Union to sign the revised European Convention for the Protection of Animals during International Transport, following the successful conclusion of the negotiations on the proposal in the Council of Europe in 2002.

### **2.6.1.3. The protection of animals on the farm:**

a) The Unit continued the work on a specific legislative proposal to address the major welfare problems concerning the welfare of chickens kept for meat production (broilers).

This included a review of relevant socio-economic data on the European poultry sector, consultations with the major industry representatives and animal welfare organisations as well as discussions with relevant experts from Member States. On 2 September 2003 the Commission held a stakeholder consultation meeting in Brussels to which representatives from NGO's, producer and consumer organisations were invited. The outcome of this discussion supports the approach that animal welfare problems could be addressed by implementing enhanced self-monitoring on the farm and incorporating animal welfare indicators in post-mortem inspection.

b) The animal welfare sector provided assistance to DG AGRI in relation to the development of animal welfare requirements within the organic farming standards and was consulted on the implementation of the cross-compliance requirements introduced in the framework of the CAP reform.

c) The Community is a contracting Party to the European Convention for the Protection of Animals kept for farming purposes of the Council of Europe. The Standing Committee established by the Convention is responsible for issuing recommendations and opinions concerning the protection of farm animals and related farming practices and has drawn up a proposal for a draft recommendation concerning pigs. The Commission submitted a draft Decision to the Council reflecting the Community position on this proposal which has been discussed with the Member States in 2003.

### **2.6.1.4. Communication**

a) The unit responded to a large volume of correspondence and parliamentary questions on a variety of subjects. Issues receiving much public attention included the Commission's proposal concerning animal transport and the import into the EU of furs from cats and dogs.

b) The animal welfare website also continues to be developed and updated to take account of ongoing and new initiatives, and the animal welfare web-pages have also been thoroughly overhauled to take account of the revised DG SANCO website design that was launched at the end of 2003.

c) Opportunities presented by various international conferences and seminars, both inside and outside the EU have been utilised to communicate the Commission's animal welfare activities to a wide stakeholder audience.

## **2.7. Zootechnics**

Satisfactory results in animal production depend to a large extent on the use of breeding animals of high genetic quality. The Community's zootechnical legislation aims at the promotion of free trade in breeding animals and their genetic material considering the sustainability of breeding programs and preservation of genetic resources. This is reached by harmonised rules for

- Recognition of breeding organisations,
- Pedigree certificates,
- Entry in herdbooks,
- Performance testing and genetic evaluation,
- Acceptance for breeding.

The general requirements are laid down in a number of Council Directives and implementing Decisions.

The main emphasis of work with the Member States in 2003 focused on

- cross-border activities of breeding organisations,
- several questions concerning the identification of equidae,
- pedigree and zootechnical certificates for the import of equine semen, ova and embryos from third countries
- coordinating authorities in the field of equine competitions

A working group with representatives of all Member States took place on 1 September 2003.

The Community continued to grant financial assistance to the INTERBULL Centre, Uppsala, Sweden for genetic evaluation and co-ordination of the various methods of performance testing for pure-bred breeding animals of the bovine species. Community finance was given under CD 2003/125/EC.

## **2.8. Identification and registration of animals**

The basic objectives for Community rules on the identification of animals are:

- the localisation and tracing of animals for veterinary purposes, which is of crucial importance for the control of infectious diseases,
- where applicable, the traceability of meat for public health reasons and the management and supervision of livestock premiums.

### Bovine animals- Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000

Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 July 2000 establishes a system for the identification and registration for bovine animals. This underlying legislation provides the basis for the following elements:

- double eartags for each animal with an individual number
- maintaining a register on each holding (farm, market etc.)
- cattle-passports
- a computerised database at national level

Detailed rules are laid down for eartags, holding register and passports (Commission Regulation (EC) No 911/2004), controls (Commission Regulation (EC) No 1082/2003) and administrative sanctions (Commission Regulation (EC) 494/98).

The Commission continues the process of recognition of the fully operational character of the national databases for bovine animals.

#### Sheep and Goats- Regulation (EC) No 21/2004 (Proposal COM(2002)729)

In December 2002, the European Commission adopted a proposal for a Regulation with the aim of strengthening the system of identification and registration of ovine and caprine animals. The proposal was discussed in the Parliament and Council during 2003, and after lengthy negotiations, agreement was reached in the Council in December 2003. The reinforced system laid down in Regulation (EC) No 21/2004 will enter into force in July 2005 and includes the following elements:

- double identification before six months of age - two eartags or one eartag and a tattoo, mark on the pastern (for goats only) or electronic identifiers;
- a movement document for each movement of groups of animals;
- maintaining an up-to-date register on each holding;
- a central register of all holdings or computer database at national level. Pending the development of electronic identification to such a stage that it can be applied on a Community scale, the central authorities shall establish a computerised database containing as a first step data on farms (keeper, species, number of animals), while the authorities shall ensure entries are introduced into the database for each movement from the date when electronic identification shall become compulsory, which is foreseen as from 1 January 2008.

Rules on the identification and registration of porcine, equine and certain pet animals are also laid down at Community level. Details can be found at the following pages on the DG SANCO website: [http://europa.eu.int/comm/food/animal/identification/index\\_en.h](http://europa.eu.int/comm/food/animal/identification/index_en.h)

### 3. EUROPEAN COMMISSION

#### 3.1. Standing Committee on the food chain and Animal Health (SCFCAH)

During the procedure for the adoption of its autonomous legal acts, the European Commission is supported by the “regulatory committees”, which take part in designing and implementing the Union's policies. Following the adoption of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 setting out the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety, the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health (SCFCAH) became the main regulatory Committee for areas relating to food law, including animal health and welfare. The SCFCAH is divided into the following sections:

- General food law
- Biological safety of the food chain
- Toxicological safety of the food chain
- Controls and import conditions
- Animal nutrition
- Phytopharmaceuticals
- Animal health and animal welfare.

The Committee comprises representatives of the Member States. The Section on animal health and animal welfare (for which the Unit is responsible) meets at least once a month. Before presenting a draft measure to the Committee, the Directorate-General for Health and Consumer Protection consults the Legal Service and other Directorates-General concerned such as Agriculture, Fisheries, Trade and External Relations. Following the presentation of the draft measure, the Committee may express a favourable or an unfavourable opinion, or may fail to deliver an opinion. The weighting of votes for the Committee is as shown below:

<b>Member States</b>	<b>Votes</b>
France, Germany, Italy, United Kingdom	10
Spain	8
Belgium, Greece, Netherlands, Portugal	5
Austria, Sweden	4
Denmark, Ireland, Finland	3
Luxembourg	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>87</b>

Favourable opinion	62 or more in favour
No opinion	fewer than 62 in favour and fewer than 62 against
Unfavourable opinion	62 or more against

The Committee's opinion is binding on the Commission, which cannot adopt the measures unless the Committee's opinion is favourable. When the Committee delivers an unfavourable opinion on the Commission's proposed measures, or when no opinion is delivered, the Commission cannot take any decision, even a provisional one; it must pass the proposal to the Council immediately. The proposal follows then the normal procedure in the Council. However, if after 3 months (or 15 days in case of urgency) the Council did not act (qualified majority in favour), the Commission adopts its proposal, unless the Council confirm a simple majority against.

More information on the Standing Committee on Animal Health and the Food Chain, including the latest reports and opinions, can be found on the Internet at:

[http://europa.eu.int/comm/food/fs/rc/scfcah/index\\_en.html](http://europa.eu.int/comm/food/fs/rc/scfcah/index_en.html)

### **3.2. Relationship with Scientific Advisory Committees**

In the preparatory work on health legislation, the Commission is also assisted by the Scientific Committees, whose objective is to prepare scientific advice based on the principles of independence, transparency and excellence.

In May 2003, the five Committees, and the overarching Scientific Steering Committee which had provided the Commission with scientific advice on food safety since 1997 were transferred to the new European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) following its formal establishment in January 2002. Much of the advice within the Unit's area of competency that was previously undertaken by the Scientific Committee for Animal Health and Animal welfare has now therefore also been transferred to the new Scientific Committee structures within the EFSA. This includes both an overarching Scientific Committee, and a panel with responsibility for Animal Health and Animal Welfare.

During 2003, SANCO has consulted these advisory bodies for advice on several issues. These include

#### Reports of the Scientific Committee on Animal Health and Animal Welfare adopted in 2003:

- The use of fish by-products in aquaculture (February 2003)
- Diagnostic Techniques and Vaccines for Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Classical Swine Fever, Avian Influenza and some other important OIE List A Diseases (April 2003)

Prior to the handover of responsibilities to EFSA, a review of the operation of the Scientific Committee on Animal Health and Animal Welfare was also adopted. This summarises the activities of the Committee since it was established in 1997.

#### Work continues on the following:

- Welfare of animals during transport (part 2- this report considers the welfare of animal species not considered in the first report).
- Welfare of animals at the time of slaughter and killing

Until the handover in May 2003, the Scientific Committee on Animal health and Welfare continued to work on these issues. These were then passed to the EFSA for further consideration.

More information on the Scientific Committee on Animal Health and Animal Welfare, including the latest reports and opinions, can be found on the Internet

([http://europa.eu.int/comm/food/fs/sc/scah/index\\_en.html](http://europa.eu.int/comm/food/fs/sc/scah/index_en.html)).

Information about the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA), including the work of the Scientific Committee and the Panel on Animal Health and Welfare can be found at the following internet address: <http://www.efsa.eu.int/>

### **3.3. Relationship with the Food and Veterinary Office**

The Food and Veterinary Office (Directorate F of DG Health and Consumer Protection (SANCO)) carries out a major role in the control function of the Commission in relation to the implementation of the Community legislation on health matters.

The mission reports issued by the Food and Veterinary Office are an element of major importance for SANCO E2 in its preparatory work for the adoption of Community legislation.

A very close level of co-operation exists between SANCO E2 and SANCO F2 when outbreaks of OIE list A Diseases occur in mammals in the EU and between SANCO E2 and SANCO F3 when list A Diseases are confirmed in poultry and fish. The information received from these units is very valuable in particular when safeguard measures are proposed to the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health in order to protect the EU from potentially infectious animals or animal products.

### **3.4. Activities of Unit E2 in relation to the European Parliament, the Council, the Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions**

Staff Members of Unit SANCO E2 participate in meetings of the European Parliament (agriculture, environment and budget committees), the Council, the Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of Regions when requested in relation to draft legislation.

During 2003, there was high level of commitment from E2 staff in the discussions across the whole of the units work area. This includes discussions in the Council, Parliament and other institutions on all the major proposals arising from the unit during the year, including discussions on proposals on animal identification and animal welfare during transport. With regard to the European Parliament, staff members were also requested to be present during hearings and petitions concerning animal health and animal welfare issues.

In addition, the conciliation committee between the Parliament and the Council reached agreement on the Commission proposal on the movement of pets within the EU. This is the first time that a proposal from the unit entered this process. A successful conclusion was reached in February 2003, and both the Council and European Parliament adopted the proposed Regulation, which was subsequently published in May 2003.

In relation to questions raised by Members of the European Parliament to the European Commission the Unit has prepared replies to 44 *questions*, 4 of them were *priority questions*. The majority of the questions raised have been related to topics within the area of animal welfare. Furthermore the Unit has provided contributions to questions for which the Unit was not Chef de File. (See Appendix 5.1 for a short description of the EU institutions).

### **3.5. International Affairs**

#### *3.5.1. OIE*

The Commission carried out its co-ordination work on documents from the OIE for a possible vote at the Annual General Meeting (AGM) in Paris in May 2003. A position paper sent to the Council in April was agreed and the Greek Presidency presented the Community position during the meeting. Work started on the documents for the May 2004 AGM with a Community working document being sent to the Council in November. Staff from unit E2 attended a number of ad hoc working groups to assist in the further development of OIE policy on animal health and welfare during the year.

In September 2003, negotiations were successfully concluded to allow the Commission to obtain full observer status within the OIE. It is foreseen that the Commission will obtain full status from February 2004. This will allow both organisations to agree joint measures to improve international co-operation on animal health and welfare, combating zoonoses and ensuring the sanitary safety of food products of animal origin. The Commission's observer status will further strengthen the relationship between the Commission and the OIE through reciprocal agreements to keep each other informed and work together on matters of common interest.

In addition, a representative of the unit carried a mission as an expert for the OIE to Southern Africa to assess the FMD situation and provide an emergency audit on FMD.

#### *3.5.2. FAO*

The secretariat of the European Commission for the Control of Foot-and Mouth Disease (EUFMD Commission) is located at the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in Rome. E2 works in close co-operation with EUFMD in the area of FMD research and field operations on the base of an Implementing Agreement on "EC funded permanent activities carried out by the FAO European Commission for the Control of FMD (Contract No SANCO/162/2000). The financial support for joint activities has been made available partly by a Trust Fund established by the EU at the FAO.

The operation of this long-existing Trust Fund has been formalised in accordance with Commission Decision 2001/300/EC. The permanent activities include *inter alia* the support of a vaccination programme in Turkish Thrace. Work on the programme continued during 2003, assisted by 0.5 million doses of trivalent vaccine from the EU. In addition, in order to continue work during the year on a joint project between the Commission, EUFMD, OIE and FAO, together with the CVO's of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia to establish a vaccination belt to enhance the protection of the Community from FMD the implementing agreement was modified and more resources were provided. Proposals were also made to provide part-Community funding for the development of strategic surveillance for FMD within affected countries in central Asia, including Iran and Turkey.

#### *3.5.3. WHO*

The World Health Organisation (WHO) is a specialised agency of the United Nations with primary responsibility for international health matters and public health. The Unit works in close co-operation with WHO collaborating centres for Rabies located at Nancy, France and at Wusterhausen, Germany. The collaborating centres for Rabies at Nancy was designated as a Community Reference Laboratory and it is responsible for standardisation of measures of serological titration on carnivores vaccinated against Rabies.

### 3.5.4. TAIEX

The Technical Assistance Information Exchange Office (TAIEX) is a part of DG ENLARGEMENT and its function is to provide technical aid and information to the Associated Countries.

The unit took part in or helped in arranging a number of meetings organised by TAIEX as follows:

Date	Title	Place	E2 Expert
12-13 February 2003	Meeting of the heads of veterinary, phytosanitary and food services	Brussels	B. Van Goethem
22 July 2003	3rd meeting of the CVOs sub-group on animal health	Brussels	A. Fuessel; M.Pittman
19-21 November 2003	Meeting of the Chief Veterinary Officers	Brussels	A. Fuessel
2-4 April 2003	Meeting of the Chief Veterinary Officers	Heraklion, Crete	A. Fuessel
19-21 November 2003	Seminar on veterinary provisions in intra-Community trade in live animals	Brussels	H. Klein
24-25 February 2003	Expert mission on foodstuffs	Nicosia, Cyprus	K.Sprenger
10-11 April 2003	ANIMO training	Brussels	D.Carton
15-16 September 2003	Consultations on draft veterinary acquis	Brussels	D.Carton
17-21 March 2003	Regional Training Programme for Romania - Technical Session	Brussels	H.Batho
17-21 March 2003	Regional Training Programme for Bulgaria - Technical Session	Brussels	H.Batho
19-21 November 2003	Seminar on veterinary provisions in intra-Community trade in live animals	Brussels	P.Bernorio; M.Pittman
26-27 November 2003	Seminar on the welfare of animals, in particular laboratory animals	Brussels	D.Simonin
27-28 October 2003	Workshop on EU veterinary legislation for the meat trade and industry	Warsaw	C.Rhein
26 November 2003	6th meeting of the CVO's sub-group on animal welfare	Brussels	R.Horgan
28-30 July 2003	Consultations on draft veterinary acquis	Brussels	S.Ammendrup
31 July - 1 August 2003	Consultations on draft veterinary acquis	Brussels	S.Ammendrup

The unit participated in several peer reviews organised by TAIEX in the candidate countries. Peer review missions carried out by the unit's staff are included in the list of unit's missions in Annex 6 .

Vetlex (inter-active database providing consolidated veterinary legislation) continues to be provided by TAIEX to the Commission services from the web site. The unit continues to use the system and provides feedback to TAIEX to ensure it is kept fully and accurately as up to date as possible.

Work is in hand to provide French, as well as English and German versions.

### 3.5.5. Council of Europe

The Council of Europe, to which 32 countries including all EU Member States and the Community belong, has drawn up and continues to develop five Conventions on various aspects of animal welfare. In particular in relation to farm animal protection the most relevant are:

- The European Convention for the protection of animals during international transport (Paris, 13/12/68),
- The European Convention for the protection of animals kept for farming purposes (Strasbourg, 10/03/76),
- The European Convention for the protection of animals for slaughter (Strasbourg, 10/05/79),

In particular, in the framework of the “European Convention for the protection of animals kept for farming purposes”, a Standing Committee is in charge to elaborate specific recommendations for the protection of the main species of farmed animals. This Committee meets approximately every

12 months, and has adopted a range of recommendations covering each major species of farmed animal.

The Community has ratified the European Convention for the protection of animals for farming purposes and the European Convention for the protection of animals for slaughter. In addition, in 2003, a revised European Convention for the protection of animals during international transport was also agreed and ratified by the EU. This followed negotiations led by the Commission on behalf of the Community under the mandate given by the Agriculture Council of October 2001. The scope of the negotiations was to ensure that a high level of animal protection was extended to international animal transportation outside the borders of the European Union, and that the provisions of the new convention reflect existing Community legislation. Subsequent scientific developments and practical experience acquired in this field have to be taken into account.

### **3.6. Information to the Public**

In accordance with the Commission's policy to improve transparency, staff members from E2 have frequently been invited to participate in and to present papers at international seminars, workshop and meetings concerning animal health and animal welfare policy. Information on these activities is given in Appendix 6.

In addition to the formal publication of all legislation produced by E2 within Official Journal, SANCO E2 continues to produce a wide range of information to ensure the public has access to the broader work that is carried out. This includes

- the DG SANCO website, including the animal health and animal welfare areas, has undergone a major restructuring exercise throughout 2003. A revised website, including new and revised sections relating to animal health and welfare, was launched at the end of 2003. Details can be found at the following address: [http://europa.eu.int/comm/food/animal/index\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/food/animal/index_en.htm)
- the chronology of the 2001 Foot and Mouth disease epidemic in the Community and subsequent follow-up work carried out in 2003 following the crisis can be found on page [http://europa.eu.int/comm/food/fs/ah\\_pcad/ah\\_pcad\\_47\\_en.pdf](http://europa.eu.int/comm/food/fs/ah_pcad/ah_pcad_47_en.pdf)
- the chronology of the 2003 Avian Influenza epidemic in the Community can be found on the following page: [http://europa.eu.int/comm/food/animal/diseases/controlmeasures/avian/chronology\\_2003\\_epidemic.pdf](http://europa.eu.int/comm/food/animal/diseases/controlmeasures/avian/chronology_2003_epidemic.pdf)
- reports of the SCFCAH meetings are regularly published on the web and provided to the European Parliament. ([http://europa.eu.int/comm/food/fs/rc/svc/index\\_en.html](http://europa.eu.int/comm/food/fs/rc/svc/index_en.html))
- <http://forum.europa.eu.int/Public/irc/sanco/vets/information> provides information and details of staging points, assembly centres, quarantine facilities or centres for importation of birds, semen collection centres and embryos collection teams, and third countries establishments that have been approved for exports into the EU.
- [http://europa.eu.int/comm/food/fs/inspections/special\\_topics/index\\_en.html](http://europa.eu.int/comm/food/fs/inspections/special_topics/index_en.html) provides regularly updated information concerning "General guidance for third country authorities on the procedures to be followed when importing live animals and animal products into the European Union

In addition, a range of press releases and other single publications were produced throughout the year. Information on all such publications can be found on the revised animal and welfare pages of the SANCO website- see [http://europa.eu.int/comm/food/animal/index\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/food/animal/index_en.htm)

#### **4. FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND STAFF**

##### **4.1. Financial resources**

The budget allocated for actions within the area of animal health, animal welfare and zootechnics were given under three different budget lines:

###### 17 04 01 - Animal disease eradication and control programmes

Community financial measures can be introduced for the monitoring and eradication of a number of infectious animal diseases (see section 2.4.2). Following the entry into force of Council Regulation (EC) No 1258/99, eradication and surveillance programmes were approved in 2003 for implementation in 2004: The budget for these measures was 54.3 M. EURO for animal disease eradication and control programmes (92.6M was given for TSE and scrapie eradication, giving a total of 132M euros).

###### 17 04 02 - Other actions in the veterinary field

Community financial contributions are available for a number of different activities within the framework of Council Decision 90/424/EEC. These contributions have been used for:

- the operation of 10 Community Reference Laboratories covering infectious diseases including: Avian influenza, African horse sickness, classical swine fever, Infectious haematopoietic necrosis, Newcastle Disease, rabies, swine vesicular disease and certain diseases of molluscs,
- the purchase of antigens for the Community FMD vaccine bank and for the maintenance of the bank,
- consultants.

The budget allocated for these measures in 2003, for implementation in 2004 was 12.5 M EURO.

###### 17 04 03 - Emergency veterinary measures

Following the occurrence of a number of infectious diseases such as Avian Influenza and classical swine fever, and others listed in Chapter 1 of Council Decision 90/424/EEC, the Member States shall obtain financial assistance from the Community for the eradication of the disease on the conditions that certain measures have been implemented. These measures include:

- the slaughter and destruction of animals of the susceptible species,
- the destruction of contaminated feeding-stuff and equipment,
- the cleaning and disinfection of holdings,
- swift and adequate compensation of livestock farmers.

In particular, during 2003, the veterinary emergency fund covered:

- The balance EU contribution amounting to € 23 million towards the eligible costs incurred by the UK in 2001 for the compensation of the owners of the animals in relation to FMD.
- An advance of € 6 million to Spain towards the compensation of the owners of the animals for the eradication of CSF.
- An advance payment of € 40 million towards the operational costs incurred by the UK in 2001 for the eradication of FMD.

- A commitment of € 55 million to partially cover the estimated EU-contribution for the eradication of avian influenza in 2003 in the Netherlands, Belgium and Germany.

From the budget of 2003, an amount of 48 million Euro has been committed for the Emergency fund for 2004.

#### 4.2. Staff

For the year 2003, the unit was allocated posts within the different staff categories as follows:

<b>Grade</b>		<b>Number</b>
A	-	20
B	-	3
C	-	14
D	-	1

Trainees - Five trainees were attached to the Unit during the reporting period.

Information on functions of individual staff members is given in Appendix 5.5.

The missions carried out by the unit have primarily been associated with the seminars, workshops and meetings referred to above. The total number of missions carried out was 117 (see Appendix 6 for details).

Sectors within the unit have been created to maximise efficiency and co-ordination in all the areas in which the unit has responsibility. Each sector is headed by a senior official:

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Head of Sector</b>
Animal Health- Trade and Zootechnics	Dr Alf-Eckbert Füssel
Animal Health- Imports	Dr Howard Batho
Eradication and Epidemiology	Dr Alberto Laddomada
Animal Welfare and Identification	Dr Andrea Gavinelli

## **5. APPENDICES**

### **5.1. EU Institutions**

#### *5.1.1. European Parliament*

The European Parliament is elected every five years by direct elections. Brought together within pan-European political groups, the major political parties operating in the Member States are represented. The three essential functions of the Parliament are that:

- 1) It shares with the Council the power to legislate, i.e. to adopt European laws (Directives, Regulations, and Decisions). Its involvement in the legislative process helps to guarantee the democratic legitimacy of the texts adopted;
- 2) It shares budgetary authority with the Council, and can therefore influence EU spending. At the end of the procedure, it adopts the budget in its entirety;
- 3) It exercises democratic supervision over the Commission. It approves the nomination of Commissioners and has the right to censure the Commission. It also exercises political supervision over all the institutions.

#### *5.1.2. Council*

The Council is the EU's main decision-making body. It is the embodiment of the Member States, whose representatives it brings together regularly at ministerial level.

According to the matters on the agenda, the Council meets in different compositions: foreign affairs, agriculture, public and animal health etc.

The Council has a number of key responsibilities:

- 4) It is the Union's main legislative body; for a wide range of EU issues, it exercises that legislative power in co-decision with the European Parliament;
- 5) It co-ordinates the broad economic policies of the Member States;
- 6) It concludes, on behalf of the EU, international agreements with one or more Countries or international organisations;
- 7) It shares budgetary authority with the Parliament;
- 8) It takes the decisions necessary for framing and implementing the common foreign and security policy, on the basis of general guidelines established by the European Council.

#### *5.1.3. Economic and Social Committee*

The Economic and Social Committee advises the Parliament, the Council and the Commission on issues such as employment, operation of the single market and animal and public health. It consists of representatives of the various categories of economic and social activity.

#### *5.1.4. Committee of the Regions*

The Committee of the Regions ensures that regional and local identities and prerogatives are respected. It has to be consulted on matters concerning regional policy. In this context the region will examine and express its wishes on proposed animal health legislation. It is composed of representatives of regional and local authorities.

### 5.1.5. *Court of Auditors*

Set up in 1977, the European Court of Auditors has its headquarters in Luxembourg. The Treaty establishing the European Community confers upon the European Court of Auditors the main task of auditing the accounts and the implementation of the budget of the European Union with the dual aim of improving financial management and the reporting to the citizens of Europe on the use made of public funds by the authorities responsible for their management. The European Court of Auditors consists of 15 Members originating from the 15 Member States and appointed for a term of six years. They are independent and have specific experience in the audit of public finances. The Court Members elect their President for a term of three years.

<http://wbln0018.worldbank.org/EURVP/web.nsf/Pages/Brussels+HOME+PAGE>

### 5.1.6. *Court of Justice*

#### **The Court of Justice**

The Court of Justice in particular is responsible for maintaining the balance, on the one hand, between the respective powers of the Community institutions and, on the other, between the powers transferred to the Community and those retained by the Member States. In exercising its powers of judicial review, the Court is often called upon to settle questions of a constitutional nature or of major economic significance. Moreover, when the European Parliament acquired new powers, the Court recognised, that certain acts of the Parliament could be the subject of an action before the Court and, conversely, that the Parliament could challenge acts of the other institutions if they compromised the institutional balance. The Court has also contributed to defining the European Community as a community governed by the rule of law by laying down two essential rules:

- the *direct effect* of Community law in the Member States; and
- the *primacy* of Community law over national law.

Finally, the important place given to fundamental principles for the protection of individuals in the case-law of the Court of Justice must be emphasised.

Cases have been followed by SANCO E2 officials in relation to payments to a Member State of costs for eradication of CSF and FMD.

<http://curia.eu.int/en/index.htm>

**5.2. Legislation and/or common positions adopted during 2003 by the Council and/or the European Parliament**

No.	Directive / Regulation / Decision	Official Journal	Resp.
1.	Council Directive <b>2003/43/EC</b> of 26 May 2003 amending Directive 88/407/EEC laying down the animal health requirements applicable to intra-Community trade in and imports of semen of domestic animals of the bovine species	L 143/23 11.6.2003	HK
2.	Council Directive <b>2003/50/EC</b> of 11 June 2003 amending Directive 91/68/EEC as regards reinforcement of controls on movements of ovine and caprine animals	L 169/51 08.7.2003	AEF
3.	Council Decision <b>2003/67/EC</b> of 28 January 2003 concerning protection measures relating to Newcastle disease in the United States of America	L 26/48 31.1.2003	MP
4.	Council Directive <b>2003/85/EC</b> of 29 September 2003 on Community measures for the control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease and repealing Council Directive 85/511/EEC and Decisions 89/531/EEC and 91/665/EEC and amending Directive 92/46/EEC	L 306/1 22.11.2003	AEF
5.	Regulation (EC) of the European Parliament and of the Council <b>No 998/2003</b> 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	L 46/1 13.6.2003	JF
6.	Council Regulation (EC) <b>No 1040/2003</b> of 11 June 2003 amending Regulation (EC) No 1255/97 as regards the use of staging points	L 151/21 19.6.2003	DC
7.	Council Regulation (EC) <b>No 21/2004</b> 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	L 5/8 (04) 9.1.2004	SA
	<i>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 2002/99/EC of 16 December 2002 laying down the animal health rules governing the production, processing, distribution and introduction of products of animal origin for human consumption. (This was adopted in December 2002, but not published until 2003)</i>	L 18/11 23.1.2003	HLB

### 5.3. Propositions from the Commission to the Council

No.	COM/SEC	Title	RESP.
1.	COM(2003)3	Proposal for a Council Decision concerning protection measures relating to Newcastle disease in the United States of America	MP
2.	COM(2003)570	Proposal for a Council Directive laying down animal health rules for the importation into the Community of certain live ungulate animals, and amending Directives 90/426/EEC and 92/65/EEC	HLB
3.	COM (2003) 425	Proposal for a Council Regulation on the protection of animals during transport and related operations and amending Directives 64/432/EEC and 93/119/EEC	AG
4.	SEC(2003) 411	Commission Staff Working Paper Concerning the Community comments to be made to the 35 <sup>th</sup> Session of the European Commission for the Control of Foot and Mouth Disease (Rome 9-11 April 2003)	AEF
5.	SEC(2003)747	Commission staff working paper concerning the comments of the Community in relation to the draft proposal of the International Code Commission on the Chapter for Avian influenza of the Office international des Epizooties	MP
6.	SEC(2003)1065	Written comments of the Community on the report of the meeting of the Bureau of the OIE [Office International des Epizooties] Aquatic Animals Health Standards Commission [Paris June 2003] to be submitted for adoption and consideration in the 72nd General Session to be held in May 2004	HLB
7.	SEC(2003)1177	Written comments of the Community on the report of the meeting of the Bureau of the OIE [Office International des Epizooties] International Animal Health Code Commission [Paris July 2003] and the Scientific Commission [Paris August 2003] to be submitted for adoption and consideration in the 72nd General Session to be held in May 2004	HLB

**5.4. Commission Decisions and Regulations adopted concerning animal health, welfare and zootechnics by applying the procedure applied by the Standing Committee on Food chain and Animal Health**

1	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/70/EC</b> of 29 January 2003 on certain protective measures in respect of infectious salmon anaemia in Norway	L 26/76	yt
2	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/71/EC</b> of 29 January 2003 on certain protective measures in respect of infectious salmon anaemia in the Faroe Islands	L 26/80	yt
3	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/74/EC</b> of 31 January 2003 amending Commission Decisions 1999/283/EC and 2000/585/EC as regards Botswana	L 28/45	pb
4	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/83/EC</b> of 5 February 2003 amending Council Directive 95/70/EC introducing minimum Community measures for the control of certain diseases affecting bivalve molluscs	L 32/13	yt
5	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/101/EC</b> of 13 February 2003 amending for the 12th time Decision 2000/284/EC establishing the list of approved semen collection centres for imports of equine semen from third countries	L 41/46	aef
6	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/111/EC</b> of 18 February 2003 amending Decision 97/232/EC drawing up lists of third countries from which the Member States authorise imports of sheep and goats	L 45/25	hb
7	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/114/EC</b> of 19 February 2003 amending for the third time Decision 2002/308/EC establishing the lists of approved zones and approved farms with regard to one or more of the fish diseases viral haemorrhagic septicaemia (VHS) and infectious haematopoietic necrosis (IHN)	L 46/29	yt
8	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/125/EC</b> of 24 February 2003 on financial aid from the Community for the operation of certain Community reference laboratories in the field of animal health and live animals in 2003	L 50/22	al
9	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/130/EC</b> of 26 February 2003 amending Decision 2001/618/EC to include the whole territory of Germany in the list of Member States and regions free of Aujeszky's disease and certain departments of France in the lists of Member States and regions free of this disease and regions where approved eradication programmes are in place	L 52/9	al
10	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/135/EC</b> of 27 February 2003 on the approval of the plans for the eradication of classical swine fever and the emergency vaccination of feral pigs against classical swine fever in Germany, in the federal states of Lower Saxony, North Rhine-Westphalia, Rhineland-Palatinate and Saarland	L 53/47	al
11	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/136/EC</b> of 27 February 2003 on the approval of the plans for the eradication of classical swine fever in feral pigs and emergency vaccination of feral pigs against classical swine fever in Luxembourg	L 53/52	al
12	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/137/EC</b> of 27 February 2003 amending Decision 93/402/EEC as regards imports of fresh meat from Paraguay	L 53/54	pb

13	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/151/EC</b> of 3 March 2003 amending Decision 92/452/EEC establishing lists of embryo collection teams and embryo production teams approved in third countries for export of bovine embryos to the Community as regards Canada and the United States of America	L 59/26	hk
14	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/152/EC</b> of 3 March 2003 amending Decision 90/14/EEC to include Slovenia in the list of third countries from which Member States authorise imports of deep-frozen semen of domestic bovine animals and amending Decision 93/693/EEC as regards the list of semen collection centres approved for the export to the Community of semen of domestic animals of the bovine species from Canada, New Zealand, Poland and Slovenia	L 59/28	hk
15	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/153/EC</b> of 3 March 2003 concerning protection measures in relation to strong suspicion of avian influenza in the Netherlands	L 59/32	mp
16	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/156/EC</b> of 6 March 2003 amending Decision 2003/153/EC concerning protection measures in relation to avian influenza in the Netherlands	L 64/36	mp
17	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/163/EC</b> of 7 March 2003 amending Decisions 1999/283/EC and 2000/585/EC as regards Botswana	L 66/41	pb
18	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/164/EC</b> of 10 March 2003 amending Decision 1999/466/EC establishing the officially brucellosis-free status of bovine herds of certain Member States or regions of Member States	L 66/49	hk
19	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/172/EC</b> of 12 March 2003 concerning protective measures in relation to avian influenza in the Netherlands	L 69/27	mp
20	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/173/EC</b> of 12 March 2003 concerning protective measures in relation to a strong suspicion of avian influenza in Belgium	L 69/29	mp
21	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/177/EC</b> of 12 March 2003 amending Decision 1999/465/EC establishing the officially enzootic-bovine-leukosis-free status of bovine herds of certain Member States or regions of Member States	L 70/50	hk
22	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/186/EC</b> of 14 March 2003 amending Decision 2003/172/EC concerning protective measures in relation to avian influenza in the Netherlands	L 71/30	mp
23	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/187/EC</b> of 18 March 2003 repealing Decision 2003/173/EC concerning protective measures in relation to a strong suspicion of avian influenza in Belgium	L 73/8	al
24	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/191/EC</b> of 19 March 2003 concerning protective measures in relation to avian influenza in the Netherlands	L 74/30	jpv
25	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/214/EC</b> of 27 March 2003 concerning protective measures in relation to avian influenza in the Netherlands	L 81/48	mp
26	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/218/EC</b> of 27 March 2003 on protection and surveillance zones in relation to bluetongue, and on rules applicable to movements of animals in and from those zones and repealing Decision 2001/783/EC	L 82/35	jf
27	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/236/EC</b> of 3 April 2003 amending	L 87/12	dc

	Decision 92/486/EEC establishing the form of cooperation between the Animo host centre and the Member States		
28	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/237/EC</b> of 3 April 2003 amending Decision 93/52/EEC as regards the recognition of certain Italian provinces as officially free of brucellosis	L 87/13	hb
29	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/243/CE</b> of 3 March 2003 amending for the 13th time Decision 2000/284/EC establishing the list of approved semen collection centres for imports of equine semen from third countries	L 89/26	aef
30	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/257/EC</b> of 10 April 2003 on the financial assistance to Germany for the collection of epidemiological information on classical swine fever in feral pigs	L 95/61	al
31	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/258/EC</b> of 10 April 2003 concerning protective measures in relation to avian influenza in the Netherlands	L 95/65	mp
32	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/265/EC</b> of 10 April 2003 on financial assistance to the Community reference laboratory for classical swine fever for the evaluation of a new classical swine fever discriminatory	L 97/81	al
33	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/266/EC</b> of 10 April 2003 on financial assistance from the Community for the storage of antigens for production of foot-and-mouth disease vaccines in France, Italy and the United Kingdom in 2003	L 98/14	aef
34	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/275/EC</b> of 16 April 2003 concerning protection measures in relation to a strong suspicion of avian influenza in Belgium	L 99/57	al
35	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/289/EC</b> of 25 April 2003 concerning protection measures in relation to avian influenza in Belgium	L 105/24	mp
36	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/290/EC</b> of 25 April 2003 concerning protective measures in relation to avian influenza in the Netherlands	L 105/28	mp
37	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/291/EC</b> of 25 April 2003 laying down the requirements for the prevention of avian influenza in susceptible birds kept in zoos in Belgium and the Netherlands	L 105/34	mp
38	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/317/EC</b> of 8 May 2003 amending Decision 2003/289/EC concerning protection measures in relation to avian influenza in Belgium	L 115/82	mp
39	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/318/EC</b> of 8 May 2003 amending Decision 2003/290/EC concerning protective measures in relation to avian influenza in the Netherlands	L 115/86	mp
40	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/333/EC</b> of 12 May 2003 concerning protection measures in relation to a strong suspicion of avian influenza in Germany	L 116/28	mp
41	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/356/EC</b> of 16 May 2003 amending for the second time Decision 2003/289/EC concerning protection measures in relation to avian influenza in Belgium	L 123/51	mp
42	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/357/EC</b> of 16 May 2003 amending for the second time Decision 2003/290/EC concerning protective measures in relation to avian influenza in the Netherlands	L 123/53	mp
43	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/358/EC</b> of 16 May 2003 concerning	L	mp

	protection measures in relation to of avian influenza in Germany	123/55	
44	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/359/EC</b> of 16 May 2003 laying down requirements for the prevention of avian influenza in susceptible birds in certain Member States	L 123/59	mp
45	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/362/EC</b> of 14 May 2003 repealing Decision 98/399/EC approving the plan for the eradication of classical swine fever in feral pigs in the province of Varese, Italy	L 124/42	al
46	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/363/EC</b> of 14 May 2003 approving the plan for the eradication of classical swine fever in feral pigs in certain areas of Belgium	L 124/43	al
47	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/376/EC</b> of 22 May 2003 amending Annexes I and II to Decision 2002/304/EC as regards programmes applied with a view to obtaining the status of approved zones or farms for viral haemorrhagic septicaemia (VHS) and infectious haematopoietic necrosis (IHN)	L 130/21	yt
48	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/377/EC</b> of 22 May 2003 amending Council Decision 2003/67/EC as regards protection measures relating to Newcastle disease in the United States of America	L 130/25	pb
49	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/378/EC</b> of 23 May 2003 amending Decision 2002/300/EC establishing the list of approved zones with regard to <i>Bonamia ostreae</i> and/or <i>Marteilia refringens</i>	L 130/27	yt
50	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/386/EC</b> of 28 May 2003 amending Decision 2003/358/EC concerning protection measures in relation to avian influenza in Germany	L 133/89	mp
51	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/387/EC</b> of 28 May 2003 amending for the third time Decision 2003/290/EC concerning protective measures in relation to avian influenza in the Netherlands	L 133/91	mp
52	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/388/EC</b> of 28 May 2003 amending for the third time Decision 2003/289/EC concerning protection measures in relation to avian influenza in Belgium	L 133/92	mp
53	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/390/EC</b> of 23 May 2003 establishing special conditions for placing on the market of aquaculture animals species considered not susceptible to certain diseases and the products thereof	L 135/19	yt

54	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/391/EC</b> of 23 May 2003 amending Decision 92/452/EEC establishing lists of embryo collection teams and embryo production teams approved in third countries for export of bovine embryos to the Community as regards the United States of America	L 135/25	hk
55	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/392/EC</b> of 23 May 2003 amending Decisions 2003/70/EC and 2003/71/EC as regards imports of live gametes of fish belonging to the family <i>Salmonidae</i> from Norway and the Faeroe Islands	L 135/27	yt
56	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/422/EC</b> of 26 May 2003 approving an African swine fever diagnostic manual	L 143/35	al
57	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/428/EC</b> of 11 June 2003 laying down additional measures to be carried out before lifting restrictions applied in accordance with Council Directive 92/40/EEC in relation to avian influenza	L 144/15	mp/jpv
58	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/435/EC</b> of 16 June 2003 repealing Decision 2002/182/EC approving the amended plan presented by Austria for the eradication of classical swine fever in feral pigs in Lower Austria	L 149/32	al
59	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/436/EC</b> of 16 June 2003 amending Decision 2002/975/EC on introducing vaccination to supplement the measures to control infections with low pathogenic avian influenza in Italy and on specific movement control measures	L 149/33	mp
60	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/443/EC</b> of 17 June 2003 amending for the fourth time Decision 2003/290/EC concerning protective measures in relation to avian influenza in the Netherlands	L 150/64	mp
61	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/458/EC</b> of 12 June 2003 amending Annexes I and II to Decision 2002/308/EC establishing lists of approved zones and approved farms with regard to one or more of the fish diseases viral haemorrhagic septicaemia (VHS) and infectious haematopoietic necrosis (IHN)	L 154/93	yt
62	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/459/EC</b> of 20 June 2003 on certain protection measures with regard to monkey pox virus	L 154/112	jf
63	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/466/EC</b> of 13 June 2003 establishing criteria for zoning and official surveillance following suspicion or confirmation of the presence of infectious salmon anaemia (ISA)	L 156/61	yt
64	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/467/EC</b> of 23 June 2003 establishing the official tuberculosis, brucellosis, and enzootic-bovine-leukosis-free status of certain Member States and regions of Member States as regards bovine herds	L 156/74	hk
65	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/483/EC</b> of 30 June 2003 establishing transitional measures for the control on the movement of animals of susceptible species with regard to foot-and-mouth disease	L 162/72	aef
66	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/489/EC</b> of 25 June 2003 concerning protection measures relating to Newcastle disease in Australia	L 167/37	mp
67	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/526/EC</b> of 18 July 2003 concerning protection measures relating to classical swine fever in Belgium, France, Germany and Luxembourg	L 183/46	al
68	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/533/EC</b> of 17 July 2003 amending Decision 98/371/EC concerning the animal health conditions and	L 184/33	hb

	veterinary certifications for import of fresh meat from certain European countries to take into account some aspects in relation with Estonia and Lithuania		
69	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/535/EC</b> of 22 July 2003 amending Decision 2003/218/EC as regards the protection and surveillance zones in relation to bluetongue in Italy	L 184/40	jf
70	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/540/EC</b> of 14 July 2003 amending for the 14th time Decision 2000/284/EC establishing the list of approved semen collection centres for imports of equine semen from third countries	L 185/27	aef
71	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/541/EC</b> of 17 July 2003 amending Decisions 92/260/EEC, 93/197/EEC and 97/10/EC as regards the temporary admission and imports into the European Union of registered horses from South Africa	L 185/41	aef
72	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/547/EC</b> of 22 July 2003 on temporary measures to prevent the transmission of foot-and-mouth disease from certain North African countries to the territory of the European Union	L 186/40	aef
73	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/571/EC</b> of 31 July 2003 amending Decisions 1999/283/EC and 2000/585/EC as regards imports of fresh meat from Botswana and Swaziland	L 194/79	hb
74	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/572/EC</b> of 31 July 2003 amending for the second time Council Decision 2003/67/EC as regards protection measures relating to Newcastle disease in the United States of America	L 194/87	mp
75	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/573/EC</b> of 31 July 2003 amending Decision 94/85/EC on the importation of fresh poultry meat and Decision 2000/609/EC concerning the health conditions for the importation of fresh ratite meat with respect to Botswana	L 194/89	mp
76	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/574/EC</b> of 30 July 2003 amending for the 15th time Decision 2000/284/EC establishing the list of approved semen collection centres for imports of equine semen from third countries	L 196/27	aef
77	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/575/EC</b> of 1 August 2003 amending Decision 2001/618/EC to include certain departments of France and a Province in Italy in the lists of Member States and regions free of Aujeszky's disease and regions where approved Aujeszky's disease eradication programmes are in place	L 196/41	al
78	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/576/EC</b> of 1 August 2003 amending Decision 93/402/EEC as regards imports of fresh meat from Argentina	L 196/43	hb
79	COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No <b>1398/2003</b> of 5 August 2003 amending Annex A to Council Directive 92/65/EEC to include the small hive beetle ( <i>Aethina tumida</i> ), the Tropilaelaps mite ( <i>Tropilaelaps</i> spp.), Ebola and monkey pox	L 198/3	hb
80	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/623/EC</b> of 19 August 2003 concerning the development of an integrated computerised veterinary system known as Traces	L 216/58	dc
81	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/634/EC</b> of 28 August 2003 approving programmes for the purpose of obtaining the status of approved zones and of approved farms in non-approved zones with regard to viral haemorrhagic septicaemia (VHS) and infectious	L 220/8	yt

	haematopoietic necrosis (IHN) in fish		
82	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/658/EC</b> of 17 September 2003 amending Decision 93/402/EEC as regards imports of fresh meat from Argentina	L 232/59	pb
83	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/688/EC</b> of 2 October 2003 amending Decision 92/452/EEC establishing lists of embryo collection teams and embryo production teams approved in third countries for export of bovine embryos to the Community as regards the list for Canada	L 251/19	hk
84	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/708/EC</b> of 7 October 2003 amending Annex E to Council Directive 91/68/EEC and Annexes I and II to Decision 93/198/EEC as regards the updating of the model health certificates relating to ovine and caprine animals	L 258/11	aef
85	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/724/EC</b> of 10 October 2003 granting a temporary derogation from Directive 82/894/EEC as regards the frequency of notification of primary outbreaks of bovine spongiform encephalopathy	L 260/36	hb
86	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/729/EC</b> of 6 October 2003 amending Decision 2002/300/EC establishing the list of approved zones with regard to <i>Bonamia ostreae</i> and/or <i>Marteilia refringens</i>	L 262/37	yt
87	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/732/EC</b> of 10 October 2003 amending Decision 93/52/EEC as regards the recognition of certain Italian provinces as officially free of brucellosis	L 264/30	hk
88	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/733/EC</b> of 10 October 2003 amending Decision 97/222/EC as regards imports of meat products from Estonia, Lithuania and Slovakia	L 264/32	hb
89	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/736/EC</b> of 13 October 2003 amending Decision 97/232/EC as regards the loss by Greenland of its status as being officially brucellosis free	L 266/1	hb
90	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/742/EC</b> of 13 October 2003 amending Decision 98/371/EC as regards the import of fresh pigmeat from Slovakia	L 268/73	hb
91	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/743/EC</b> of 14 October 2003 on the lists of programmes for the eradication and monitoring of animal diseases and of checks aimed at the prevention of zoonoses qualifying for a financial contribution from the Community in 2004	L 268/77	fr
92	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/758/EC</b> of 20 October 2003 amending Decision 93/402/EEC as regards imports of fresh meat from Argentina	L 272/16	pb
93	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/772/EC</b> of 28 October 2003 amending Decision 2003/526/EC concerning protection measures relating to classical swine fever in Belgium, France, Germany and Luxembourg	L 280/21	al
94	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/804/EC</b> of 14 November 2003 laying down the animal health conditions and certification requirements for imports of molluscs, their eggs and gametes for further growth, fattening, relaying or human consumption	L 302/22	yt
95	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/810/EC</b> of 17 November 2003 amending Decisions 94/984/EC, 2000/609/EC, 2001/751/EC in relation to imports of fresh poultrymeat, farmed ratite meat, live ratites and hatching eggs thereof from third countries with respect to	L 305/11	mp

	Australia		
96	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/811/EC</b> of 17 November 2003 establishing a project for standard sera for the diagnosis of foot-and-mouth disease and the financial contribution by the Community for the year 2003	L 305/16	hb
97	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/812/EC</b> of 17 November 2003 drawing up lists of third countries from which Member States are to authorise imports of certain products for human consumption subject to Council Directive 92/118/EEC	L 305/17	hb
98	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/826/EC</b> of 18 November 2003 amending Decision 97/222/EC as regards imports of meat products from Australia and Slovenia	L 311/29	hb
99	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/827/EC</b> of 18 November 2003 amending Decision 98/371/EC as regards the import of fresh pigmeat from Slovenia	L 311/36	hb
100	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/828/EC</b> of 25 November 2003 on protection and surveillance zones in relation to bluetongue	L 311/41	jf
101	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/803/EC</b> of 26 November 2003 establishing a model passport for the intra-Community movements of dogs, cats and ferrets	L 312/1	jf
102	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/839/EC</b> of 21 November 2003 amending Annexes I and II to Decision 2002/308/EC establishing lists of approved zones and approved farms with regard to one or more of the fish diseases viral haemorrhagic septicaemia (VHS) and infectious haematopoietic necrosis (IHN)	L 319/21	yt

103	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/843/EC</b> of 5 December 2003 amending Decision 92/452/EEC as regards embryo collection teams in the United States of America	L 321/58	hk
104	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/844/EC</b> of 5 December 2003 amending Decision 2002/613/EC as regards the approved porcine semen collection centres of Canada	L 321/60	hk
105	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/845/EC</b> of 5 December 2003 concerning protective measures with regard to imports of certain animals, their semen, ova and embryos from Albania, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Serbia and Montenegro in relation to blue tongue	L 321/61	jf
106	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/849/EC</b> of 28 November 2003 approving programmes for the eradication and monitoring of certain animal diseases and for the prevention of zoonoses presented by the Member States for the year 2004 and fixing the level of the Community's financial contribution	L 322/16	fr
107	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/851/EC</b> of 5 December 2003 amending Decision 2003/526/EC concerning protection measures relating to classical swine fever in Belgium, France, Germany and Luxembourg	L 322/30	al
108	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/858/EC</b> of 21 November 2003 laying down the animal health conditions and certification requirements for imports of live fish, their eggs and gametes intended for farming, and live fish of aquaculture origin and products thereof intended for human consumption	L 324/37	yt
109	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/859/EC</b> of 5 December 2003 amending Decision 2002/106/EC as regards the establishment of a classical swine fever discriminatory test	L 324/55	al
110	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/881/EC</b> of 11 December 2003 concerning the animal health and certification conditions for imports of bees ( <i>Apis mellifera</i> and <i>Bombus</i> spp.) from certain third countries and repealing Decision 2000/462/EC	L 328/26	hb
111	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/886/EC</b> of 10 December 2003 laying down criteria for information to be provided in accordance with Council Directive 64/432/EEC	L 332/53	hk
112	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2003/904/EC</b> of 15 December 2003 approving programmes for the purpose of obtaining the status of approved zones and of approved farms in non-approved zones with regard to viral haemorrhagic septicaemia (VHS) and infectious haematopoietic necrosis (IHN) in fish, and amending Annexes I and II to Decision 2003/634/EC	L 340/69	yt
113	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2004/19/EC</b> of 23 December 2003 amending Decision 2003/812/EC drawing up lists of third countries from which Member States are to authorise imports of certain products for human consumption subject to Council Directive 92/118/EEC	L 5/84	hb
114	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2004/28/EC</b> of 23 December 2003 amending Decisions 2002/799/EC and 2002/943/EC as regards the reallocation of the Community's financial contribution to Member States' programmes for the eradication and monitoring of animal diseases and of checks aimed at the prevention of zoonoses for 2003	L 6/47	jpv
115	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2004/34/EC</b> of 6 January 2004 amending	L 7/47	jf

	Decision 2003/828/EC with regards to the movements of vaccinated animals from protection zones		
116	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2004/52/EC</b> of 9 January 2004 amending Decisions 90/14/EEC, 91/270/EEC, 92/471/EEC, 94/63/EC, 94/577/EC and 2002/613/EC as regards import conditions of semen of domestic animals of the bovine species, ova and embryos of domestic animals of the bovine and the porcine species, and semen of domestic animals of the porcine species and repealing Decision 93/693/EC	L 10/67	hk
117	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2004/63/EC</b> of 23 December 2003 amending Decision 2003/467/EC as regards the declaration that certain provinces of Italy are free of bovine brucellosis and enzootic bovine leukosis	L 13/32	hk
118	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2004/67/EC</b> of 6 January 2004 amending for the second time Decision 2000/807/EC to take into account the revised regions in the Netherlands	L 13/43	ab
119	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2004/70/EC</b> of 6 January 2004 amending for the 16th time Decision 2000/284/EC establishing the list of approved semen collection centres for imports of equine semen from third countries	L 15/34	aef
120	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2004/72/EC</b> of 5 December 2003 concerning the financial contribution by the Community towards the OIE Global Conference on animal welfare in 2004	L 16/56	rh
121	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2004/81/EC</b> of 6 January 2004 amending Council Decision 79/542/EEC drawing up a list of third countries from which the Member States authorise imports of bovine animals, swine, equidae, sheep and goats, fresh meat and meat products, in particular to include certain acceding States	L 17/41	hb
122	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2004/82/EC</b> of 15 January 2004 amending Decision 2002/199/EC concerning animal health conditions and veterinary certification for imports of live bovine and porcine animals from certain third countries	L 17/46	hb
123	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2004/83/EC</b> of 6 January 2004 amending Decision 98/371/EC as regards the import of fresh meat from certain acceding States	L 17/52	hb
124	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2004/88/EC</b> of 23 January 2004 amending Decision 2002/907/EC temporarily recognising the surveillance network system for bovine holdings introduced in France pursuant to Council Directive 64/432/EEC	L 24/72	aef
125	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2004/101/EC</b> of 6 January 2004 amending Annex D to Directive 88/407/EEC as regards health certificates applying to intra-Community trade in semen of domestic animals of bovine species	L 30/15	hk
126	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2004/111/EC</b> of 29 January 2004 on the implementation of surveys for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds in Member States, to be carried out during 2004	L 32/20	mp
127	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2004/117/EC</b> of 19 January 2004 amending Decisions 92/260/EEC, 93/197/EEC and 97/10/EC as regards the temporary admission and imports into the European Union of registered horses from South Africa	L 36/20	aef
128	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2004/118/EC</b> of 28 January 2004 amending Decisions 95/233/EC, 96/482/EC, and 2001/751/EC relating	L 36/34	hn

	to the importation of live poultry and hatching eggs and live ratites and hatching eggs; Decisions 94/85/EC, 94/984/EC, and 2000/609/EC relating to the importation of fresh poultrymeat, fresh farmed ratite meat, wild and farmed feathered game meat; Decision 2000/585/EC relating to the importation of wild and farmed game and rabbit meat and Decision 97/222/EC relating to the importation of meat products, with respect to certain Acceding States		
129	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2004/128/EC</b> of 23 January 2004 on financial assistance from the Community for the storage of antigens for production of foot-and-mouth disease vaccines in France, Italy and the United Kingdom in 2004	L 37/24	aef
130	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2004/211/EC</b> 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	L 73/1	aef
131	COMMISSION DECISION <b>2004/212/EC</b> 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/EC	L 73/11	hb

## 5.5. UNIT SANCO E2- STAFF (Situation at 31/12/02)

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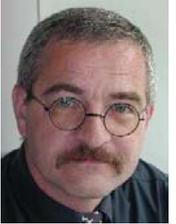
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## Sector “Animal Health - Trade and Zootechnics”

	NAME	TASKS	LANGUAGES
	<p>Dr. Alf-Eckbert Füssel  <b>Head of Sector</b>                      F101 3/64</p>	<p>Co-ordination of the sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Trade and import of Horses (Dir. 90/426/EEC)</li> <li>- Control of African horse sickness (Dir. 92/35/EEC)</li> <li>- Control of Foot and Mouth Disease (Dir. 85/511/EEC)</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;">DE-EN-FR- RUS</p>
	<p>Dr. Jacques Fevrier                      F101 3/67</p>	<p>Control of rabies                      Control of Bluetongue (Dir. 2000/75/EC)                      Control of Rift Valley Fever                      Pet animals (Reg. 998/2003)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">FR-EN</p>
	<p>Dr. Hélène Klein                      F101 3/86</p>	<p>Trade and diseases of Bovines (Dir. 64/432/EEC)                      Trade and imports of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bovine semen (Dir. 88/407/EEC)</li> <li>- Bovine embryos (Dir. 89/556/EEC)</li> <li>- Porcine semen (Dir. 90/429/EEC)</li> <li>- Other semen and embryos (Dir. 92/65/EEC)</li> </ul> <p>Trade in ovine and caprine animals (Dir. 91/68/EEC)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">FR-EN</p>
	<p>Dr. Kai-Uwe Sprenger                      F101 2/86</p>	<p>Identification of equidae ( Dir. 90/426/EEC)                      Zootechnics: placing on the market and imports of pure-bred animals (Dir. 77/504/EEC, 87/328/EEC, 88/661/EEC, 90/118/EEC, 90/119/EEC, 89/361/EEC, 90/427/EEC, 90/428/EEC, 91/174/EEC, 94/28/EC)</p> <p>Identification of bovine and porcine animals (Dir. 92/102/EEC, Regulation 1760/2000/EC, Title I - in collaboration with S. Ammendrup)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">DE-EN-FR</p>
	<p>Dr. Didier Carton                      F101 2/58</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ANIMO &amp; TRACES (animal movements)</li> <li>- Enlargement (in collaboration with S. Ammendrup and E3)</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;">FR-EN-ESP</p>
	<p>Dr. Ramunas Freigofas                      F101 3/91</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Trade in Bovines (Dir. 64/432/EEC)</li> <li>- Trade in and diseases of ovine and caprine animals (Dir. 91/68/EEC)</li> <li>- Trade in other animals ( Dir. 92/65/EEC)</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;">EN-DE-RU-LT</p>

## Sector “Animal Health – Imports”

NAME		TASKS	LANGUAGES
	Dr. Howard Batho <b>Head of Sector</b> F101 3/76	Co-ordination of the sector  - Co-ordination of MS for the OIE - Trade and import of fresh meat (Dir. [72/462/EEC] & 2002/99/EC <sup>3</sup> ) - Import live animals (Dir. 72/462/EEC) - International affairs (SPS, TBT) - Disease notifications (ADNS, Dir. 82/894/EEC) - Follow-up of FVO reports	EN-FR
	Dr. Pierangelo Bernorio F101 3/82	Trade and imports of: - Fresh meat ([Dir. 72/462/EEC] & 2002/99/EC) - Meat-based products (Dir. 2002/99/EC <sup>4</sup> ) - Game meat (Dir. 2002/99/EC <sup>5</sup> ) - Milk and milk-products (Dir. 2002/99/EC <sup>6</sup> ) - Live animals (Dir. 92/65/EEC) - Other products of animal origin (Dir. 92/118/EEC) - International affairs in particular S. America	IT-EN
	Adriaan Brouw F101 3/91	- Animal by-products - Feed and food controls - SPS notifications live animals and products - Live animals (Dir. 92/65/EEC) - Other products of animal origin (Dir. 92/118/EEC) - ADNS - International affairs in particular North America	EN-NL
	Howard Needham F101 3/90	- Import of products (Dir. 2002/99/EC) - FMD (follow-up of European Parliament) - Annual Report - Live animals (Dir. 92/65/EEC) - Administration, informatics and logistics- - International affairs in particular Member States	EN
	Dr. Yngve Torgersen F101 3/78	- Trade and imports of aquaculture animals (Dir. 91/67/EEC) - Control of fish diseases (Dir. 93/53/EC) - Control of molluscs diseases (Dir. 95/70/EC) - Co-ordination of MS for the OIE Aquatic Animal Standards Commission - International affairs	EN-NO-SV-DK

<sup>3</sup> Ex 72/461/EEC

<sup>4</sup> Ex 80/215/EEC

<sup>5</sup> Ex 92/45/EEC & 91/495/EEC

<sup>6</sup> Ex 92/46/EEC

## Sector “Eradication and Epidemiology”

NAME	TASKS	LANGUAGES
 <p>Dr. Alberto Laddomada <b>Head of Sector</b> F101 3/60</p>	<p>Co-ordination of the sector</p> <p>Co-ordination of reference laboratories</p> <p>Control of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- classical swine fever (Dir. 2002/89/EEC)</li> <li>- African swine fever (Dir. 2002/60/EC)</li> <li>- other porcine disease (Aujeszky, SVD...)</li> <li>- animal diseases (sheep pox, peste bovine, Rift Valley fever... Dir. 92/119/EEC)</li> </ul> <p>Trade and import of porcine (Dir. 64/432/EEC &amp; 72/462/EEC)</p>	IT-EN-ES-FR
 <p>Dr. Maria Pittman F101 3/80</p>	<p>Control of avian influenza (Dir. 92/40/EEC)</p> <p>Control of Newcastle Disease (Dir. 92/66/EEC)</p> <p>Trade and import of poultry and hatching eggs (Dir. 90/539/EEC)</p> <p>Trade and import of poultry meat (Dir. 2002/99/EC<sup>7</sup>)</p>	DE-EN-FR-IT
 <p>Dr. Francisco Reviriego F101 3/88</p>	<p>Eradication programmes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Brucellosis,</li> <li>- Tuberculosis,</li> <li>- Leukosis,</li> <li>- Aujeszky</li> <li>- CBPP,</li> <li>- ...</li> </ul> <p>Veterinary fund (Decision 90/424/EEC)</p> <p>Identification of sheep and goats</p>	ES-EN
 <p>Dr. Wolf-Arno Valder F101 3/72</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Evaluation of animal health policy</li> <li>- Veterinary Fund (ensurance scheme)</li> <li>- OIE coordination (with Howard Batho)</li> </ul>	DE-EN
 <p>Dr. Jean-Pierre Vermeersch F101 3/84</p>	<p>Eradication programmes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Brucellosis,</li> <li>- Tuberculosis,</li> <li>- Leukosis,</li> <li>- Aujeszky</li> <li>- CBPP,</li> <li>- Rabies</li> </ul> <p>Veterinary fund (Decision 90/424/EEC)</p>	EN-FR-NL-DE

<sup>7</sup> Ex 91/494/EEC

## Sector “Animal Welfare and Identification”

NAME		TASKS	LANGUAGES
	Dr. Andrea Gavinelli <b>Head of Sector</b> F101 2/54	Co-ordination of the sector  Laying hens (Dir. 1999/74/EC & 88/166/EEC) Transport of animals(Dir. 91/628/EEC) Protection of calves (Dir. 91/629/EEC) Protection of pigs (Dir. 91/630/EEC) Slaughter (Dir. 93/119/EEC) Protection of animals in farms (Dir. 98/58/EEC) Relations with the Council of Europe	IT-EN-FR
	Dr. Denis Simonin F101 2/48	Laying hens (Dir. 1999/74/EC & 88/166/EEC) Transport of animals(Dir. 91/628/EEC) Protection of calves (Dir. 91/629/EEC) Protection of pigs (Dir. 91/630/EEC) Slaughter (Dir. 93/119/EEC) Protection of animals in farms (Dir. 98/58/EEC) Relations with the Council of Europe	FR-EN
	Dr. Cornelius Rhein F101 2/50	Laying hens (Dir. 1999/74/EC & 88/166/EEC) Transport of animals(Dir. 91/628/EEC) Protection of calves (Dir. 91/629/EEC) Protection of pigs (Dir. 91/630/EEC) Slaughter (Dir. 93/119/EEC) Protection of animals in farms (Dir. 98/58/EEC) Relations with the Council of Europe	DE-EN-FR
	Dr. Rex Horgan F101 2/91	Laying hens (Dir. 1999/74/EC & 88/166/EEC) Transport of animals(Dir. 91/628/EEC) Protection of calves (Dir. 91/629/EEC) Protection of pigs (Dir. 91/630/EEC) Slaughter (Dir. 93/119/EEC) Protection of animals in farms (Dir. 98/58/EEC) Relations with the Council of Europe	EN-FR
	Dr. Susanne Ammendrup F101 2/62	Identification of animals (Dir. 92/102/EEC, Regulation 1760/2000/EC, Title I)  Enlargement (all matters of the unit)	DA-EN-SV-FR

**Joint Secretariat of the Standing Committee on Zootechnics and the  
“Animal Health and Welfare”, “Biological Safety of the Food Chain” and  
“Controls and Import Conditions” Sections of the Standing Committee on  
the Food Chain and Animal Health**

NAME		TASKS	LANGUAGES
	Rene Danau F101 2/68	General Co-ordination of the joint secretariat  Co-ordination of institutional procedures Committee preparation (SANCO E2) Committee reports (SANCO E2)	NL-EN-FR
	Benjamin Desurmont F101 2/64	Committee preparation (SANCO E3/D2/D3) Committee reports (SANCO E3/D2/D3) Drafting of internal procedures, documents and presentations Web-site development and update	FR-EN-ES
	Annemarie Olsen F101 2/84	Translation requests Relations with the Pool Preparation of Committee procedures Follow-up of Committee procedures and documents (SANCO E2/E3/D2/D3)	DK-EN-FR
	Rui Manuel Lopes F101 2/84	Translation requests Relations with the Pool Preparation of Committee procedures Follow-up of Committee procedures and documents (SANCO E2/E3/D2/D3)	PT-EN-FR-ES
	Ian McConnell F101 2/76	Organisation and follow-up of meetings Preparation of documents for the Committee (SANCO E2/E3/D2/D3) ADNS	EN-FR
	Dimitrios Karkalakis F101 2/78	Reimbursement of experts (SANCO E1/E2/E3 D2/D3) Committee attendance	GK-FR

## Secretariat

NAME		TASKS	LANGUAGES
	Christina Karlsson Secretary of the Head of Unit F101 3/56	Secretariat of the Unit (Animal health)	SV-EN
	Rita Dedola F101 3/56	Secretariat of the Unit (Animal health-specific responsibilities for eradication and epidemiology sector)	IT-ES-FR-EN
	Ngoc To Uyen Nguyen F101 3/56	Secretariat of the Unit (Animal health-specific responsibilities for trade and Zootechnics sector)	FR-EN
	Gay Potticary F101 2/66	Secretariat of the Unit (Animal welfare- specific responsibilities for animal welfare and identification sector)	EN-FR
	Valerie Brown F101 2/80	Secretariat of the Unit (Animal health- specific responsibilities for imports sector)	EN-FR-NL
	Antonio Sabo F101 2/56	Distribution and electronic follow-up of incoming mail	FR-IT

## Typing Pool

NAME		TASKS	LANGUAGES
	Annette Hoffmann F101 2/92	Contact Point and co-ordination	FR-EN-DE-NL
	Christos Angelis F101 2/92		GR-FR-EN
	Lene Pedersen F101 2/92		DA-EN-FR
	Martine Uyttersprot F101 2/92		NL-FR-EN-DE
	Martina Jamrichova F101 2/92		SK-CZ-PO-DE- EN
	Monday Justice F101 2/92		EN-FR-NL

## Others

	<p>Stian Johnsen F101 3/72</p>	<p>Animal Health Specialisation in Fish Diseases</p>	<p>NO-EN</p>
	<p>Brigitte Fastrez F101 3/91</p>	<p>Web-site development</p>	<p>FR-NL-EN-IT</p>
	<p>Christoph von Horst F101 0/33</p>	<p>- Rift Valley Fever ( in collaboration with J. Fevrier) - participation in the work on HPAI/LPAI in poultry (Sector Disease Eradication)</p>	<p>DE-EN</p>
	<p>Magdalena Saniewska F101 0/33</p>		<p>PO-EN</p>

## **5.6. Animal Disease Notifications – tabulated**

### Introduction

The following diseases are the subjects of the notification within the framework of Council Directive 82/894/EEC:

- Foot-and-mouth disease
- Rinderpest (cattle plaque)
- Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia
- Bluetongue
- Swine vesicular disease
- Classical swine fever
- African swine fever
- Teschen disease (contagious swine paralysis)
- Avian Influenza
- Newcastle disease
- African Horse Sickness
- Vesicular Stomatitis
- Peste des Petits Ruminants
- Rift Valley Fever
- Lumpy Skin Disease
- Sheep and Goat Pox (Capripox)
- Infectious Haematopoietic Necrosis
- Bovine spongiform encephalopathy
- Infectious salmon anaemia
- viral haemorrhagic septicaemia

During the period 2000-2003 none of the Member States have reported outbreaks of Rinderpest, Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, African horse sickness, Sheep and goat pox, Teschen disease, Vesicular Stomatitis, Peste des Petits Ruminants, Rift Valley Fever and Lumpy Skin Disease.

Information on reported outbreaks of compulsory notifiable diseases during 1992-2003 is given in tabulated format in the following pages:

- Overview of diseases reported during 2003
- Avian Influenza
- Newcastle Disease
- African Swine Fever
- Classical Swine Fever
- Swine Vesicular Disease
- Infectious Haematopoietic Necrosis
- Foot and Mouth Disease
- Sheep and Goat Pox
- Bluetongue
- Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia
- Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy
- Rabies in wild animals (without bats)
- Rabies in domestic animals
- Classical Swine Fever 1980-1990

### 5.7.Overview of diseases reported during 2003

COUNTRY	DISEASES REPORTED DURING 2003																			
	FMD	SVD	RINDERPEST	CBPP	BT	CSF	ASF	ND	AI	PEE	VES.STOM	PPR	LSD	CAPRI POX	AHS	RVF	IHN	BSE	ISA	VHS
AUSTRIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
BELGIUM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0
BULGARIA																				
CZECH REPUBLIC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
DENMARK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
FRANCE	0	0	0	0	17	0(2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	137	0	3
GERMANY	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	0	0
IRELAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	183	0	0
ITALY	0	31	0	0	2	1	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
LUXEMBURG	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
NETHERLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	241	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0
NORWAY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
PORTUGAL	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	133	0	0
ROMANIA																				
SLOVAKIA	0	0	0	0	0	6(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
SLOVENIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
SPAIN	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	167	0	0
SWITZERLAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0
SWEDEN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNITED KINGDOM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	668	0	0
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>9(3)</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1406</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>

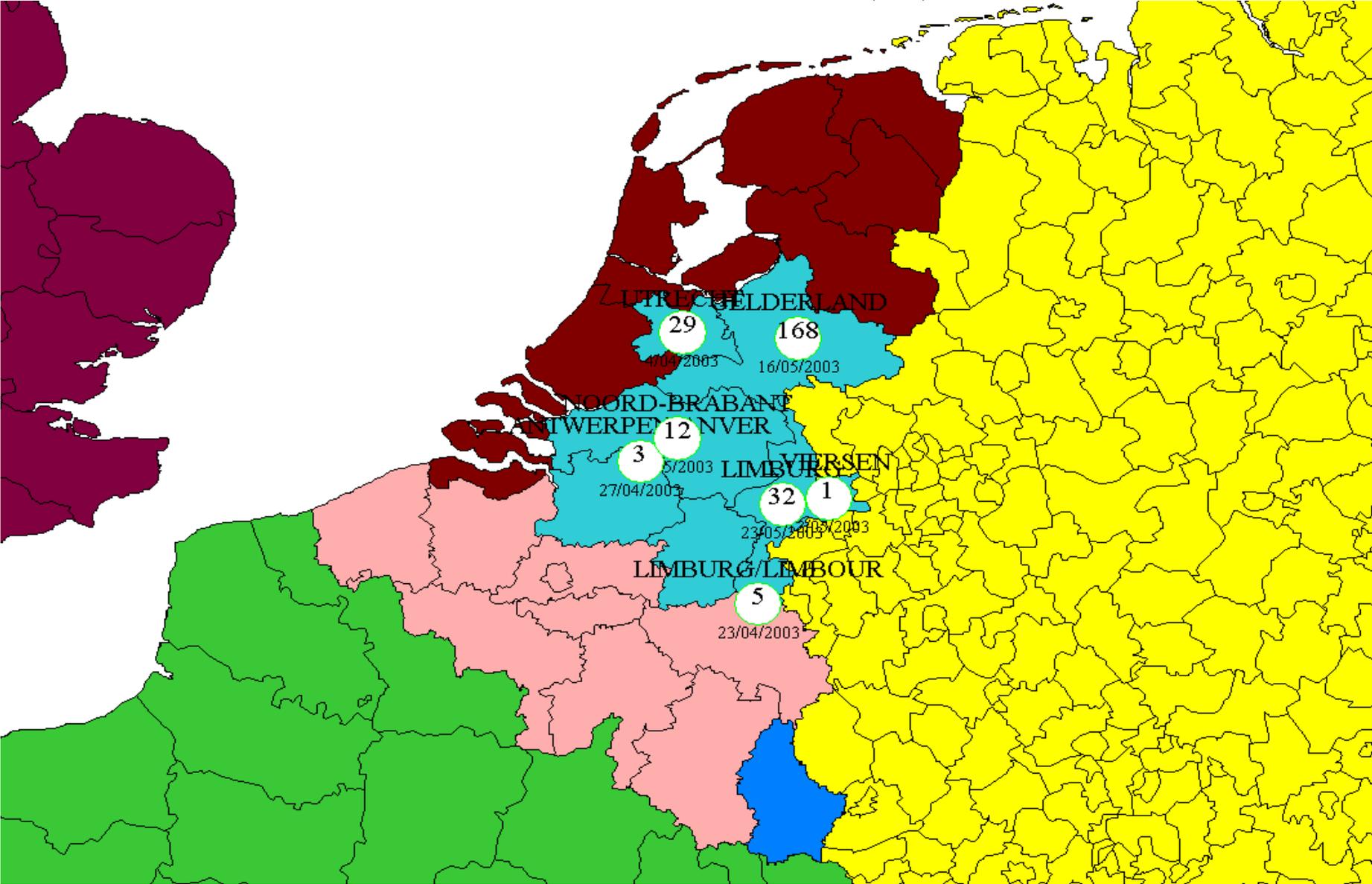
5.7.1. Avian Influenza outbreaks reported by Member States, 1990-2003

COUNTRY	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Austria	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Germany	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	30	351	0	0	0
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	241
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>250</b>

5.7.2. Avian Influenza in 2003

COUNTRY	NUMBER OF OUTBREAKS												TOTAL
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	
GERMANY	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
FRANCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ITALY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NETHERLANDS	0	0	149	86	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	241
BELGIUM	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
LUXEMBOURG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNITED KINGDOM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IRELAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DENMARK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GREECE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SPAIN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PORTUGAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AUSTRIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FINLAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NORWAY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SWEDEN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ROMANIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BULGARIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	0	0	149	94	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	250

Avian influenza in the Netherlands (2003)



5.7.3. Newcastle disease outbreaks reported by Member States, 1990-2003

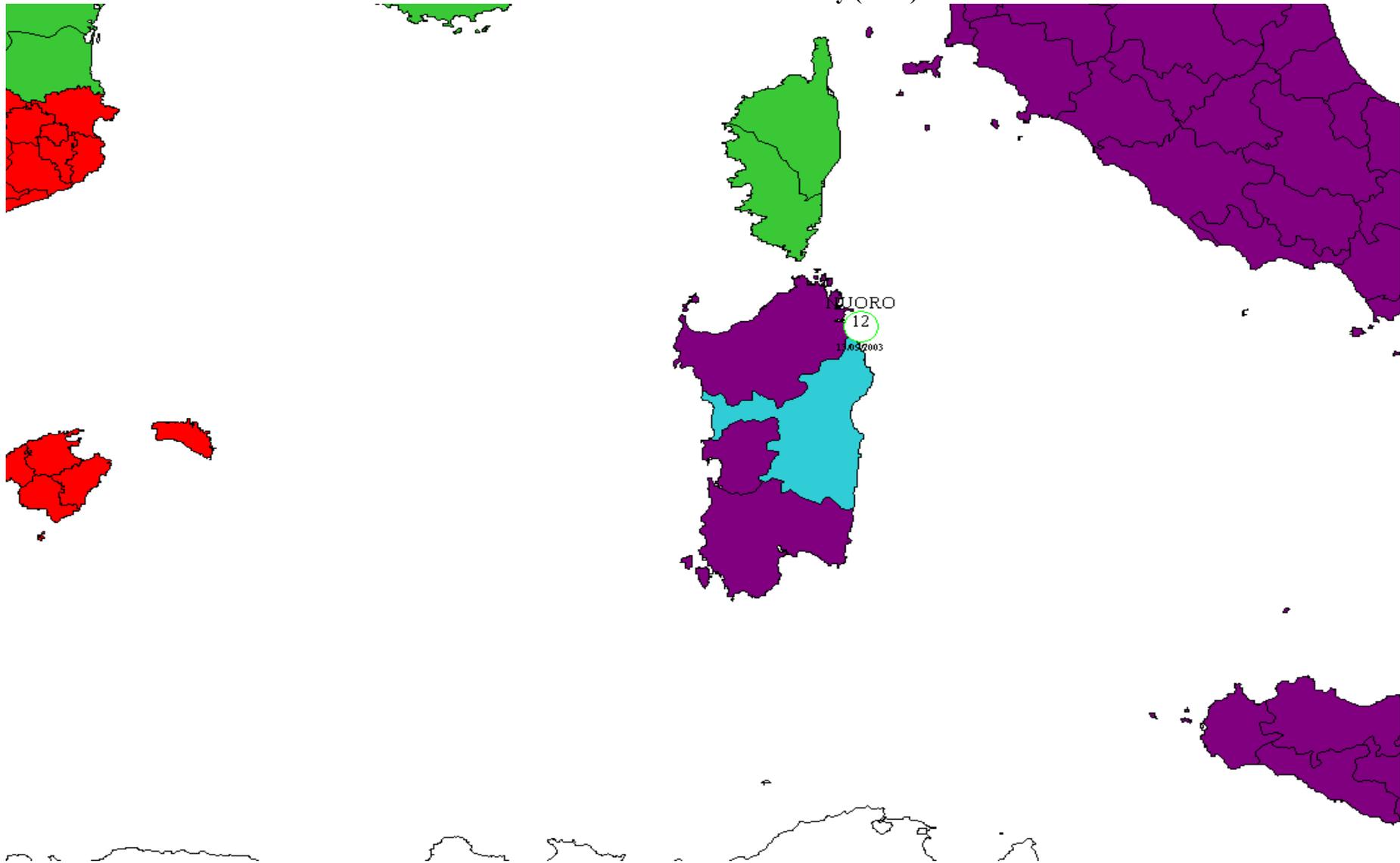
COUNTRY	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Austria	-	-	-	-	0	0	4	1	6	4	0	0	0	2*
Belgium	0	0	26	41	1	11	7	2	14	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	14	4	0	2	0	0	0	135	0
Finland	-	-	-	-	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Germany	0	1	3	44	173	28	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	5	1	0	2	42	2	4	2	2	1	257	1	0	1
Luxembourg	0	0	2	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	1	38	21	8	5	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Portugal	4	7	1	21	12	2	3	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	2	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	-	-	-	-	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
United Kingdom	0	6	0	0	0	0	2	38	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>4</b>

\* - Not included in ADNS

5.7.4. African Swine Fever outbreaks reported by Member States, 1990-2003

COUNTRY	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Austria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	29	64	93	96	91	145	65	23	28	21	11	9	11	12
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	33	15	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Spain	351	210	83	37	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	413	289	178	143	104	145	65	23	28	22	11	9	11	12

African swine fever in Italy (2003)



5.7.5. Classical Swine Fever outbreaks reported by Member States, 1990-2003

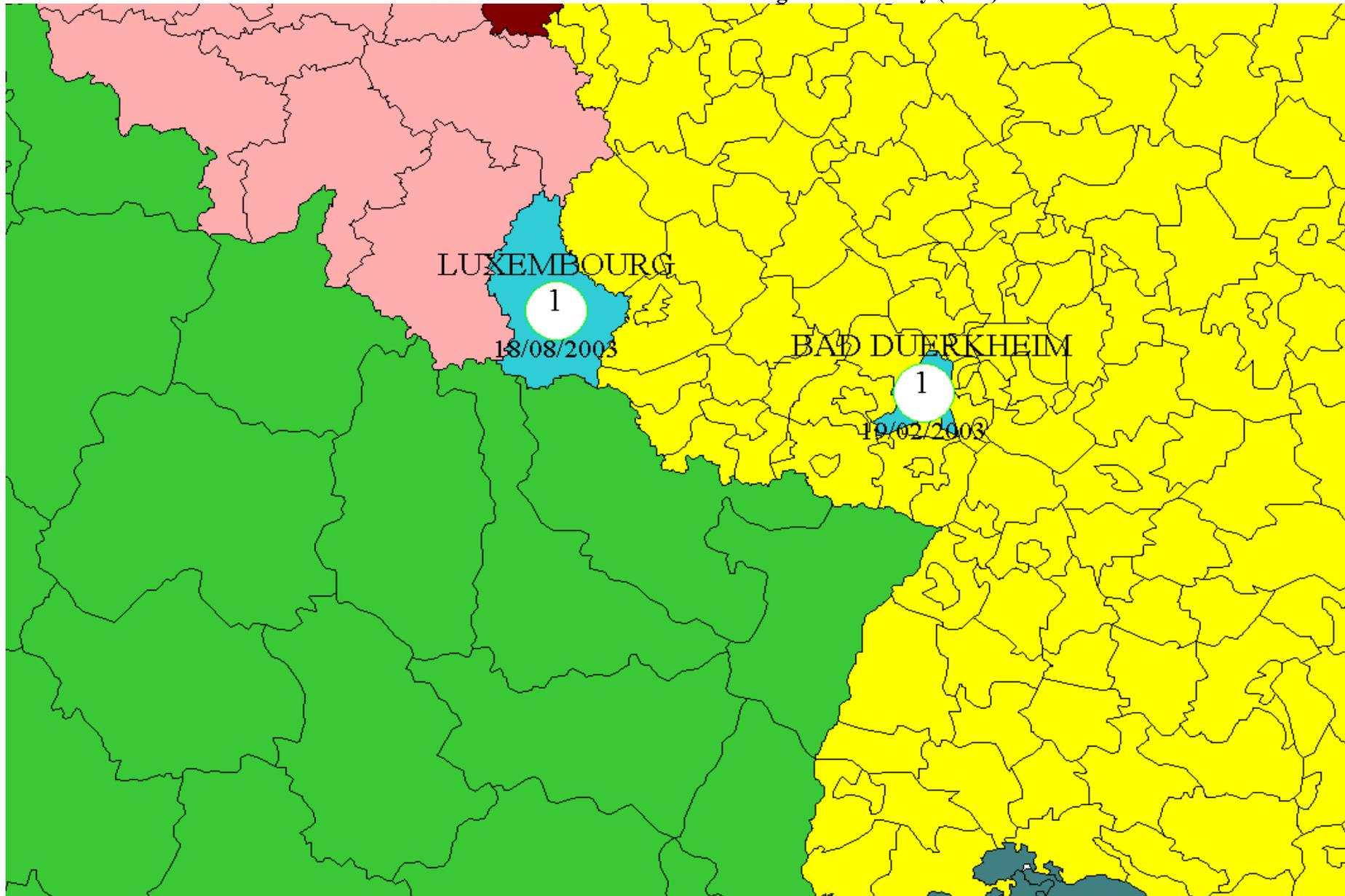
COUNTRY	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Austria	-	-	-	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	113	0	0	7	48	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	1	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0 (2)
Germany	118*	6	13	100	117	54	4	44	11	6	2	5	11	1
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	15	15	20	12	24	42**	49	55	18	9	3	5	0	1
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	1
Netherlands	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	429	5	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	78	21	0	0	33	16	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0
TOTAL	252	22	39	121	190	97	55	613	55	15	21	43	40	3 (2)

\* Domestic pigs: 40; wild boar: 78.

\*\* Domestic pigs: 38; wild boar: 4.

() Wild swine cases only

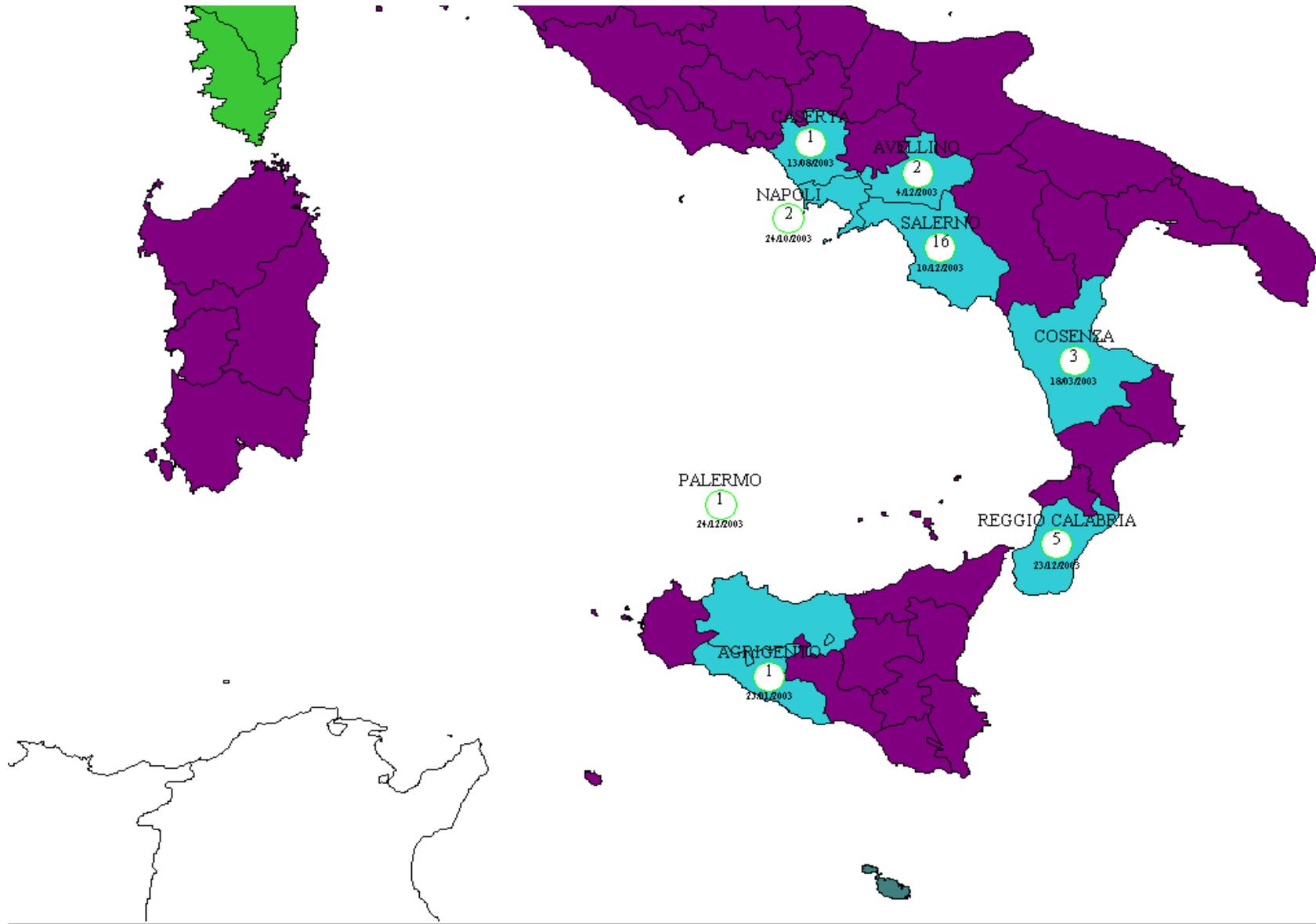
Classical swine fever in Luxembourg and Germany (2003)



5.7.6. Swine Vesicular Disease outbreaks reported by Member States, 1990-2003

COUNTRY	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Austria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	6	31	11	28	18	4	16	21	14	6	12	171	31
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	6	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Spain	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>32</b>

**Swine Vesicular Disease in Italy (2003)**

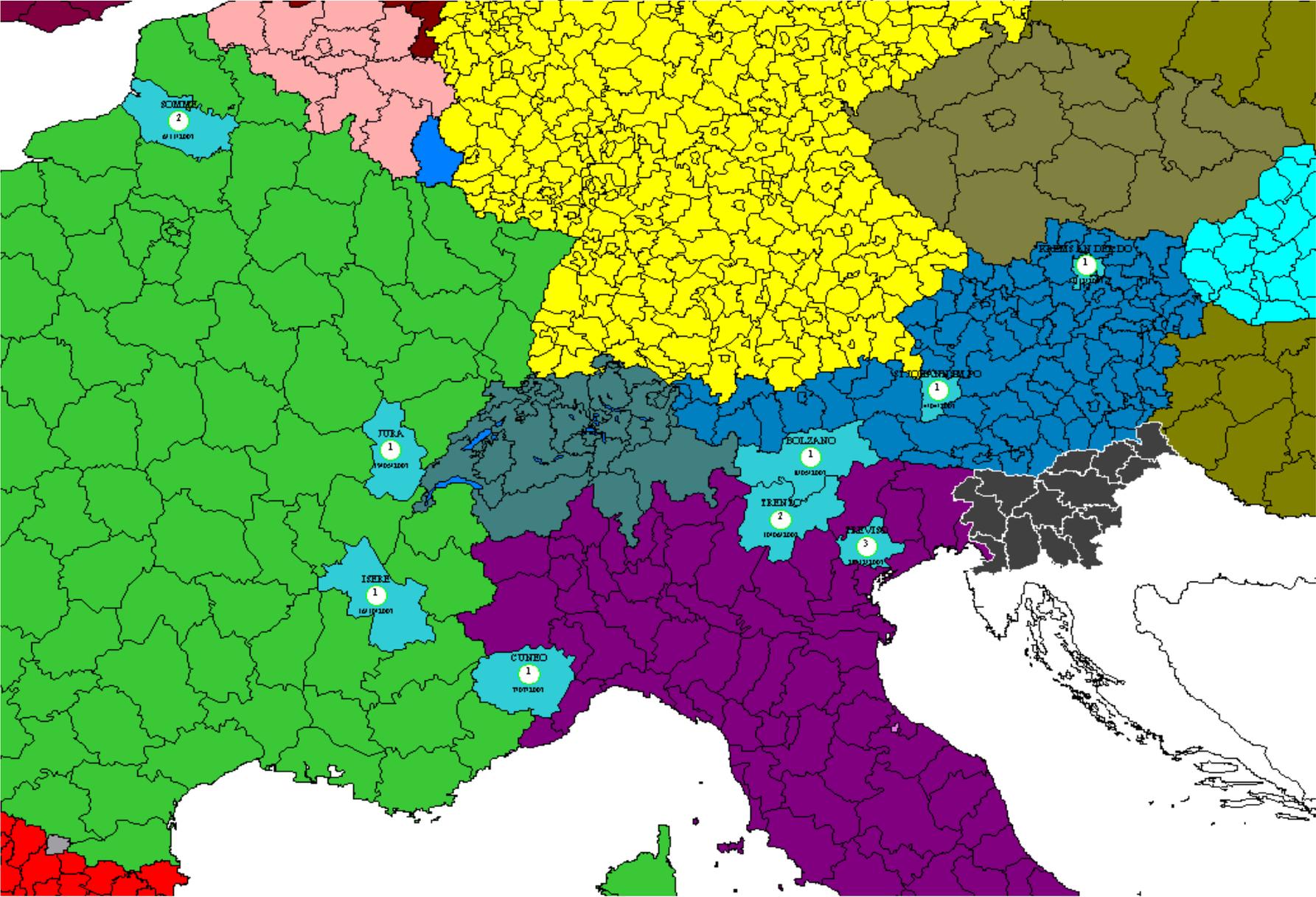


5.7.7. *Infectious Haematopoietic Necrosis outbreaks reported by Member States, 1990-2002*

COUNTRY	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	2
Belgium	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	8	1	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	3	1	15	21	8*	6	4
Germany	0	0	2	0		13	14	11	6	8	7	11	10	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	7	9	7
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	3	1	2	5	1	17	14	22	8	24	33	27	26	13

\* - Not included in ADNS

Infectious Haematopoietic Necrosis in Austria, Italy and France (2003)



5.7.8. Foot-and-mouth disease outbreaks reported by Member States, 1990-2003

COUNTRY	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Austria	-	-	-	-								0		
Belgium												0		
Denmark												0		
Finland												0		
France												2		
Germany												0		
Greece					95		39				14	0		
Ireland												1		
Italy				57								0		
Luxembourg												0		
Netherlands												26		
Portugal												0		
Spain												0		
Sweden												0		
United Kingdom												2030*		
TOTAL	0	0	0	57	95	0	39	0	0	0	14	2059	0	0

\* - Not included in ADNS

5.7.9. Sheep and Goat Pox outbreaks reported by Member States, 1990-2003

COUNTRY	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Austria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	1	9	118	60	7	0	1	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

5.7.10. Bluetongue outbreaks reported by Member States, 1990-2003

COUNTRY	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Austria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	323	0	17
Germany	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	84	1 254	0	172	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6744	6221*	11	2
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	505	0	0	14
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>1 254</b>	<b>7298</b>	<b>6716</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>33</b>							

\* - Not included in ADNS

5.7.11. Contagious Bovine Pleurpneumonia outbreaks reported by Member States, 1990-2003

COUNTRY	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Austria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	7	43	34	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	1 111	1 024	610	390	69	23	18	63	12	1	0	0	0	0
Spain	13	2	2	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 131</b>	<b>1 069</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

5.7.12. Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy outbreaks reported by Member States, 1990-2003

COUNTRY	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Austria	-	-	-	-							0	1	0	0
Belgium								1	6	2	9	41	38	15
Denmark			1								1	6	3	2
Finland											0	1	0	
France		5		1	3	3	11	6	18	31	156	271	239	137
Germany					4			2			7	123	106	54
Greece											0	1	0	
Ireland	11	17	18	16	19	16	73	77	79	91	145	233	325	183
Italy					1						0	48*	3	0
Luxembourg								1			0	0	1	1
Netherlands								2	2	2	2	18	24	19
Portugal				1	7	14	29	30	104	168	136	98	86	133
Spain											2	81	127	167
Sweden											0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	10 080	23 057	35 160	36 531	26 028	14 893	9 623	4 923	3 498	2 702	1 583	1075	1210	668
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10 091</b>	<b>23 079</b>	<b>35 179</b>	<b>36 549</b>	<b>26 062</b>	<b>14 926</b>	<b>9 736</b>	<b>5 042</b>	<b>3 707</b>	<b>2 996</b>	<b>2 041</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>2162</b>	<b>1379</b>

\* - Not included in ADNS

5.7.13. Number of outbreaks of rabies in wild animals (without bats) reported by Member States, 1990-2003 (Information from WHO)

COUNTRY	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Austria	2 441	2 336	1 057	618	229	93	14	7	3	0	2	0	22	0
Belgium	65	19	17	1	43	138	30	6	1	1	0	0	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	2 521	1 775	1 067	220	99	27	10	1	1	0	0	4	0	0
Germany	4 472	2 972	1 146	698	1 142	700	110	75	96	44	166	47	33	24
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	4	22	80	36	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxembourg	38	8	0	1	1	9	11	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	9	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	7	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9 537</b>	<b>7 114</b>	<b>3 309</b>	<b>1 618</b>	<b>1 530</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>24</b>

5.7.14. Number of outbreaks of rabies in domestic animals reported by Member States, 1990-2003 (Information from WHO)

COUNTRY	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Austria	73	124	60	57	25	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	1
Belgium	79	10	17	1	18	75	14	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
France	463	390	217	41	20	12	7	0	2	0	0	1	1	0
Germany	1 082	624	274	141	234	155	32	8	8	12	16	3	2	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxembourg	26	8	2	0	0	6	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	6 <sup>1</sup>	8 <sup>1</sup>	12 <sup>1</sup>	5 <sup>1</sup>	2	6 <sup>2</sup>	1 <sup>1</sup>	5 <sup>3</sup>	7 <sup>1</sup>	3 <sup>1</sup>	2	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 729</b>	<b>1 164</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>

<sup>1</sup> All dogs from North Africa.  
<sup>2</sup> 5 dogs and 1 cat from Africa.  
<sup>3</sup> 4 dogs from North Africa.

5.7.15. Classical Swine Fever outbreaks reported by Member States, 1980-1990

COUNTRY	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	7	37	102	26	9	67	80	83	2	8	113
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	19	6	8	13	17	2	20	5	15	0	4
Germany	18	4	19	535	1 041	351	46	41	3	64	118
Greece	0	20	4	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	5	34	48	13	25	28	13	12	11	115
Luxembourg	0	8	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	11	65	161	176	36	1	1	0	0	2
Portugal	-	171	43	19	10	-	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	40	84	24	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	1	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>1 272</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>252</b>

## 6. MISSIONS CARRIED OUT BY SANCO E.2 STAFF IN 2002

No.	Departure date	Initials	Duration	City	Purpose
1	12/01/2003	AEF	3	Beirut	FMD meeting Middle East
2	13/01/2003	JF	3	Denver	Bluetongue
3	14/01/2003	YT	3	Grange, Co Meath	Workshop - Bivalve Molluscs
4	15/01/2003	AL	3	Washington	Meeting on Classical swine fever regionalisation
5	15/01/2003	HK	2	Leeuwarden	Visit to Holland Genetics, IVP lab, AI lab and Alta Genetics.
6	16/01/2003	HLB	3	Monte Carlo	Situation of the Circus in the European Union
7	20/01/2003	AEF	1	Luxembourg	Arboviral infections
8	24/01/2003	SA	0.5	The Hague	Workshop: The future I & R system for sheep and goats, the challenge and the expected problems in practice. Invited speaker.
9	28/01/2003	SA	2	Budapest	Monitoring of transposition - Management of list of establishments
10	11/02/2003	MPD	1	Strasbourg	Meeting "Movement of pets"
11	11/02/2003	JF	1	Strasbourg	Meeting "Movement of pets"
12	20/02/2003	AL	1.5	Nijmegen	Intervet Research Symposium: Future trends in R&D - Committed to improve health and food safety
13	21/02/2003	AG	5	Messina, Rome	"Animali e Ricerca" - Corso di aggiornamento
14	27/02/2003	AG	1.5	Strasbourg	Protection of animals kept for farming purposes
15	11/03/2003	AL	1	Kaiserslautern	Klassische Schweinepest bei Wildschweinen
16	11/03/2003	AG	0.5	Paris	OIE
17	13/03/2003	SA	1	Budapest	Sub-Committee Agriculture and Fisheries meeting - Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
18	25/03/2003	FR, JPV	3	Avignon	Task Force Meeting in France
19	27/03/2003	SA	1	Rome	Santé animale, Evolution récentes et perspectives
20	1/04/2003	BVG, AEF	2	Heraklion	CVO meeting
21	1/04/2003	KS	1	Munich	Jahrestagung 2003
22	2/04/2003	SA, KS	1	Grange, Co Meath	Discussion about bovine databases
23	3/04/2003	AG, CR	1.5	Edinburgh	Symposium: Science in the Service of Animal Welfare
24	3/04/2003	AL	1	Dublin	Training of inspectors
25	8/04/2003	BVG, AEF	0.5	Luxembourg	Agri council
26	8/04/2003	AEF	4	Rome	EUFGMD
27	8/04/2003	DS	2	Dublin	Fourth meeting of the FAWAC
28	9/04/2003	JF	1	Strasbourg	Pet passports
29	9/04/2003	HK	1	Strasbourg	Bovine sperm
30	9/04/2003	CR	1	Vienna	Enquete-kommission, Tierschutz in Europa - EU Recht im Bereich Tierschutz
31	16/04/2003	AG	0.5	Verona	Conference on Il benessere animale: orizzonti e prospettive
32	21/04/2003	AL	1	Bruxelles	Emergency meeting on avian influenza 22/4
33	27/04/2003	HLB	13	Southern Africa	Emergency assistance for FMD vaccine, request by OIE
34	28/04/2003	BVG	0.5	The Hague	Avian Influenza
35	28/04/2003	DC	1	Dublin	Presentation of TRACES
36	29/04/2003	MP	1	Apeldoorn	Information on crisis management during current AI epidemic, discussion on vaccination
37	6/05/2003	DC	2.5	Rome	SINTESI system
38	12/05/2003	SA	2.5	Vilnius	Bovine database and visit to the competent authority and the national database

39	12/05/2003	AG	1.5	Paris	Meeting on organisation Global Conference Animal Welfare-World Poultry Conference 2003
40	13/05/2003	DC	2	Prague	Adhesion: évaluation de la réglementation
41	14/05/2003	AEF	0.5	Strasbourg	FMD
42	19/05/2003	SA	2.5	Budapest	Bovine database organised by Taiex. Visit to the competent authority and the national database
43	19/05/2003	FR, JPV	4	foggia	Task force for monitoring disease eradication programmes
44	16/05/2003 - 20/05/2003	BVG, HLB, JF, AL, YT, MP, AG, AEF	5	Paris	71st General Session of the OIE International Committee
45	23/05/2003	DC	1.5	Rouen	Environnement réglementaire vétérinaire des marchés aux bestiaux: quelles évolutions?
46	26/05/2003	DC	2.5	Prague	Peer review bovine database
47	2/06/2003	DS	3.5	Vilnius	Peer review on animal welfare
48	3/06/2003	YT	3.5	Weymouth	Annual Lab meeting / workshop
49	4/06/2003	AL	1	Metz	Classical Swine Fever
50	5/06/2003	SA,KS	1	Grange, Co Meath	Meeting with FVO on bovine database
51	10/06/2003	CR	1.5	Sofia	Seminar for the meat trade and industry in Bulgaria: veterinary legislation
52	10/06/2003	DS	2	Rennes Lorient	Visite d'élevages de poulets de chair et visite de l'abattoir de Mûr de Bretagne  Table ronde dans le cadre de l'Assemblée Générale de UKL
53	11/06/2003	AG,RH	2	Paris	Meeting of the Steering Committee for the 'First Global Conference on Animal Welfare: an OIE initiative'
54	12/06/2003	BVG, AEF	0.5	Luxembourg	Council meeting
55	13/06/2003	AG	1	Rome	34th National Congress
56	16/06/2003	SA	2.5	Ljubljana	Peer Reviews - bovine database. Organised by Taiex.
57	22/06/2003	FR	2	Evora	Meeting of the Task Force for monitoring National Eradication Programs, Subgroup Bovine Tuberculosis - Evora 23 and 24 June 2003
58	23/06/2003	DC	0.5	Paris	Systèmes ANIMO et SHIFT
59	26/06/2003	AEF	1	Grange, Co Meath	Training for inspectors
60	30/06/2003	AG	1	Rome	Incontro bilaterale AIA Interbev - Trasporto e benessere dei bovini
61	7/07/2003 18:00:00	BVG	1	Luxembourg	Seminar de gestion
62	12/07/2003	DS	1.5	Birmingham	2nd International Conference on Transportation of Horses by Road, Sea & Air
63	17/07/2003	AEF	1	Amsterdam	FMD
64	23/07/2003	SA	1	Ljubljana	Food Safety Mission
65	8/08/2003	HLB	2.5	Berlin	Animal Disease Notification System and G.I.S.
66	28/08/2003	RH	1	Paris	Global Conference on Animal Welfare
67	1/09/2003	SA	0.5	Bonn	Seminar on sheep/goat identification. Invited speaker.
68	6/09/2003	AG	14	Washington	To meet and confer with American counterparts.
69	10/09/2003	CR	2	Stockholm	COM Working Group Animal Welfare / Study broiler production in Sweden
70	11/09/2003	AL	1	Luxembourg	Mission on CSF in wild boar with Lux, BE, DE, FR
71	14/09/2003	FR, JPV	3	Pamplona	Brucellosis 2003 International Research Conference
72	15/09/2003	HLB	1.5	Cologne	BALAI meeting

73	15/09/2003	AEF	4	Basel	Session of Research Group on Foot-and-Mouth Disease
74	19/09/2003	DC	1	Luxembourg	TRACES Coordination avec Direction Informatique et Eurostat
75	23/09/2003	BVG,DS, AG	3	Palermo	CVO Meeting
76	29/09/2003	SA	2	Cagliari	Workshop on electronic identification of animals and blue tongue
77	2/10/2003	RH	1	Paris	OIE Global Conference
78	3/10/2003	CR	1.5	Bologna	Benessere animale - Fiera avicola nazionale Forli
79	5/10/2003	DC	4	Madrid	TRACES Project
80	5/10/2003	AL	1	Hannover	Classical Swine Fever
81	8/10/2003	HK	4	Budapest	A.I. Vets Meeting
82	9/10/2003	AEF	2	Ankara	Annual meeting of EUFMD Tripartite
83	14/10/2003	MP, AL, WAV	2	Wageningen	Avian influenza workshop
84	14/10/2003	FR	0.5	Luxembourg	Trends and sources of zoonotic agents
85	14/10/2003	BVG	2	Dublin	CVO Meeting
86	20/10/2003	FR, JPV	3	Ciudad Real	Task Force for monitoring eradication programmes. Sheep and Goat Brucellosis subgroup meeting.
87	20/10/2003	AG	1.5	Strasbourg	Question Time European Parliament
88	22/10/2003	AEF	2.5	Skopje	69 Session of Executive Committee of EUFMD
89	22/10/2003	AL	1.5	Leòn	Diagnostico laboratorial de la Peste porcina clasica
90	26/10/2003	JF	4.5	Catania	3rd International Symposium on Bluetongue
91	26/10/2003 15:10:00	CR	1	Warsaw	EU Veterinary legislation for the meat trade and industry in Poland
92	31/10/2003	AEF	2.5	Kiev	Control on foot-and-mouth disease
93	2/11/2003	AG	2	Paris	Meeting of the OIE Ad hoc Group on the Humane Slaughter of Animals
94	4/11/2003	RH	1	Paris	Preparatory meeting for the OIE animal welfare conference
95	5/11/2003	RF	2	Frankfurt	Congress on the Future of Europe
96	5/11/2003	DC	4	Budapest	Table de correspondance
97	6/11/2003	SA, KS	1	Dublin	Training on animal identification
98	6/11/2003	AEF	1.5	Kiel	Training course for official veterinarians in controlling FMD
99	12/11/2003	MP	5	Paris	OIE Working group meeting on Avian Influenza
100	12/11/2003	FR	2	Madrid	Aspectos Actuales de la Sanidad Animal
101	13/11/2003 18:10:00	MPD	3	Paris	Intervention "introduction au droit communautaire"
102	17/11/2003	HLB	2.5	Paris	Meeting with OIE Ad hoc group on Epidemiology
103	18/11/2003	SA	1	Strasbourg	Plenary session.
104	20/11/2003	AL	1.5	Poznan	National Meeting of Veterinary Laboratories
105	24/11/2003	AG	3	Strasbourg	The standing committee for the protection of animals kept for farming purposes (T-AP)
106	24/11/2003	FR, SA	3	Madrid	Sheep and goat identification and registration: visit to Spanish holdings
107	24/11/2003	FR	3	Lisbon	Forum de Tuberculosis bovina (presentation on Europe situation)
108	24/11/2003	RH	3	Strasbourg	The standing committee for the protection of animals kept for farming purposes (T-AP)
109	30/11/2003	AEF	1	Rome	Extraordinary follow-up meeting to the 69th session
110	30/11/2003	WAV	12	Paris	Meeting of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission
111	1/12/2003	HK	0.5	Dublin	FVO Internal Technical Training Course - Semen Collection Centres

112	1/12/2003	YT	3	La Rouchelle	Technical Workshop, Mollusc Diseases in EU Candidate Countries
113	2/12/2003	AG	2	Murcia	I Congreso Internacional de Bienestar Animal
114	4/12/2003	AEF	0.5	Luxembourg	Case C-216 Horses
115	4/12/2003	KS	3	Dublin	WBFSH General Assembly
116	8/12/2003	DS	1	Copenhagen	Animal welfare aspects
117	10/12/2003	JF	1	Rome	Commission d'enquête sur la blue tongue.

## 7. NATIONAL REFERENCE LABORATORIES

### 7.1. National reference foot-and-mouth disease laboratories

Country	Laboratory
Belgium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CODA-CERVA-VAR, Groeselenberg 99, 1180 Uccle.</li> </ul>
Denmark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Statens veterinære institut for Virusforskning, Lindholm DK 4771, Klavehave</li> </ul>
Federal Republic of Germany	<p>Bundesforschungsanstalt für Viruskrankheiten der Tiere,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anstaltsteil Tübingen Paul Ehrlich Strasse D-72076 Tübingen</li> <li>• Anstaltsteil Friedrich Loeffler Institute, Insel Riems</li> </ul>
Greece	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Instituto Afthódoys Pyretoý, Agía Paraskeví Attikís</li> </ul>
Spain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Centro de Investigación en Sanidad Animal, 28130 Valdeolmos Madrid</li> </ul>
France	<p>Agence Française de Sécurité Sanitaire des Aliments (AFSSA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Laboratoire d'études et de recherches en pathologie bovine et hygiène des viandes, Lyon</li> <li>• Laboratoire d'études et de recherches en pathologie animale et zoonoses, Maison-Alfort</li> </ul>
Ireland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See UK</li> </ul>
Italy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Istituto zooprofilattico sperimentale della Lombardia e dell'Emilia Romagna, Brescia. Istituto superiore della Sanità, Roma</li> </ul>
Luxembourg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See Belgium</li> </ul>
The Netherlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ID-Lelystad Institute for Animal Health</li> <li>• POBox 65, NL- 8200 AB Lelystad</li> </ul>
Austria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bundesanstalt für Veterinäruntersuchungen Mödling</li> <li>• Robert Koch-Gasse 17, A-2340 Mödling</li> </ul>
Portugal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Laboratório Nacional de Investigação Veterinária, Lisboa</li> </ul>
Finland	<p>Eläinlääkintä- ja elintarviketutkimuslaitos, 00231 Helsinki/Anstalten för veterinärmedicin och livsmedel, 00231 Helsingfors</p>
Sweden	<p>Statens veterinärmedicinska anstalt, 75189 Uppsala</p>
United Kingdom	<p>Animal Health Institute, Pirbright, Woking, Surrey</p>

## 7.2.National reference classical swine fever laboratories

Country	Laboratory
Belgium	CODA-CERVA-VAR, Groeselenberg 99, 1180 Uccle.
Denmark	Statens Veterinære Institut for Virusforskning, Lindholm, 4771 Kalvehave
Germany	Bundesforschungsanstalt für Viruskrankheiten der Tiere, 17498 Insel Riems
Greece	Veterinary Institute of Infectious and Parasitic Diseases, 15310 Ag. Paraskevi
Spain	Centro de Investigación en Sanidad Animal, 28130 Valdeolmos (Madrid)
France	AFSSA-Ploufragan, Zoopole des Côtes d'Armor, 22440 Ploufragan
Ireland	Veterinary Research Laboratory, Abbotstown, Castleknock, Dublin 15
Italy	Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale dell'Umbria e delle Marche, 06100 Perugia
Luxembourg	Laboratoire de Médecine Vétérinaire de l'Etat, 1020 Luxembourg
The Netherlands	Instituut voor Veehouderij en Diergezondheid (ID-Lelystad), 8200 AB Lelystad
Austria	Bundesanstalt für Vet. Med. Untersuchungen in Modling, Robert Koch-Gasse 17, 2340 Modling
Portugal	Laboratório Nacional de Investigação Veterinária, 1500 Lisboa
Finland	Eläinlääkintä-ja elintarviketutkimuslaitos, 00231 Helsinki/Anstalten för veterinärmedicin och livsmedel, 00231 Helsingfors
Sweden	Statens veterinärmedicinska anstalt, 75189 Uppsala
United Kingdom	Veterinary Laboratories Agency, New Haw, Weybridge, Surrey KT153NB

### 7.3.National reference African swine fever laboratories

Country	Laboratory
Belgium	Centre d'étude et de recherche vétérinaires et agrochimiques, 1180 Bruxelles
Denmark	Danmarks Veterinære Institut- Afdeling for Virologi,Lindholm,4771 Kalvehave
Germany	Bundesforschungsanstalt für Viruskrankheiten der Tiere, 17498 Insel Riems
Greece	Veterinary Institute of Infectious and Parasitic Diseases, 15310 Ag. Paraskevi
Spain	Centro de Investigación en Sanidad Animal, 28130 Valdeolmos (Madrid)
France	AFSSA-Ploufragan, Zoopole des Côtes d'Armor, 22440 Ploufragan
Ireland	Veterinary Research Laboratory, Abbotstown, Castleknock, Dublin 15
Italy	Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale dell'Umbria e delle Marche, 06100 Perugia
Luxembourg	Laboratoire de Médecine Vétérinaire de l'Etat, 1020 Luxembourg
The Netherlands	Central Institute for animal disease control, P.O. Box 2004, 8203 AA Lelystad
Austria	Bundesanstalt für Vet. Med. Untersuchungen in Modling, Robert Koch-Gasse 17, 2340 Modling
Portugal	Laboratório Nacional de Investigação Veterinária, 1500 Lisboa
Finland	Eläinlääkintä-ja elintarviketutkimuslaitos, 00231 Helsinki/Anstalten för veterinärmedicin och livsmedel, 00231 Helsingfors
Sweden	Statens veterinärmedicinska anstalt, 75189 Uppsala
United Kingdom	Institute for Animal Health, Pirbright, Woking, Surrey GU24 ONF

#### 7.4.National reference swine vesicular disease laboratories

Country	Laboratory
Belgium	CODA-CERVA-VAR, Groeselenberg 99, 1180 Uccle.
Denmark	Statens Veterinære Institut for Virusforskning, Lindholm, 4771 Kalvehave
Germany	Bundesforschungsanstalt für Viruskkrankheiten der Tiere, Anstaltsteil Tübingen Paul Rhrilich Strasse D-72076 Tübingen
Greece	Institoyto Loimodon kai Parasitikon Nosimaton, Neapoleos 21, Agia Paraskevi
Spain	Centro de Investigación en Sanidad Animal, 28130 Valdeolmos (Madrid)
France	Laboratoire central de recherche vétérinaire, Maisons-Alfort
Ireland	Institute for Animal Health, Pirbright, Woking, Surrey
Italy	Istituto zooprofilattico sperimentale della Lombardia e dell'Emilia Romagna, Brescia
Luxembourg	Institut national de recherches vétérinaires, Groeselenberg 99, B-1180 Bruxelles
The Netherlands	Centraal Diergeneeskundig Institut, Lelystad.
Austria	Bundesanstalt für Virusseuchenbekämpfung bei Haustieren, Wien-Hetzendorf
Portugal	Laboratório Nacional de Investigação Veterinária, 1500 Lisboa
Finland	Eläinlääkintä- ja elintarvikelaitos, Helsinki/Anstalten för veterinärmedicin och livsmedel, Helsingfors
Sweden	Statens veterinärmedicinska anstalt, Uppsala
United Kingdom	Institute for Animal Health, Pirbright, Woking, Surrey

### 7.5.National avian influenza laboratories

Country	Laboratory
Belgium	CODA-CERVA-VAR, Groeselenberg 99, 1180 Uccle.
Denmark	National Veterinary Laboratory, Poultry Disease Division, Hangoevej 2, DK-8200 Aarhus N
Germany	Institut fuer Kleintierzucht der Bundesforschungsanstalt fuer Landwirtschaft, Braunschweig-Voelkenrode, Postfach 280, D-3100 Celle
Greece	Institute of Infections and Parasitological Diseases, 66, 26th October Street, 546 27 Thessaloniki
Spain	Centro Nacional de Referencia para la Peste Aviar es el Laboratorio Nacional de Sanidad y Producción Animal de Barcelona, Zona Franca Circunvalación-Tramo 6, Esquina Calle 3, Barcelona
France	Centre National d'Etudes Vétérinaires et Alimentaires - Laboratoire Central de Recherches Avicoles et Porcines, B.P. 53, F-22440 Ploufragan
Ireland	Veterinary Research Laboratory, Abbotstown, Castleknock, Dublin 15
Italy	Istituto Patologie Aviare, Facoltà di Medicina Veterinaria, Università di Napoli, via Aniezzo, Falcone 394, I-80127 Napoli F Delpino 1
Luxembourg	Institut national de recherches vétérinaires, Groeselenberg 99, B-1180 Bruxelles
The Netherlands	Centraal Diergeneeskundig Instituut, Vestiging Virologie, Houtribweg 39, NL-8221 RA Lelystad
Austria	Bundesanstalt für Virusseuchenbekämpfung, Wien-Hetzendorf
Portugal	Laboratório Nacional de Investigaçao Veterinária (LNIV), Estrada de Benfica 701, P-1500 Lisbon
Finland	Eläinlääkintä ja elintarveketaitos, Helsinki/ Anstalten för veterinärmedicin och livsmedel, Helsingfors
Sweden	Statens veterinärmedicinska anstalt, Uppsala
United Kingdom	Central Veterinary Laboratory, New Haw, UK-Weybridge, Surrey KT15 3NB

## 7.6.National Newcastle disease laboratories

Country	Laboratory
Belgium	CODA-CERVA-VAR, Groeselenberg 99, 1180 Uccle.
Denmark	National Veterinary Laboratory, Poultry Disease Division, Hangoevej 2, DK-8200 Aarhus N
Germany	Bundesforschungsanstalt fuer Viruskrankheiten der Tiere Anstaltsteil Riems (Friedrich-Loeffler-Institut), D-O-2201 Insel Riems
Greece	Ινστιτουτο Λοιμωδων και Παρασιτικων Νοσηματων, Νεαπολεως 25, Αγ. Παρασκευη-Αθηνα, Ελλας
Spain	Laboratório de Sanidad y Producción Animal Zona Franca, Circunvalación - Tramo 6 Esquina Calle 3 E-08004 Barcelona
France	Centre national d'études vétérinaires et alimentaires, Laboratoire central de recherches agricoles et porcines BP 53 F-22440 Ploufragan
Ireland	Veterinary Research Laboratory, Abbotstown, Castleknock, Dublin 15
Italy	Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale di Padova Via G. Orus n. 2 I-35100 Padova
Luxembourg	Institut national de recherches vétérinaires, Groeselenberg 99, B-1180 Bruxelles
The Netherlands	Centraal Diergeneeskundig Instituut, Vestiging Virologie, Houtribweg 39, NL-8221 RA Lelystad
Austria	Bundesanstalt für Virusseuchenbekämpfung, Wien-Hetzendorf
Portugal	Laboratório Nacional de Investigaçao Veterinária (LNIV), Estrada de Benfica 701, P-1500 Lisbon
Finland	Eläinlääkintä ja elintarveketaitos, Helsinki/ Anstalten för veterinärmedicin och livsmedel, Helsingfors
Sweden	Statens veterinärmedicinska anstalt, Uppsala
United Kingdom	Central Veterinary Laboratory, New Haw, UK-Weybridge, Surrey KT15 3NB

## 7.7.National Bluetongue laboratories

Country	Laboratory
Belgium	CODA-CERVA-VAR, Groeselenberg 99, 1180 Uccle Tel: (32-2) 375 44 55 Fax: (32-2) 375 09 79.
Denmark	Statens Veterinære Institut for Virusforskning Lindholm DK - 4771 Kalvehave. Tel: (45) 55 86 02 00 Fax: (45) 55 86 03 00.
Germany	Bundesforschungsanstalt für Viruskrankheiten der Tiere, Anstaltsteil Tübingen Paul Rhrlich Strasse D-72076 Tübingen. Tel: (49) 70 71 96 72 55 Fax: (49) 70 71 96 73 03.
Greece	Ministry of Agriculture, Centre of Athens Veterinary Institutions Virus Department Neapoleos Str. 25 GR - 15310 Ag. Paraskevi Athens. Tel. (30-1) 601 14 99/601 09 03 Fax (30-1) 639 94 77
Spain	Centro de Investigación en Sanidad Animal, 28130 Valdeolmos (Madrid)
France	CIRAD-EMVT Campus international de Baillarguet BP 5035 F - 34032 Montpellier Cedex 1 Tel. (33-4) 67 59 37 24 Fax (33-4) 67 59 37 98 E-mail: bastron@cirad.fr
Ireland	Central Veterinary Research Laboratory Abbotstown, Castleknock Dublin 15 Ireland Tel. (353-1) 607 26 79 Fax (353-1) 822 03 63 E-mail: reillypj@indigo.ie
Italy	CESME presso IZS Via Campo Boario I - 64100 Teramo Tel. (39) 0861 33 22 16 Fax (39) 0861 33 22 51 E-mail: Cesme@IZS.it
Luxembourg	Centre d'études et de recherches vétérinaires et agrochimiques (CERVA) Rue Groeselenberg 99 B - 1180 Bruxelles Tel. (32-2) 375 44 55 Fax (32-2) 375 09 79 E-mail: piker@var.fgov.be
The Netherlands	ID-DLO Edelhertweg 15 8219 PH Lelystad Nederland Tel. (0031-0320) 23 82 38 Fax (0031-0320) 23 80 50 E-mail: postkamer@id.dlo.nl
Austria	Bundesanstalt für Virusseuchenbekämpfung bei Haustieren Robert Kochgasse 17 A - 2340 Mödling Tel. (43-2) 236 466 40-0 Fax (43-2) 236 466 40-941 E-mail: BATSB VetMoedling@compuserve.com
Portugal	Laboratório Nacional de Investigação Veterinária Estrada de Benfica, 701 P - 1549-011 Lisboa Tel. (351) 21 711 52 00 Fax (351) 21 711 53 836 E-mail: dir.Inlv@mail.telepac.pt
Finland	Danish Institute for Virus Research Lindholm DK - 4771 Kalvehave Tlf. (45) 55 86 02 00 Fax (45) 55 86 03 00 E-mail: sviv@vetvirus.dk
Sweden	Statens veterinärmedicinska anstalt, SVA S - 751 89 Uppsala Tfn (00-46) 18 67 40 00 Fax (00-46) 18 30 91 62 E-post: sva@sva.se
United Kingdom	Institute for Animal Health Pirbright Laboratory Ash Road Pirbright, Woking, Surrey GU24 0NF United Kingdom Tel. (44-1483) 23 24 41 Fax (44-1483) 23 24 48 E-mail: philip-mellor@bbsrc.ac.uk

## 7.8.National fish diseases laboratories

Country	Laboratory
Belgium	CODA-CERVA-VAR, Groeselenberg 99, 1180 Uccle.
Denmark	Statens Veterinære Serumlaboratorium, Fødevareministeriet, Hangøvej 2, DK-8200 Århus N
Germany	Bundesforschungsanstalt für Viruskrankheiten der Tiere, Boddenblick 5a, D-17498 Insel Riems
Greece	Laboratory of Fish Pathology and Bio-Pathology of Aquatic Organisms, Centre of Athens Veterinary Institutes, Institute of Infectious and Parasitic Diseases, 25 Neapoleos ST., GR-153 10 Ag. Paraskevi Attiki
Spain	Laboratorio Central de Veterinaria de Algete, Madrid
France	Agence française de sécurité sanitaire des aliments (AFSSA), Laboratoire d'études et de recherches en pathologie des poissons (LERPP), Technopôle Brest Iroise — BP 70, F-29280 Plouzane
Ireland	Fisheries Research Centre Abbotstown, Castleknock, Dublin15, Ireland
Italy	Istituto zooprofilattico sperimentale delle Venezie, Via Romea 14/A, I-35020 Legnaro, Padova
Luxembourg	CODA — Centrum voor Onderzoek in Diergeneeskunde en Agrochemie, CERVA — Centre d'étude et de recherches vétérinaires et agrochimiques, Groeselenberg 99, B-1180 Brussel/Bruxelles
The Netherlands	Fish Diseases Laboratory, ID-Lelystad, Institute for Animal Science and Health, Edelhertweg 15, PO Box 65, 8200 AB Lelystad, Nederland
Austria	Institut für Hydrobiologie, Fisch- und Bienenkunde, Veterinärmedizinische Universität Wien, Veterinärplatz 1, A-1210 Wien
Portugal	Laboratório Nacional de Investigação Veterinária, Estrada de Benfica 701, P-1500 Lisboa
Finland	Eläinlääkintä- ja elintarvikelaitos (EELA), PL 368, FIN-00231 Helsinki
Sweden	Statens Veterinärmedicinska Anstalt (SVA), S-751 89 Uppsala
United Kingdom	CEFAS Weymouth Laboratory, Barrack Road, Weymouth DT4 8UB, United Kingdom. The Marine Laboratory, PO box 101, Victoria Road, Aberdeen AB9 8DB, United Kingdom

### 7.9.National reference laboratories for diseases of bivalve molluscs

Country	Laboratory
Belgium	None
Denmark	Danish Institute for Fisheries Research, Department of Marine Ecology and Aquaculture, Fish Disease Laboratory, Stigbøjlen 4, DK-1870 Frederiksberg C
Germany	Bundesforschungsanstalt für Viruskrankheiten der Tiere, Boddenblick 5a, D-17498 Insel Riems
Greece	Centre of Thessaloniki Veterinary Institutions, Department of Pathology of Aquatic Organisms, 80, 26th Octovriou str., GR-54627 Thessaloniki
Spain	Instituto de Investigaciones Marinas, CSIC, Eduardo Cabello, 6, E-36208 Vigo
France	Laboratoire de Génétique et Pathologie, Ifremer, Ronce les bains, F-17390 La Tremblade
Ireland	Fish Health Unit, Marine Institute, Abbotstown, Castleknock, Dublin 15, Ireland
Italy	Area Ittiopatologia Laboratorio Patologia Molluschi, Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale delle Venezie, Via della Roggia, 94, I-33030 Basaldella di Campofornido (UD)
Luxembourg	None
The Netherlands	Fish Diseases Laboratory, ID-Lelystad, Institute for Animal Science and Health, Edelhertweg 15, PO box 65, 8200 AB Lelystad, Nederland
Austria	None
Portugal	None
Finland	None
Sweden	None
United Kingdom	<p><b>England:</b> CEFAS Weymouth Laboratory, Barrack road, The Nothe, Weymouth, Dorset DT4 8UB, United Kingdom</p> <p><b>Scotland:</b> Fisheries Research Services Marine Laboratory, PO box 101 Victoria Road, Aberdeen AB11 9DB, United Kingdom</p>

### 7.10. National rabies laboratories

Country	Laboratory
Belgium	Institut Pasteur de Bruxelles 642 Rue Engeland B - 1180 Bruxelles
Denmark	Danish Veterinary Institute for Virus Research Lindholm DK - 4771 Kalvehave
Germany	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Institut für Virologie, Fachbereich Veterinärmedizin, Justus-Liebig-Universität Giessen Frankfurter Straße 107 D - 35392 Giessen</li> <li>2. Eurovir Hygiene-Institut Dr. Thraenhart Biotechnologiepark D - 14943 Luchenwalde</li> <li>3. Landesuntersuchungsamt für das Gesundheitswesen Südbayern Veterinärstraße 2 D - 85764 Oberschleißheim</li> </ol>
Greece	Centre of Athens Veterinary Institutions Virus Department 25, Neapoleos Str GR - 153 10 Ag. Paraskevi, Athens
Spain	Laboratorio Central de Veterinaria de Santa Fe Camino del Jau s/n E - 18320 Santa Fe (Granada)
France	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. AFSSA Nancy Domaine de Pixérécourt B.P. 9 F - 54220 Malzeville</li> <li>2. Laboratoire Vétérinaire Départemental de Haute Garonne 78 rue Boudou F - 31140 Launaguet</li> <li>3. Laboratoire Départemental de la Sarthe 128 rue de Beaugé F - 72018 Le Mans CEDEX 2</li> </ol>
Italy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale delle Venezie Via Romea 14/A I - 35020 Legnaro ( PD )</li> <li>2. Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale dell'Abruzzo e del Molise Via Campio Boario I - 64100 Teramo</li> </ol>
Austria	Bundesanstalt für Veterinärmedizinische Untersuchung Mödling Robert-Koch-Gasse 17 A - 2340 Mödling
Finland	National Veterinary and Food Research Institute PL 368 ( Hämeentie 57 ) FIN - 00231 Helsinki
Sweden	National Veterinary Institute BMC, Box 585 S - 751 23 Uppsala
United Kingdom	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Veterinary Laboratories Agency Virology Department Woodaan Lane, New Haw, Addelstone Surrey, KT15 3NB United Kingdom</li> <li>2. Biobest Pentland Science Park, Bush Loan Penicuik, Midlothian EH26OPZ United Kingdom</li> </ol>

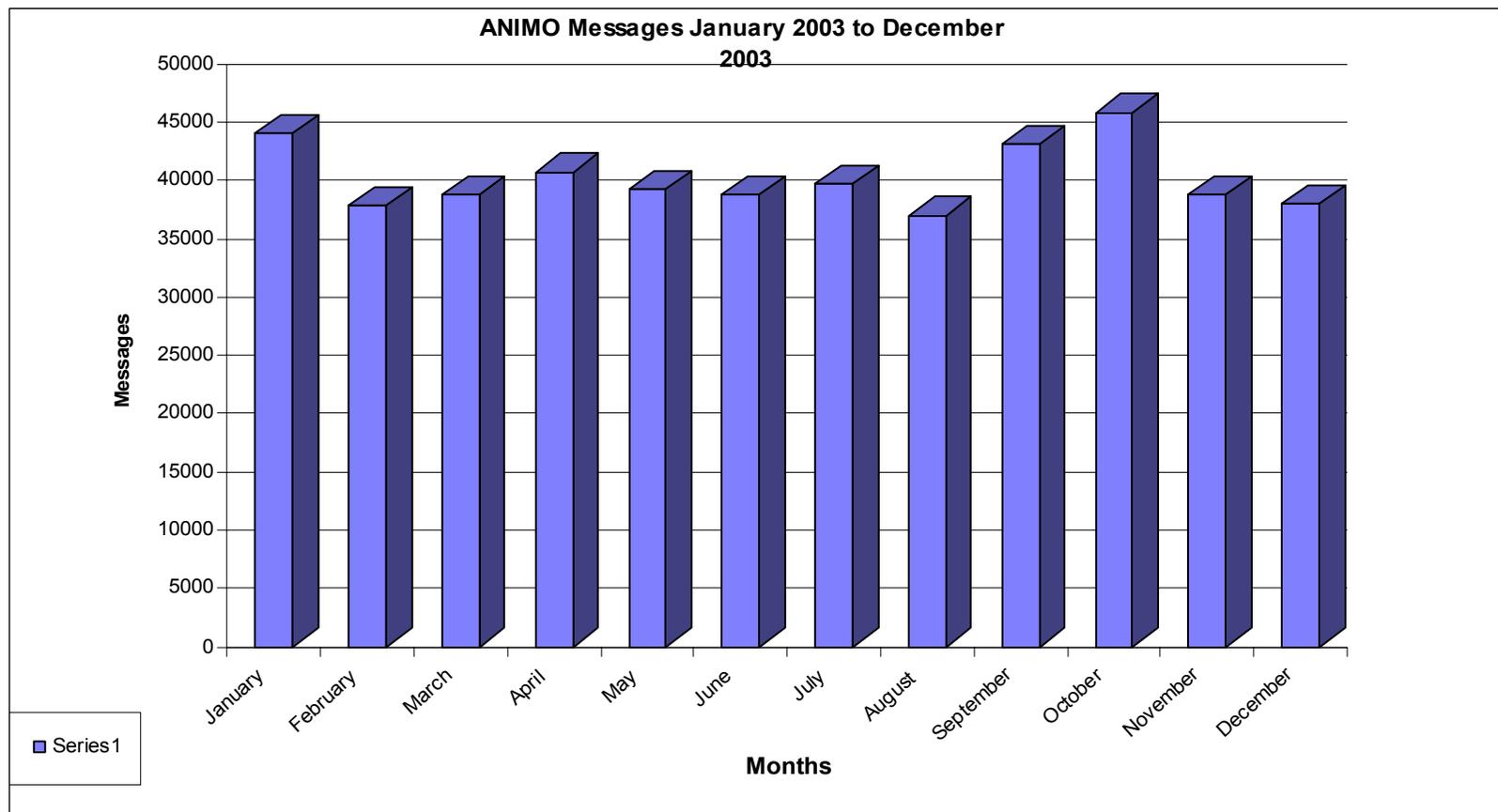
### 7.11. National reference for African Horse Sickness laboratories

Country	Laboratory
Belgium	CODA-CERVA-VAR, Groeselenberg 99, 1180 Uccle.
Denmark	Statens Veterinære Institut for Virusforskning Lindholm DK - 4771 Kalvehave
Germany	Bundesforschungsanstalt für Viruskkrankheiten der Tiere, Anstaltsteil Tübingen Paul Rhrilich Strasse D-72076 Tübingen.
Greece	Ministry of Agriculture, Centre of Athens Veterinary Institutions Virus Department Neapoleos Str. 25 GR - 15310 Ag. Paraskevi Athens
Spain	Laboratorio de sanidad y produccion animal (Ministerio de Agricultura, Pesca y Alimentacion) Carretera de Algete SP-28110 Algete Madrid
France	Laboratoire d'études et de recherche en pathologie animale et zoonoses 22 rue Pierre Curie B.P. 67 F- 94703 Maisons-Alfort
Ireland	Central Veterinary Research Laboratory Abbotstown, Castleknock Dublin 15 Ireland
Italy	CESME presso IZS Via Campo Boario I - 64100 Teramo
Luxembourg	Laboratoire de Medicine Veterinaire de l'Etat 54, Avenue Gaston Didrich Luxembourg
The Netherlands	Centraal Instituut voor Dierziekte Controle CIDC-Lelystad Houtribweg 39 PO Box 2004 NL - 8203 AA Lelystad
Austria	Bundesanstalt für Veterinäruntersuchungen Mödling Robert Koch-Gasse 17 A-2340 Mödling
Portugal	Laboratório Nacional de Investigação Veterinária Estrada de Benfica, 701 P - 1549-011 Lisboa
Finland	Danish Institute for Virus Research Lindholm DK - 4771 Kalvehave
Sweden	Statens veterinärmedicinska anstalt, SVA S - 751 89 Uppsala
United Kingdom	Institute for Animal Health Pirbright Laboratory Ash Road Pirbright, Woking, Surrey GU24 ONF United Kingdom

## 8. ANNEXES

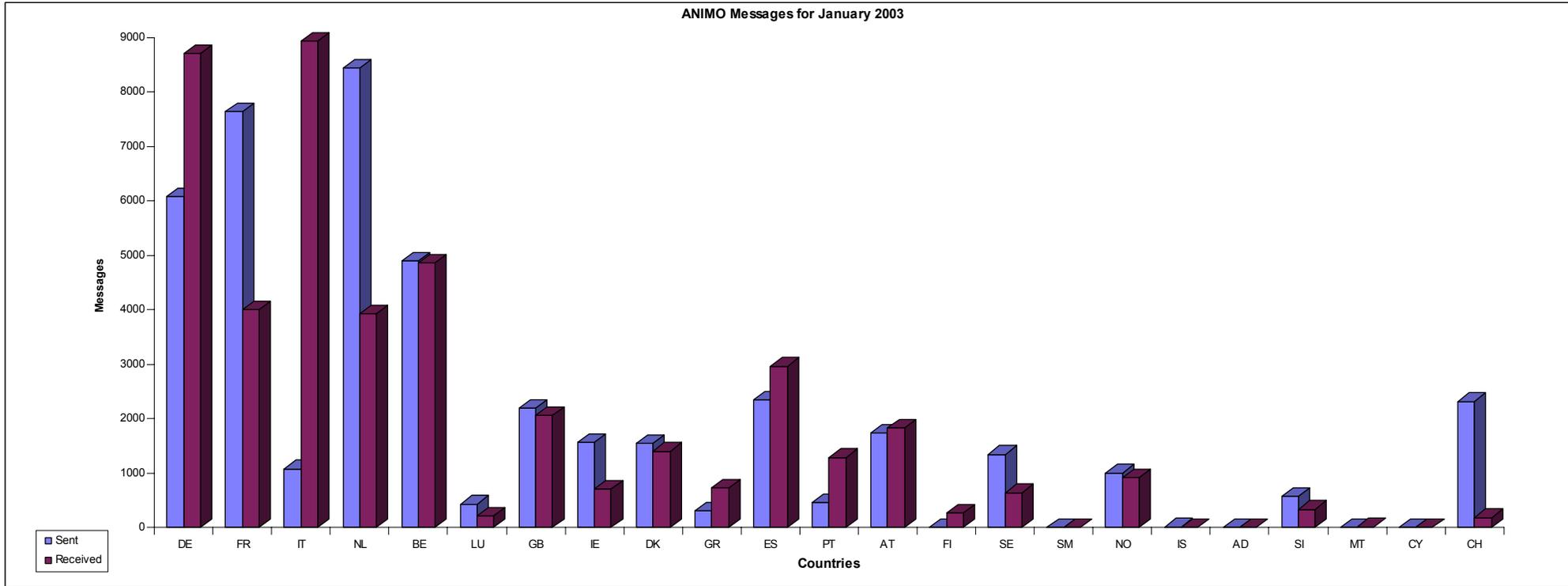
### 8.1. Tabular and Graphical views of ANIMO messages in 2003

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Messages	44053	37868	38843	40713	39262	38833	39761	37028	43123	45841	38817	38042	482184



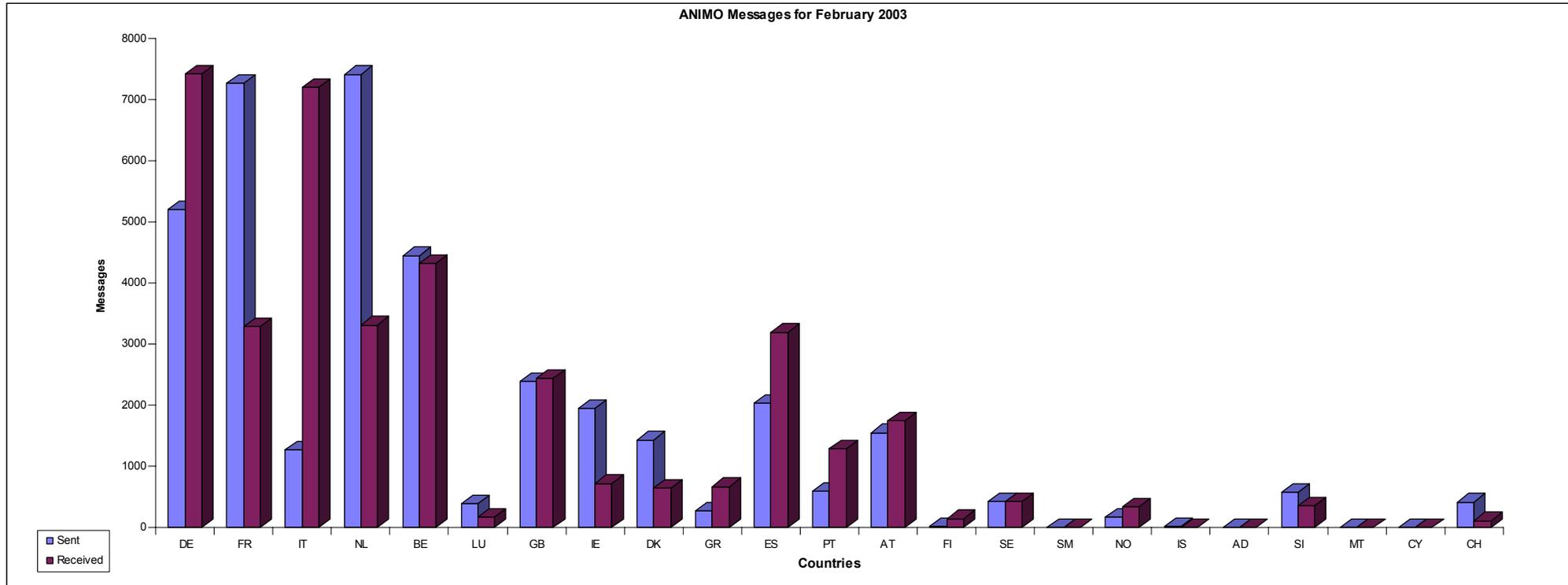
### Total ANIMO messages sent in January 2003

	DE	FR	IT	NL	BE	LU	GB	IE	DK	GR	ES	PT	AT	FI	SE	SM	NO	IS	AD	SI	MT	CY	CH	Totals
<b>Sent</b>	6084	7641	1080	8445	4901	435	2197	1571	1553	315	2347	467	1737	9	1349	2	1005	15	1	581	0	0	2318	<b>44053</b>
<b>Received</b>	8712	4009	8943	3928	4862	218	2067	711	1405	727	2963	1288	1833	276	643	0	921	7	0	341	12	4	183	<b>44053</b>



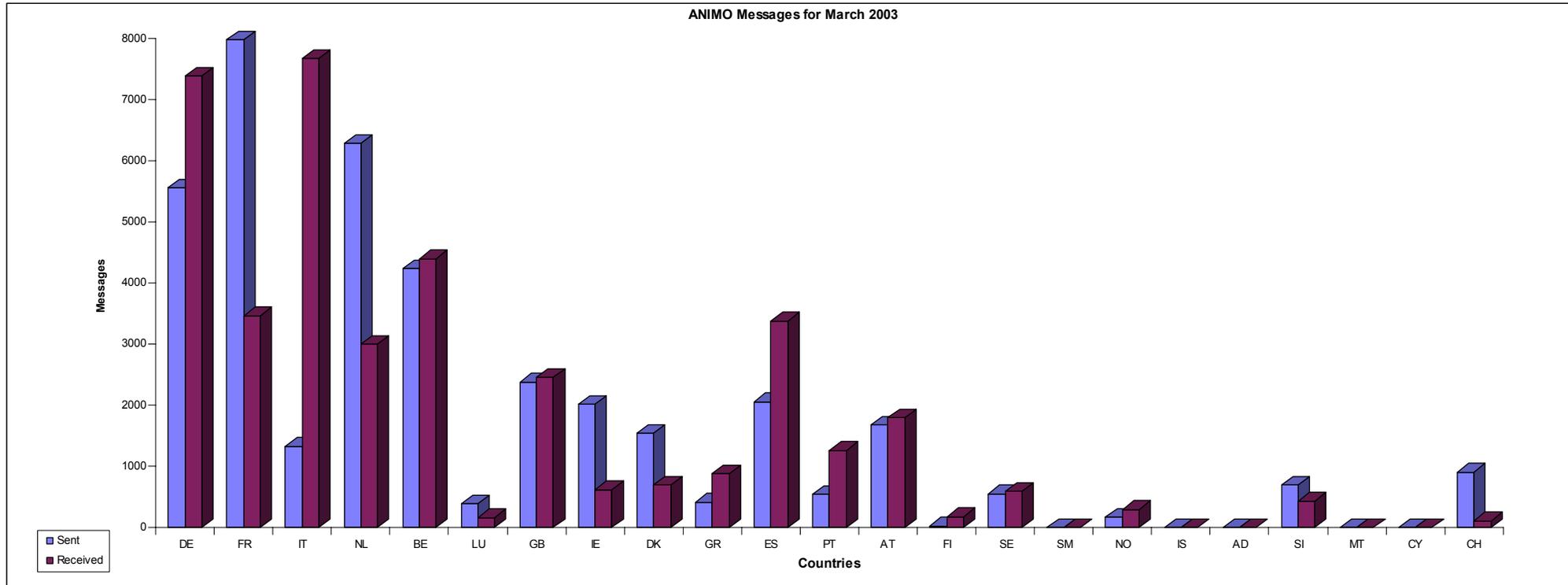
### Total ANIMO messages sent in February 2003

	DE	FR	IT	NL	BE	LU	GB	IE	DK	GR	ES	PT	AT	FI	SE	SM	NO	IS	AD	SI	MT	CY	CH	Totals
<b>Sent</b>	5202	7266	1272	7413	4447	393	2392	1949	1435	273	2039	595	1551	20	426	0	176	20	2	576	0	0	421	<b>37868</b>
<b>Received</b>	7420	3292	7196	3317	4324	177	2443	721	650	675	3194	1293	1751	146	426	0	345	9	1	361	8	4	115	<b>37868</b>



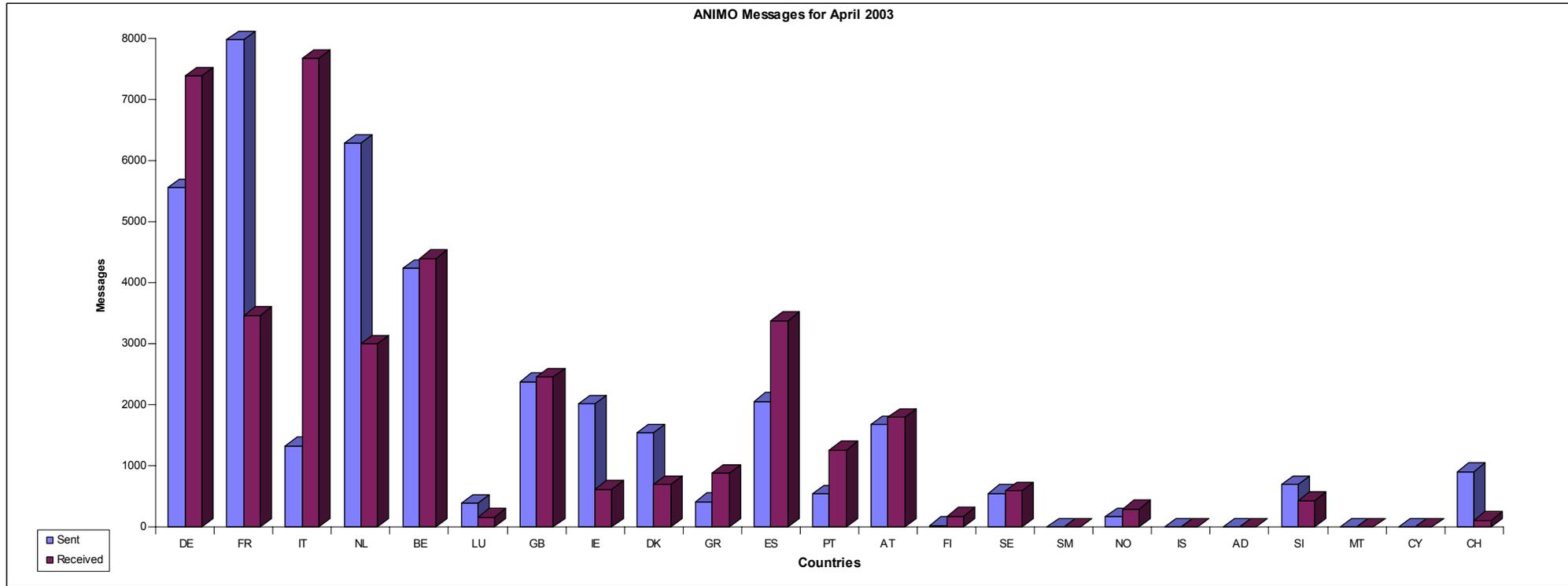
### Total ANIMO messages sent in March 2003

	DE	FR	IT	NL	BE	LU	GB	IE	DK	GR	ES	PT	AT	FI	SE	SM	NO	IS	AD	SI	MT	CY	CH	Totals
<b>Sent</b>	5558	7982	1336	6287	4241	392	2387	2024	1548	421	2062	548	1681	27	558	1	170	8	3	700	0	0	909	<b>38843</b>
<b>Received</b>	7389	3466	7669	3003	4396	163	2458	623	698	885	3380	1269	1796	179	598	0	304	4	1	433	9	4	116	<b>38843</b>



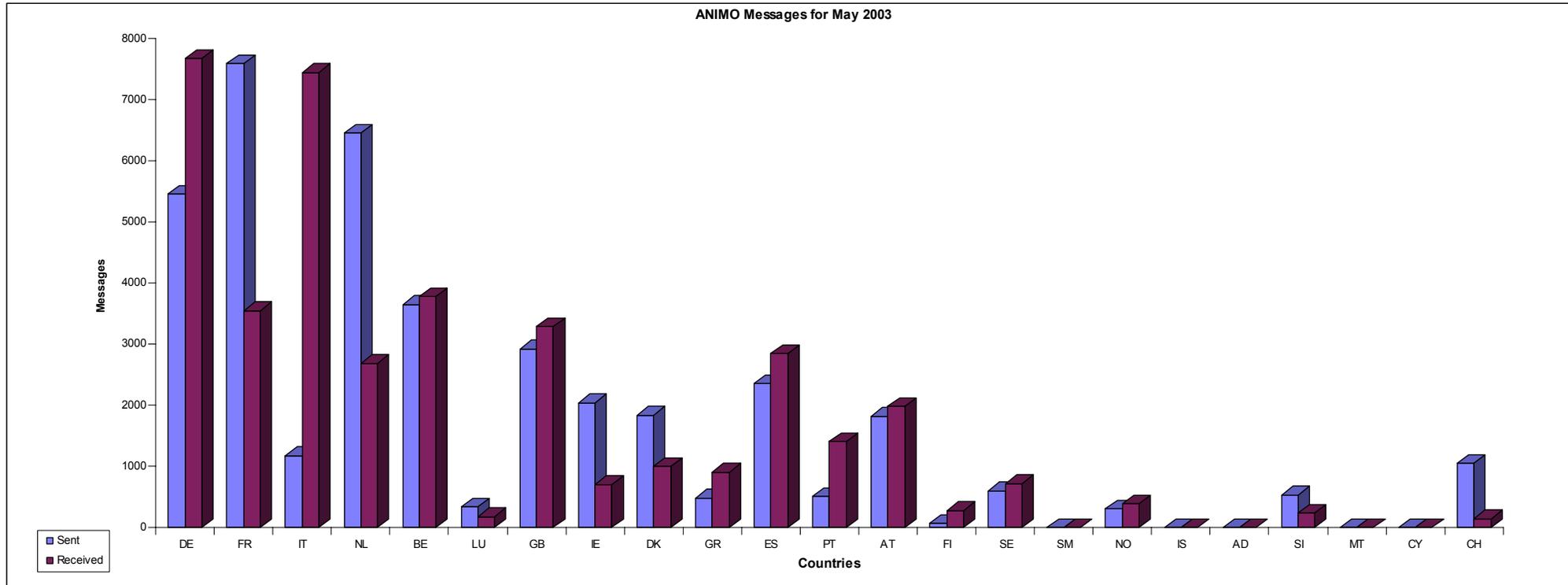
### Total ANIMO messages sent in April 2003

	DE	FR	IT	NL	BE	LU	GB	IE	DK	GR	ES	PT	AT	FI	SE	SM	NO	IS	AD	SI	MT	CY	CH	Totals
<b>Sent</b>	5948	8390	1499	6204	3691	381	2950	2430	1781	582	2494	474	1930	26	495	1	239	1	3	545	0	0	649	<b>40713</b>
<b>Received</b>	7913	3333	8370	2806	4215	216	3675	732	765	945	2868	1391	2128	156	491	0	304	1	17	263	6	6	112	<b>40713</b>



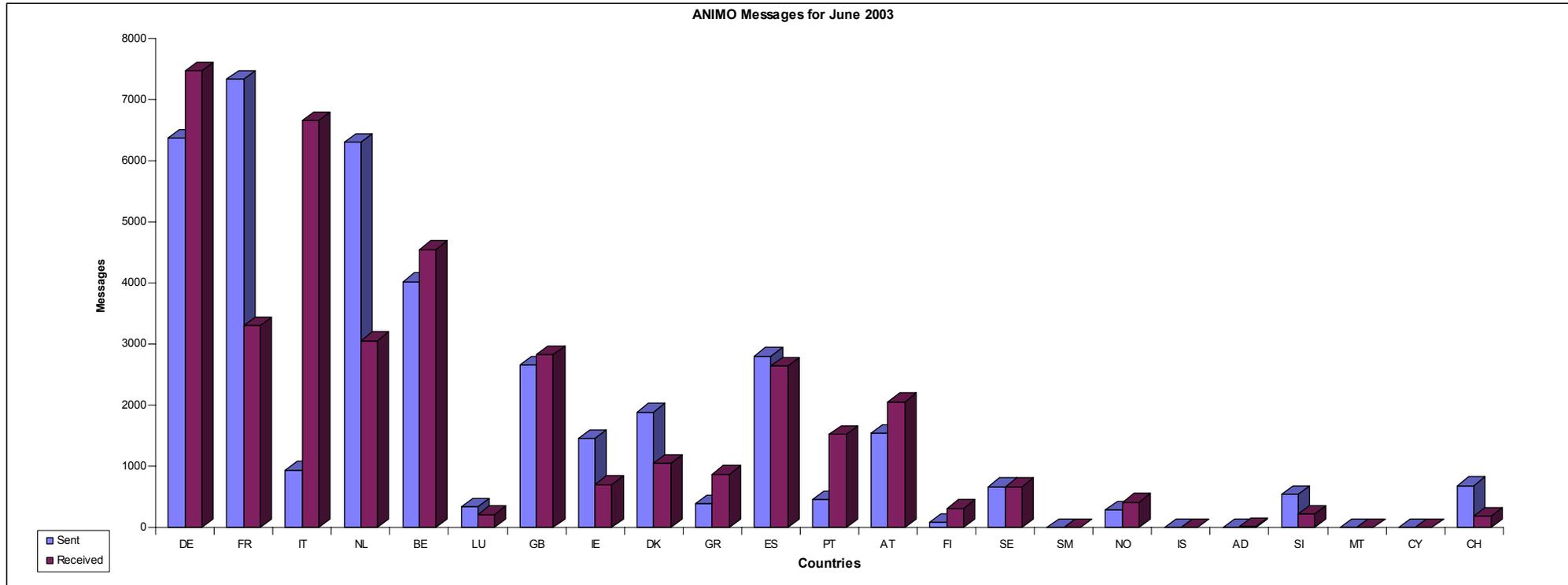
### Total ANIMO messages sent in May 2003

	DE	FR	IT	NL	BE	LU	GB	IE	DK	GR	ES	PT	AT	FI	SE	SM	NO	IS	AD	SI	MT	CY	CH	Totals
<b>Sent</b>	5454	7592	1183	6459	3651	339	2926	2048	1843	484	2359	512	1821	73	603	0	308	8	4	537	0	0	1058	<b>39262</b>
<b>Received</b>	7673	3554	7444	2686	3776	183	3292	704	1005	914	2847	1406	1981	286	721	0	393	0	6	242	2	2	145	<b>39262</b>



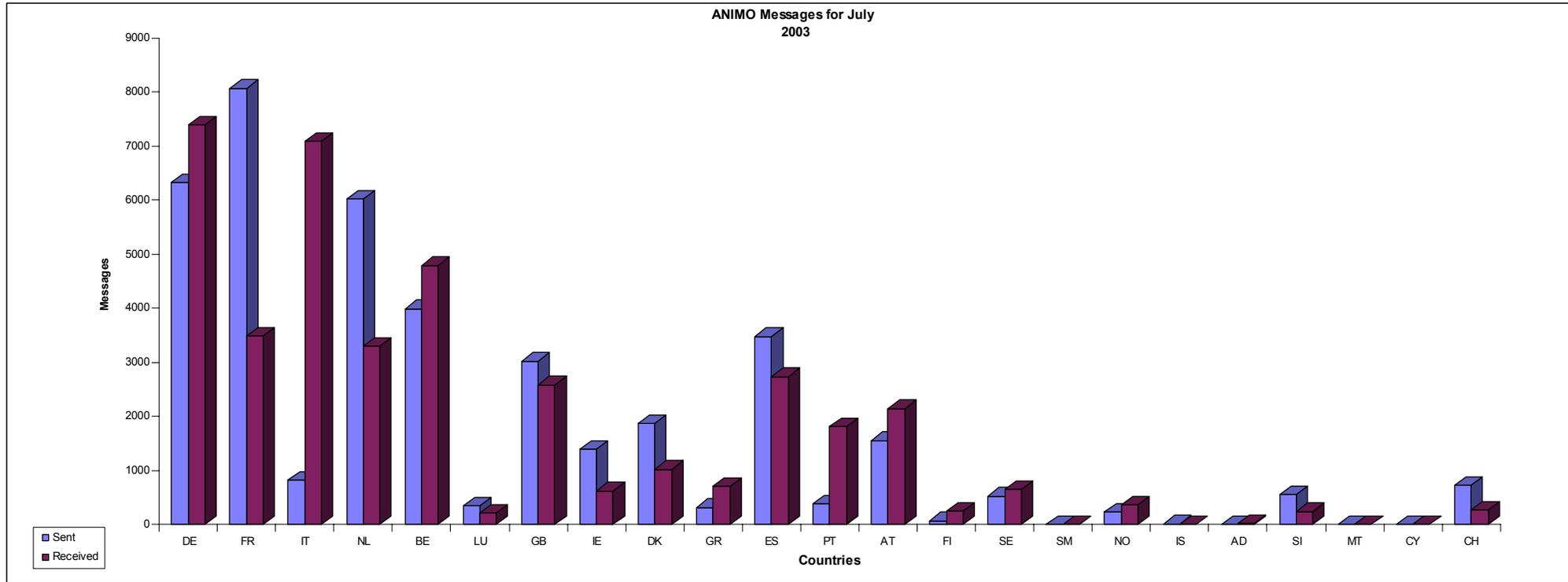
### Total ANIMO messages sent in June 2003

	DE	FR	IT	NL	BE	LU	GB	IE	DK	GR	ES	PT	AT	FI	SE	SM	NO	IS	AD	SI	MT	CY	CH	Totals
<b>Sent</b>	6366	7337	943	6298	4022	347	2662	1461	1892	395	2806	461	1544	92	671	0	295	1	3	543	0	0	694	<b>38833</b>
<b>Received</b>	7468	3305	6662	3059	4548	220	2834	704	1050	877	2646	1530	2062	317	677	0	423	2	24	223	6	6	190	<b>38833</b>



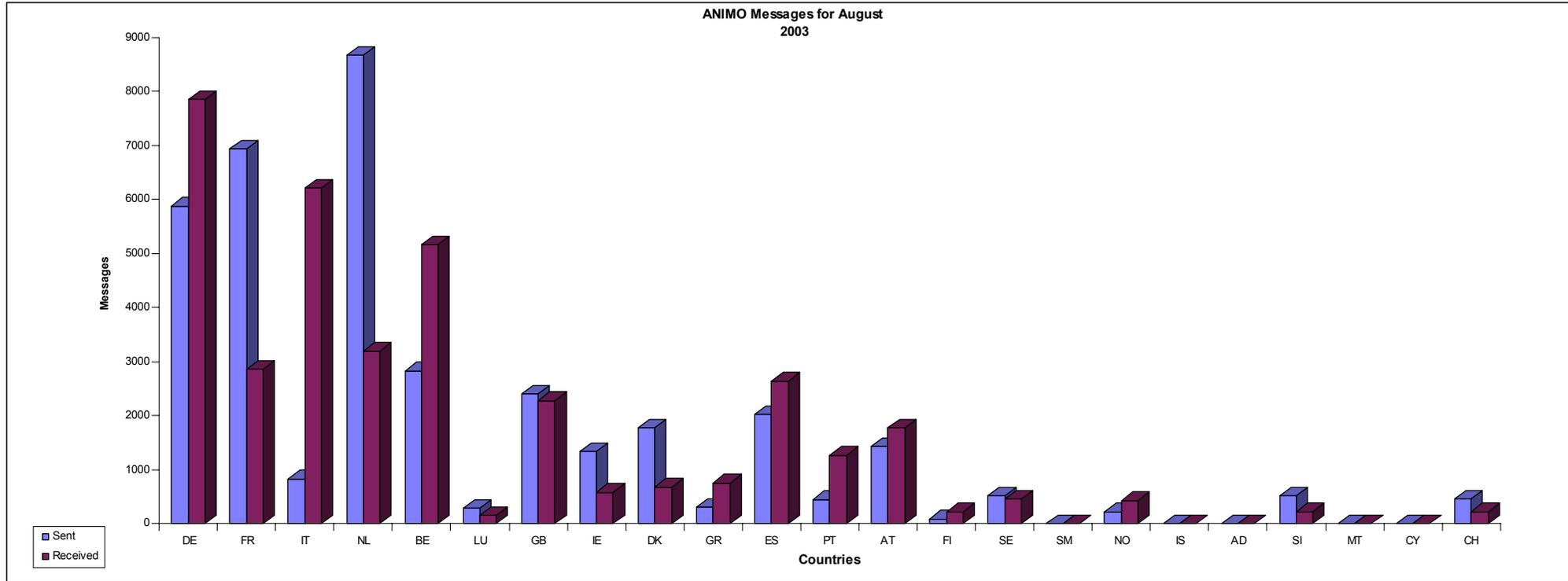
### Total ANIMO messages sent in July 2003

	DE	FR	IT	NL	BE	LU	GB	IE	DK	GR	ES	PT	AT	FI	SE	SM	NO	IS	AD	SI	MT	CY	CH	Totals
<b>Sent</b>	6326	8068	824	6019	3993	352	3028	1399	1870	320	3484	390	1557	74	530	0	229	15	2	554	0	0	727	<b>39761</b>
<b>Received</b>	7393	3491	7085	3305	4795	220	2589	624	1022	713	2742	1810	2146	248	652	0	369	3	28	240	6	3	277	<b>39761</b>



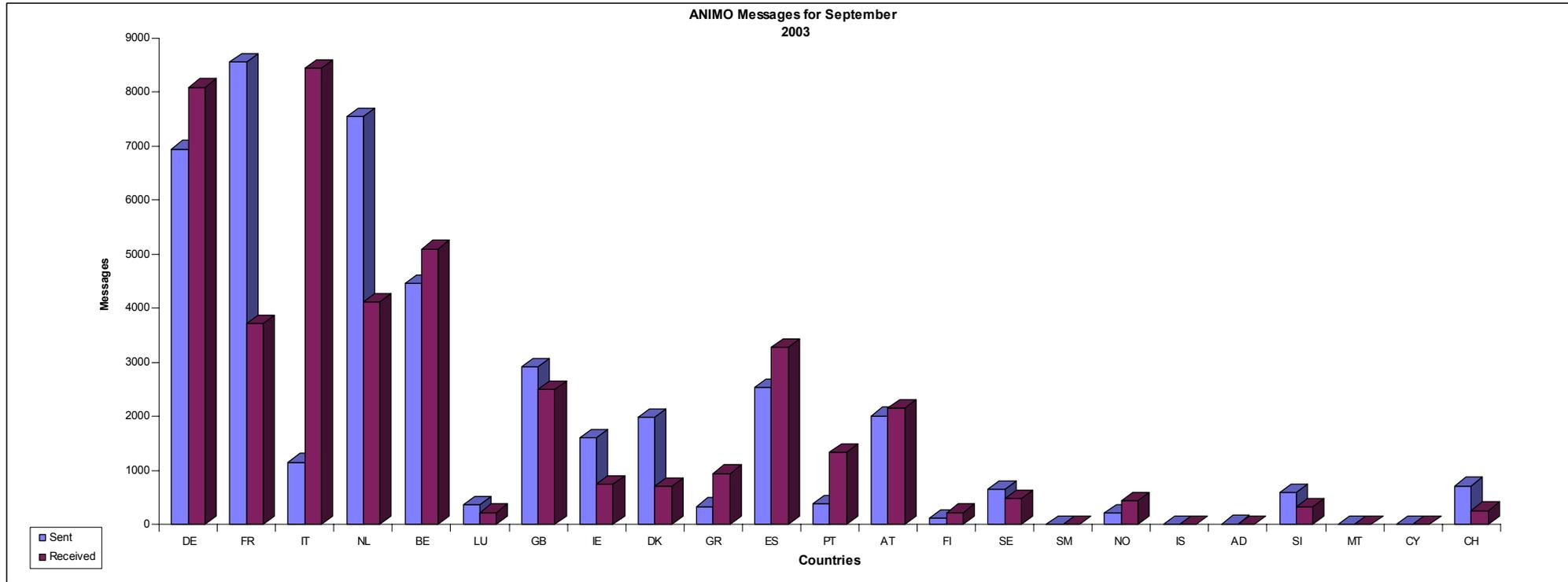
### Total ANIMO messages sent in August 2003

	DE	FR	IT	NL	BE	LU	GB	IE	DK	GR	ES	PT	AT	FI	SE	SM	NO	IS	AD	SI	MT	CY	CH	Totals
<b>Sent</b>	5882	6943	831	8666	2836	290	2408	1339	1781	313	2022	450	1436	92	518	0	224	7	5	523	0	0	462	<b>37028</b>
<b>Received</b>	7847	2861	6212	3193	5171	162	2279	589	683	760	2644	1268	1777	223	458	0	436	1	4	225	8	1	226	<b>37028</b>



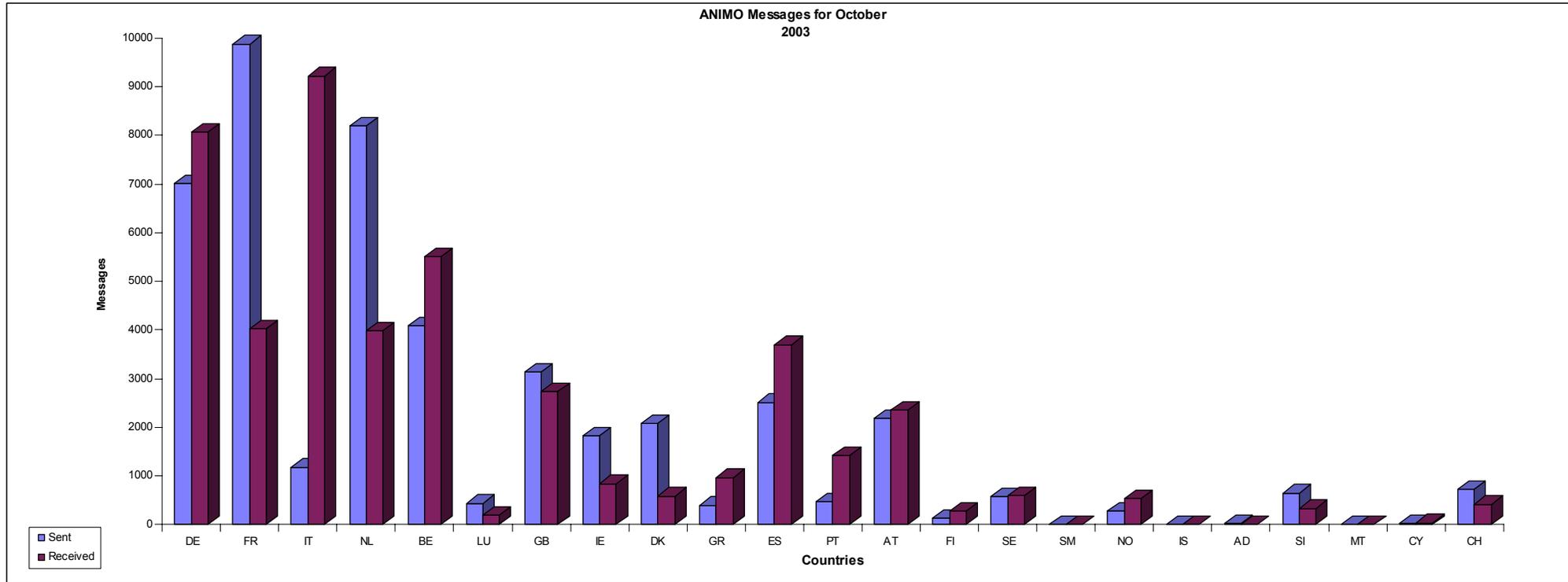
### Total ANIMO messages sent in September 2003

	DE	FR	IT	NL	BE	LU	GB	IE	DK	GR	ES	PT	AT	FI	SE	SM	NO	IS	AD	SI	MT	CY	CH	Totals
<b>Sent</b>	6944	8556	1159	7543	4464	365	2917	1604	1990	339	2537	382	2013	117	657	0	210	2	16	591	0	1	716	<b>43123</b>
<b>Received</b>	8093	3720	8441	4114	5099	223	2502	748	710	945	3276	1335	2155	227	477	1	445	3	5	327	8	9	260	<b>43123</b>



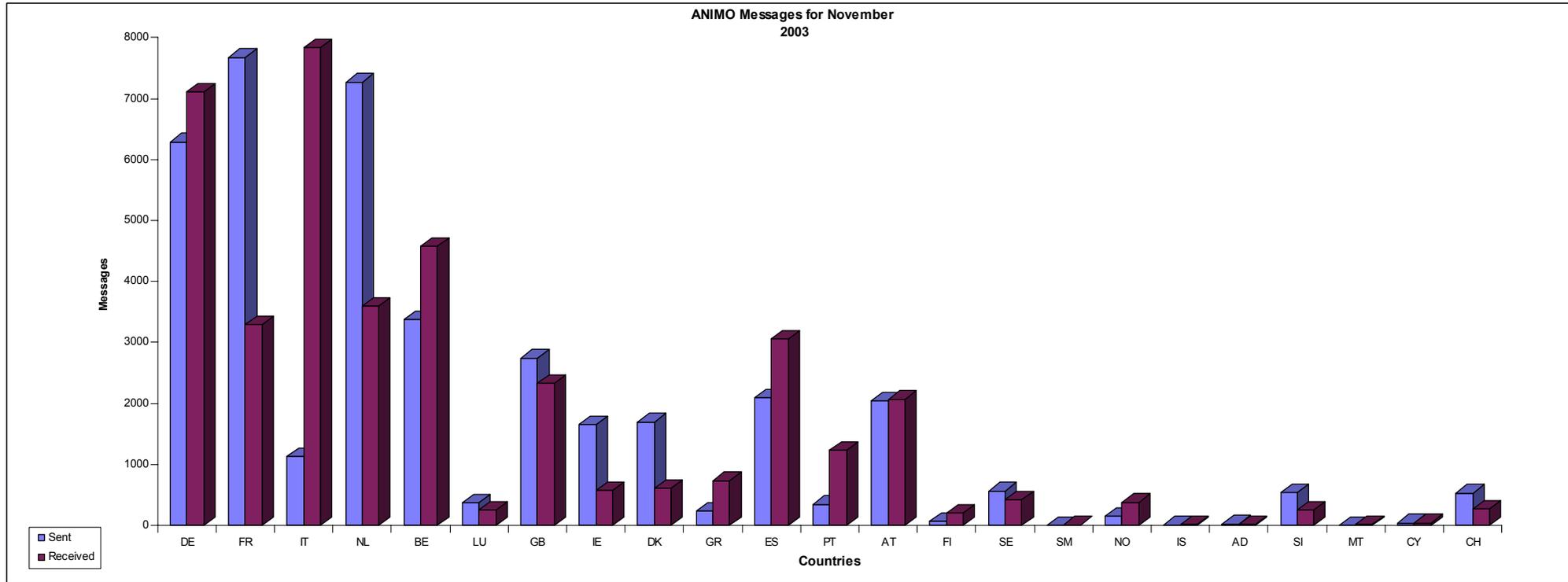
### Total ANIMO messages sent in October 2003

	DE	FR	IT	NL	BE	LU	GB	IE	DK	GR	ES	PT	AT	FI	SE	SM	NO	IS	AD	SI	MT	CY	CH	Totals
<b>Sent</b>	7005	9876	1183	8194	4095	444	3138	1821	2082	393	2513	475	2184	132	583	0	287	5	31	654	0	26	720	<b>45841</b>
<b>Received</b>	8063	4029	9219	3989	5507	199	2739	839	590	969	3701	1418	2352	277	595	0	540	7	8	337	7	36	420	<b>45841</b>



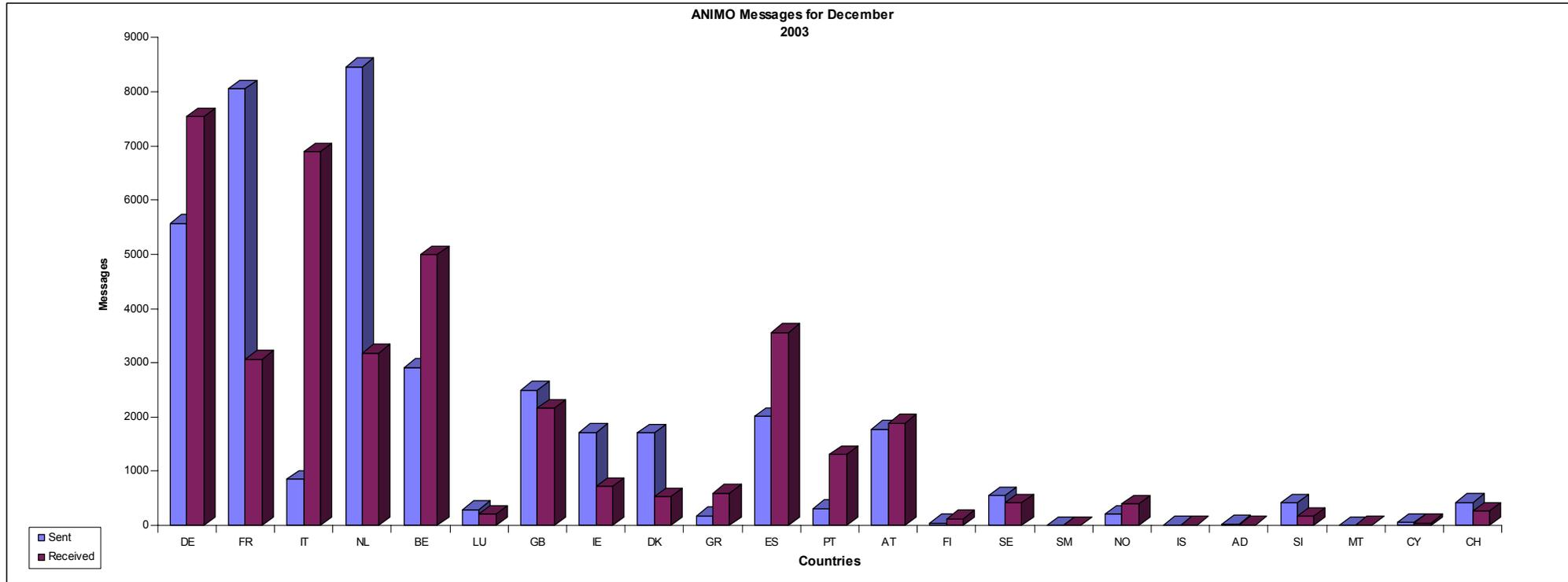
### Total ANIMO messages sent in November 2003

	DE	FR	IT	NL	BE	LU	GB	IE	DK	GR	ES	PT	AT	FI	SE	SM	NO	IS	AD	SI	MT	CY	CH	Totals
<b>Sent</b>	6288	7676	1132	7266	3379	370	2741	1649	1692	236	2095	343	2038	61	565	0	146	6	25	539	0	38	532	<b>38817</b>
<b>Received</b>	7110	3294	7836	3593	4572	247	2330	575	604	728	3055	1230	2065	195	423	2	377	16	12	245	9	36	263	<b>38817</b>



### Total ANIMO messages sent in December 2003

	DE	FR	IT	NL	BE	LU	GB	IE	DK	GR	ES	PT	AT	FI	SE	SM	NO	IS	AD	SI	MT	CY	CH	Totals
<b>Sent</b>	5571	8057	851	8464	2913	293	2495	1713	1708	174	2015	307	1771	41	547	0	201	9	23	416	0	48	425	<b>38042</b>
<b>Received</b>	7537	3062	6899	3176	4993	200	2158	714	526	593	3563	1311	1888	122	410	0	397	6	5	164	9	47	262	<b>38042</b>



8.2. Chronology of main events and Commission action taken during the AI epidemic in 2003

**AVIAN INFLUENZA (AI) IN THE NETHERLANDS, BELGIUM AND GERMANY – CHRONOLOGY OF MAIN EVENTS AND LIST OF DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION IN 2003<sup>8</sup>**  
***DG SANCO.E2: Animal health and welfare, zootechnics***

FIRST WEEK	Date	Main event	Action by the European Commission	Action by the Member States	Miscellaneous
	FRI 28/2	The NL authorities become aware of a serious suspicion of avian influenza in 6 poultry farms – They inform the Commission services by phone the same day at midnight		<a href="#">Directive 92/40/EEC</a> <sup>9</sup> implemented in the NL	

<sup>8</sup> This document summarises very basic information on the current outbreak of Avian Influenza in the Netherlands. For more detailed and precise information please refer to the Decisions on the Official Journal, to the Commission's [press releases](#) and to the [Animal Health](#) Web-pages.

<sup>9</sup> Council Directive 92/40/EEC of 19 May 1992 introducing Community measures for the control of avian influenza, Official Journal L 167, 22.06.1992, p.1. This Directive includes all basic provisions to be applied in case of an outbreak of FMD.)

<b>SAT 1/3</b>	The NL continued to inform the Commission of the situation – inform and discuss with the Commission services of the measures to be taken	<p>The Commission recommends applying a standstill of poultry throughout the Netherlands. (see <a href="#">website of the Dutch Ministry</a>)</p> <p>The Chief Veterinary Officers (CVOs) of all Member States are informed during the morning (via GSM/SMS).</p> <p>Member States are officially informed by fax of the AI suspicion and of the measures taken by the NL – An overview of the epidemiological situation is also given</p>	NL blocks all exports of live poultry and hatching eggs. Movements in live poultry is also banned all over the NL	
<b>SUN 2/3</b>	First laboratory results confirm the suspicion of AI in 12 farms	<p>A Community expert is requested to go on mission in the NL to support the NL authorities</p> <p>Member States are kept informed by GSM/SMS and fax on the evolution of the situation.</p>		
<b>MON 3/3</b>	The AI virus strain is identified as H7N7 – a total of 17 farms are found infected or suspected of AI – most of them are in a single area in Gelderland	<p><a href="#">Decision 2003/153/EC</a><sup>10</sup> is adopted by the Commission to confirm at the EU level the measures taken by the NL -</p> <p>The Community expert starts working with the NL authorities -</p> <p>The MSs are requested to provide technical tools for humane slaughter of poultry in the NL in order to help</p>	Culling of poultry in infected farms started	<a href="#">Press release IP/03/305</a>

<sup>10</sup> Official Journal L 59, 4.3.2003, p. 32

FIRST WEEK	TUE 4/3	Definitive confirmation of AI			Movements within the NL of poultry for slaughter and of day-old chicks may be authorised under strict bio-security measures
	WED 5/3	Meeting of the SCoFCAH <sup>11</sup>	Unanimous opinion of the SCoFCAH on the draft <a href="#">Decision 2003/156/EC</a> for the prolongation of measures adopted with <a href="#">Decision 2003/153/EC</a> until 13 March 2003 and issues a <a href="#">statement</a> on AI in the NL	Culling of poultry in farms located in the 1-Km radius around highly suspected holdings started	<a href="#">Press release</a> IP/03/312
	THU 6/3		Adoption by the Commission of <a href="#">Decision 2003/156/EC</a> prolonging the measures until 13 March 2003 (see SCoFCAH of 5/3)		
	FRI 7/3	A total of 36 farms are found either AI positive or AI suspected		Culling of poultry in a total of 24 farms	

<sup>11</sup> Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health - It is a Regulatory Committee, chaired by the Commission, including veterinary experts from all MS's governments

SECOND WEEK	<b>MON</b> <b>10/3</b>	<b>Meeting of the SCoFCAH</b> A total of 44 farms are found infected or suspected. All confirmed cases are in Gelderse Vallei	Unanimous opinion of the SCoFCAH on the draft Decision <a href="#">2003/172/EC</a> for the second prolongation of measures adopted with <a href="#">Decision 2003/156/EC</a> until 14 March 2003 and issues a <a href="#">new statement</a> on AI in the NL.	Culling of poultry in 39 farms, a total of about 750.000 birds  A nation wide serological survey starts to possibly detect low pathogenic avian influenza	
	<b>TUE</b> <b>11/3</b>	Suspicion of AI in Zeeland (outside Gelderse Vallei) is reported, but most likely not AI.			
SECOND WEEK	<b>WED</b> <b>12/3</b>	Strong suspicion of AI in a broilers farm in Belgium at the border with NL	<b>Netherlands:</b> The Commission adopts <a href="#">Decision 2003/172/EC</a> on AI in NL (see SCoFCAH of 10/3)  <b>Belgium:</b> Member States are informed by the Commission about development of the situation and measures taken in Belgium. The Commission adopts <a href="#">Decision 2003/173/EC</a> on AI in Belgium.	Belgium blocks export of live poultry and hatching eggs to other Member States or third countries	<a href="#">Press release</a> IP/03/366

<p><b>THUR</b> <b>13/3</b></p>	<p><b>Meeting of the SCoFCAH</b> Total of: 67 AI suspected or confirmed farms in the NL – 1 AI suspected farm in Belgium</p>	<p>Unanimous opinion of the SCoFCAH for the draft <a href="#">Decision 2003/186/EC</a> prolonging the measures of <a href="#">Decision 2003/172/EC</a> until 20 March 2003</p>	<p>Culling of poultry: in the NL in 90 farms, with a total of about 1 625 000 birds – in BE in the suspected farms (12 000 birds) and in a few very small neighbouring farms</p>	
<p><b>FRI</b> <b>14/3</b></p>		<p>The Commission adopts <a href="#">Decision 2003/186/EC</a> on AI in NL (see SCoFCAH of 13/3)</p>		<p><a href="#">Press release</a> (Midday-express)</p>

<b>THIRD WEEK</b>	<b>TUE 18/3</b>	<p><b>Meeting of the SCoFCAH</b></p> <p>NL:  - 51 confirmed outbreaks in the "Gelderse Vallei"  - 1 serological positive farm  - 36 more suspected farms  - No AI in the farm at Laren</p> <p>BE:  - No AI in the farm at Ravels</p>	<p><b>Netherlands:</b>  Unanimous opinion of the SCoFACH for draft <a href="#">Decision 2003/191/EC</a> prolonging the protective measures in relation to avian influenza in NL of the earlier <a href="#">Decision 2003/186/EC</a> until 27 March.</p> <p><b>Belgium:</b>  Unanimous opinion of the SCoFCAH, and adoption by the Commission of <a href="#">Decision 2003/187/EC</a> repealing <a href="#">Decision 2003/173/EC</a> concerning protective measures in relation to a strong suspicion of AI in Belgium. The Commission and the Belgian authorities issue a <a href="#">statement</a> about this issue.</p>	<p><b>Netherlands:</b>  - Controlled movements of day-old chicks, hatching eggs, poultry for immediate slaughter and pullets outside the surveillance zones is allowed</p> <p>- Culling of poultry in the NL: 157 holdings and 2.4 Million poultry are culled</p> <p><b>Belgium:</b>  The Belgian authorities maintain the buffer zone around the municipality of Ravels until the results of the last virological test is known</p>	<p>In NL, a nation-wide monitoring discovered 3 holdings with low-pathogenic AI in the West of Noord-Brabant  -Preventive measures for personnel closely involved in the culling and farmers were taken after human cases of conjunctivitis</p> <p>Discussion on the AI situation at the AGRI Council and AGRI Committee of the European Parliament (<a href="#">speech Commissioner Byrne</a>)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><a href="#">Press release</a> IP/03/398</p>
	<b>WED 19/3</b>	<p>NL:  - 59 confirmed outbreaks  - 40 more suspected farms</p>	<p>The Commission adopts <a href="#">Decision 2003/191/EC</a> on AI in NL (see SCoFCAH of 18/3)</p>	<p>Culling of poultry in the NL: 229 out of the 352 holdings and 3.5 million poultry are culled</p>	

FOURTH WEEK	<b>MON</b> <b>24/3</b>	NL: - 96 confirmed outbreaks - 43 more suspected farms		Culling of poultry in the NL: Performed on 254 holdings containing approximately 4.9 million heads of poultry.	
	<b>TUE</b> <b>25/3</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Meeting of the SCoFCAH</b></p> AI suspicion on farm in Berkens (outside Gelderse Vallei) is ruled out – A new suspicion is raised in 1 farm in Beneden-Leeuven outside Gelderse Vallei	Unanimous opinion of the SCoFCAH on the draft <a href="#">Decision 2003/214/EC</a> replacing <a href="#">Decision 2003/191/EC</a> and prolonging the measures in the Netherlands until 10 April. It is further agreed to empty 30 farms in 2 areas north and south of "Gelderse Vallei" to create buffer zones to avoid further spread from the infected area. Controlled movement of hatching eggs can be allowed outside surveillance zones within the Netherlands in view of possible derogation for the dispatch of day-old chicks to other Member States and Third countries. This derogation could only be granted after further review of the AI situation by the SCoFCAH.	Results of the serological survey are presented at the SCoFCAH indicating that out of 1224 holdings sampled 3 holdings have shown positive for low pathogenic AI. The 3 farms have been depopulated.	AI suspicion on farm in Berkens (outside Gelderse Vallei) is ruled out – A new suspicion is raised in 1 farm in Beneden-Leeuven outside Gelderse Vallei
	<b>WED</b> <b>26/3</b>	NL: - suspicion in Beneden-Leeuven positive in the PCR		Culling of suspected farm in Beneden-Leeuven and establishing of restriction zones around suspected holdings	Epidemiological investigations have detected another suspicion at Opheusden  <a href="#">Press release</a> IP/03/437

	<b>THUR</b> <b>27/3</b>	NL: - 109 confirmed outbreaks - 45 more suspected farms	In co-operation with the Commission services: NL establish a “compartmentalisation” of the country dividing the NL into 5 areas to prevent spread of disease. All activities in relation to the poultry sector (e.g. movements of poultry, movement of trucks for feed and egg collection) will only be allowed within the compartment (see <a href="#">website of the Dutch Ministry</a> )  <a href="#">Decision 2003/214/EC</a> is adopted by the Commission (see SCoFCAH of 28 March 2003).	Culling of suspected farm in Opheusden and establishment of restriction zones	
	<b>FRI</b> <b>28/3</b>	No suspicion of further outbreaks since the previous day (27/3)	In co-operation with the Commission services: NL extend the buffer zones taking into account the situation in Beneden-Leeuwen and Opheusden	Culling of suspected farms and in the buffer zones	
<b>FIFTH WEEK</b>	<b>MON</b> <b>31/3</b>	NL: - 145 confirmed outbreaks - 37 more suspected farms		Culling of poultry in buffer zones finalised (total of 58 farms)	
	<b>TUE</b> <b>1/4</b>			<a href="#">Regulation</a> for compartmentalisation is implemented	

	<b>THU 3/4</b>	NL: 1 serious suspicion south of the surveillance zone in Teeffelen (NW of Oss)		Culling of the poultry on affected farm - <a href="#">enlargement</a> of the surveillance zone	NL decide to cull poultry on all farms including hobby farms in the 3 km zone (protection zone)
	<b>FRI 4/4</b>	NL: 1 serious suspicion in Limburg on a turkey farm - 146 outbreaks confirmed - 42 suspicions		NL re-impose a total <a href="#">standstill</a> on all movements of poultry as from 13.30 BE imposes as a preventive measure a <a href="#">standstill</a> on all movements of poultry in an area with a radius of 20 km next to the Dutch border	First results of the PCR are positive meaning a new province becomes infected - close co-operation with German and Belgian authorities
<b>SIXTH WEEK</b>	<b>MON 7/4</b>	NL: -177 confirmed outbreaks - 29 suspicions of which 5 on turkey farms in the province of Limburg	The Commission favours the preventive measures taken in BE at the border with the Dutch province Limburg	NL decides to cull all poultry in the 3-km radius and all turkeys on farms within a radius of 10 km around the strong suspicions in the province of Limburg	

<b>SIXTH WEEK</b>	<b>TUE 8/4</b>	<p>AGRI Council in Luxembourg: the Dutch Minister updated the Council on the situation regarding avian influenza in the Netherlands. The German and Belgian ministers informed the Council about the precautions their countries have taken. Commissioner Byrne emphasises the good collaboration between the Netherlands, bordering Member States and The Commission.</p> <p>Meeting of the SCoFCAH</p>			<p><a href="#">Press release</a> MEMO/03/82 Results of the Agriculture and Fisheries Council of 8 April 2003</p>
	<b>WED 9/4</b>	<p>NL: -197 confirmed outbreaks - 21 suspicions No new suspicions were notified since 8/4</p> <p>Meeting of the SCoFCAH</p>	<p>Unanimous opinion of the SCoFCAH on the draft Decision replacing <a href="#">Decision 2003/214/EC</a>. The SCoFCAH voted in favour of a EC proposal to extend until Friday, April 25 the restrictions put in place after outbreaks of avian influenza in the Netherlands. No live poultry, hatching eggs and fresh, unprocessed poultry manure or litter may be dispatched to other Member States or third countries and, with some derogations, no live poultry and hatching eggs may be transported within the Netherlands. Stringent bio-security measures to apply in the whole poultry and egg sectors are enforced.</p>	<p>In line with the discussions at the Agricultural Council yesterday in Luxembourg, Belgium and Germany have also taken strict bio-security measures in the regions bordering the Netherlands.</p>	<p><a href="#">Press release</a> IP/03/525 Avian influenza in the Netherlands: restrictions extended</p>

	<p><b>THU 10/4</b></p>	<p>NL:          -new strong suspicion in the municipality of Koningsbosch near the German border          - new strong suspicion in the municipality of Ravenstein</p>	<p>The Commission adopts <a href="#">Decision 2003/258/EC</a> concerning protective measures in relation to avian influenza in the Netherlands</p>	<p>NL:          - establishment of a new surveillance zone due to the suspicion in Koningsbosch          - extension of the surveillance zone of Teeffelen/Beneden Leeuwen due to the suspicion in Ravenstein</p>	
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<b>SIXTH WEEK</b>	<b>FRI 11/4</b>	<p style="text-align: center;">NL: - 203 confirmed outbreaks - 28 suspicions</p> <p>New strong suspicion in Kelpen (province of Limburg) near the Belgian border</p>		<p>DE: - the surveillance zone due to the suspicion in Koningsbosch (NL) extends on the German territory - the concerned Land Nord-Rhein-Westfalia has implemented per regulation protective measures in the provinces bordering the affected areas of Dutch Limburg - preventive culling of poultry in the 3-km zone will be carried out</p> <p>BE: - the surveillance zone due to the suspicion in Kelpen (NL) extends on the Belgian territory - preventive culling of poultry in the 3-km zone will be carried out</p>	
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	<b>SUN</b> <b>13/4</b>	<p>NL:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 210 confirmed outbreaks</li> <li>- 26 strong suspicions, 4 of them near the Belgian border</li> </ul>		<p>DE: measures applicable for the whole German territory are issued authorising transports of live poultry and hatching eggs only after clinical examination and cleaning and disinfection of the means of transport. Further measures are being taken in relation to notification of duck/geese and hobby holdings and register keeping.</p>	
<b>SEVENTH WEEK</b>	<b>MON</b> <b>14/4</b>	<p>NL:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 212 confirmed outbreaks</li> <li>- 29 strong suspicion</li> <li>- 1 new suspicion in the municipality of Roggel (Neer)</li> <li>- 13,6 million poultry culled</li> </ul>		<p>NL decides to cull preventively all poultry farms near the Belgian border in an area in the province Limburg in order to protect Belgian poultry farms</p>	

<b>TUE 15/4</b>	The BE authorities inform the Commission during the night between 15 and 16 April of a serious suspicion of avian influenza in a poultry farm in the municipality Meeuwen (province Limburg) situated in the previously established surveillance zone.		<a href="#">Directive 92/40/EEC</a> <sup>12</sup> implemented in BE.	
<b>WED 16/4</b>	BE applies a national stand-still of all birds and hatching eggs. Supplementary bans apply amongst other to transport of table eggs (see <a href="#">website of the Belgian Food Security Agency</a> ).	The Commission informs all Member States of the suspicion in Belgium. The Commission recommends applying a standstill of poultry in Belgium. <a href="#">Decision 2003/275/EC</a> is adopted by the Commission to confirm at the EU level the measures taken by BE.	BE applies culling of all poultry farms within the 3-km area around the suspected farm.	<a href="#">Press release IP/03/552</a> : Avian Influenza in Belgium: Commission adopts control measures
<b>FRI 18/4</b>	BE confirms the outbreak of AI in the municipality of Meeuwen.			
<b>SAT 19/4</b>	NL announces that a 57-year-old veterinarian died after a serious pneumonia. Because avian influenza-virus was found in the lungs and no other possible cause could be found, it is assumed that there are strong indications that death followed an infection with avian influenza. The deceased did not take preventively antiviral drugs.	The Commission informs all Member States of the death of a Dutch veterinarian, probably linked to AI.		

<sup>12</sup> Council Directive 92/40/EEC of 19 May 1992 introducing Community measures for the control of avian influenza, Official Journal L 167, 22.06.1992, p.1. This Directive includes all basic provisions to be applied in case of an outbreak of FMD.)

	<b>SUN 20/4</b>	BE: 2 further suspicions in the municipality of Kinrooi, located in the restricted zones.		BE takes additional measures to prevent AI for people at risk.	
<b>EIGHTH WEEK</b>	<b>TUE 22/4</b>	NL: - 230 confirmed outbreaks - 23 more strong suspicions - 18 million poultry culled	The Commission organizes a meeting with experts of the Member States and Accession Countries on the risks from avian influenza following the death of a Dutch veterinarian.		
	<b>WED 23/4</b>	BE: - 3 outbreaks after confirmation of the suspicions in the municipality of Kinrooi - 1 further suspicion in the municipality of Bree, situated in the existing surveillance zone - 1 further suspicion on a turkey farm in the municipality of Westmalle (province of Antwerpen). In the evening the PCR-test shows a positive result.  Meeting of the SCoFCAH	<p>Unanimous opinion of the SCoFCAH on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the draft Commission Decision prolonging <a href="#">Decision 2003/258/EC</a> concerning protective measures in relation to avian influenza in the Netherlands;</li> <li>- the draft Commission Decision prolonging <a href="#">Decision 2003/275/EC</a> concerning protection measures in relation to a strong suspicion of avian influenza in Belgium.</li> </ul> <p>The two Decisions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- prolong the measures already in force respectively in the Netherlands and in Belgium until 12 May;</li> <li>- prescribe the two Member States also to take appropriate precautionary measures as regards the prevention of influenza infections in poultry workers and other persons at risk;</li> <li>- impose a serological survey on pigs kept on poultry farms, where an avian influenza outbreak is notified.</li> </ul> <p>Unanimous opinion of the SCoFCAH on Commission Decision laying down requirements for the prevention of avian influenza in susceptible birds kept in zoos in Belgium and the Netherlands. The two Member States may decide to apply emergency vaccination against avian influenza to susceptible birds kept in zoos, which are considered to be at risk from the disease, in accordance with the requirements set out in the Annex to this Decision.</p> <p>Commissioner D. BYRNE informs the Commission on the situation of the avian influenza outbreaks in BE and NL (see <a href="#">information note</a>)</p>	<p>BE establishes a buffer zone of 15 km around the suspected farm in Westmalle with movement restrictions. The turkeys on the suspected farm are culled preventively.</p> <p>BE decides to empty preventively all commercial farms in the established surveillance zone around the 3 outbreaks</p> <p>NL decides to empty preventively all commercial farms in an extended buffer zone close to the Belgian border.</p>	<p><a href="#">Press Release IP/03/564:</a> Update on avian influenza in the Netherlands and Belgium</p>

	<b>THU 24/4</b>	BE: - 7 confirmed outbreaks (4 in the province of Limburg and 3 in the province of Antwerpen) - 1 strong suspicion		BE applies the strategy of culling all poultry within a 1 km radius and all commercial poultry farms within a 3 km radius around an outbreak	
	<b>FRI 25/4</b>		The Commission adopts : <a href="#">Decision 2003/289/EC</a> concerning protective measures in relation to avian influenza in Belgium <a href="#">Decision 2003/290/EC</a> concerning protective measures in relation to avian influenza in the Netherlands <a href="#">Decision 2003/291/EC</a> laying down the requirements for the prevention of avian influenza in susceptible birds kept in zoos in Belgium and the Netherlands		

<b>NINTH WEEK</b>	<b>MON 28/4</b>		Commissioner David Byrne meets with Dutch Agriculture Minister Veerman and Dutch State Secretary of Health Ross-van Dorp at the crisis centre in Stroe. Mr Byrne also participated in a roundtable with local farmers and regional and local representatives in Barneveld.		<a href="#">Press Release IP/03/580</a> : Byrne visits crisis centre in the Netherlands
	<b>TUE 29/4</b>	NL: - total of 243 confirmed outbreaks - total of 15 strong suspicion pending confirmation - 21 million poultry culled		NL prohibits all import – this was previously still allowed in a small area - of day-old chicks and hatching eggs as part of the attempt to lower the poultry population in the Netherlands.	Upon invitation of the Dutch authorities, experts of the Member States and the Commission meet at the Crisis Centre in Stroe (NL) to discuss practical aspects related to the implementation of the measures taken to prevent and combat Avian Influenza and to see the application of those measures in practice.

	<b>WED 30/4</b>	BE: - total of 8 confirmed outbreaks (4 in the province of Limburg and 4 in the province of Antwerp) - 1,4 million poultry culled		BE applies a supplementary compartmentalisation strategy. All activities in relation to the poultry sector (e.g. movements of poultry, movement of trucks for feed and egg collection) and some other agricultural activities are only allowed within the compartment.	
	<b>THU 01/5</b>		The Food and Veterinary Office (FVO) carries out a 5 day mission to the NL in order to examine the implementation of the measures		
<b>TENTH WEEK</b>	<b>MON 05/5</b>		The Commission meets with experts of the Member States to discuss the role of pigs in the current epidemic.	BE and NL complete the preventive culling to empty poultry farms.  BE: in total 2,7 million poultry are culled on 118 farms. NL: in total 25,4 million poultry culled on 1242 farms and on 8397 back yard flocks	

<p><b>TUE 06/5</b></p>	<p>Meeting of the SCoFCAH</p>	<p>The SCoFCAH votes in favour of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the draft Commission Decision prolonging <a href="#">Decision 2003/290/EC</a> concerning protective measures in relation to avian influenza in the Netherlands;</li> <li>- the draft Commission Decision prolonging <a href="#">Decision 2003/289/EC</a> concerning protection measures in relation avian influenza in Belgium.</li> </ul> <p>The two Decisions prolong the measures already in force respectively in the Netherlands and in Belgium until 16 May. The buffer zone in Belgium is adapted.</p>		
<p><b>WED 07/05</b></p>	<p>BE: total of 8 outbreaks – last outbreak recorded on 27/4 NL: total of 250 outbreaks – last outbreak recorded on 02/5 11 remaining suspicions</p>			
<p><b>THU 08/05</b></p>		<p>The Commission adopts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <a href="#">Decision 2003/317/EC</a> of 8 May 2003 amending Decision 2003/289/EC concerning protection measures in relation to avian influenza in Belgium.</li> <li>- <a href="#">Decision 2003/318/EC</a> of 8 May 2003 amending Decision 2003/290/EC concerning protective measures in relation to avian influenza in the Netherlands.</li> </ul>		

<b>TENTH WEEK</b>	<b>FRI 09/05</b>	The DE authorities inform the Commission in the late evening of 8 May of a serious suspicion of avian influenza in a poultry farm, situated near the Dutch border, in the municipality Schwalmtal in the Land North Rhine-Westphalia.	The Commission informs all Member States of the suspicion in Germany. The Commission recommends applying a standstill of live poultry and hatching eggs in North Rhine-Westphalia.	The German authorities implement immediately all measures foreseen by <a href="#">Directive 92/40/EEC</a> <sup>13</sup> . In addition a standstill of live poultry and hatching eggs in North Rhine-Westphalia is implemented and trade and export banned of this region. DE applies culling of all poultry farms within the 3-km area around the suspected farm.	
	<b>SAT 10/05</b>			BE decides to cull preventively 10 poultry farms, which had indirect contact via a feed lorry with the suspected farm in DE.	

<sup>13</sup> Council Directive 92/40/EEC of 19 May 1992 introducing Community measures for the control of avian influenza, Official Journal L 167, 22.06.1992, p.1. This Directive includes all basic provisions to be applied in case of an outbreak of FMD.)

	<b>SUN 11/05</b>	BE and NL: no new suspected farms. The total number of outbreaks remains for BE 8 outbreaks and NL 250 outbreaks. DE: PCR positive result of suspected farm in Schwalmthal.			
<b>ELEVENTH WEEK</b>	<b>MON 12/05</b>	AI confirmed in the suspect holding of Schwalmthal in North Rhine-Westphalia (NRW) -Germany	The Commission adopts <a href="#">Decision 2003/333/EC</a> to confirm at the EU level the measures taken by DE.		<a href="#">Press release: IP/03/366</a>
<b>ELEVENTH WEEK</b>	<b>WED 14/5</b>	Meeting on vaccination against AI in the Netherlands with representatives of NL, B, DE and Italy			

	<p><b>THU 15/5</b></p>	<p>Morning: Meeting on vaccination against AI in the Netherlands with all Member States representatives</p> <p>Afternoon: Meeting of the SCOFCAH</p> <p>NL: 252 outbreaks confirmed 6 holdings under suspicion 29/4- last outbreak in commercial flock 3/5 last outbreak in backyard flock 28 Million culled birds</p> <p>Belgium: no outbreak since 28 April (total 8)</p> <p>Germany: 2 suspicions raised in Straelen (NRW)</p>	<p>The SCOFCAH votes in favour of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the draft Commission <a href="#">Decision 2003/357/EC</a> prolonging for the second time <a href="#">Decision 2003/290/EC</a> concerning protective measures in relation to avian influenza in the Netherlands;</li> <li>- the draft Commission <a href="#">Decision 2003/356/EC</a> prolonging for the second time <a href="#">Decision 2003/289/EC</a> concerning protection measures in relation avian influenza in Belgium.</li> <li>- the draft Commission <a href="#">Decision 2003/358/EC</a> concerning protection measures in relation avian influenza in Germany.</li> <li>- the draft Commission <a href="#">Decision 2003/359/EC</a> laying down requirements for the prevention of avian influenza in susceptible birds in certain Member States. The Decisions prolong the measures already in force in the Netherlands, Belgium and Germany until 30 May.</li> </ul> <p>Belgium: If no further outbreak occurs until 26 May the restriction measures for Belgium will be limited to the provinces of Antwerp and Limbourg. (regionalisation).</p> <p>Germany was granted a further derogation for movements of day-old chicks and slaughter poultry from the eastern part of NRW to the rest of the country under strict official supervision</p>		<p>Press release: <a href="#">IP/03/395</a></p>
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ELEVENTH WEEK	FRI 16/5	Late evening: Information by German authorities on negative laboratory results for the 2 suspected cases in Straelen (NRW <sup>o</sup> )			
TWELFTH WEEK	MON 19/5- THU 22/5	71 <sup>o</sup> - <sup>th</sup> General <u>S</u> ession of the Office International des Epizooties (OIE) in Paris  NL, <u>BE</u> and DE: No new outbreaks or suspicions since 16 May.	General discussion on the OIE chapter for avian influenza  Presentation on Avian influenza given by the National Reference Laboratory of Italy also recognised as an OIE Reference Laboratory for avian influenza		
THIRTEENTH WEEK	THU 27/5	Belgium: Restrictions apply only to the provinces of Antwerp and Limburg, rest of the country may resume exports of live poultry and hatching eggs			<a href="#">Midday express</a>

FRI  
28/5

Meeting of the SCOFCAH

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The SCOFCAH votes in favour of:

- the draft [Commission Decision 2003/387/EC](#) prolonging for the third time [Decision 2003/290/EC](#) concerning protective measures in relation to avian influenza in the Netherlands;
- the draft Commission [Decision 2003/388/EC](#) prolonging for the third time [Decision 2003/289/EC](#) concerning protection measures in relation avian influenza in Belgium.
- the draft Commission [Decision 2003/386/EC](#) prolonging [Decision 2003/358/EC](#) concerning protection measures in relation avian influenza in Germany. Please see also [corrigendum](#).

The Decisions prolong the measures already in force - in the Netherlands until 17 June

- in Belgium until 11 June by allowing under specific provisions movements of day-old chicks and slaughter poultry out of the restricted area of Limburg and Antwerp
- in Germany until 24 June by foreseeing the lifting of restrictions for the part of NRW east of the Rhine as from 3 June.

The safeguard Decisions for Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands are adopted the same day.

The SCOFCAH votes further in favour of a draft Commission Decision laying down additional measures to be carried out before lifting of restrictions applied in accordance with Council Directive 92/40/EEC in relation to avian influenza can take place. Certain requirements have to be fulfilled before restocking of poultry holdings can start

[Press release IP 03/775](#)

FOURTEENTH WEEK	TUE 3/6	Germany: reports no outbreaks or suspicions of AI	Restrictions for the area east of the Rhine are lifted, restrictions are maintained for the area of North-Rhine Westphalia located west of the Rhine		
FIFTEENTH WEEK	WED 11/6		<p>Belgium: restrictions are limited to the established surveillance zones, the rest of the country is released and may dispatch live poultry and hatching eggs</p> <p>Formal adoption of the draft <a href="#">Commission Decision 2003/428/EC</a> laying down additional measures to be carried out before restrictions applied in accordance with Council Directive 92/40/EEC can be lifted in the surveillance zones. Certain requirements have to be fulfilled before restocking of poultry holdings can start.</p>		

	<b>FRI 13/6</b>	Meeting of the SCOFCAH	<p>The SCOFCAH votes in favour of the draft <a href="#">Commission Decision 2003/443/EC</a> prolonging for the fourth time <a href="#">Decision 2003/290/EC</a> concerning protective measures in relation to avian influenza in the Netherlands;</p> <p>The Decision prolong the measures already in force - in the Netherlands until 11 July and foresees a regionalisation as of 18 June , provided no outbreaks occur and no suspicion of AI is raised</p> <p>Restrictions and in particular ban of exports of live poultry and hatching eggs remain in place for 5 provinces Flevoland, Gelderland, Limburg, Noord-Brabant, Utrecht</p>		<a href="#">Press release IP03/837</a>
<b>SIXTEENTH WEEK</b>	<b>TUE 17/6</b>	NL: report no outbreaks or suspicions of AI	<a href="#">Commission Decision 2003/443/EC</a> formally adopted		

	WED 18/6	Regionalisation for NL applicable	Export restrictions lifted for the territory of the NL except for the 5 provinces of Flevoland, Gelderland, Limburg, Noord-Brabant, Utrecht		
SEVENTEENTH WEEK	TUE 24/6	Germany: all safeguard measures and national measures are lifted as of midnight			<a href="#">Press release</a> All investigations carried out in relation to the requirements of <a href="#">Commission Decision 2003/428/EC</a> have given negative results. Normal restocking of holdings starts.
EIGHTEENTH WEEK	TUE 1/7	Meeting of the SCOFCAH	DE,B and NL present their situation No further Decision taken  DE: all EC and national restrictions lifted since 25 June 2003 B: restrictions only apply to surveillance zones NL: restrictions for the 5 provinces of Flevoland, Gelderland, Limburg, Noord-Brabant and Utrecht will elapse on 11 July		<a href="#">Press release</a>

<b>NINETEENTH WEEK</b>	<b>TUE 8/7</b>	Belgium : as the sentinel birds placed in the affected holdings in the province of Limburg demonstrate that the virus is no longer present, the restrictions in the surveillance zone in this province are lifted. The restrictions in the remaining surveillance zone in the province of Antwerpen shall be lifted once the sentinel birds demonstrate that the virus is no longer present.			
	<b>FRI 11/7</b>	The Netherlands: as no new outbreaks nor suspicions have been reported in the Netherlands since 3 May, all restrictions are lifted as of today. The restrictions in the remaining surveillance zones shall be lifted once the sentinel birds placed in the affected holdings demonstrate that the virus is no longer present.			<a href="#">Press release</a>

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>TWENTIETH WEEK</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>TUE 15/7</b></p>	<p>Belgium: Following the negative results for the investigations of the sentinel birds according to Decision 2003/428/EC Belgium lifts the restrictions for the surveillance zones in the province of Antwerp as from 12.00 hours. This means that there are no more restrictions in relation to avian influenza in the whole territory of Belgium. However, heightened vigilance and biosecurity measures continue to apply.</p> <p>Netherlands: The restrictions in the surveillance zone "Zundert" established at the border to Belgium in relation to the Belgian outbreaks in the province of Antwerp are lifted accordingly as from 15.30. hours.</p>			
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>TWENTYFIRST WEEK</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>WED 23/7</b></p>	<p>Following the negative results for the investigations of the sentinel birds according to Decision 2003/428/EC. The Netherlands lift the restrictions for the surveillance zone called "Echt" around Koningsbosch in the province of Limburg as from 16.00 hours.</p>			

	<b>THU 24/7</b>	Following the negative results for the investigations of the sentinel birds according to Decision 2003/428/EC, the Netherlands lifted the restrictions for the surveillance zone called "Nederweert Noord" established in parts of the provinces of Limburg and Noord Brabant as of 15.30 hours.			
<b>TWENTYFORTH WEEK</b>	<b>THU 14/8</b>	Following the negative results for the investigations in sentinel chickens according to Decision 2003/428/EC, the restrictions for the surveillance zone "Beneden Leeuwen", established in parts of the provinces of Gelderland and Noord Brabant, have been lifted at 19.00 hours.			
<b>TWENTYFIFTH WEEK</b>	<b>WED 20/8</b>	Following the negative results for the investigations in sentinel chickens according to Decision 2003/428/EC, the restrictions for the surveillance zone "Nederweert Zuid", established in parts of the provinces of Limburg and Noord Brabant, have been lifted at 17.00 hours.			

	<p><b>FRI 22/8</b></p>	<p>Following the negative results for the investigations in sentinel chickens according to Decision 2003/428/EC, the restrictions for the surveillance zone "Gelderse Vallei", established in parts of the provinces of Utrecht and Gelderland, have been lifted at 17.00 hours.</p>	<p>The "Gelderse Vallei" was the last surveillance zone still in place. This means that there are no more restrictions in relation to avian influenza in the whole territory of The Netherlands.</p> <p><b>NOW THAT ALL RESTRICTIONS HAVE BEEN LIFTED, THE OUTBREAK OF AVIAN INFLUENZA IN THE NETHERLANDS CAN BE CONSIDERED AS ERADICATED.</b></p>		
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