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Health and
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The Annexes can be consulted on the DG SANCO website with this report at:

http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/resources/publications_en.htm

PART I

Mission, place, role and description of DG SANCO unit G2

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. The European Commission

The European Commission is the executive body of the European Union. The European Commission was created to represent the European interest common to all Member States of the Union. So that it can play its role as guardian of the Treaties and defender of the general interest, the Commission has been given a right of initiative in the legislative process, proposing legislation on which the European Parliament and the Council decide. The Commission also implements common policies, administers the budget and manages the European Union's programmes.

1.2. Mission Statement

The European Commission's Health and Consumers Directorate General (DG SANCO) main mission is to help make Europe's citizens healthier, safer and more confident. Over the years, the European Union has established EU laws on the safety of food and other products, on consumers' rights and on the protection of people's health. DG SANCO has the task of keeping these laws up to date.

DG SANCO is organised into 7 Directorates (see the organisation chart in Annex II) and has approximately 850 staff, 600 of which are based in Brussels, 75 in Luxembourg and another 175 in Ireland (Grange, County Meath).

Within DG SANCO, Directorate G's mission is to:

- Ensure a high level of animal health and welfare protection, including the development of legislation on animal by-products, and zootechnical standards;
- Guarantee free circulation of feeding stuffs and feed materials, in respect of labelling rules, the requirements on hygiene, as well as the registration and control of feed operators;
- Monitor and contribute to the implementation of the rights and obligations of the EU in the area of animal health and food safety acquired through international agreements at the multilateral (especially WTO and international standard setting bodies OIE, Codex alimentarius and IPPC) and bilateral levels with third countries;
- Manage standing committees.

Within Directorate G, the mission of Unit G2 "Animal Health" is to:

- Ensure the management, through legislative acts, of animal health rules governing the movement of, trade in, and introduction of live animals and products of animal origin;
- Plan, develop and promote a high animal health status, in particular of livestock, poultry and fish through animal disease surveillance and eradication programmes;
- Coordinate the EU's position for and promote at various fora of the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) ;
- Develop legislation on animal by-products not intended for human consumption;
- Develop and manage the zootechnical standards applicable for breeding animals;

Unit G2's main responsibility is for the drafting, revision, and management of the EU legislation that pertains to the above subjects. The other Units of Directorate G are Unit G1, responsible for animal nutrition, Unit G3 responsible for animal welfare, Unit G4 responsible for food, alert system and training, Unit G5 responsible for veterinary programmes, Unit G6 is responsible for multilateral international relations and Unit G7 responsible for bilateral international relations.

More detailed information on these areas can be found at:

http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/index_en.htm

1.3. EU Animal Health Strategy (2007-2013)

Work of Unit G2 progressed well in line with the EU's Animal Health Strategy and its subsequent Action Plan¹, "Prevention is better than cure" 2007-2013², on actions grouped under four pillars. As many of these activities merit more detailed description than possible under this point, please also refer to later parts of this document for further reading, here only a short overview is given. Details and updates on these and other particular initiatives not mentioned here are also available directly from the on-line Programming document^{3 4} of the Action Plan.

Two key underlying principles apply to all the work of the Commission in the implementation of the EU Animal Health Strategy: partnership and communication. The action plan acknowledges the importance of dialogue between citizens, civil society and stakeholder associations and the EU institutions and their involvement in the European decision making process. In this spirit the Commission has followed up its Communication on Honeybee Health⁵ to tackle bee mortality in the EU with discussions on various fora with all concerned, in particular with the Member States in the Council and with the European Parliament.

The Animal Health Advisory Committee continued to be active in 2011 with many animal health items discussed, including topics from closely related areas such as EU research, international cooperation, animal welfare, veterinary medicinal products, medicated feed, undergraduate studies and qualifications for veterinary surgeons and so on. The Committee includes representatives from non-governmental organisations spanning the animal health sector, consumers and 3 Chief Veterinary Officers of the EU (that of the current Presidency, and of the previous and the following Member State). The Committee provides strategic guidance on the appropriate or acceptable level of animal or public health protection, and on priorities for action and communication. The Committee also follows the strategy's progress. It is consulted on all impact assessments and advises the Commission on how best to deliver agreed outcomes. Not only that, the meetings of the Committee were also partially dedicated to presentations of synergetic stakeholder initiatives (e.g. EU guides of good on-farm biosecurity practices for poultry, EU stakeholder platform for the responsible use of veterinary medicines in animals, etc.) The Committee had 3 meetings in 2011, all agendas, presentations and summaries are available on-line⁶.

¹ COM(2007) 539 and COM(2008) 545 respectively

² http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/diseases/strategy/index_en.htm

³ http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/diseases/strategy/pillars/action_en.htm

⁴ http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/diseases/strategy/actionplan_en.htm

⁵ COM(2010) 714 final, http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/liveanimals/bees/index_en.htm

⁶ http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/diseases/strategy/animal_health_advisory_committee_en.htm

Within the pillar "Prioritisation of EU intervention" the Commission has been refining and applying its tool for the categorisation of animal disease risks. This tool provides a solid basis to prioritise actions in order to ensure that interventions and resources can be focused on diseases of high public relevance. A list of 5 categories has been drafted and used to re-list all OIE and EU listed diseases. The original OIE tool was adapted to EU circumstances and populated with local economic data. A batch of 32 OIE-listed diseases was assessed during 2011. Most recently the tool was also used for the newly emerging non-listed Schmallenberg virus⁷ (it appeared in the second half of 2011 in several EU Member States). The underlying OIE study is available on-line⁸.

The pillar "EU Animal Health framework" provides for a proposal for an EU Animal Health Law by the third quarter of 2012. The ongoing preparatory work included numerous actions (see the relevant chapter).

Under this pillar another legislative proposal is planned to be completed in 2013. This concerns how to ensure that available EU financial resources can be used best, especially as regards emergency measures and also a possible EU framework for responsibility and cost-sharing in detecting and eradicating diseases. A dedicated feasibility study to assess various options has delivered its final results⁹. These were already discussed with the Chief Veterinary Officers of the Member States and with key stakeholders, a road map has been published¹⁰ and will be followed up in 2012 with an Impact Assessment¹¹ process which started in late 2011 to prepare for the final regulatory proposal.

In 2011 the complete overhaul of the animal by-products EU legislation was finished with the new implementing rules, Regulation (EU) No 142/2011¹² applicable from 4 March under the basic Regulation (EC) 1069/2009 (see more details in the relevant section).

Last but not least 2011 witnessed a further development of fruitful cooperation on the international scene for better animal health. Formalised official relations were concluded between the European Commission and the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) with the publication of the Memorandum of Understanding concerning their general relations¹³.

On the area of the third pillar "Prevention, surveillance and preparedness" the Action Plan focuses on an overall reinforcement of biosecurity measures, disease awareness and traceability. The project for the development of an Animal Diseases Information System (ADIS) is progressing according to plan and its prototype is planned to be delivered in 2012. ADIS is the future web-based application of the European Commission for the notification and exchange of information on animal diseases and zoonoses that will act as a one-point for information on

⁷ http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/diseases/schmallenberg_virus/index_en.htm

⁸ http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/diseases/strategy/pillars/action_1_3_1_en.htm

⁹ http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/diseases/strategy/pillars/docs/653006_final_report_08062011.pdf

¹⁰

http://ec.europa.eu/governance/impact/planned_ia/docs/2012_sanco_018_expenditure_in_the_veterinary_field_en.pdf

¹¹ http://ec.europa.eu/governance/impact/index_en.htm

¹² *OJ L 54*, 26.2.2011, p. 1–254

¹³ *OJ C 241/1* 19.8.2011

animal diseases to the European Commission and the OIE,. In the year 2011, the "ADIS user group", consisting of experts from Member States and representatives from the European Commission and the OIE, have worked on the functionalities, specifications and design of the ADIS prototype.

Significant progress was achieved in 2011 for the electronic identification for bovine animals. The preparatory work to assess policy options was completed, two final Commission proposals for the introduction of bovine electronic identification into basic legislation was adopted¹⁴. The full Impact Assessment report, the executive summary of the Impact Assessment report, the opinion of the Impact Assessment Board, a Question and Answers document, press release and the proposals themselves are all available online¹⁵.

A pilot project for the interoperability for national bovine databases also progressed: interface for the data exchange via TRACES has been set up and initial testing confirmed the data transmission. Testing the real time data exchange between the national databases followed and is still ongoing with the active involvement of several Member States.

Another milestone in 2011 was the completion of a feasibility study for the introduction of electronic certification in TRACES. It was launched in February 2011 and completed in November. Its goal was to gain an understanding of the possible organisational and technical solutions that exist, what the organisational impacts would be for the various TRACES business processes as well as users (Border Inspection Points, official veterinarians, Member State and EC administrators, EU, Third Country economic operators etc.), what the benefits and potential drawbacks would be compared to the current situation and what organisational, practical and potential other impacts there would be for all concerned.

An external evaluation of the EU animal health emergency preparedness, response management and communication capacity has started in the second half of 2011. This EU rapid response network encompasses the Commission Services, the Member States (MS), especially the veterinary Competent Authorities and in the wider sense also stakeholders, such as private veterinarians and the concerned economic operators, especially those representing farmers as well as agro food industries. This study is to provide for data collection, analysis and assessment of the entire relevant legislative and non-legislative framework, system and structure.

The two key areas are:

- the existence and effective implementation of contingency plans on national level to fight/control/eradicate major contagious animal diseases and
- the mechanism of safeguard decisions at EU level.

The aim of the study is to evaluate the status of this framework of the EU, including for both areas information and communication between the Commission, Member States' Competent Authorities and stakeholders (at European and national levels), with a focus on the years 1998-2009; to identify aspects of measures, acts and processes which may require improvement or

¹⁴ COM(2011) 524 final and COM(2011) 525 final, respectively

¹⁵ http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/identification/bovine/elec_id_bovine_en.htm

changes, and to analyse and develop recommendations for policy options for the future. The Terms of Reference with further information is available online¹⁶.

As regards vaccination, the reinforcement of the EU foot and mouth disease (FMD) vaccine bank was completed with the tendering and purchase of the necessary stock. Now it stores in close collaboration with the manufacturers of the authorised vaccines, antigens of several strains and all serotypes in quantities notified by the EU Member States in the framework of their contingency plans and confirmed through a risk assessment carried out by the Research Group of EUFMD.

Finally, the pillar "Science, innovation and research" provides for enhanced cooperation between Commission and other key players such as the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA), European Medicines Agency (EMA) and Joint Research Centre (JRC). Evaluation of the EU Reference Laboratories (EURLs) in the field of animal health and live animals has been followed up by the designation of a bee health EURL, operational from 1 April 2011.

1.4. Animal Health Law

The "EU Animal Health framework" second pillar of the Animal Health Strategy 2007-2013 provides for a proposal for an EU Animal Health Law (AHL). This new legal framework will provide a legal basis for a series of policy areas in animal health and will practically impact all areas of work of Unit G2. The AHL will introduce a risk based approach for the measures taken to protect human and animal health. Its scope will include animals kept by humans and wild animals. The AHL will provide rules for movement of animals and products, requirements for their introduction into the Union, provisions for identification and registration of animals, traceability of germinal products, surveillance and other disease control measures. Furthermore, the AHL brings under one roof the animal health rules for terrestrial and aquatic animals and replaces a large number of current basic (i.e. Council or Council and Parliament) legislation. The AHL will need to be complemented by a number of delegated or implementing acts over the course of the next years replacing also most of the current Commission legal texts. That will complete the legal framework and make it fully functional.

The work on the AHL in 2011 was related to:

- Finalisation of the Impact Assessment report and its executive summary
- Drafting of the legislative proposal
- Other activities:
 - Consultation with the Member States experts, CVOs and stakeholders
 - Internal consultations and contribution to the task force on the ongoing revision of the regulation on official controls to ensure the verification of compliance with, *inter alia*, animal health rules (Regulation (EC) No 882/2004)

¹⁶

http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/diseases/strategy/pillars/docs/eu_preparedness_tor_point23_en.pdf

In all these different stages of the development of the AHL as well as its Impact Assessment, practically all experts in the Unit G2 extensively contributed.

1.4.1. Impact Assessment (IA)

During 2011 the work on the IA report and its executive summary has been successfully completed. The IA report was finalised to a great extent in early spring 2011 and was finally submitted to the Impact Assessment Board in June 2011 and discussed at its meeting on 13th July, 2011. The Impact Assessment Board issued an opinion requesting certain additional analyses and adjustments of the text. After the completion of these by G2 during summer the IA Board responded favourably to the resubmitted text in October 2011 in writing. The IA will be made publicly available upon adoption of the Animal Health Law proposal.

1.4.2. AHL legal proposal

Simultaneously to the IA tasks, a substantial amount of work of unit G2 was dedicated to the elaboration of the draft legal proposal of the AHL. New revisions were created during the reporting period, using the internal and external expertise. More in depth explanation on those areas is provided for in Point 1.4.3 below. Special consideration was given to important new elements to be covered by the AHL, such as disease prioritisation and categorisation, biosecurity, surveillance.

1.4.3. Related Activities

In relation to the new revisions and the development of the text of the AHL legal proposal expert working group meetings were organised to discuss the text and discuss in depth with the experts the underlying and also the still outstanding issues.

Eight dedicated expert working group meetings took place during 2011. The objective of some of those was to discuss the text of the legal proposal and obtain expert views already at an early stage, while other meetings focussed on particular questions. In these cases the experts advised the Commission on how to best include the concepts of biosecurity, a comprehensive surveillance system into the foreseen legal framework and on the other hand discussed some specific areas such as aquatic animal health. The outcomes of those meeting have influenced substantially further AHL drafts. Exchange of views continued also within the framework of the CVO working parties. The AHL was specifically discussed at four CVO meetings in February, March, June and September 2011.

Additionally, intensive stakeholders' consultation continued in 2011, in particular, in the framework of Animal Health Advisory Committee. The AHL was discussed at all its meetings, i.e. in February, June and October 2011. Furthermore, Unit G2 also discussed different elements of the AHL with different stakeholders groups (such as representatives of livestock farmers, veterinarians, animal protection organisations), at a significant number (15-20) of other multilateral or bilateral meetings throughout the year.

During the reporting period a number of internal discussions also took place on the scope and relationship of AHL with other existing legislation such as EU Food Law, rules on zoonoses, TSEs, veterinary medicinal products and in particular official controls legislation.

In that respect a special internal task force for the ongoing revision of the regulation on official controls was established. This task force met regularly, often on a weekly basis, especially in the first half of 2011 and has required a substantial involvement of different experts of the Unit G2.

In addition, Unit G2 worked closely with DG Environment on their new legal initiative on Invasive Alien Species (IAS) related to the protection of biodiversity. The aim was to avoid any unnecessary duplication of rules or administrative burdens arising from the planned animal health and invasive animal species legal frameworks.

1.4.4. Adoption of the AHL

Final adoption of the Animal Health Law proposal by the Commission is envisaged for the second half of 2012 in a single package together with four other legal initiatives that is with the changes to the Regulation (EC) No. 882/2004 on official controls, plant health law and legislation on seeds & propagating material.

DG SANCO decided as part of its 2008 communication priorities to promote the new EU Animal Health Strategy to stakeholders and the general public, in order to better explain what the EU is doing in this area and why. To reach this goal, the concept of an EU Veterinary Week was developed in partnership with the Federation of Veterinarians of Europe (FVE).

One of the main aims of the EU Veterinary Week was to ensure that stakeholders and consumers are aware of the latest developments and they understand how they can be involved in future steps of the Animal Health Strategy. In addition, the EU Veterinary Week aimed to promote the important work of EU veterinarians.

The "One Health" roadshow was launched in 2008 to continue to promote the aims of the EU Veterinary Week throughout the year and across the EU. In particular, the roadshow aimed to promote the link between animal health and human health. To this end, a customised vehicle visited agricultural and veterinary fairs across the EU where a variety of communication tools were used to bring animal health issues and their impact on public health to the attention of visitors. These included the health risks associated with cross border travelling and the introduction of pets or products of animal origin coming from outside of the EU.

From 2008 to 2010, the vehicle has attended a large number of important events across the EU, including Fieracavalli (Italy), Balmoral Show (UK), Riga Food (Latvia), the OIE General Session and events organised by veterinary students/veterinary authorities throughout the EU.

In 2011, the roadshow vehicle has been replaced by a stand that has been present in a number of major agricultural and food fairs across Europe, as part of the joint EC/OIE communication campaign to celebrate World Veterinary Year 2011 to promote the diverse role of veterinarians in our society.

1.5. Communication Activities - The EU Veterinary Week/'One Health 'Roadshow' & World Veterinary Year 2011

1.5.1. EU Veterinary Week 2011/One Health Roadshow

The EU Veterinary Week initiative was repeated for the fourth time in 2011. The week was launched in Brussels by a two-day conference in the Charlemagne building on 19-20 May 2011, entitled "Crisis Management in the Food Chain". The objective of the conference was to look at how we manage crises in the food chain. Indeed, it is not possible to say that there will be no further crises within the EU. However, our measure of success (or failure) should not be the number of crises that we suffer, but our ability to act quickly, decisively and effectively in the face of such crises. Against this background, the purpose of the conference was to look at our capacity to cope with crises, to share experience and expertise, to ensure we have robust systems in place to reassure and give confidence to the consumers, and finally to send a message to our trading partners that this is something we within the EU take seriously.

The conference was attended by over 400 participants including Members of the European Parliament, representatives from the EU Member States as well as from third countries, international organisations, veterinary and medical associations, scientific experts, EU veterinary faculties including students, EU farming associations, consumer groups and other stakeholders, and staff from European institutions.

During EU Veterinary Week, the "Vets in your daily life" stand was present in Brussels on the Esplanade of the Berlaymont building.

Furthermore, during EU Veterinary Week and throughout the year, there were a number of events taking place in Members States organised by veterinary students and veterinary faculties or local competent authorities. A number of these events were supported by DG SANCO, usually by way of information materials and gadgets, a "One Health" pop-up stand and the presence of DG SANCO staff to lecture on issues related to "One Health". A seminar for veterinary students, representing more than 50 faculties in the EU and neighbouring countries, had been organised in Brussels in November 2010 to motivate and connect students from all over Europe to participate in the EU Vet Week and Vet2011 campaigns and become DG SANCO "ambassadors" in their home country.

1.5.2. World Veterinary Year 2011

2011 was declared World Veterinary Year (Vet2011) to celebrate the 250th anniversary of the first veterinary school in Lyon, France and thus the birth of the veterinary profession. The main aim of the global Vet2011 communication campaign was to improve public awareness of the diverse role of veterinarians, not only in animal health and animal welfare, but also in public health and food safety. The World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) was one of the founding members of this campaign, which was officially opened by Commissioner Dalli in January 2011 in Versailles, France.

As the aims of Vet2011 link well with the aims of the EU Veterinary Week 2011, DG SANCO and the OIE have joined forces and organised a number of joint communication actions to

celebrate the 2011 World Veterinary Year and to promote and highlight the crucial role undertaken by veterinarians in the daily life of each one of us. In this respect, a Memorandum of Understanding between the European Commission and the OIE was signed during the 2010 EU Veterinary Week conference by Commissioner Dalli and Bernard Vallat, Director General of the OIE.

The joint EC/OIE "Vets in your daily life" communication campaign included stands at two major agricultural fairs, the International Green Week in Berlin in January 2011, and the Salon de l'Agriculture in Paris in February 2011. These were organised in collaboration with the German and French veterinary associations and the national veterinary faculties, including students. To highlight the diverse role of vets for the general public, a series of 6 video clips and accompanying leaflets were produced and displayed at the stand, covering the following themes: food safety, food security, crisis management, zoonoses, animal husbandry and vets & pets. A number of quiz games were organised to attract children and adults to the stand and to explain the role of veterinarians.

The highlight in Berlin was the opening ceremony of the fair, where our Director General, Testori Coggi, Germany's Agriculture Minister Ilse Aigner and Bernard Vallat (Director General of the OIE) cut a cake to mark the World Veterinary Year. In Paris, we teamed up with a number of partners, including French veterinary organisations and the French Ministry of Agriculture to organise a "veterinary parcours", to attract a maximum number of visitors to the Vet2011 stands.

Overall, the "Vets in your daily life" stand, which was located in the major halls close to the bovine animals in both fairs, attracted a large audience, with up to 1600 visitors to the stand in only one hour, many of which were schoolchildren.

Furthermore, a worldwide, internet based "Vets in your daily life" photographic competition was organised that attracted more than 2,500 photos from professional and amateur photographers that captured and illustrated the diverse role of vets (www.vetsinyourdailylife.org). Five regional winners, one from each of the 5 OIE regions of the world, were presented with their prizes at the EU Veterinary Week conference in April 2011 in Brussels. The overall winner was awarded during the opening ceremony of the 79th OIE General Session in May 2011 in Paris.

Throughout the year, the "Vets in your daily life" campaign continued, with the stand visiting further agriculture and food fairs in Europe, including in Scotland and Poland.

Finally, DG SANCO and the OIE also had a joint stand at the World Veterinary Association's 30th World Veterinary Congress in October 2011 in Cape Town, South Africa, where the World Veterinary Year was officially closed.

2. UNIT G2 WITHIN THE EU INSTITUTIONS, RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS OF THE EU

2.1. Relationship with the other Units of Directorate G of DG SANCO

Unit G2 works in close collaboration with the other Units of Directorate G respectively in the fields of:

- Animal nutrition: animal health issues can be co-related with animal feed issues, which are dealt with by G1;
- Animal welfare: many animal health issues are co-related with animal welfare, dealt with by G3.
- Food, alert system and training: management of zoonoses, veterinary control in slaughterhouses, model import certificates integrating animal health (e.g. against contagious diseases such as foot and mouth disease) and veterinary public health (e.g. food hygiene) conditions and on the area of training for veterinary competent authorities under the Better Training for Safer Food programme with G4.
- The design, evaluation, audit and financing of the planned veterinary monitoring, surveillance and eradication programmes of the Member States and on the reimbursement of their emergency measures after outbreaks of certain diseases with G5.
- On multilateral international matters (international organisations) and veterinary import controls of consignments of live animals, animal products (e.g. semen, ova, embryo) and products of animal origin (e.g. food) at veterinary border inspection posts (BIPs) with G6.
- Bilateral international affairs (import from and export to third countries, equivalence agreements etc.) with G7.

Unit G2 is committed to propose its initiatives to be coherent with other Commission and DG SANCO strategies, principles and practices, in particular, it is also committed to better regulation. Hence new legislative and non-legislative initiatives are subject to thorough scrutiny as regards their integration with other policy areas and foreseen impacts on various stakeholders, economic operators and citizens. In many cases impact assessments, evaluations and analysis of economic and other data, support studies and similar are performed to support sound decision making.

Unit G2 is closely working together with Unit 03, especially on the key area of Animal Health and cooperation/interaction with the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA). Another area of close cooperation is the organisation of meetings for the Animal Health Advisory Committee, which is a working group of the plenary meetings of the Advisory Group on the Food Chain and Animal and Plant Health, managed by Unit 03.

Moreover, Unit G2 also, under the guidance of the Director of Directorate G, takes a lead role in the meetings of the SCFCAH section dealing with animal health and welfare and import conditions and controls.

2.2. Relationship with Directorates E and F of DG SANCO

Directorate E is responsible for the safety of the food chain. As such, it also deals with the performance of official controls as laid down in Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 to verify compliance with, *inter alia*, animal health rules and their EU-level follow-up and enforcement of non-compliances. Both Directorates G and E work in close co-operation with Directorate F. Directorate F, also known as the Food and Veterinary Office (FVO, based in Grange, Ireland), has a major role in the control function of the Commission in relation to the implementation of the EU legislation on animal health matters. The mission reports issued by the FVO provide valuable information for Unit G2 in its work for the management of the relevant EU legislation.

In particular, a very close level of co-operation exists between Unit G2 and Unit F6 in relation to animal health issues, e.g. when outbreaks of OIE notifiable diseases occur in the EU and between Unit G2 and Unit F2 and F3 as regards production of food of animal origin, be those meat from mammals, birds, fish, milk or other food and with Unit F5 as regards animal by-products and veterinary import controls of consignments entering the EU. The information and reports received from these units are 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. The reports originating from the FVO's missions in Member States are also useful when assessing the eradication, control and monitoring programmes annually submitted to the Commission.

More information on the tasks and activities of the FVO and all the published reports are available on the Internet at: http://ec.europa.eu/food/fvo/index_en.htm

2.3. Relationship with Directorates A, B, C and D of DG SANCO

Unit G2 works together with Directorate A, and in particular Unit A1, on inter-institutional issues, including relations with the European Parliament and the Council (see section 2.7 for further details), as well as on communication actions. Unit G2 also works closely with Unit A2 as regards infringement actions, legal advice in preparation and implementation of legislation and follow-up of complaints. Technical assistance is also provided to A2 in the preparation of the dossiers for the Court cases the Legal Service has to defend before the Court of Justice. Good collaboration exists also with Unit A3 on planning and sound financial management, and with Unit A4 to conceive and implement information and informatics systems (such as e.g. TRACES).

Unit G2 works with several Units in Directorate C and D on issues of mutual interest, such as authorisation of veterinary medicinal products, mitigation and adaptation to climate change and to tackle influenza and other non food-borne zoonoses to improve and promote animal and public health, prevent human illness (under the One Health concept) and many more.

2.4. Relationship with other DGs

Unit G2 cooperates with other Commission Directorate-Generals in a number of ways and a few examples are given below:

On one of the most important aspects of our work, that is the safe and smooth trade of animals and animal products, Unit G2 is in an almost daily relationship with colleagues from DG Agri, responsible for the internal market of such products and for the management of the section of the EU budget dedicated to market measures and compensation to animal keepers for losses suffered due to animal disease outbreaks. When it comes to exports of agricultural commodities, efficient cooperation with DG TRADE proves to be a key factor, especially during outbreaks of diseases when third countries need to be kept informed and the Commission needs to ensure that unjustified trade barriers on EU trade exports are not imposed.

Unit G2 is the coordinator of SANCO input as regards EU climate change actions, lead by DG CLIMA. These are related to both the mitigation of such changes and also to their effects on human and animal health and welfare and the best possible adaptation strategies to cope with them.

Unit G2 also acts as a coordinator and secretary for the inter-Services Group on bee health and all related issues. In undertaking this role it works closely both within SANCO (several SANCO Units are responsible for rules on authorisation of veterinary medicines for bees, residues in honey, pesticides, relations with the Codex Alimentarius, GMO issues, etc.) and primarily with DG Agriculture (national apicultural programmes and agro-environmental measures), DG Research (bee related research) and DG Environment (biodiversity and environment protection issues).

As regards DG Environment, Unit G2 (along with plant health colleagues) also actively participates in the shaping of EU actions related to the fight against invasive alien species, that could threaten European animal health or biodiversity.

For the completion of the European single market Unit G2 is also closely working with different DGs. For the Customs single window, G2 is cooperating with DG TAXUD and also testing IT links between TRACES and national customs system and with Delta (a French system that is already fully operational). This contributes to the further development of the European Digital Agenda in close collaboration with DG DIGIT.

2.5. Relationship with the European Food Safety Authority

In the preparatory work on health legislation, the Commission is assisted by the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA), which, through its Scientific Committee and through its nine scientific expert Panels, prepares scientific advice based on the principles of independence, transparency and excellence. In particular, the Panel dealing with the matters of interest of Unit G2 is AHAW “Panel on animal health and welfare”, primarily relating to food producing animals including fish. It is composed of 21 Members from different Member States, and is chaired by Dr. Philippe Vannier. During 2010, the AHAW Panel adopted thirty-one opinions in answer to requests dating from 2008 and 2009 (for the full list of opinions since 2004, see Annex IX). Unit G2 works together with Unit 03 'Science and Stakeholder relations' in particular as regards relations with EFSA.

Information about EFSA, including the work of the Scientific Committee and the Panel on Animal Health and Welfare (AHAW) can be found on the following website: http://www.efsa.europa.eu/EFSA/ScientificPanels/efsa_locale-1178620753812_AHAW.htm

2.6. Relationship with the European Centre for Diseases Control

Along with EFSA, Unit G2 maintains close relations with the European Centre for Disease Control (ECDC), as far as zoonoses are concerned. By working with experts throughout Europe, the ECDC pools Europe's health knowledge, so as to develop authoritative scientific opinions about the risks posed by current and emerging infectious diseases. More information about ECDC can be found at: <http://www.ecdc.eu.int/>

2.7. Relationship with other EU Institutions and Consultative Bodies

Unit G2 officials participate in meetings of the Council and the European Parliament (Agriculture, Environment, occasionally Petition and Budget Committees). They also participate in meetings of the Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of Regions, when requested, in relation to their opinions on legislative proposals or non-legislative initiatives. Unit G2 officials also respond to questions raised by the Court of Auditors and, on occasions, meet with officials of the Court of Auditors when requested to do so. They also participate in any action of the Court of Justice that relates to their areas of responsibility.

2.7.1. The European Parliament

The European Parliament, the voice of the people, is one of the EU's two decision-making bodies. In relation to questions raised by Members of the European Parliament to the European Commission, Unit G2 received 50 written parliamentary questions of which one was a priority question. In addition there was one petition (bee mortality). The questions raised related to various topics within the area of responsibility of the Unit. Furthermore, Unit G2 provided contributions to 15 questions for which the unit was not "Chef de File". A timely reply was provided for all of them. Unit G2 officials were also requested to attend hearings and petitions concerning animal health issues. For more information about the activity of the European Parliament visit its website at: <http://www.europarl.europa.eu>.

The Parliamentary Committee dealing with veterinary matters is represented by the Committee for Environment, Public Health and Food Safety and by the Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development.

Additional details on the Committees can be found at:

<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/activities/committees/committeesList.do?language=EN>

2.7.2. The Council

The Council, embodiment of the Member States, is one of the EU's two decision-making bodies. The Council configuration dealing with veterinary matters is represented by the Agriculture and Fisheries Council. For more information on the activities of the Council, consult: <http://consilium.europa.eu>

The Working Party of Chief Veterinary Officers (CVO group) is one of the preparatory bodies of the Council. It deals with general matters of animal health, animal welfare and veterinary public health. It meets approximately eight times a year, usually in Brussels, but one informal meeting is also held per semester in the country holding the Presidency of the Council of the EU.

The meetings are chaired by the CVO of the Member State holding the Presidency of the Council. The meetings allow discussions between Unit G2 and the MS's CVOs to take place on general policies and trade issues, all matters concerning the OIE, international relations, and on questions that have not been resolved or need discussions at a higher level, after first being raised at the SCFCAH. They are also the occasion for the CVOs to put forward issues of a broader political scope.

At these meetings, common EU comments and positions can be reached regarding international standards (mainly OIE Standards) relating to animal health and animal welfare. The list of the Member States' CVOs, as well as the CVOs of Candidate and Associated Countries can be found in Annex I.

2.7.3. The European Court of Auditors

Set up in 1977, the European Court of Auditors has its headquarters in Luxembourg. The European Court of Auditors audits the revenue and expenditure of the European Union. It aims to contribute to improving the financial management of European Union funds, so as to ensure maximum value for money for all citizens of the Union. For more information on the activities of the Court of Auditors consult: <http://www.eca.europa.eu/index>.

2.7.4. The Court of Justice

The Court of Justice is responsible for maintaining the balance between the respective powers of the EU institutions, and between the powers transferred to the EU and those retained by the Member States. The Court is often called upon to settle questions of a constitutional nature or of major economic significance. Moreover, certain acts of the Parliament can be the subject of an action before the Court and, conversely, the Parliament can challenge acts of the other institutions if they compromised the institutional balance. For more information on the Court of Justice visit: <http://www.curia.europa.eu/en/index.htm>

2.7.5. The 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. For more information about the Economic and Social Committee visit: <http://www.eesc.europa.eu>

2.7.6. The Committee of the Regions

The Committee of the Regions, composed of representatives of regional and local authorities, 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. For more information about the Committee of the Regions: <http://www.cor.europa.eu>

2.7.7. European External Action Service (EEAS)

The European External Action Service was established in April 2010 following the entry in to force of the Treaty of Lisbon. The EEAS is a functionally autonomous body of the European Union, separate from the Commission and the General Secretariat of the Council, with

Headquarters in Brussels and appreciatively 130 EU Delegations in Third Countries. It works in cooperation with the diplomatic services of the Member States and comprises officials from the relevant departments of the General Secretariat of the Council of the European Union and of the European Commission, as well as staff seconded from the national diplomatic services of the Member States. It is placed under the authority of the High Representative - Catherine Ashton (who is also the Vice-President of the European Commission) and supports her in fulfilling her mandate and extends appropriate support to the other institutions and bodies of the Union.

The EEAS cooperates with, *inter alia*, the services of the Commission as well as with the diplomatic services of the Member States in order to ensure consistency between the different areas of the Union external action and between these and its other policies. The EEAS and the Commission services (such as Unit G2) consult each other on veterinary matters relating to the external action of the Union, and the EEAS and the Commission take part in their respective preparatory work. This encompasses for example development aid and technical assistance for third countries on issues related to good governance of veterinary services, transboundary animal diseases and the promotion of the One Health concept and includes international coordination fora such as the OIE/FAO Global Framework for the progressive control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs) and the OIE World Animal Health and Welfare Fund. Unit G2, along with Unit G6, takes part in the Inter-Service Group on SPS which brings together several Commission Directorates-General and the EEAS at technical level.

3. COMITOLOGY, RELATIONSHIP WITH MEMBER STATES AND THE PUBLIC, AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PART I

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 Committees, which take part in designing and implementing the Union's policies. The SCFCAH is the main Committee for areas relating to food law, including animal health and welfare and is divided into the following nine sections:

- General food law
- Biological safety of the food chain
- Toxicological safety of the food chain
- Controls and import conditions
- Animal nutrition
- Genetically modified food and feed and environmental risk
- Animal health and animal welfare
- Pesticides legislation
- Pesticides residues

The Committee comprises representatives of each of the Member States, as well as representatives from the EEA countries (Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway) and Switzerland. The section on animal health (for which the Unit G2 is responsible) meets at least once a month (except August), and often twice a month or more during crisis situations. Before presenting a draft measure to the Committee, DG SANCO consults the Legal Service and other concerned DGs, 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 voting system in force is shown in the table below:

Member States	Votes
France, Germany, Italy, United Kingdom	29
Poland, Spain	27
Romania	14
Nederland	13
Belgium, Czech Republic, Greece, Hungary, Portugal	12
Austria, Sweden, Bulgaria	10
Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Lithuania, Slovakia	7
Cyprus, Estonia, Latvia, Luxembourg, Slovenia	4
Malta	3
Total	345

- Qualified majority: 255 votes and expressing the vote of the majority of the 27 MS (i.e. at least 14 MS)
- Blocking minority: 91 votes.

MS can delegate other MS to represent them in a SCFCAH meeting, but each MS can only represent just one other MS.

The Committee's opinion is binding on the Commission, which cannot adopt the implementing measures unless the Committee's opinion is favourable. When the Committee delivers an unfavourable opinion on the Commission's proposed implementing measures the Commission shall not adopt the draft implementing act. If deemed necessary, the chair may submit an amended version of the draft implementing proposal to the same committee within 2 months or submit the draft implementing act within 1 month to the appeal committee. When no opinion is delivered the Commission may adopt the draft implementing act. However, where the act concerns, amongst others, the protection of the health or safety of humans, animals or plants, the Commission shall not adopt the act. In that case the chair may, if deemed necessary, submit an amended version of the draft implementing proposal to the same committee within 2 months or submit the draft implementing act within 1 month to the appeal committee.

Where the appeal committee delivers a positive opinion, the Commission shall adopt the draft implementing act.

Where no opinion is delivered by the appeal committee, the Commission may adopt the draft implementing act.

Where the appeal committee delivers a negative opinion, the Commission shall not adopt the draft implementing act.

In certain crisis situations, the Commission can adopt a decision on its own, but it has to present the text at the Committee within 14 days.

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

http://ec.europa.eu/food/committees/regulatory/index_en.htm

3.2. International Affairs

3.2.1. World Organisation for Animal Health

The World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) is an intergovernmental organisation created by the International Agreement of 25 January 1924, signed by 28 countries. The OIE includes a total of 178 Member Countries. The Organisation is placed under the authority and control of a World Assembly consisting of Delegates designated by the Governments of Member Countries. All EU Member States are OIE Member Countries.

The day-to-day operation of the OIE is managed by Headquarters situated in Paris, placed under the responsibility of a Director General elected by the World Assembly. The Headquarters implement the resolutions passed by the World Assembly and developed with the support of elected Commissions (the OIE Council, the five Regional Commissions and the four Specialist Commissions, among which are the Animal Health Standard Commissions for Terrestrial and Aquatic animals). There are also five regional representations as well as sub regional offices, one of which is in Brussels, which facilitates a better cooperation with the European Commission.

The OIE's financial resources for its core activities are derived from regular annual contributions of its Members, supplemented by voluntary contributions. However, the Members and other organisations, such as the European Commission, can also contribute financially to OIE external actions, through a trust fund, the World Animal Health and Welfare Fund.

The aims of the OIE are:

- To ensure transparency in the global animal disease situation;
- To collect, analyse, and disseminate veterinary scientific information, notably through its network of reference laboratories and collaborating centres;
- To provide expertise and encourage international solidarity in the control of animal diseases, including through laboratory twinnings between reference and national laboratories;
- Within its mandate under the WTO SPS Agreement, to safeguard world trade by publishing health standards for international trade in animals and animal products;
- To improve the legal framework and resources of national Veterinary Services, especially through its OIE-PVS Pathway, for "Performance of Veterinary Services" evaluation tool, follow-up gap analysis, veterinary legislation mission, laboratories twinning and focal points training.

The OIE is one of the main international organisations with which Unit G2 deals with. Technically, Unit G2's task is to carry out EU co-ordination work on documents, Standards and Guidelines from the OIE for a possible vote at the Annual General Session (AGS) of the World Assembly in Paris each May. The EU's comments and positions submitted to the OIE can be found at the following address:

http://ec.europa.eu/food/international/organisations/oie_en.htm

Unit G2 officials also attend on regular basis a number of ad hoc and working groups to assist in the further development of OIE policy on animal health,. The amount of work in this area increased again in 2011. DG SANCO's policy consists of providing continued participation in this area and even to increase its contributions as much as possible, in order to try and improve the links between the International Standards and EU Legislation.

The Commission and the OIE launched their formal relations in 2004 through an exchange of letters, with the Commission obtaining an observer status. The Commission's observer status in the OIE is effective at keeping all Member States informed and working together on matters of common interest.

In the context of the cooperation with the OIE, up to the end of 2011, cumulative contribution pledge from the EC reached more than 17 million euros, mainly to finance or co-finance support activities related to avian flu, foot and mouth disease, rabies and veterinary governance, as well as studies, conferences and seminars. The majority of funds are allocated by the means of specific Grant Agreements to the OIE "World Animal Health and Welfare Fund" and this was discussed during the annual coordination meeting of 13 December 2011 at the OIE. Negotiations led by DG AIDCO were concluded by the signature in June 2010 of a Framework Agreement facilitating the financial and administrative relations.

In 2011, a Memorandum of Understanding concerning the general relations between the Commission and the OIE was signed, which is another step towards ensuring closer links and better recognition of the role of the Commission. This MoU inter alia creates a "contact point" for OIE in the Commission, who is the Director in charge of animal health and welfare.

3.2.2. Food and Agriculture Organisation

The mandate of the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) of the United Nations, located in Rome, is to raise levels of nutrition, improve agricultural productivity, and better the lives of rural populations. It is thus very active in matters relating to animal health, especially in the field of animal diseases control and eradication, through field projects throughout the world. The European Commission has very strong and binding relations with the FAO and is one of the major financial contributors to help ensure that the projects achieve their goals.

The secretariat of the European Commission for the Control of Foot and Mouth Disease (EUFMD Commission) is even located at the FAO Headquarters. Unit G2 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". The Community financial support for joint activities has been made available partly by a Trust Fund established by the EU at the FAO.

Detailed information may be found within the FAO website (www.fao.org).

3.2.3. World Health Organisation

The World Health Organisation (WHO) is a specialised agency of the United Nations with a primary responsibility in international health matters and public health. Unit G2 works in close co-operation with the WHO collaborating centres for Rabies located in Nancy, France and in Wusterhausen, Germany. The collaborating centre for Rabies in Nancy is designated as a EU Reference Laboratory and it is responsible for the standardisation of measures of serological titration on carnivores vaccinated against Rabies.

Unit G2, together with Unit C3, also works with the WHO in relation with the influenza pandemic. Like the FAO, the WHO has an important role in the management of the avian influenza emergency programmes in South-East Asia, and especially from a public health point of view. Detailed information may be found within the WHO website (www.who.int). A special section on avian influenza emergency programmes is also available (www.who.int/topics/avian_influenza/en/).

3.2.4. World Trade Organisation

The World Trade Organization (WTO) is the only global international organisation dealing with the rules of trade between nations, with a primary responsibility in the rules and disputes governing international trade. The basic rules are set by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The Agreement on the application on Sanitary and Phytosanitary measures (SPS Agreement) contains the general provisions and the basic rights and obligations which may directly or indirectly affect international trade. This includes provisions on transparency. On this basis, Unit G2 notifies via either the WTO-SPS or the WTO-TBT notification system all proposals of regulations with a significant effect on the trade of products of animal origin,

allowing WTO members to become acquainted with these provisions and to make comments within the WTO prescribed period of 60 days.

The exchanges with the WTO secretariat are centralised within Unit G6. In 2011, out of 60 notifications, the Unit G6 in coordination with G2 sent 1 notification to the WTO/TBT secretariat on the introduction of electronic identification for bovine and provisions related to voluntary beef labelling. In relation to the notifications made to the WTO/SPS Secretariat, out of 50 notifications, a total of 4 were sent. See Annex X for further details.

3.2.5. Training and technical assistance

3.2.5.1. Training

"Better Training for Safer Food" is a Commission initiative aimed at developing an EU training strategy in the areas of food law, feed law, animal health and animal welfare rules, as well as plant health rules. Article 51 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 on official controls performed to ensure the verification of compliance with feed and food law, animal health and animal welfare rules, provides the legal basis for this initiative. In practice, planning of trainings and annual financial support for trainings is coordinated by SANCO Unit G4 and later on implemented by the Executive Agency for Health and Consumers (EAHC)¹⁷. The topic of the trainings is mainly based on identified priorities by the policy Units such as Unit G2.

Training is designed for all staff of competent authorities of Member States involved in official control activities so as to keep them up-to-date with all aspects of Community law in the areas specified above and ensure that controls are carried out in a more uniform, objective and adequate manner in all Member States. It is also essential that third countries and in particular developing countries are familiar with EU import requirements and, where it exists, with the possibility of EU support. For this purpose, training organised for Member States in the EU is open to participants from third countries and specific training sessions are organised for third country participants on the spot.

In 2011 colleagues from G2 lectured at the following workshops for the BTSF programme:

May	D. Carton, TRACES, Peru L. Kuster, Animal Health – Bees, Prague
June	M. Giaprakis, TRACES, Dakar P. Bernorio, Animal health for bees, Czech Republic K. Kroon, TRACES, London
August	M. Pittman, Avian Influenza, Russia L. Kuster, Health of bees, Czech Republic
September	D. Carton, TRACES, Tanzania L. Kuster, Animal Health – Bees, Prague
October	D. Carton, TRACES, Madagascar M. Giaprakis/K. Kroon, TRACES, Slovenia K. Kroon, TRACES, Germany

¹⁷ <http://ec.europa.eu/eahc/food/food.html>

November	D. Carton, TRACES, South Africa K. Kroon, TRACES, Austria
December	M. Giaprakis/K. Kroon, TRACES, Greece

G2 also sat on the BTSF evaluation board for selection of contractors for implementing training on emerging diseases and on contingency planning. Training on these subjects was initiated for the first time in 2011, with the first workshops taking place in 2012.

Further information can be found on BTSF at:

http://ec.europa.eu/food/training_strategy/index_en.htm

3.2.5.2. Technical assistance

The Technical Assistance Information Exchange instrument (TAIEX) is a part of the Institution Building Unit of DG Enlargement and its function is to provide technical aid and information to its beneficiary countries on the transposition, implementation and enforcement of the EU's legislative "acquis". Unit G2 takes part in and helps arrange meetings organised by TAIEX.

Within the context of the SPS Agreement (Article 9 thereof), technical assistance should be provided to help developing and least-developed countries (DC and LDC) meet the SPS requirements in their export markets. In this context and as it was felt that serious gaps exist in data gathering and coordination of technical assistance activities in the SPS field, the Standards and Trade Development Facility was established. The European Commission and several of the EU Member States contribute to this facility financially in order to secure its operation. The Commission, and in particular SANCO G6, is contributing substantially to the proper functioning of this facility while G2 provides specialised expert knowledge to the covered topics. Next to this, considerable effort is provided to Third Countries, in particular the DC and LDC to help them deal with SPS concerns, animal health issues being an important element. SANCO G2, in close collaboration with G6 and G7, provides for tailor-made input to expert missions that contain an animal health part.

In addition, G6 ensures that other Commission activities that deal with SPS issues, include animal health related topics and provide for expert knowledge input (e.g. training and technical assistance programmes from the EEAS, specific assistance programmes run by DG TRADE, EUCTP, etc.) with input from G2 wherever and whenever needed

Unit G.2 provided collaboration with major international organisations during 2011 by providing technical assistance and co-operation at international seminars on issues related to animal identification and traceability (e.g.: FAO international seminar in Santiago de Chile; December 2011).

3.2.6. Bilateral Affairs

The EU signed a significant number of agreements with third countries. Unit G2 participated in the majority of the Joint Management Committee meetings and provided technical support to

Unit G7 – taking into account that Unit G7 has direct responsibility animal health requirements on legislation dealing with imports in animal and animal products.

In particular, meetings with the veterinary services of third countries were held to discuss import and export matters.

Trade relations in SPS matters involved a larger number of third countries and the expertise of Unit G2 was frequently called upon in the negotiations.

3.3. Information to the Public

In accordance with the Commission's policy to improve transparency, Unit G2 officials have frequently been invited to participate in and to present papers at international seminars, workshops and meetings concerning animal health policy.

In addition to the formal publication of all legislation produced by the Official Journal, Unit G2 continues to produce a wide range of information to ensure the public has a direct access to the work that is carried out by the unit.

This includes:

- DG SANCO's website, including the animal health area. It provides information on the activity of the different matters Unit G2 deals with including: Live animals; Semen, ova and embryos; Animal products, Animal diseases; Identification, Zootechnics, the EU Animal Health Strategy and many more: http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/index_en.htm
- Progress of various steps and actions of the Animal Health Action Plan
http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/diseases/strategy/pillars/action_en.htm
- Animal diseases control measures (including chronology of the Avian Influenza epidemic).
http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/diseases/controlmeasures/index_en.htm
- Reports of the SCFCAH meetings, which are regularly published on the web and provided to the European Parliament.
http://ec.europa.eu/comm/food/committees/regulatory/index_en.htm
- 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 imports into the EU.
<http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/sanco/vets/information>
- Regularly updated information concerning General guidance for Third Country authorities on the procedures to be followed when importing live animals and animal products into EU.
http://ec.europa.eu/food/international/trade/importing_en.htm
- Weekly updated information concerning the animal health situation in the EU with the Animal Disease Notification System (ADNS).

EUROPA-Animal Health & Welfare-Animal Diseases-Animal Disease Notification System

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 updated animal health pages of DG SANCO's website. Several press and media interviews and broadcasting were produced by G.2 during 2011, including at major International fairs (e.g. SIA-Paris; Feb 2011).

4. FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND STAFF

4.1. Financial Resources

The budget allocated for actions within the area of animal health, zootechnics and animal by-products was given under three different budget lines.

4.1.1. Animal disease eradication and monitoring programmes

The management (veterinary evaluation, approval and follow up) and the financing of animal disease eradication and monitoring programmes are under the responsibility of SANCO Unit G5: "Veterinary control programmes".

The figure expended in 2011 was €236.035.000.

4.1.2. Other actions in the veterinary field

Community financial contributions are available for a number of different activities within the framework of Council Decision 2009/470/EC and are under the responsibility of SANCO Unit G5 "Veterinary control programmes".

The figure expended in 2011 was €13.433.115.

4.1.3. Emergency veterinary measures

Under the responsibility of SANCO Unit G5.

Following the occurrence of several infectious diseases such as avian influenza, bluetongue, classical swine fever, and others listed in Chapter 1 of Council Decision 2009/470/EC, affected Member States shall obtain a financial contribution from the Community for the eradication of the disease, on the condition that certain measures have been implemented:

- the establishment of protection zones
- the imposition of suitable measures to prevent the risk of the spread of infection
- the establishment of a waiting period to be observed after slaughter before re-stocking of the holding;
- swift and adequate compensation of livestock farmers (50% EU contribution);
- the compulsory slaughter and destruction of animals of the susceptible species (50% EU contribution);
- the destruction of contaminated feedingstuffs and equipment (50% EU contribution);
- the cleaning, disinfectisation and disinfecting of holdings (50% EU contribution);
- supply of the vaccine (100% EU contribution) and carrying out vaccination (50% EU contribution), where vaccination has been decided in accordance to a Decision.

The figure expended in 2011 was €10.053.119.

In accordance with the financial regulation, the role of Unit G2 in the payments mentioned above is as the operational initiator and operational verifactor, while Unit G5 carries out the financial initiator and verifactor roles.

A full comprehensive breakdown of all veterinary expenditure may be found in the 2011 Annual Report of Unit G5.

4.2. Financial Resources & Staff

For the year 2011, the unit allocation of posts within the different staff categories was as follows:

Grade	Number
ADs	16
END's (National Experts)	6
ASTs	13
Consultants	3
Trainees	1
Total	39

Information on the roles of individual staff members is given in Annex II.

The missions carried out by the unit have primarily been associated with the seminars, workshops and meetings. The total number of missions carried out in 2011 was 193 (see Annex III for details).

PART II

SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES IN THE AREA OF ANIMAL HEALTH/ANIMAL BY-PRODUCTS AND ZOOTECHNICS

1. LEGISLATION

The EU has a comprehensive set of legislative texts in the area of animal health, animal welfare and zootechnics, with more than 600 Regulations, Directives and Decisions in force. During 2011 Unit G2 was engaged in managing EU legislation, based on previous Article 37 (agricultural matters, current Article 43 of the TFEU), Article 95 (internal market, current Article 114), and on Article 152 of the Treaty (matters having an impact on human health, current Article 168). The legislative highlights of 2011 included the Bovine Electronic Identification proposal which was adopted in August 2011 (COM (2011) 162 final). Preparatory work on the review of the Pet Regulation and Zootechnics legislation was carried out in 2011 with a view to adoption of the respective proposals in 2012. Considerable volume of work was also undertaken in 2011 on the preparatory work on the new Animal Health Law which is also foreseen for adoption in 2012.

In relation to the work of Unit G2, and with regard to legislation prepared and adopted by the European Commission, the total number of Decisions (CD), Regulations (CR) and Directives (CDIR) was 60 (41 CD, 19 CR, and 0 CDIR). See Annex IV for the number of veterinary legislative texts adopted in 2011. As regards such acts, important changes were introduced during 2011 due to the new provisions of the Treaty of Lisbon (and, in particular, those laid down in Articles 288 to 299 of the consolidated version of the Treaty on the functioning of the European Union (TFEU). These aim at improving the efficiency of European decision-making and the implementation of these decisions.

1.1. Commission delegated acts

The TFEU created a new category of legal act, the delegated acts, and enabled the Commission to adopt those. In each piece of basic legislation the legislator (The European Parliament and the Council) may delegate the power to the Commission to adopt acts amending or supplementing non-essential elements of a legislative act. The legislator can then concentrate on policy direction and objectives without entering into overly technical debates.

As such, delegated acts may specify certain technical details or they may consist of a subsequent amendment to certain elements of a legislative act. They can also be a separate Commission act.

However, this delegation of power has strict limits and the legislator sets the conditions under which this delegation may be exercised. It must also be noted that after its adoption the delegated act is not to be published in the *Official Journal of the European Union* until the end of the time-period for objections by the both legislators.

In 2011 Unit G2 pioneered the way on the work on two delegated acts¹⁸ given the power by certain articles of the "Pet Regulation" that, after its amendment of 2010, is already partially aligned to the TFEU¹⁹. In doing so Unit G2 consulted experts from all Member States in accordance with the applicable Commission guidelines.

1.2. Commission implementing acts and the SCFCAH

Moreover, the TFEU strengthens the implementing powers of the Commission. The implementation of European law on Member States' territories is, as a matter of principle, the responsibility of Member States. However, certain European measures require uniform implementation across the EU.

Until the entry into force of the TFEU, implementing power was held by the Council, which delegated the adoption of implementing acts to the Commission. Article 291 of the TFEU however recognises the competence of principle of the Commission. Therefore, European measures which require uniform implementation in the Member States directly authorise the Commission to adopt implementing acts. In practice, from 1 March 2011 the Commission exercises this right in accordance with the relevant procedural rules²⁰. In doing this the Commission is assisted by various regulatory committees. On the animal health area this is the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health (SCFCAH) employing the so-called "examination procedure".

During 2011, the section of the SCFCAH for animal health and welfare (the main section and Committee for Unit G2) met 21 times, most of the time in a joint meeting of the Controls and Import Conditions section. The Standing Committee on Zootechnics met twice. Numerous points were discussed by the Committees, which gave favourable opinions on 99 draft proposals presented under the responsibility of Unit G2.

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 Directorate G also dealt with the administration of all the other SCFCAH sections and Standing Committees of Directorates G and E. These sections and Committees met a total of 86 times during 2011.

1.3. SCFCAH Joint meetings

The SCFCAH Section also organised all the other meetings under the responsibility of Units G1, G3, G5, G7, and E2, including expert working groups and meetings with representatives of the Member States, acceding Member States and Third Countries

¹⁸ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1152/2011 of 14 July 2011 and Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1153/2011 of 30 August 2011 respectively

¹⁹ Regulation (EC) No 998/2003 as amended by Regulation (EU) No 438/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council

²⁰ Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers

2. ACTIVITIES IN RELATION TO THE WHITE PAPER ON FOOD SAFETY

Action N° 84

This action foresaw the accession of the European Union to the OIE, with the objective to reinforce the participation of the European Union in the elaboration of international animal health standards. However, in view of legal difficulties with the OIE International Agreement only enabling countries to join, it is unlikely that the EU will become a Member of the OIE in its own right in the short to medium term.

Nevertheless, during 2003, the Commission concluded negotiations with the OIE, and hence from 23 February 2004, the Commission obtained full observer status within the OIE. The signed exchange of letters formalising the relations between the European Commission and the OIE has been published in the Official Journal (OJ 215, 28.8.2004, p. 5). This fulfils an important action laid down in the white paper, and as a result, it considerably re-enforced the participation of the European Union in the elaboration of international health standards.

Since then, a number of exchanges of letters and common actions further reinforced the cooperation between the OIE and the EU.. In relation with continuously closer relations, a Framework Agreement between the Commission and the OIE was signed in 2010 concerning the financial management of Commission grants to the OIE that considerably simplified the contractual negotiations of individual contribution agreements with the OIE. Moreover, a Memorandum of Understanding between the European Commission and the OIE concerning their general relations was concluded in 2011 (OJ C 241, 19.8.2011, p. 1), which establishes more formalised procedures for the exchange of information between the two organisations and in which both parties affirm their determination to further develop their relations and to foster even closer cooperation, is yet another step towards ensuring closer links and better recognition of the role of the Commission.

For more information please see also the OIE section in the international affairs section in Part I.

3. ANIMAL HEALTH

3.1. Community Veterinary Emergency Team

Serious animal epidemics in the past have highlighted the importance of having well-prepared, highly-trained personnel available to efficiently manage animal disease outbreaks. In the Community, an extensive experience with eradicating animal diseases has been gained over recent years. In times of crisis, animal disease experts have been called upon to support the authorities of the Member States or Third Countries that were affected by a disease for the first time.

On February 28, 2007 a Commission Decision established a Community Veterinary Emergency Team to assist the Commission in supporting Member States and third countries in veterinary matters relating to certain animal diseases. A Community Veterinary Emergency Team composed of experts was created for veterinary technical assistance on control measures relating to certain animal diseases. Team members were designated from among experts in the field of veterinary epidemiology, virology, wildlife, management of eradication, laboratory diagnostics, organisation of veterinary services and regulatory framework, risk communication, management and any other relevant field for animal disease control. From this list of experts, the Commission selects *ad hoc* team members when a request for assistance is submitted by a Member State or a third country during an animal health emergency. The Commission provides financial cover for all the operations of the Community Veterinary Emergency Team and informs the Member States of its activities through the SCFCAH.

Since the adoption on 28 February 2007 of the Decision laying down the principles relating to the Team management, experts have been sent out 14 times, to support Cyprus in 2007 (2) in the control of Foot and Mouth Disease, Georgia in 2007 (1), Armenia in 2007 (1) for African swine fever, Croatia in 2008 (2) for Classical Swine Fever, Slovakia in 2008 (1) for Classical Swine Fever, the Netherlands in 2008 (1) for Bluetongue, Lithuania in 2009(1) for Classical Swine Fever, Ukraine in 2010 for African Swine Fever (1), Bulgaria in 2011 for Foot and Mouth Disease (2), South Africa in 2011 for highly pathogenic Avian Influenza (1) and Lithuania in 2011 for Classical Swine Fever (1). DG SANCO itself organises the missions and during such missions colleagues stay in direct contact with the expert. This enables the Commission to take immediate action when necessary.

The Community Veterinary Emergency Team expert list with the list of the missions carried out can be consulted on DG SANCO website: http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/cvet_en.htm

3.2. Animal Health situation in the EU

3.2.1. Animal Disease notification System (ADNS)

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

The ADNS system enables the Central Veterinary authority of each of the 27 Member States, Switzerland, Norway, Iceland, Andorra, the Faeroe Islands and the Western Balkan countries, to notify the Commission and the other participating countries of new disease outbreaks, in accordance with specific procedures and a codified system. The formats and codes to be used are laid down in Commission Decision 2005/176/EC.

The web-based ADNS system simplifies input via the web by using drop-down menus on structured input screens and gives users access to the detailed information on any outbreak notified to the system.

Annex I to Directive 82/894/EEC contains a list of 22 diseases of terrestrial animals and 14 aquatic diseases which are to be notified to the ADNS system. In 2010, EU Member States notified more than 800 outbreaks to the ADNS system. The Commission dispatched each week to all Member States information on the animal health situation in the EU, as reported through ADNS.

The following notifiable diseases were notified by Member States in 2011:

- African swine fever (both in domestic pigs and wild boar)
- Avian influenza (low pathogenic)
- Bluetongue
- Bovine spongiform encephalopathy
- Classical Swine fever (domestic)
- Equine encephalomyelitis (West Nile Fever in equidae)
- Equine infectious anaemia
- Foot and mouth disease
- Infection with *Bonamia exitiosa*
- Infection with *Marteilia refringens*
- Infectious haematopoietic necrosis
- Koi herpes virus disease
- Newcastle disease
- Swine vesicular disease
- Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia

The following notifiable diseases were not notified by the EU Member States to the Commission in 2011:

- African horse sickness
- Avian influenza (highly pathogenic- both in poultry and wild birds)
- Classical Swine fever (wild boar)
- Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia
- Dourine
- Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis
- Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
- Glanders
- Infection with *Bonamia ostreae*
- Infectious salmon anaemia
- Infection with *Microcytos mackini*
- Infection with *Perkinsus marinus*
- Lumpy skin disease
- Peste des petits ruminants
- Rift valley fever
- Rinderpest (cattle plague)
- Sheep and goat pox (Capripox)
- Small hive beetle (*Aethina tumida*)
- Taura Syndrome
- *Tropilaelaps* mite
- Vesicular stomatitis
- White spot disease
- Yellowhead disease

Details of the disease situation in the EU and in other participating countries can be found in Annex VI. All information is based on ADNS notifications received from the different countries. For more information visit:

http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/diseases/adns/index_en.htm

ANNEX V: ADNS data

3.2.2. Avian Influenza (AI)

Council Directive 2005/94/EC on AI includes control and eradication measures for both highly pathogenic AI (HPAI) and low pathogenic avian influenza (LPAI). The latter concerns AI viruses of the H5 and H7 subtypes, as those have shown a potential to mutate to HPAI viruses. Additional protection measures were adopted to prevent the introduction and spread of the "Asian" strain HPAI H5N1. These measures effectively reduced the impact of the disease on animals and humans. Since the start of the epidemic in 2003, no human death caused by HPAI H5N1 has occurred in the EU. Preventive measures include early detection systems in poultry holdings, routine surveillance for AI in poultry and wild birds and biosecurity measures at farm level. Additional control measures comprise the establishment of additional buffer zones with

movement restrictions around outbreaks in poultry, controls and hygienic measures on poultry holdings when those are at risk of becoming infected by contact with diseased wild birds.

In 2011 the HPAI situation in Member States was very favourable with no outbreaks being detected in poultry or wild birds. However, a total of 56 outbreaks of LPAI were reported in poultry.

3.2.2.1. Highly pathogenic avian influenza in poultry

In 2011 no outbreak of HPAI in poultry or captive birds was reported. The last two HPAI outbreaks – both of the H5N1 subtype - were reported in March 2010 in poultry backyard flocks in the county of Tulcea in the Danube delta of Romania.

3.2.2.2. Highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI H5N1) in wild birds

In 2011 no wild bird was found positive for HPAI H5N1 or for any other HPAI subtype. The last wild bird infected with HPAI H5N1 in the EU was a buzzard found dead in March 2010 at the Black Sea coast in Varna County, Bulgaria.

3.2.2.3. Low pathogenic avian influenza (LPAI) in poultry

In 2011 a total of 56 LPAI outbreaks occurred in four Member States, while in 2010 13 LPAI outbreaks in poultry had been reported from four Member States.

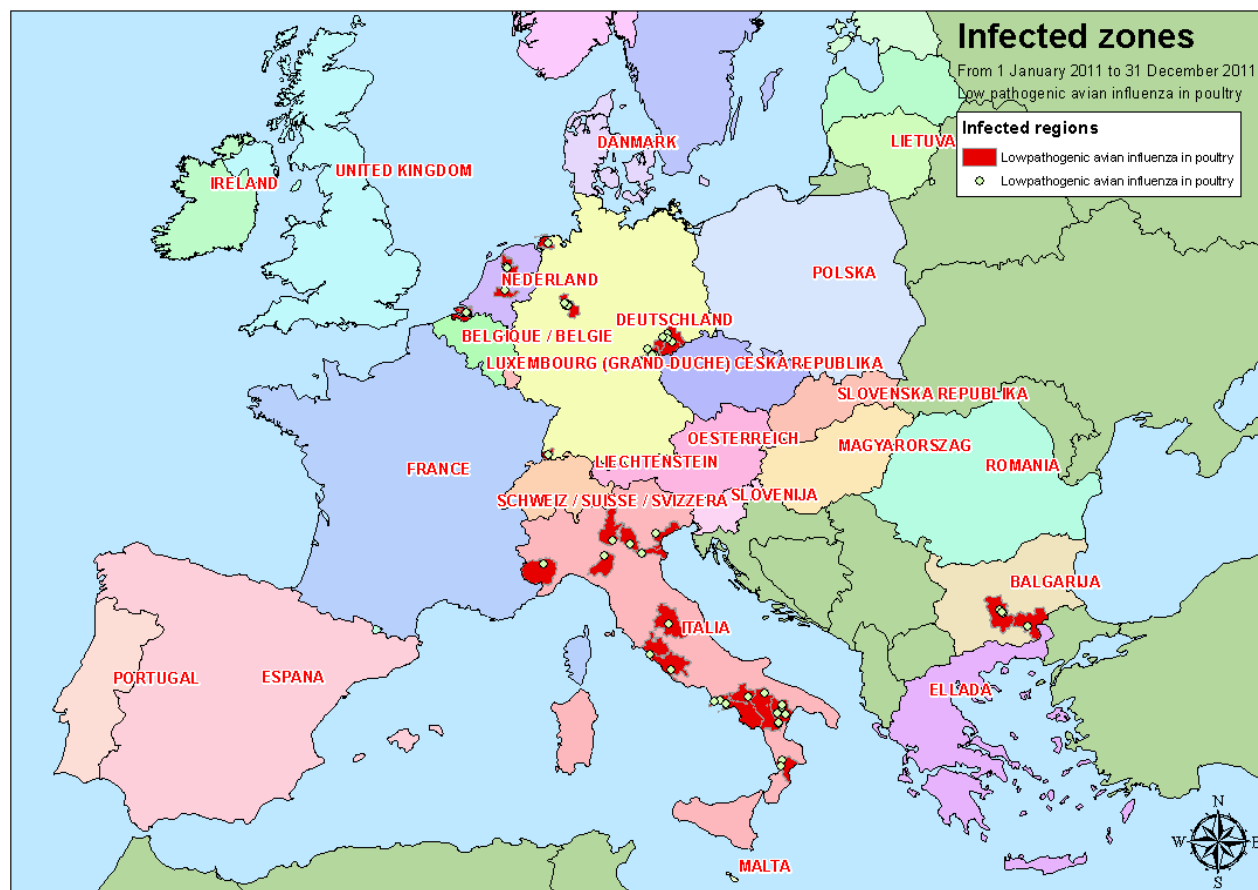
Bulgaria reported LPAI of the H5 subtype in six mallard duck farms.

Germany confirmed 23 LPAI outbreaks of the H7N7 subtype. The first of these outbreaks occurred in a poultry holding in North Rhine Westphalia. The various direct and indirect contacts between this farm and several other holdings keeping different poultry species led to the spread of the virus to the Länder of Bavaria, Baden Württemberg, Saxony and Lower Saxony.

Italy detected 23 LPAI outbreaks mainly caused by the H7 subtype. They concerned predominantly rural and dealer poultry holdings.

The Netherlands reported four LPAI outbreaks of the H7 subtype affecting three laying hen and one fattening turkey holdings in the provinces of Gelderland, Zeeland and Flevoland.

Low Pathogenic Avian Influenza



3.2.2.4. Surveillance for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

EU Member States are carrying out EU co-financed AI surveillance programmes in domestic poultry and wild birds with the main objective to detect the circulation of LPAI of H5 and H7 subtypes in poultry farms to set measures to possibly prevent their potential mutation to HPAI. The serological surveys target poultry production systems deemed at increased risk for virus introduction such as those that are located close to waterways where migratory wild birds gather, free range holdings, multi-age and multi-species poultry farms and long lived poultry.

Sero-positive findings in poultry must be followed up by clinical, epidemiological and laboratory examinations for virus detection. Wild bird surveys focus on sampling and virological testing of migratory waterfowl representing a well-known reservoir for all LPAI subtypes as well as wild birds that have previously shown to be infected with the highly pathogenic avian influenza virus of the H5N1 subtype.

During 2011 a total of 28 600 poultry holdings and about 27 000 wild birds were sampled and tested (preliminary figures). The annual surveillance reports can be consulted under:

http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/diseases/controlmeasures/avian/eu_resp_surveillance_en.htm

3.2.2.5. Control measures applied in affected MS

In the EU there is a high level of disease awareness and preparedness in relation to AI. When AI outbreaks occur in poultry, the stringent control, surveillance and biosecurity measures in accordance with Directive 2005/94/EC are applied in MS. In relation to HPAI of the Asian

subtype H5N1, MS apply additional measures laid down in Decision 2006/415/EC establishing restriction zones A and B around poultry outbreaks with supplementary restrictions on movements of live poultry and poultry products.

If HPAI H5N1 is detected in wild birds, measures as laid down in Decision 2006/563/EC are applied which require the establishment of control and monitoring areas with intensified wild bird surveillance and enhancement of biosecurity and investigations in poultry holdings.

Standard safeguard decisions are in place which allow a quick adoption of urgent interim protection measures by the Commission.

3.2.2.6. Vaccination against AI

Directive 2005/94/EC foresees both emergency vaccination of poultry and captive birds as a short term measure in response to disease outbreaks on the Member States' territory and in neighbouring Member States or third countries and preventive vaccination as a long term measure for protection against AI infection. In both situations, the decision to apply vaccination must be based on the outcome of the Member State's risk assessment. A DIVA vaccination strategy (Differentiating Infected from Vaccinated Animals) must be employed by using a vaccine strain of a heterologous subtype from the circulating field strain accompanied by stringent clinical and laboratory surveillance of vaccinated and unvaccinated flocks to detect an eventual virus infection and its unnoticed circulation in vaccinated birds. This is in particular important for enabling the marketing of offspring and poultry products from vaccinated birds.

3.2.2.6.1. Vaccination against AI in poultry

During 2011, only Portugal carried out preventive vaccination against AI in one holding keeping valuable breeding mallards according to a plan which had been approved by Decision 2010/189/EU until 31 July 2011. In November 2011 Portugal submitted a further preventive vaccination plan to the Commission which was approved until 31 July 2013.

3.2.2.6.2. Vaccination against AI in other captive birds (zoo birds)

Six Member States, namely Denmark, Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands, Sweden and the United Kingdom reported to the Commission the implementation of a preventive vaccination plan against avian influenza according to the requirements of Decision 2007/598/EC. A total of about 3050 birds were vaccinated.

3.2.2.6.3. Control measures in relation to imports from third countries to the EU

The Commission has further used its competence in the response to HPAI by banning imports of live poultry and their products liable to spread the virus from affected third countries where outbreaks of HPAI have occurred or are endemic. Protection measures were adopted in relation to HPAI outbreaks of the H5N2 subtype starting in April that year in ostriches in South Africa. A mission of the CVET team was also sent to this third country to support disease control measures. Following an outbreak of HPAI of the H5N1 subtype in a turkey holding in Israel in March 2011 the regulation for imports of live poultry, hatching eggs, poultry meat and certain

other poultry commodities was amended to "regionalise" the country by limiting import restrictions to a defined area which has been placed under restrictions by the Israeli authorities while imports could be authorised from the remainder of the Israeli territory.

3.2.3. Newcastle Disease

3.2.3.1. EU legislation on Newcastle disease

The control measures for Newcastle disease (ND) are laid down in Council Directive 92/66/EEC. In case of disease outbreaks, current EU legislation requires the implementation of specific control measures in the infected holdings and in areas around the outbreaks. These include stamping-out of all poultry on the infected holding, destruction of eggs, meat, manure, slurry etc. Both prophylactic and emergency vaccination can be authorised by the Member States. When disease is detected in pigeons or other captive birds these birds can be placed in quarantine until 60 days have elapsed without birds showing clinical symptoms of the disease sparing them from being culled.

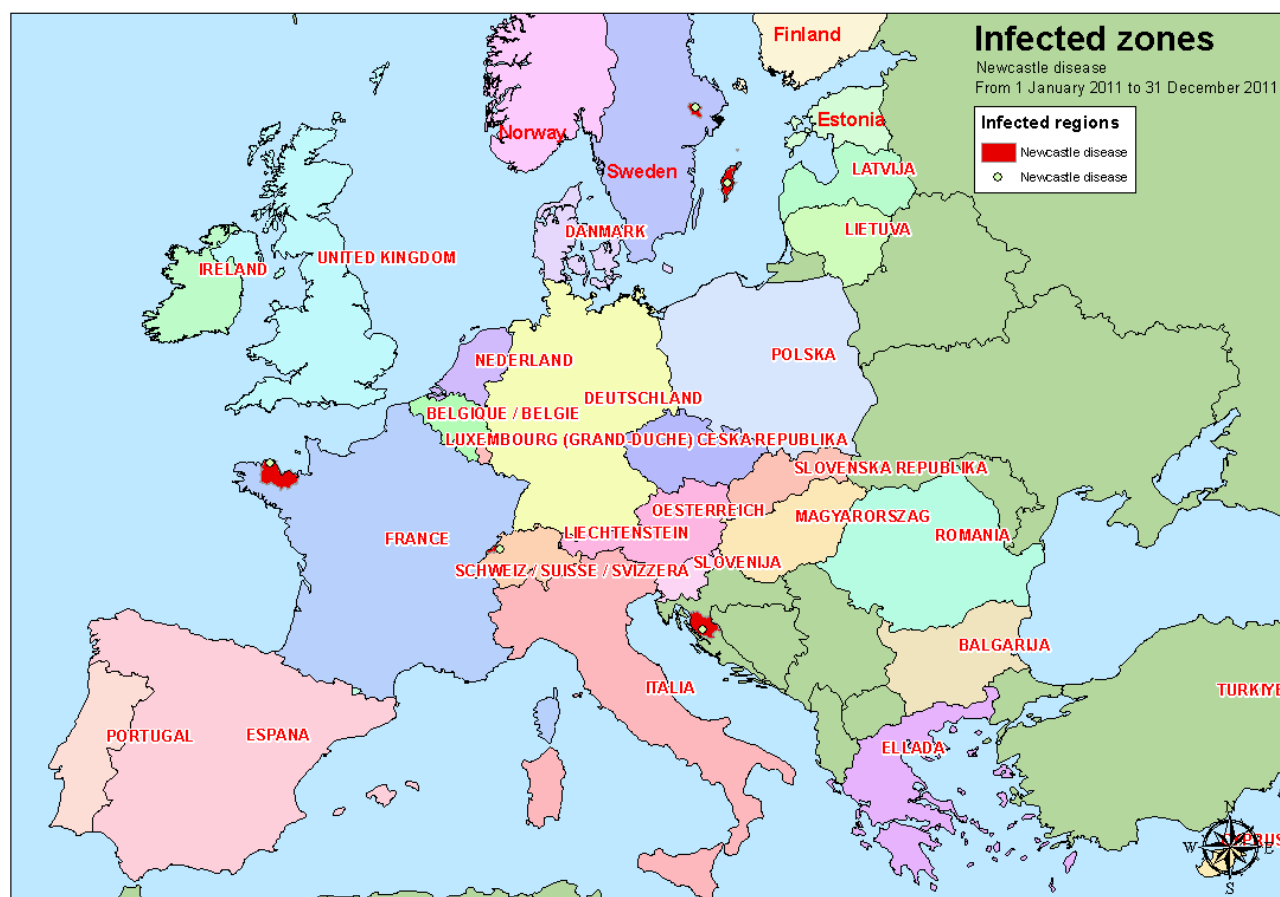
For wild bird cases, MS have the obligation to inform the Commission of the measures they are taking (for e.g. they may apply more stringent hygienic measures in poultry farms to prevent disease introduction). MS are obliged to report via the Animal Disease Notification System (ADNS) outbreaks in poultry. Cases in wild birds do not need to be notified through this system.

3.2.3.2. Newcastle disease outbreaks in Member States reported in 2011

In 2011, three outbreaks in two Member States were reported through ADNS:

MS	Location	poultry category (Number of outbreaks)
France	Côtes d'Amor, Bretagne	Fattening pigeons (1)
Sweden	Gotland, Enköping	Laying hens (2)

Newcastle Disease



3.2.3.3. Control measures applied in the affected MS

France and Sweden applied the control measures as laid down in Council Directive 92/66/EEC and culled all poultry present on the affected holdings. Protection and surveillance zones were established around the infected holdings. Epidemiological and laboratory investigations were carried out. The Commission kept other Member States and trading partners regularly informed about the disease evolution, the measures taken, and the respective trade restrictions. No protection measures were taken at EU level with respect to ND outbreaks in these two Member States. However, on request of France a Commission Decision was adopted to grant a derogation from the prohibition of movements for day-old chicks and ready to lay pullets out of the established 3 km protection zone to areas outside the protection and surveillance zones provided specific biosecurity provisions were complied with. This was necessary as France faced difficulties in placing all poultry produced in the protection zone in holdings situated within the restricted zones.

3.2.3.4. Vaccination policy

The EU policy on ND control allows the use of prophylactic and emergency vaccination. All Member States except Sweden and Finland apply a prophylactic vaccination policy. The non-vaccinating status of Sweden and Finland is officially recognised by Commission decisions and allows these two Member States to require additional testing and certification when introducing live poultry and hatching eggs from a country or Member State that carries out ND vaccination.

Member States need also to ensure that only vaccinated racing pigeons may participate in races and shows.

3.2.4. Classical swine fever - Epidemiological situation in 2011

Domestic pigs

In the period May – July 2011 classical swine fever (CSF) outbreaks have been reported in five commercial pig holdings in Lithuania, all the outbreaks were located in the District of Jonava, which is located in the central part of the Country. Molecular epidemiology investigations proved that the CSF strain was of the same genotype (2.1) of the one isolated in Lithuania in 2009, but in both cases the source of the infection remained unknown.

The Control measures foreseen by Council Directive 2001/89/EC have been applied as soon as the CSF outbreaks have been detected and the disease eradicated in two months period.

Slovakia and part of the territories of France and Hungary were listed in part I of the Annex to CD 2008/855/EC²¹. In 2011 these Member States have informed the Commission about the favourable epidemiological situation for CSF in their countries. The information provided indicated that the disease has been eradicated in Slovakia and in France and accordingly, the measures provided for in Decision no longer apply to their territories. As regards Hungary, the measures have been revoked in the counties of Heves and Borsad-Abauj-Zemplen, while they are still remaining in place in Nograd and Pest counties.

Romania is still listed in part III of the Annex to Commission Decision 2008/855/EC however, in the last years the CSF situation in Romania has substantially improved. In 2011 Romania was authorized to dispatch to other Member States fresh meat and meat preparations and meat product containing fresh meat from pigs kept in Romania, providing that the safety of those commodities is ensured by means of a channelled system, which includes selected pig farms, slaughterhouses and establishments with high bio-security, hygiene and surveillance for CSF.

Bulgaria is still listed in Part II of the Annex to CD 2008/855/EC and part of the territories of Germany and Hungary are still listed in Part I of that Annex.

Feral pigs

No CSF case was reported in wild boar in 2011. Vaccination campaign against CSF in wild boar is still ongoing in Germany.

3.2.5. African swine fever

In 2011 African swine fever (ASF) was reported only in Italy (Sardinia). During the second part of 2011 a recrudescence of ASF was recorded in Sardinia with a significant increase in numbers and territorial extension of the outbreaks. Thirty-one outbreaks were identified in pig holdings and four cases were reported in wild board, seven out of eight Sardinian provinces were affected.

²¹ 2008/855/EC: Commission Decision of 3 November 2008 concerning animal health control measures relating to classical swine fever in certain Member States. *OJ L 302, 13.11.2008, p. 19–25.*

The Italian surveillance and eradication plan for ASF in Sardinia, approved by Commission Decision 2010/712/EU²², remained in place during 2011 and the animal health protection measures against African swine fever in Sardinia, as laid down in CD 2005/363/EC, continue to apply. In 2011, due to the evolution of the infection it was necessary to extend the risk areas in Annex I to Decision 2005/363/EC to the whole of the region of Sardinia. The Italian surveillance programme for Sardinia must be reviewed taking into consideration the evolution of the disease occurred in 2011.

3.2.6. Swine vesicular disease

In 2011, 25 Swine vesicular disease (SVD) outbreaks were reported from Italy. Almost all the outbreaks (24/25) were reported in Campania, which is one of the two Italian regions that never attained the disease free status for SVD. The affected farms were small size holding, the average size was 9,4 pigs.

Since 1995, Italy has also taken additional eradication and surveillance measures for SVD covering the whole country. These measures are laid down in yearly programmes for the eradication and monitoring of SVD presented by Italy and approved according to the provisions of articles 24(6), 29 and 32 of Council Decision 90/424/EEC of 26 June 1990²³, as last amended, on expenditure in the veterinary field.

3.2.7. Bluetongue

In 2011, 39 outbreaks of bluetongue were notified to the ADNS system and only in the southern parts of the EU. This means the trend towards a more favourable and "normal" disease situation has continued and the disease is now only found in territories which are historically known to be at-risk areas.

Member State	No. of outbreaks	BTV Serotype(s)
Cyprus	9	4, 16
Greece	10	4, 16
Italy	13	1, 2, 8, 9
Spain	6	1, 4
Portugal	1	1
Total	39	

In 2010, 174 outbreaks were notified and approximately 50% of these outbreaks concerned BTV-1 (Spain). For the first time since the big epidemic that started in 2006 in the north-western

²² 2010/712/EU: Commission Decision of 23 November 2010 approving annual and multiannual programmes and the financial contribution from the Union for the eradication, control and monitoring of certain animal diseases and zoonoses presented by the Member States for 2011 and following years. *OJ L 309, 25.11.2010, p. 18–30.*

²³ 90/424/EEC: Council Decision of 26 June 1990 on expenditure in the veterinary field. *OJ L 224, 18.8.1990, p. 19–28.*

part of the EU, BTV-8 was not notified in the areas that were previously heavily affected by this serotype of the bluetongue virus.

In the year before (2009) there were still more than 1 100 outbreaks of bluetongue, of which about 50% of the outbreaks were caused by BTV-1 (Spain and Portugal), and about 25% by BTV-8. Bluetongue virus serotype 16 (BTV-16) was circulating in Greece, on the Island of Lesbos in 2009.

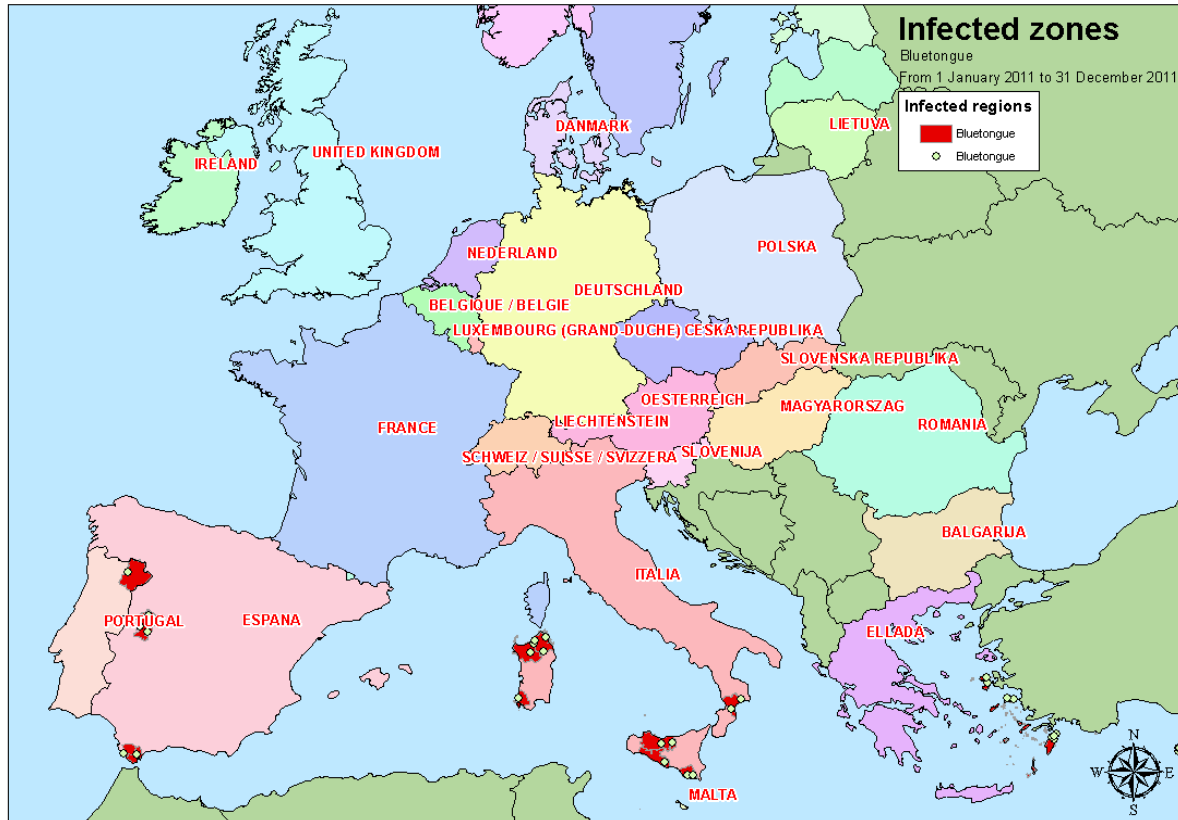
The control of bluetongue is based on vaccination, protection from vectors attack, and restrictions on animal movements and surveillance. Movement restrictions for live animals are implemented in principle in an area of approximately 150 km around the disease outbreaks to avoid further disease spread due to animal movements. But because bluetongue is a vector-borne disease, spread by small midges (*Culicoides*), the effectiveness of movement restrictions applied to susceptible animals (mainly cattle, sheep and goats) to control disease spread is limited.

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1266/2007 of 26 October 2007 introduced new rules on the definitions of case and outbreak, restricted zones, seasonally free periods, compulsory monitoring and surveillance; reporting on bluetongue and a simplified listing of restricted zones. As regards the conditions for movements of animals from a bluetongue restricted zone to a free area, the Regulation offers a set of alternatives (health guarantees) that provide for safe trade of animals from the affected areas. One of the options is vaccination.

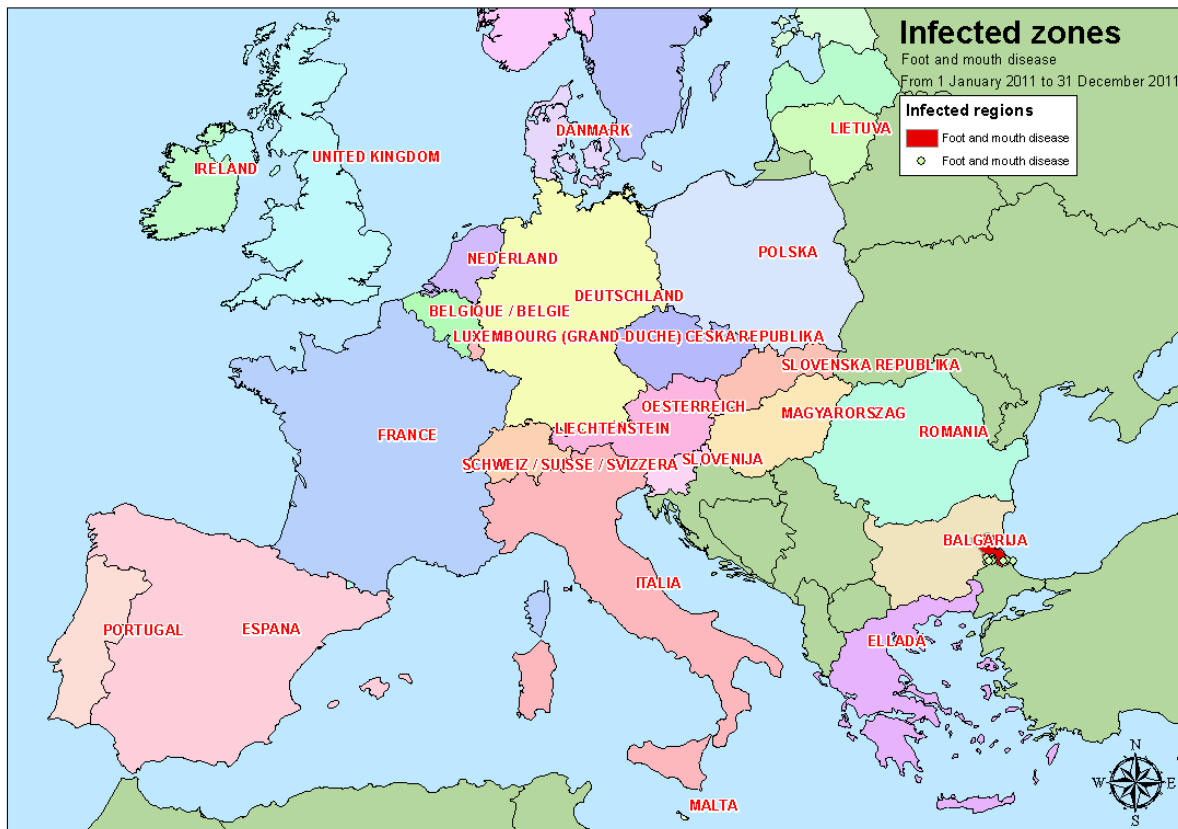
In 2011, the adoption of the proposal from the Commission to amend Council Directive 2000/75/EC on bluetongue as regards vaccination against bluetongue was delayed due to a horizontal dispute between the Council and the European Parliament and unfortunately, the amendment did not come into force in the year 2011. The proposal introduces the possibility to use these inactivated vaccines also outside the restricted areas, making vaccination possible for all Member States. Because of the delay, no vote was taken on the draft implementing regulation to amend the bluetongue Regulation on several points. It is expected that both amendments will be adopted in 2012.

The maps of the bluetongue restricted zones that are kept updated on the SANCO website (http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/diseases/controlmeasures/bluetongue_en.htm) clearly reflect the disappearance of bluetongue serotype 8 from the EU. In the year 2011, Denmark, Austria, Italy (region Piemonte), Norway, Czech Republic and Slovakia lifted their restricted zones for bluetongue serotype 8. The UK lifted the lower risk area for bluetongue serotype 8.

Bluetongue



Foot and Mouth Disease



3.2.8. Foot and mouth disease

In January 2011 Bulgaria reported a case of FMD in a wild boar shot near the border with Turkey in the very south-east of the Burgas region. Subsequently between 9 January and 7 April 2011 a total of 11 outbreaks in domestic animals were reported. The Commission immediately adopted Implementing Decision 2001/8/EC, replaced by Decision 2011/44/EU, on protection measures for FMD which provided also for a regionalisation of Bulgaria by defining a high and a low risk area. This regionalisation was later reduced to the part of the territory of Bulgaria where an FMD control programme in wildlife is carried out in accordance with Decision 2011/493/EU.

The EU supported the eradication measures in Bulgaria within the framework of Council Decision 2009/470/EC and provided particular support to the eradication measures in wildlife as this is the first time that wildlife was significantly involved in a FMD epidemic in the EU. The Commission requested EFSA to assist with a risk assessment of FMD becoming established in wildlife in a European context.

3.2.8.1. 81st Executive Committee Meeting of EuFMD 2 February 2011 in Budapest

http://www.fao.org/ag/againfo/commissions/en/eufmd/execom_81report_txt.html

3.2.8.2. 39th General Session of EuFMD, 27-29 April 2011 in Rome

http://www.fao.org/ag/againfo/commissions/en/eufmd/gensess_39report_txt.html

3.2.8.3. 82nd Executive Committee Meeting of EuFMD 17-18 October 2011 in Madrid

<ftp://ext-ftp.fao.org/AG/Data/agah/EuFMD/82ExCom/>

3.2.9. Equidae

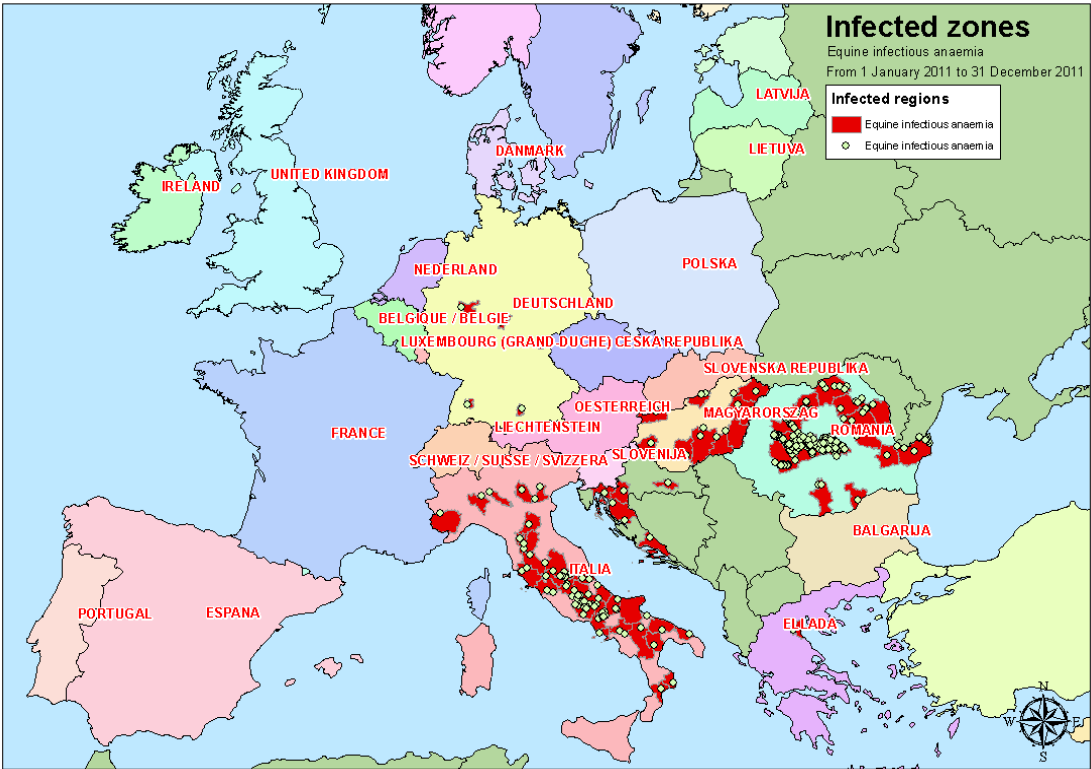
Equine infectious anaemia (EIA) is a worldwide occurring viral disease affecting only animals of the family *Equidae*. The disease is endemic in Romania and has been seen sporadically in a few Member States, in the most recent cases related to trade within the Union in equidae originating from Romania, in previous cases also to the use of contaminated hyperimmuniserum.

As a result of repeated failures to properly test and certify equidae moved from Romania to other Member States, the Commission adopted Decision 2007/269/EC on protective measures with regard to equine infectious anaemia in Romania. Recent cases of EIA in horses moved from Romania to other Member States and the recently published report of a veterinary inspection mission in Romania relating to the movement of and trade in equidae indicates that Decision 2007/269/EC is poorly implemented, enforced and policed.

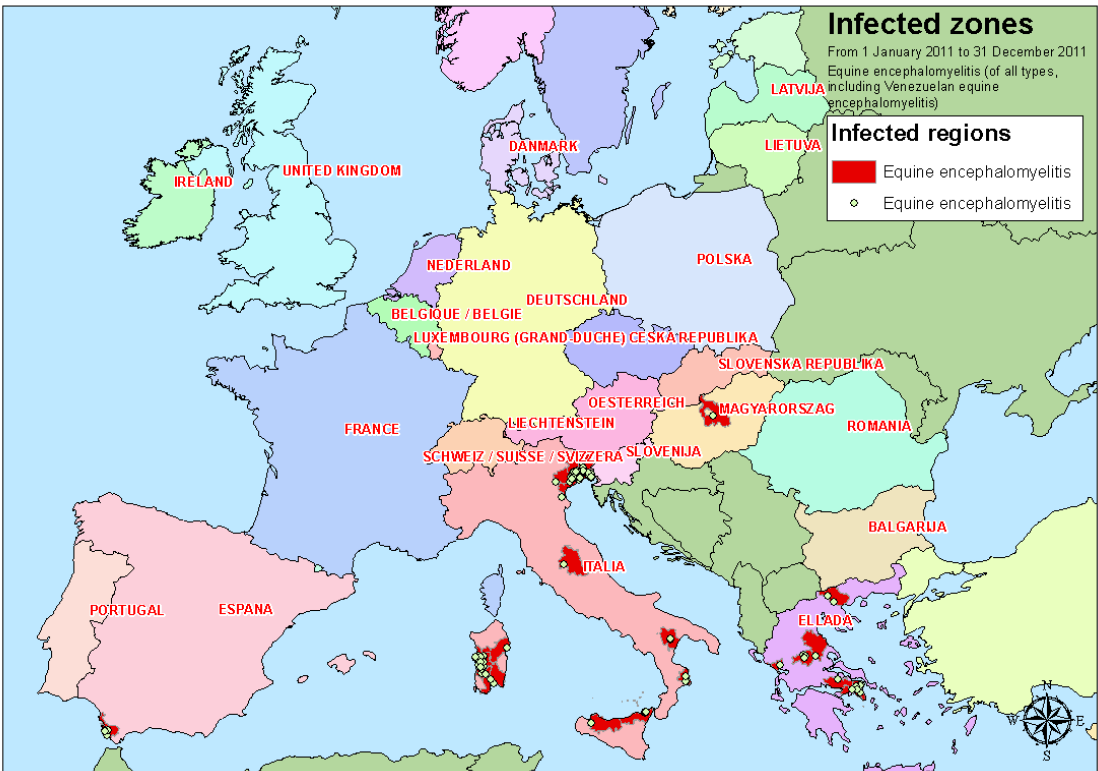
While there are thousands of known reactor animals in Romania, the disease prevalence is not equally distributed throughout the country and between various categories of equidae. This allows preparing for future regionalisation and for establishing less severe restriction on high quality competition and race horses. As the disease develops over an extended period of time it is necessary to ensure full traceability of the equidae moved from Romania and to apply post-arrival control measures. In order to tackle those issues, **CD 2010/346/EU** on protective

measures with regard to equine infectious anaemia in Romania was adopted in 2010, which also foresees that the sector involved in the movement of equidae from Romania shares responsibility and cost incurred by the public services in preventing the spread of the disease through movement of equidae.

Equine Infectious Anaemia



Equine Encephalomyelitis



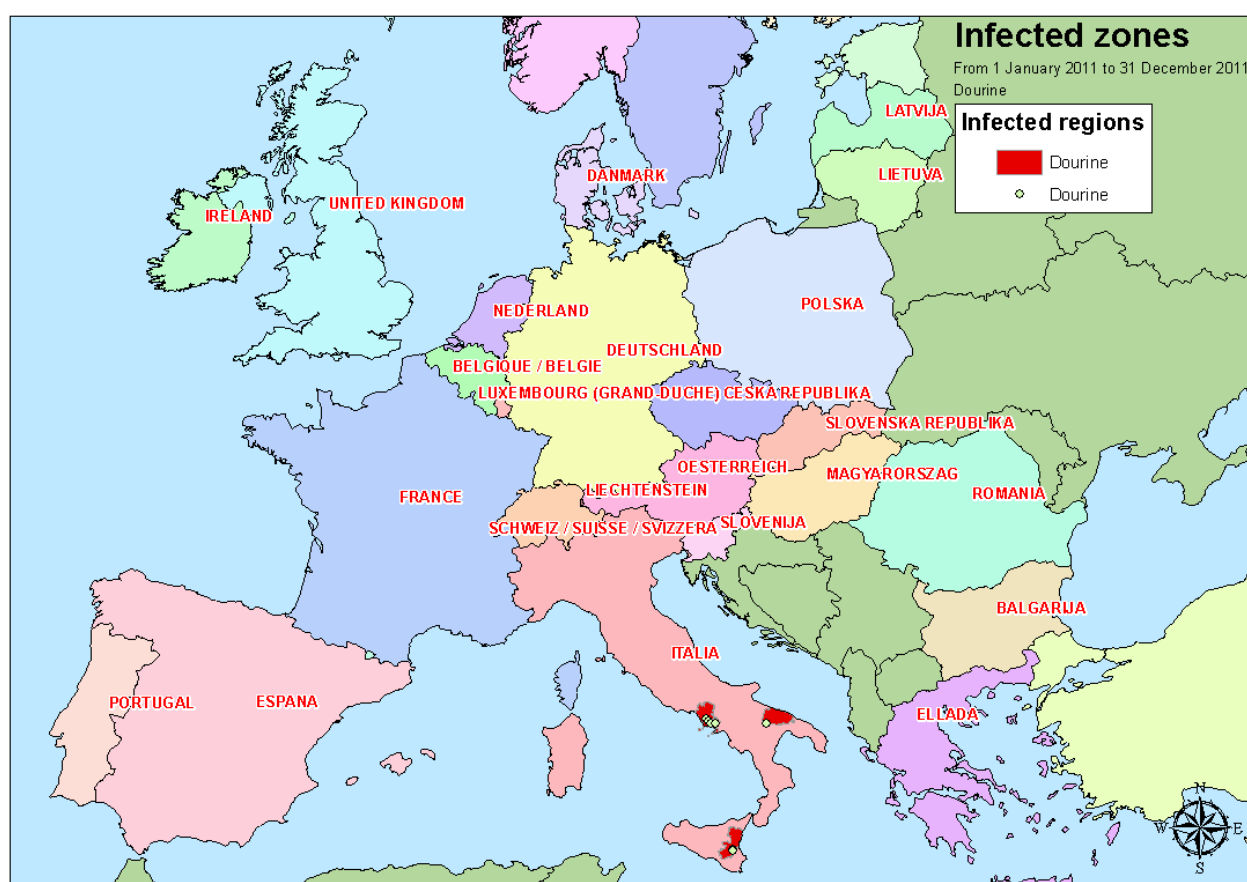
Dourine in Italy

In May 2011, Italy reported a case of dourine (*Trypanosoma equiperdum*) in a stallion in Sicily, Italy, which was tested within the framework of a national programme for the health monitoring of stud stallions. In the context, also a mare was detected which had not only seroconverted but also displayed clinical signs consistent with dourine.

The Italian representative presented (SCFAH 5 & 6 JULY 2011) the outcome of the epidemiological investigations carried out following the detection of dourine, including tracing back and forward, and the first results of an ongoing surveillance that also screens archive samples collected in the framework of surveillance for West Nile Fever and Equine Infectious Anaemia.

Member States acknowledged the efforts made by Italy and they did not request the adoption by the Commission of specific additional measures affecting trade.

Dourine



3.2.10. Emerging Animal Diseases - Schmallenberg Virus

In 2011 a new animal disease affecting cattle, sheep and goats was detected in the North-West of Germany, in the Netherlands and in the Northern part of Belgium. It has been called “Schmallenberg Virus” after the German town where it was isolated for the first time.

It is understood that transmission of the disease is through mosquitoes. This means that there is no "animal to animal" transmission and it also means that during winter the virus is not expected to spread any further.

The first discussion by the SCFCAH of this new disease took place at the December 2011 SCFCAH meeting. There is a dedicated webpage devoted to the Schmallenberg Virus.

http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/diseases/schmallenberg_virus/index_en.htm

3.2.11. Diseases in aquaculture animals

3.2.11.1. Exotic diseases (Listed in Part II of Annex IV to Directive 2006/88/EC)

United Kingdom notified a detection of infection with *Bonamia exitiosa* in 2011.

There were no outbreaks of any of the other exotic diseases listed in Directive 2006/88/EC.

3.2.11.2. Non exotic diseases (Listed in Part II of Annex IV to Directive 2006/88/EC)

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

- **Fish diseases (Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia (VHS), Infectious haematopoietic necrosis (IHN), Koi herpes virus disease (KHV) and Infectious salmon anaemia (ISA).**

- **VHS and IHN**

The territories of Ireland, Sweden and the UK, including Guernsey and the Isle of Man, the territories of Finland, except from two areas, and the continental areas of Cyprus are approved free from VHS. Major parts of Denmark are recognised free from VHS while an EU co-financed VHS eradication programme covers those areas where the disease previously has been endemic.

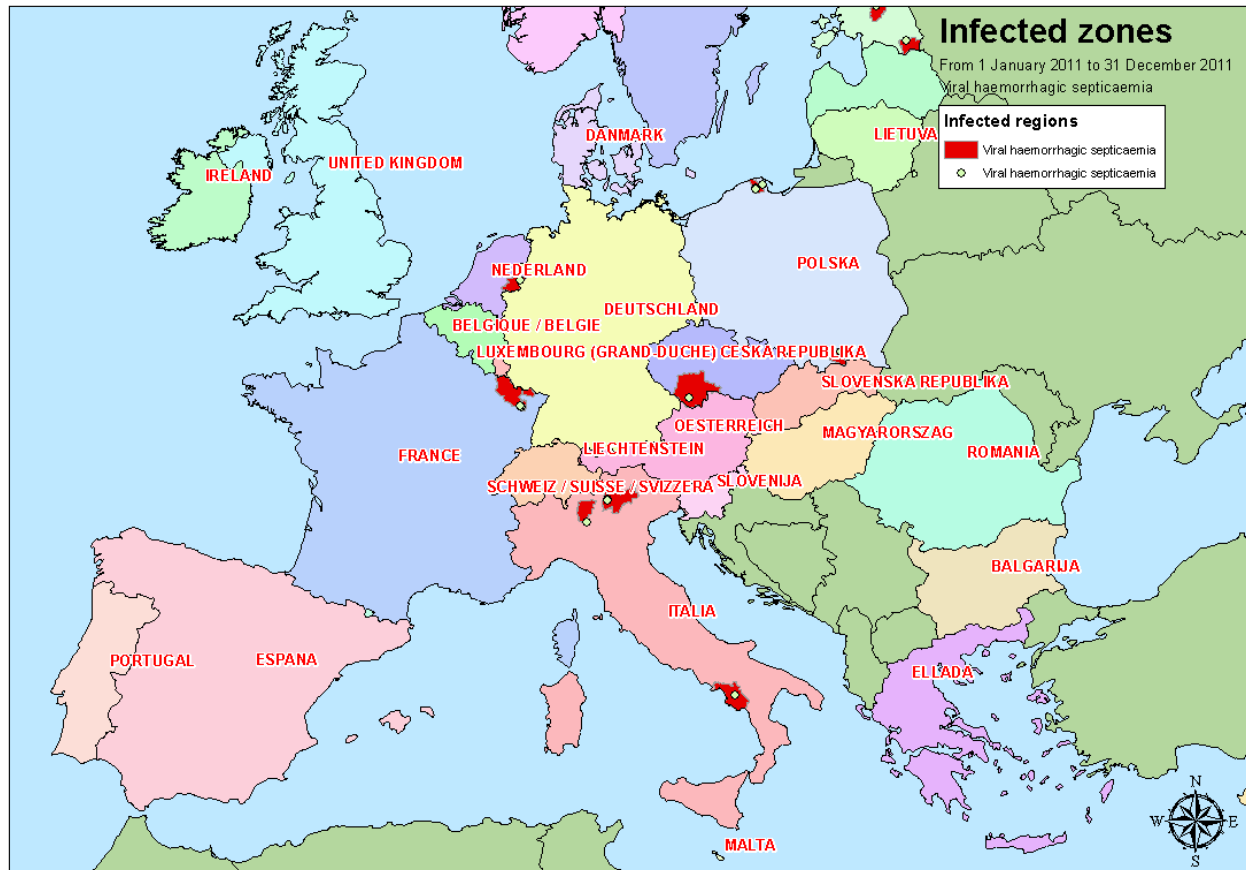
The territories of Denmark, Ireland, Finland and Sweden and United Kingdom and the continental areas of Cyprus are approved free from IHN.

Slovenia established in 2010 VHS/IHN surveillance programmes for certain areas. In addition, in Austria, Belgium, Spain, Estonia, Germany, France, Italy, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia and Denmark, a number of zones and compartments are recognised as free of one or both diseases.

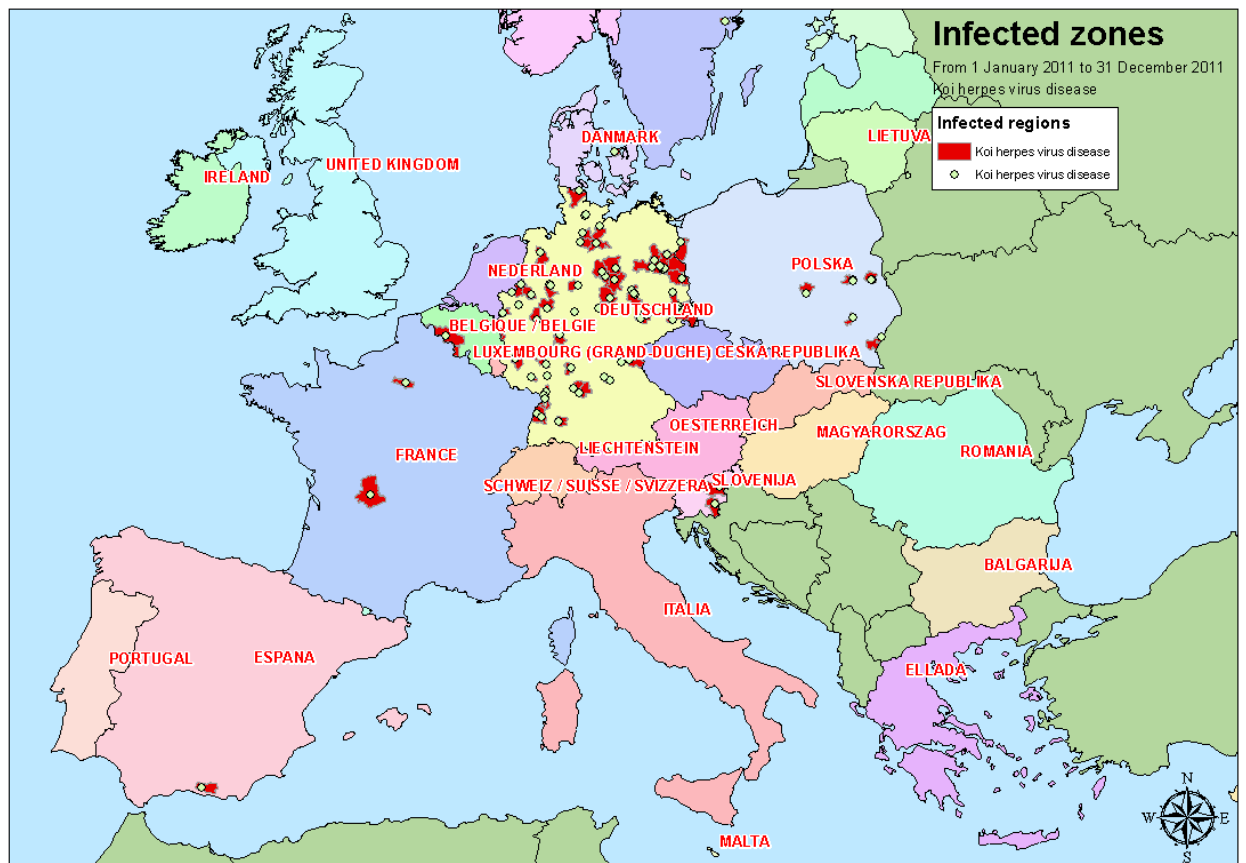
There has been a steady increase in the number of disease free zones and compartments.

During 2011, 17 VHS outbreaks were reported via ADNS by the Member States: Czech Republic (1), Estonia (2), Finland (3), France (2), Italy (4), Netherlands (1) and Poland (4). A total of 16 outbreaks of IHN were reported by Czech Republic (1), Germany (4), Netherlands (2), Poland (8) and Slovenia (1). In comparison, during 2010 there were notified 23 VHS outbreaks and 9 IHN outbreaks.

Viral Haemorrhagic Septicaemia



Koiherpes Virus Disease



- **KHV**

There are a few compartments declared free of KHV in the United Kingdom. In addition there are surveillance programmes established for Northern Ireland, Ireland and Hungary, covering the entirety of their territories. Furthermore, an EU co-financed KHV eradication programme is in place covering the Land of Saxony in Germany.

During 2011, 94 KHV outbreaks were reported via ADNS by the Member States: Belgium (1), Denmark (1), France (2), Germany (77), Poland (9), Slovenia (2), Spain (1) and Sweden (1).

- **ISA**

The whole Community remains free of ISA, except the South West Shetland Islands of UK, where ISA was detected in 2009. UK has established an eradication programme for that area.

- **Mollusc diseases: infection with *Bonamia ostreae* (Bonamiosis) and infection with *Marteilia refringens* (Marteiliosis)**

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).

Limfjorden, in Denmark, maintained its free status with regard to Bonamiosis and Marteiliosis.

Parts of the Western coastline of Sweden is declared free from Bonamiosis.

During 2011, 3 outbreaks of infection with *Marteilia refringens* were reported via ADNS by the Member States: Sweden (2) and United Kingdom (1). There were no notifications of outbreaks of Infection with *Bonamia ostreae*.

- **Crustacean diseases: White spot disease**

There is one compartment declared free of White spot disease in Germany.

During 2011, no WSD outbreaks were notified by Member States.

3.2.11.3. Diseases for which some Member States have established national measures approved according to Decision 2010/221/EU

Infectious pancreatic necrosis (IPN), Bacterial kidney disease (BKD), Spring viraemia of carp (SVC) and infection with *Gyrodactylus salaris* are diseases for which some Member States have approved national measures according to Decision 2010/221/EU, based on freedom of the disease in question or the establishment of surveillance or eradication programmes with the aim to obtain freedom.

In 2011, Decision 2010/221/EU was amended to authorise Ireland and the United Kingdom to take measures concerning Ostreid herpesvirus 1 μ var (OsHV-1 μ var) by means of Decision 2011/187/EU amending Decision 2010/221/EU as regards the approval of national measures for

preventing the introduction of ostreid herpesvirus 1 μ var (OsHV-1 μ var) into certain areas of Ireland and the United Kingdom²⁴.

The measures approved by Decision 2010/187/EU replaced the measures taken by the same Member States in accordance with Commission Regulation (EU) No 175/2010 implementing Council Directive 2006/88/EC as regards measures to control increased mortality in oysters of the species *Crassostrea gigas* in connection with the detection of Ostreid herpesvirus 1 μ var (OsHV-1 μ var)²⁵.

The table below gives an overview over areas covered by these national measures, in which there were some changes made in 2011: Hungary was approved to take measures against SVC and the geographical scope of the Finnish eradication programme was reduced in scope. According to this approval those Member States are authorised to apply restrictions on movements of live animals into the areas covered by the measures.

	IPN	BKD	SVC	<i>G. salaris</i>	OsHV-1 μ var
Denmark			Free		
Finland	Free (continental parts)	Eradication programme (Certain water catchments areas)	Free	Free (2 water catchment areas)	
Ireland		Free		Free	Surveillance programme in 9 compartments
Hungary			Whole territory		
Sweden	Free (continental parts) and Erad. programme (coastal parts of the territory)	Eradication programme (continental parts)	Free		
United Kingdom	Free (The Isle of Man)	Free (Northern Ireland, Isle of Man and Jersey)	Free (N. Ireland, Isle of Man, Jersey/ Guernsey) and Erad. programme (territories of GB)	Free	Surveillance programme in whole territory except one compartment

3.2.11.4. Emerging aquaculture diseases

There were no new emerging diseases that warranted Commission action in 2011. Ostreid herpesvirus 1 μ var (OsHV-1 μ var), which were in 2010 managed as an emerging disease, were managed by other regulatory means in 2011, see point 3.2.11.3 above.

²⁴ OJ L 80, 26.03.2011, p. 15

²⁵ OJ L 52, 3.3.2010, p. 1.

3.3. EU Reference Laboratories

A network of European Union reference laboratories (EURLs) has been gradually established to ensure co-ordination between Member States national reference laboratories and provide harmonised diagnosis of some of the diseases for which European Union (EU) 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 EURLs were in particular related to harmonisation of diagnostic methods for the disease control. EU finance was made available under CD 2011/889/EU. The majority of CRLs organised inter-laboratory comparative tests for the National Reference Laboratories of the Member States. EU funds were made available under CD 2011/889/EU.

See the list of Community Reference Laboratories in Annex VI.

3.4. Animal vaccines

3.4.1. Foot and mouth disease vaccines

In order to protect livestock in Member States from contracting foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) and based on risk assessment, the EU has been assisting third countries infected by or at risk of FMD supplying them with vaccines reconstructed from EU antigen stocks.

The World Reference Laboratory for Foot-and-Mouth Disease of the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), which is also the EU Reference Laboratory for foot-and-mouth disease, provides regularly updated lists of priority antigens recommended for antigen banks. Based on the list endorsed by the Technical Committee in October 2008 and by the 77th Meeting of the Executive Committee in December 2008 of the European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (EuFMD) at FAO, the Commission adopted Decision 2009/486/EC to allocate funds for replacement and purchase of new foot-and-mouth disease virus antigens.

Furthermore, the Commission adopted Decision C(2010)3913 on the purchase of foot-and-mouth disease virus antigens and on the disposal and replacement of such antigens in the reserves of the Union (Decision not published), which:

- established a legal base for the procurement and subsequent storage of additional quantities of antigens
- reorganised the bank as regards the shelf life of antigens
- modified contractual arrangements to ensure formulation of any combination of a maximum number of antigens in a single vaccine.

All the necessary procurement procedures and the conclusion of the required contract for a synchronised supply of antigens to the bank in accordance with CD 2009/486/EC and CD C(2010)3913 were completed by the end of 2010 as foreseen.

In 2011, the contract was executed and expired antigens were disposed of, all the new antigens with the shelf life of five years purchased by those CDs were delivered to the bank and the buy-back scheme for future replacements of the antigens after their expiry was put in place.

3.4.2. Classical swine fever vaccines

Classical swine fever is a highly infectious viral disease of swine which can lead to very serious consequences and economic losses within the Union. Therefore, the Union adopted a policy of eradication of the disease with a prohibition of prophylactic generalised vaccination of pigs as laid down in the Council Directive 2001/89/EC of 23 October 2001²⁶ on Community measures for the control of classical swine fever. However, emergency vaccination of pigs may under certain conditions be used by the Member States in case of the outbreaks of classical swine fever. For that purpose by CD 2007/682/EC²⁷ the Union made arrangements for purchase and keeping in stock of 1.000.000 doses of attenuated vaccine against classical swine fever in order to make them rapidly available in case of a need for an emergency vaccination. This CD also allows a replacement of the vaccine stock when depleted up to four times during the period of five years. That period may be extended by the remaining shelf life of the vaccine in stock.

²⁶ Council Directive 2001/89/EC of 23 October 2001 on Community measures for the control of classical swine fever. *OJ L 316, 1.12.2001, p. 5–35.*

²⁷ 2007/682/EC: Commission Decision of 18 October 2007 on the renewal of the Community stocks of live attenuated vaccine against classical swine fever. *OJ L 281, 25.10.2007, p. 25–26*

4. TRADE

4.1. Intra-EU trade

4.1.1. Background

The general animal health requirements applicable to trade in animals, their semen, ova and embryos are laid down in a number of Council Directives. A health certificate must accompany all such consignments being moved. This makes the Animal Health Certificate a very important part of the legislation as it puts the onus for ensuring compliance with the requirements for trade 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-Union 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 holdings and animals;
- application of harmonised control and eradication measures in relation to diseases of major economic importance;
- checks on, and controls at the farms and establishments of origin or place of dispatch in line with current legislation governing the pre-movement residence, tests and examinations to be carried out;

the use of a computerised system, TRACES, which links local offices throughout the EU and enables notification of animal movements to be made from origin to destination

4.1.2. Status of Member States and parts thereof

A number of Decisions were laid down in 2011 by the Commission as concerns intra-Union trade in live animals and products, in particular a number of amendments were made to CD 2003/467/EC, laying down the lists of Member States and regions thereof officially free of tuberculosis, brucellosis, and enzootic bovine leukosis as regards bovine herds:

- CD 2011/277/EU declared officially free bovine tuberculosis free the provinces of Rieti and Viterbo in the region of Lazio, bovine brucellosis free the provinces of Frosinone, Latina and Viterbo in the region of Lazio in Italy and the Isle of Man in the United Kingdom and enzootic bovine leukosis the province of Viterbo in the region of Lazio in Italy, forty-four administrative regions (powiaty) within the superior administrative units (voivodships) of Lubuskie, Kujawsko-Pomorskie, Mazowieckie, Podlaskie, Warmińsko-Mazurskie and Wielkopolskie in Poland and the Isle of Man in the United Kingdom.
- CD 2011/675/EU declared officially free of bovine tuberculosis whole territory of Latvia and officially free of enzootic bovine leukosis all administrative regions (distritos) within the superior administrative units (regiões) of Algarve and Alentejo in Portugal.

During 2011, amendments were also made to:

- CD 93/52/EEC, recording compliance by certain Member States or regions with the requirements relating to brucellosis (*Brucella melitensis*). CID 2011/277/EU declared officially free of brucellosis (*B. melitensis*) the regions of Emilia-Romagna and Valle d'Aosta in Italy as regards ovine and caprine flocks.

- CD 2008/185/EC (former CD 2001/618/EC before codification), establishing a list of Member States or regions thereof free of Aujeszky's disease and a list of Member States or regions thereof where disease control programme for that disease are in place. CID 2011/648/EU declared Belgium a Member State free of Aujeszky's disease.
- CD 2004/558/EC, granting additional guarantees for intra-Union trade in bovine animals relating to infectious bovine rhinotracheitis and approving eradication programmes as regards that disease. In 2011, Regierungsbezirke Oberbayern, Niederbayern and Schwaben in the federal state of Bavaria were declared free of BHV1 infection and granted the additional guarantees, in accordance with Article 10 of Directive 64/432/EEC by CID 2011/674/EU.

Annex VII provides a list of the Member States of parts thereof officially free from bovine tuberculosis, bovine brucellosis, enzootic bovine leukosis, brucellosis of sheep and goats (*B. melitensis*), Aujeszky's disease and infectious bovine rhinotracheitis.

For more detailed information on animal health status as regards notifiable diseases of bovine animals and swine of the Member States please visit:

http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/liveanimals/bovine/intra_trade_en.htm

or

http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/liveanimals/porcine/intra_trade_en.htm

4.2. TRACES

TRACES, 'TRAdE Control and Expert System', is a modern and multilingual web-based system networking veterinary authorities in all Member States and economic operators (EOs) TRACES:

- allows the production in the 22 official languages of the EU, with a collaboration between the private sector and health authorities, of all certificates and route plans that must accompany live animals within the framework of intra-Union trade as well as the production of all Common Veterinary Entry Document (CVED) issued by EU Border Inspection Posts for imports of animals or products of animal origin ;
- notifies to the competent authority at the place of destination on movements of the trades commodities from the place of origin ;
- allows the introduction of all performed controls on animal or public health and animal welfare carried out by the competent authorities en route or at the place of destination;
- allows the creation of RASFF border rejection notification in case of public health threats;
- assists the competent veterinary authorities in decision-making and reacting rapidly in the event of a disease emergency by tracking back and forth the movements of traded and imported animals and products. TRACES has allowed to immediately provide all health authorities with elements identifying the origin and destination of susceptible animals during the recent outbreaks of foot-and mouth disease, avian influenza, classical swine fever or bluetongue all over the EU;
- provides consolidated statistical information on animal health and welfare and public health using the data entered into the system. This allows to react rapidly in case of a disease emergency by tracking back and forth all the movements of traded and imported animals and by products, as well as imported products of animal origin;

- integrates EOs allowing them to introduce their requests on line to speed up all the administrative procedures either for intra trade or for import;
- integrates third countries to introduce the health certificates for export to the European Union directly into the EU system . This option aims to expedite the work of inspectors together with increasing security within the international trade.

Three new versions were made available in 2011 - [5.0](#) launched on 28 January; [5.10](#) on 2 March, and [5.20](#) on 21 June. The major improvements concern the introduction of the Combined Nomenclature codes at 8 level digits for a better precision of the commodities associated with the declaration of more than one code in any certificate or document, the transshipment procedure at the border with linked CVED in both Border Inspection Post, the Common Entry Document as defined in Regulations n°669/2009 and n°1152/2009 and the listing of the animal by-product establishment through TRACES.

20000 users (70% from competent authorities and 30% from the private sector) are connected to TRACES all over the world.

Member States issued, via the TRACES application, more than 670 000 intra-trade certificates, more 65 000 CVEDs for animals and more that 500 000 CVEDs for products.

In addition, in 2011 approximately 40 000 export certificates to the EU were issued, via the TRACES application, by 20 third countries/overseas territories:

- New Caledonia, French Polynesia and Mayotte were joined in 2011 by Saint Pierre and Miquelon
- Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Morocco, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles, Benin, Senegal, Iceland, Mexico, Costa Rica, Guatemala and New Zealand were joined in 2011 by Uruguay, Mauritania and the Faroe Islands.

A direct communication between TRACES and the certification system of New-Zealand named eCert, was extended to all BIP and for any kind of meat. More than 7000 certificates, about 60 % of all the consignments, were electronically received.

62% of all the received export certificates were automatically transferred for the creation of a CVED.

Croatia created as well more than 4000 CVEDs to be fully experimented in the framework of its future enlargement.

With the entry into force of the Regulation n° 142/2011 for animal by-products on 1 March, more than 3500 establishments were introduced, 70% directly done by the third countries.

A detailed report of TRACES data for traded animals between Member States in 2011 can be found in Annex VIII.

4.3. Import measures taken during 2011

Import of animals is based on a general, comprehensive set of animal health rules laid down in European Union legislation. Specific requirements are defined for individual live animals as well as for animal products. They are dynamic as they have to be adapted to the prevailing disease situation in the country that wishes to export.

To guarantee that there is no unacceptable risk, all consignments to the European Union (EU) must be accompanied by a health certificate containing all necessary information confirmed by the competent authority in the country of export.

Information on imports of live animals or animal products into the EU may be found on DG SANCO's website. To assist with the required procedures, a general guidance for countries wishing to export live animals or their products into the EU may be found on the internet:

http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/liveanimals/guide_thirdcountries_en.pdf

Annex IV contains the complete list of EU legislation. Below are some excerpts of the main legislation concerning imports.

4.3.1. Imports of live animals and fresh meat

The Regulation on the import of live animals and fresh meat, Commission Regulation (EU) No 206/2010 of 12 March 2010, laying down lists of third countries, territories or parts thereof authorised for the introduction into the European Union of certain animals and fresh meat and the veterinary certification requirements already needed to be amended more than once in 2011 as its annexes are dynamic: They constantly need to be adapted to the world animal health situation. For example, the Foot and mouth disease outbreaks in South Africa, Botswana and Paraguay that occurred in 2011 had to be taken into consideration when publishing the latest version of the legislation.

With foot and mouth disease outbreaks in three countries exporting to the EU, namely South Africa, Botswana and Paraguay, export of fresh meat from this countries needed to be regionalised or totally stopped until the countries are once again free of foot and mouth disease we need to mention the amendments to Commission Regulation (EU) No. 206/2010 that took place in 2011.

In 2011, the first amendment of Regulation (EU) No 206/2010 was via Commission Regulation (EU) No 144/2011 of 17 February 2011. Certificate (BOV-X) now takes into account of the provisions concerning officially enzootic-bovine-leukosis-free herds laid down in Directive 64/432/EEC and a new zone in Botswana for the export of fresh meat to the EU was added, BW-4.

The second amendment was done by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 342/2011 of 8 April 2011 because of a foot and mouth outbreak in South Africa. This was followed by a Regulation because of an outbreak of foot and mouth disease in Botswana, Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 801/2011.

The last amendment took place with Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1112/2011 after an outbreak of foot and mouth disease in Paraguay.

Together with representatives from the Member States, working group dealt with the possibility of imports of exotic ungulates such as elephants. The inclusion of exotic ungulates into Commission Regulation (EU) No 206/2010 has been subject of meetings with the Member States as well as with various stakeholders. The subject is still under discussion.

4.3.2. Equidae

CD 2004/211/EC establishes a list of third countries, or parts thereof where regionalisation applies, from which Member States authorise the importation of equidae and semen, ova and embryos thereof, and indicates other conditions applicable to such imports.

In 2011, CD 2004/211/EC was amended several times to taken account of the animal health situation as regards disease of equidae in certain third countries:

CID 2011/267/EU:

- suspended the temporary admission of registered horses and the imports into the Union of such horses and of semen collected from registered horses from the Metropolitan area of Cape-Town in South Africa due to the outbreaks of African horse sickness on the boundaries between the surveillance zone and the African horse sickness free area in the Metropolitan area of Cape-Town, established in accordance with Commission Decision 2008/698/EC of 8 August 2008 on the temporary admission and imports into the Community of registered horses from South Africa²⁸.

CID 2011/512/EU:

- deleted Lebanon from the list of third countries authorise for the introduction into the Union from Lebanon of registered horses and of semen thereof as the Regional Commission for the Middle East of the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) informed the Commission of the confirmation by an OIE Reference Laboratory of glanders (*Burkholderia mallei*) cases in equidae in that third country.
- amend the entry for Bahrain and to provide details of the delimitation of the southern part of the main island of Bahrain in the list set out in Annex I to Decision 2004/211/EC as a veterinary inspection mission carried out in Bahrain in June 2011 found sufficient evidence that Bahrain had implemented measures to control the disease in the North and that surveillance carried out throughout the territory of Bahrain confirmed the continued absence of this disease in the southern part of Bahrain.

CID 2011/686/EU deleted from the entry for Mexico in Annex I to Decision 2004/211/EC the States of Tabasco and Veracruz in Mexico due to the confirmation of two cases of Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis caused by a virus of subtype IE, in horses in those States

²⁸ OJ L 235, 2.9.2008, p. 16.

4.3.3. Aquaculture animals

In 2011, the following legislation in relation to aquaculture animals was adopted:

Decision 2011/187/EU amending Decision 2010/221/EU as regards the approval of national measures for preventing the introduction of ostreid herpesvirus 1 μ var (OsHV-1 μ var) into certain areas of Ireland and the United Kingdom²⁹.

2011/403/EU: Commission Implementing Decision of 7 July 2011 amending Annexes II and III to Decision 2010/221/EU as regards the withdrawal of an eradication programme regarding bacterial kidney disease for the territory of Great Britain and the approval of a surveillance programme regarding ostreid herpesvirus 1 μ var for Guernsey³⁰

2011/825/EU: Commission Implementing Decision of 8 December 2011 amending Decision 2010/221/EU as regards national measures for preventing the introduction of certain aquatic animal diseases into parts of Ireland, Finland and Sweden³¹

4.3.4. Pets

During 2011, in relation to movements of pet animals, Commission adopted on 14 July 2011 Commission delegated Regulation supplementing Regulation (EC) No 998/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards preventive health measures for the control of *Echinococcus multilocularis* infection in dogs. After the 2+2 months scrutiny by Council and European Parliament the Regulation was published on 15 November 2011. It provides that certain Member States shall make entry of dogs into their territory subject to a pre-movement treatment against that parasite and that those Member States shall implement a national pathogen-specific surveillance programme aimed at detecting the parasite if present in any part of their territory.

Under the same procedure, Commission also adopted on 30 August 2011 Commission delegated Regulation amending Annex Ib to Regulation (EC) No 998/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the technical requirements for the anti-rabies vaccination.

Moreover, the Commission adopted Commission Decision 2011/91/EU and Commission Implementing Decision 2011/396/EU authorising a laboratory respectively in the Republic of Korea and in Japan to carry out serological tests to monitor the effectiveness of rabies vaccines. Finally, Commission adopted Commission Implementing Decision 2011/784/EU laying down the list of third countries and territories authorised for imports of dogs, cats and ferrets and for non-commercial movements of more than five dogs, cats and ferrets into the Union and the model certificates for imports and non-commercial movements of those animals into the Union. The Decision lays down new certificates for those pet animals entering the Union from third

²⁹ OJ L 80, 26.03.2011, p. 15

³⁰ OJ L 180, 8.7.2011, p. 47.

³¹ OJ L 328, 10.12.2011, p. 53.

countries which shall apply after the expiration of the transitional regime provided for in Regulation (EC) No 998/2003.

4.3.5. Bees

G2 action on bee health continued also throughout 2011 with the follow up of the Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council on honeybee health. This document explained the state of play and understanding on the bee colony losses as well as the actions already undertaken and outlined the planned actions for the future. It included aspects related to bee pathogens and their regulation during trade and imports, veterinary medicines, use of pesticides in agriculture, research, financing of apiculture programmes of MSs and also environmental aspects. The communication on bee health has also been presented to the press and has obtained significant visibility in the international media.

The Communication received not only positive feedback from the Council³² and the Parliament³³, but also from other key stakeholders³⁴ and MSs competent authorities and achieved its main objective, to enhance awareness, information and knowledge transfer on this important area. All concerned agreed with the initial and main assessment of the situation by the Commission, i.e. the health of bees is affected by various, often interacting factors and science has not yet determined the exact causes or the extent for bee losses. Furthermore, many also agreed that indeed, beekeepers can best contribute to, and help maintain, the health and well-being of their bees, especially if duly supported by the administration of their Member States and if they work closely together with other stakeholders (e.g. crop producers). The feedbacks also endorsed the suggested and planned courses of actions and provided further insights into particular priorities of specific stakeholders, sectors (e.g. need for several, short-, medium- and long-term, actions to comprehensively address the limited availability of bee medicines).

As regards concrete actions, Unit G2 actively participated in and assisted with specific expertise the work of the Council and the Parliament to react to the Communication, coordinated Commission response to these and to other requests, invitations and initiatives, chaired the Commission's inter-Services group on bee health and oversaw progress on the planned announced actions, prepared the designation of an EU bee health Reference Laboratory (EURL)³⁵ which is operational since 1 April 2011, participated in the kick-off workshop organised by the EURL to the National Reference Laboratories and hosted a Conference on bee health in June and last but not least initiated procedures for EU co-financing amounting to 3.75 mEUR³⁶ to support voluntary surveillance studies³⁷ in the Member States.

³² Council conclusions on the Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council on Honeybee Health

³³ European Parliament resolution of 15 November 2011 on honeybee health and the challenges of the beekeeping sector, P7_TA(2011)0493

³⁴ http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/liveanimals/bees/index_en.htm

³⁵ Regulation (EU) No 87/2011, Agence Nationale de Sécurité Sanitaire de l'alimentation, de l'environnement et du travail (ANSES) in Sophia-Antipolis, France

³⁶ Adopted as Commission Implementing Decision 2011/881/EU

³⁷ http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/liveanimals/bees/docs/annex_i_pilot_project_en.pdf

4.3.6. Semen, ova and embryos

Directive 88/407/EEC lays down the animal health requirements governing trade within the Union in semen of domestic animals of bovine species and establishes a model animal health certificates for such trade in that commodity. The Directive, as amended by Council Directive 2008/73/EC¹ introduced a simplified procedure for the listing of semen collection and storage centres in the Member States.

In addition, Annex D3 to Directive 88/407/EEC sets out model animal health certificates for trade within the Union in semen of domestic animals of the bovine species dispatched from the semen collection and storage centres. In order to ensure full traceability of the semen this model should be supplemented by additional certification requirements and only used for trade in semen collected in a semen collection centre and dispatched from a semen storage centre, whether or not the latter constitutes part of a semen collection centre approved under a different approval number.

Consequently, CID 2011/629/EU amending Annex D to Directive 88/407/EEC was issued in 2011 to take account of the amendments introduced by Directive 2008/73/EC and to adapt the model animal health certificate for trade in semen collected in a semen collection centre and dispatched from a semen storage centre accordingly.

Directive 88/407/EEC also lays down the animal health requirements governing imports into the Union of semen of domestic animals of the bovine species. It provides that only the semen that come from a third country included on a list of third countries drawn up in accordance with that Directive and accompanied by a health certificate corresponding to a specimen also drawn up in accordance with that Directive, may be imported into the Union.

Moreover, CD 2004/639/EC sets out the list of third countries from which Member States are to authorise imports of the semen and animal health and certification requirements for such imports.

In 2011, CID 2011/630/EU was issued in order to:

- supplement the list of third countries from which Member States shall authorise imports of the semen by Chile, Iceland and Saint Pierre and Miquelon accordingly on the basis of the animal health status of those third countries;
- update import conditions for epizootic haemorrhagic disease in line with the requirements of the Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals of the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and for enzootic bovine leukosis in line with Chapter I.1(c) of Annex B to Directive 88/407/EEC;
- adapt the model animal health certificate for import into the Union of semen collected in a semen collection centres and dispatched from a semen storage centre;

- in the interest of clarity and consistency of Union legislation, repeal and replace Decision 2004/639/EC.

Council Directive 2008/73/EC simplifying procedures of listing and publishing information in the veterinary and zootechnical fields and amending Directives 64/432/EEC, 77/504/EEC, 88/407/EEC, 88/661/EEC, 89/361/EEC, 89/556/EEC, 90/426/EEC, 90/427/EEC, 90/428/EEC, 90/429/EEC, 90/539/EEC, 91/68/EEC, 91/496/EEC, 92/35/EEC, 92/65/EEC, 92/66/EEC, 92/119/EEC, 94/28/EC, 2000/75/EC, Decision 2000/258/EC and Directives 2001/89/EC, 2002/60/EC and 2005/94/EC introduced a simplified procedure of listing and publishing the lists of embryo collection and production teams and semen storage and collection centres in third countries approved for imports of bovine, equine, ovine, caprine and porcine embryos and semen into the European Union.

Under that new procedure, which applies from 1 January 2010, the competence to establish the list no longer lies with the Commission. The lists of teams and centres that the competent authority of the third country has approved in accordance with the conditions laid down in relevant Directives and from which the embryos and the semen may be dispatched to the EU are to be communicated to the Commission, which is to make it available to the public for information purposes.

During 2011, the following third countries communicated their modified lists:

- **1 time** in order to update the list of bovine semen collection and storage centres (Third Countries involved: **the United States**);
- **11 times** in order to update the list of equine semen collection centres (Third Countries involved: **Australia and the United States**);
- **1 time** in order to update the list of ovine/caprine semen collection centres (Third Countries involved: **Canada**);
- **18 times** in order to update the list of bovine embryo collection and production teams (Third Countries involved: **Australia, Canada, and the United States**);
- **1 time** in order to update the list of equine embryo collection and production teams (Third Countries involved: **the United States**).

Lists of approved of semen collection centres, semen storage centres, embryo collection teams and embryo production teams in Third Countries are published on the DG Health and Consumers website: http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/semen_ova/index_en.htm .

4.3.7. Meat products

Commission Decision 2007/777/EC of 29 November 2007 lays down the animal and public health conditions and model certificates for imports of certain meat products and treated stomachs, bladders and intestines for human consumption from third countries. In particular, it lays down the animal health requirements concerned the origin and treatment of the meat products, treated stomachs, bladders and intestines.

During 2011, Commission Decision 2007/777/EC was amended three times, on 05/06/2011, 09/10/2011 and 13/02/2012 to meet the recent changes in the world animal health situation.

After the entry into force of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 536/2011, South Africa submitted information to the Commission on the control measures taken and the development of the epidemiological situation in relation to the outbreak of HPAI. The disease control and surveillance efforts undertaken by South Africa were considered sufficient to ensure that South Africa was able to limit the spread of disease and contain it to a defined area. As a consequence, Decision 2007/777/EC and Regulation (EC) No 798/2008 were amended by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 991/2011. On 14 November 2011, South Africa notified outbreaks of HPAI to the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) that are located outside of the disease-affected area established. The whole territory of that third country could therefore no longer be considered as free from HPAI. Consequently, Commission Decision 2007/777/EC had to be amended once more by Implementing Regulation (EU) No 110/2012.

4.3.8. Milk Products

In 2011, the new Commission Regulation (EU) No 605/2010 from 2 July 2010 laying down animal and public health and veterinary certification conditions for the introduction into the European Union of raw milk and dairy products intended for human consumption had to be amended to allow for more CN codes that are frequently used by the industry when producing milk products.

As the Regulation contents a list of third countries from which the introduction into the European Union of such consignments is authorised, it shall continue to be subject of further amendments, depending on the world animal health situation..

The definitions of raw milk and dairy products set out in the Hygiene Package (Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 853/2004) broaden the scope of milk hygiene rules to all mammalian species. Raw milk is defined as milk produced by the secretion of the mammary gland of farmed animals that has not been heated to more than 40 °C or undergone any treatment that has an equivalent effect. In addition, dairy products are defined as processed products resulting from the processing of raw milk or from further processing of such processed products.

4.3.9. Specific safeguard measures relating to imports after the outbreak of certain diseases

The Commission has further used its competence in the response to an outbreak of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) of the H5N1 subtype in Israel by banning imports of live poultry, hatching eggs and certain poultry products from that country. Due to the rapid eradication of the disease imports could soon resume from the disease free part of the country. Imports of ostrich meat and certain ostrich meat products were suspended from South Africa following an outbreak of HPAI of the H5N2 subtype in that country.

Import restrictions on certain poultry commodities were prolonged until 30/06/2012 for China, Malaysia, South Korea and Thailand where HPAI outbreaks have occurred or the disease is endemic.

International Bilateral Agreements

There are a number of agreements in place on veterinary matters (which could be under the framework of Free Trade Agreements (FTA), standing-alone SPS Agreements or veterinary agreements) with certain third countries and Unit G2 participated or had input into in a number of the Joint Management Committee (JMC) meetings or technical meetings held during the year 2011 concerning USA Canada, New Zealand, Australia, Mexico and Chile (which come under the overall responsibility of Unit G7:

New Zealand: G2 has given input for several technical meetings concerning the mitigating measures for trade in poultry meat in the case of outbreaks of avian influenza and Newcastle disease, IBR testing of semen and EU import conditions for semen from certain species of animals e.g. deer. G2 provided assistance on the new New Zealand risk assessment on PRRS in pig meat and the new proposed import conditions for turkey meat, bovine semen and embryos. G2 has an on-going project with New Zealand on electronic certification between the New Zealand e-cert system and TRACES.

Canada: G2 gave support to the various technical meetings under the veterinary agreement with Canada concerning aquaculture, raw milk cheeses, EU imports of clostrum for feeding (EBL) and the Canadian import certification conditions for live poultry, live horses and sheep meat. In particular equivalence on bovine embryos was concluded.

USA: the unit gave support to the various technical meetings under the Veterinary Agreement with the USA concerning animal by-products and other various animal health issues.

Australia: G2 assessed the Australian submission on regionalisation for Bluetongue

Mexico: In the Mexican file, G2 has also given input especially on the animal health conditions for import/export of breeding pigs, pig meat and pig semen (concerns Aujeszky disease, classical swine fever and regionalisation) under the Special Committee for SPS with Mexico. An EU export certificate for pig meat and pig semen was also agreed.

Chile: G2 has provided technical assistance for several issues raised in the JMC such as EU exports of bovine, caprine and ovine embryos, EU exports of bovine, caprine, ovine and equine semen, the possibility to study the equivalence for bees, EU exports of collagen and gelatine, West Nile Fever request for EU exports of live horses, EU exports of meat products regarding the Teschen disease requirement and also assistance in the resolution of trade related problems.

Activities with Russia, Belarus und Ukraine

G2 officials were partly incorporated in the Task Force created for 12 months specifically to follow up Customs Union and Russia. Also, G2 consistently provided technical and linguistic support for various documents, available in Russian, and technical and veterinary consultations upon request of Unit G7 & the FVO:

- evaluated Customs Union (CU) and their members legislation;
- evaluated disease situation and veterinary legislation in these countries; - provided technical assistance to FVO inspectors going to these countries and shared know how specific for this region;
- drafted and updated pre export certificates for animals, animal and non-animal products exported to Russia.
- participated in numerous negotiations with Customs Union countries ensuring excellent technical and linguistic support to G7 when negotiating animal and public health conditions for imports into the Customs Union and the EU;
- participated in numerous meetings and teleconferences on import and export matters with Customs Union countries and resolved or contributed to the resolution of various trade obstacles in SPS area;
- drafted and contributed to numerous letters, back to office reports and briefings;

These activities required very good technical expertise, management of challenging consultations with stakeholders and experts in MS, and Commission. G2 provided know-how, negotiation/linguistic skills and ensured excellent co-operation with other units that contributed to very good achievements dealing with these countries in 2011.

Other International issues

With regard to SPS Agreement and MERCOSUR, G2 provided valuable assistance to other SANCO units (in particular, Unit G7) in the drafting of proposals as well as technical assistance for some MER countries on SPS issues (e.g. animal identification and traceability).

Input was given in the negotiations on the SPS part of possible agreements, in particular negotiations with India, S. Korea and ASEAN. Furthermore, input was provided to the discussions in the framework of partnership and co-operation agreements (PCA) with China, Indonesia (now signed), Philippines (almost completed) Thailand (almost completed), and Vietnam (almost completed) were held. In addition some meetings with representatives of Australia were held to discuss a possible veterinary agreement and to discuss a number of technical issues including horse influenza and bovine semen.

Unit G2 actively supports, on a regular basis, the activities under the agreements with Canada, the US, New Zealand, Switzerland, Faeroe Islands, Norway and Iceland, in particular as Norway, Iceland and Switzerland participate as observers in SCFCAH meetings and these countries are invited to the OIE coordination meetings and some other meetings. A good coordination and cooperation with Switzerland in the animal health field is essential, in particular due to the abolishment, from 1 January 2009, of veterinary border controls between the EU and Switzerland as a consequence of the approximation of the Swiss legislation to the EU legislation.

G2 participated in meetings with Croatian authorities on the arrangements for the transit through Bosnia and Herzegovina (Neum corridor) of products of animal origin. G2 also provided support in Australian files in relation to Bluetongue regionalisation and regionalisation in pig diseases.

A meeting with the Turkish competent authorities on several animal diseases including notably FMD and on animal movement controls took place. The unit also participated in a meeting with the Turkish authorities on EU import requirements for composite products.

Unit G2 also assisted Unit G7, who has overall responsibility for International Bilateral Agreements, on the negotiations with Ukraine on a comprehensive Free Trade agreement in matters relating to OIE terrestrial and aquaculture codes.

On other international matters Unit G2 made a contribution on the following issues:

- Participation in the screening exercise for the accession of Iceland which took place in February/March 2011. Participation to a meeting in Iceland on the EU veterinary legislation
- listing of establishments for animal by-products; the management of trade after the outbreak of FMD in Botswana and South Africa, HPAI in South Africa, Newcastle disease in Israel, just to mention a few examples.
- planning of an Animal Health Seminar for Mediterranean neighbourhood countries that took place in 2011.
- lectures and presentations were provided to Mexico and Brazil delegations on animal identification and traceability under the framework of the existing bilateral relations.

Valuable technical support was also provided by Unit G2 to other units within DG SANCO on issues related to:

- multilateral aspects including on dispute trade settlement- Unit G.6 & E.6 (WTO-G.6)
- bilateral international affairs (Bra, Chn, Azer, etc), including Free Trade Agreements (e.g Mex)

5. ANIMAL BY-PRODUCTS

Unit G2 has overall responsibility for EU legislation on animal and public health requirements on animal by-products as laid down in Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002³⁸ of the European Parliament and of the Council on animal by-products not intended for human consumption until 4 March 2011. The above-mentioned Regulation was repealed by Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009³⁹ of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and is valid from March 4th, 2011. What are animal by-products?

Animal by-products (ABP) are materials of animal origin that people do not consume. ABP include among others:

- Animal feed - e.g. based on fishmeal and processed animal protein;
- Organic fertilisers and soil improvers - e.g. manure, guano, processed OF/SI on the base of processed animal protein;
- Technical products - e.g. pet food, hides and skins for leather, wool, blood for producing diagnostic tools.

Over 20 million tons emerge annually in the EU from slaughterhouses, plants producing food for human consumption, dairies and as fallen stock from farms.

ABP are a potential source of risks to public and animal health. Past crises related to outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease, the spread of transmissible spongiform encephalopathies such as bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) and the occurrence of dioxins in feedingstuffs have shown the consequences of the improper use of certain ABP for public and animal health, the safety of the food and feed chain and consumer confidence. In addition, such crises may also have a wider adverse impact on society as a whole, by their impact on the socioeconomic situation of the farmers and of the industrial sectors concerned and on consumer confidence in the safety of products of animal origin. Disease outbreaks could also have negative consequences for the environment, not only due to the disposal problems posed, but also as regards biodiversity.

5.1 Background

The key lesson from various feed-borne crises, such as BSE, Foot and Mouth Disease or Classical Swine Fever was that the use of certain animal by-products (ABP) can spread these diseases or spread chemical contaminants such as dioxins, and thus can pose a threat to human and animal health if not properly disposed of or treated. On the basis of Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council which entered into application in mid-2003, the Commission introduced a comprehensive regulatory framework, based on scientific research, which helps to control deficiencies in the feed sector and to prevent feed-born crises in the future. The Regulation covered the handling of animal by-products within the EU and sets the standards for their import into and transit through the EU. The new ABP legislative package, which repeals and replaces Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002, came into effect on March 4, 2011.

³⁸ OJ No. L 273, 10.10.2002, p. 1

³⁹ OJ L 300, 14.11.2009, p.1.

The new ABP legislation keeps in force the basic principles of former ABP legislation. It classifies ABP into three categories based on their potential risk to public and/ or animal health and to the environment and it sets out clear rules on how each category must be treated. The three categories are as follows:

Category 1 materials (e.g. BSE specified risk materials) must be disposed of as waste.

Category 2 materials (e. g. dead on farm pigs) may be recycled for uses other than feed after appropriate treatment (e. g. production of biogas, bio-fertilisers, oleo-chemicals, etc.)

Category 3 materials (e. g. from healthy animals slaughtered for human consumption following veterinary inspection) may be used in the production of animal feed.

The new ABP Regulation also contains revised rules on import including necessary health certificates. Also, following rigorous safety evaluations, specific exemptions have been granted from the general standards in certain areas, allowing, for example; intra-species recycling for fish and fur animals, local feeding practices for endangered species of necrophagous birds and exemptions for several samples

With Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009, the Council and the European Parliament established the basic principles of how animal by-products are categorised. That categorisation varies according to the risk these by-products pose and it determines how they should be produced, collected, transported, stored processed, used or disposed of and which official controls the competent authorities of Member States have to carry out in order to ensure compliance as well as imports rules from third countries, of animal by-products. Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 replaces former ABP regulation and a number of other implementing legal acts.

The Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 through an implementing Commission Regulation (EU) No 142/2011⁴⁰ laying down more specific requirements based on the technical standards for ABP and specifying how the changes may be introduced, especially the more risk-proportionate approach, should be enforced in relation to the various sectors concerned. The Implementing Regulation has been prepared on the basis of extensive consultations with operators, interest groups, experts from Member States, major trading partners of the EU and in close contact with the European Parliament

Administrative burden

In order to simplify existing legislation and reduce the administrative burden the new implementing rules consolidate approximately 30 separate measures into a single, more coherent legal act. An end point in the manufacturing chain has been fixed for processed and packaged petfood, biodiesel, tanned hides and skins and a number of other products. Since these products

⁴⁰ OJ L 54, 26.2.2011, p.1.

have been subject to treatments, which ensure that health risks are mitigated, it is justified to release them from veterinary controls.

As a result, operators handling or selling animal by-products would not have to be approved or registered by the competent authorities. This should allow focusing controls on major health risks, without putting the current high level of protection of public and animal health into question.

The administrative burden for economic operators producing medicines and diagnostics from animal by-products has also been reduced. This facilitates the use of blood fractions, enzymes and tissues from animals in such products, which are used in human and veterinary medicine. Moreover, the new rules facilitate official controls of laboratories of processing plants and biogas plants in which animal by-products are handled. The new traceability rules for animal by-products make it easier to follow materials coming from food production and destined for non-food uses.

Risk-proportionate rules

The new rules allow more risk-proportionate solutions for the transport and processing of different categories of animal by-products. Furthermore, animal by-products of any category may be imported for research and development, provided that potential risks arising from such materials are properly mitigated.

The rules introduce a more proportionate framework for the use of animal by-products for the feeding of protected species, inside and outside feeding stations. In that way it is possible to reconcile the natural feeding patterns of such species with the objective to prevent the spreading of diseases, thus helping the goal of preserving and strengthening biodiversity in the EU.

5.2 Legislative changes during 2011

5.2.1 Revised Animal By-products Regulation

Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 only introduces basic principles and it leaves the determination of technical details, such as hygiene requirements, processing standards and traceability requirements, to the Commission.

Based on Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 the Commission, after consultation with experts from Member States, stakeholders and third countries with major trade relations with the EU, adopted a proposal of rules for the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009. Commission Regulation (EU) No 142/2011⁴¹ implementing Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and implementing Council Directive 97/78/EC as regards certain samples and items exempt from veterinary checks at the border under that Directive lays down implementing rules and technical standards necessary for the implementation of the new ABP legislation. Regulation (EU) No 142/2011 introduced clearer

⁴¹ OJ L 54, 26.2.2011, p.1.

and more risk-proportionate rules, and thus has contributed to the reduction of burden for stakeholders, while maintaining a high level of protection of public and animal health within the European Union. It maintains the basic principles of Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002. on the exclusion of materials unfit for human consumption from feed used for farmed animals, prohibition of intra-species recycling, ban on feeding of catering waste and the principal uses and obligations to dispose of animal by-products, while maintaining full traceability.

Furthermore, the new ABP legislation clarifies the link between health and environmental rules and it clarifies that certain products produced on the basis of animal by-products, for which there are more special harmonised rules, such as cosmetics, pharmaceutical products and diagnostic devices, may be placed on the market in accordance with those more special rules. Finally, the new ABP legislation introduces some new principles such as end point in the production chain of ABP which allows limiting controls over derived products, which have undergone certain processing, so as to eliminate possible health risks.

5.2.2 First amendment of Regulation (EU) No 142/2011

Commission Regulation (EU) No 749/2011⁴² amending Regulation (EU) No 142/2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and implementing Council Directive 97/78/EC as regards certain samples and items exempt from veterinary checks at the border under that Directive, introduced rules for the determination of an end point for fish oil which is used for the production of medicinal products and clarification of feeding of processed animal proteins to fur animals.

Based on the progress of science, stakeholders expressed demand for new processing methods which had been assessed by EFSA, and after consultation with Member States experts by the Commissions adopted technical specification for Hydrolysis with subsequent disposal, Lime treatment for pig and poultry manure, Multi-step catalytic process for the production of renewable fuels.

5.3 Other activities

5.3.1 Working group meetings

Due to the consultation on the implementation of the new ABP legislation, a number of working group meeting with the delegates of Member States has held. A total of three working groups and an additional four teleconferences were held to discuss intended changes to the legislation and to discuss questions of application, so as to promote a harmonised interpretation of EU rules.

5.3.2 Support to activities of other Commission services

In 2011, support was also provided to the activities of other Commission services with certain relevance to the area of animal by-products. In particular, support was given to research performed by The European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) , which prepared a scientific opinion

⁴² OJ L 198, 30.7.2011, p. 3

which was adopted on 07 July 2011 on Hatchery Waste as animal by-products⁴³; a scientific opinion adopted on 21 September 2011 on the evaluation of a new processing method for ABP Category 2 materials of fish origin⁴⁴, a scientific opinion adopted on 20 October 2011 on Composting on-farm of dead poultry⁴⁵, a scientific opinion adopted on 20 October 2011 on Isolation in proofed pit on-farm of dead poultry⁴⁶ and a scientific opinion adopted 19 October 2011 on the On-site treatment of pig carcasses⁴⁷.

6. ZOOTECHNICS

Satisfactory results in animal production depend to a large extent on the use of breeding animals of high genetic quality. The EU's zootechnical legislation aims to promote the free trade of breeding animals and their genetic material considering the sustainability of breeding programmes and preservation of genetic resources. The general requirements are laid down in a number of Council Directives and implementing Decisions.

The main emphasis in 2011 focussed on the preparation of a review of EU legislation which ensures intra-EU trade and more clarity for other provisions, including, on the approval of breeding organisations. In addition, the EU continued to grant financial assistance during 2011 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.

⁴³ EFSA Journal (2011); 9(7):2321

⁴⁴ EFSA Journal (2011); 9(9):2389

⁴⁵ EFSA Journal (2011); 9(11):2427

⁴⁶ EFSA Journal (2011); 9(11):2426

⁴⁷ EFSA Journal (2011); 9(11):2425

7. IDENTIFICATION/REGISTRATION OF ANIMALS/ANIMAL BREEDING/BIODIVERSITY & CLONING OF ANIMALS

7.1. Identification/Registration of animals

The basic objectives for EU 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 animal and public health reasons and the management and supervision of livestock premiums.

Further work has been done in a legislative proposal aiming to introduce electronic identification in bovine as an official means of identification. An Impact Assessment was produced as a previous step for the legislative proposal. In addition, a few member states have requested to the Commission the recognition of full operability for its bovine central data bases (UK, LIT). This recognition brings, among others, the benefit of a reduction of the administrative burden and also a reduction of costs (e.g.: bovine passports). A commission decision recognising the Lithuanian bovine database as fully operational was produced.

The draft Commission proposal (COM (2011) 162 Final) to introduce electronic identification was submitted to the Council and the European Parliament in August 2011 following the new 'ordinary' procedure (previously Co-Decision).

A meeting was organised to consult stakeholders about the secondary piece of legislation which will need to be done and will complement the basic act. The aim was to gain experience from stakeholders on bovine EID in the field, to exchange views and ideas on the functioning and performance of the RFID technology (currently used for animal identification in the EU).

Communication press releases and Commission's TV broadcasting were produced with the collaboration of G.2 for the SIA-Paris on Bovine EID

7.2. Animal breeding and Biodiversity

In terms of Biodiversity, Unit G.2 developed a Commission's strategy for Animal genetic resources.

In addition, SANCO's political line was developed in relation to the Nagoya protocol and Biodiversity.

7.3. Cloning

Unit G.2 contributed closely with Unit G6 (who has overall responsibility for this dossier) on the technical and legal feasibility and the impact of any Commission's proposal, in particular in relation to issues related to animal identification and traceability

Chief Veterinary Officers (Animal Health) Member States of the European Union

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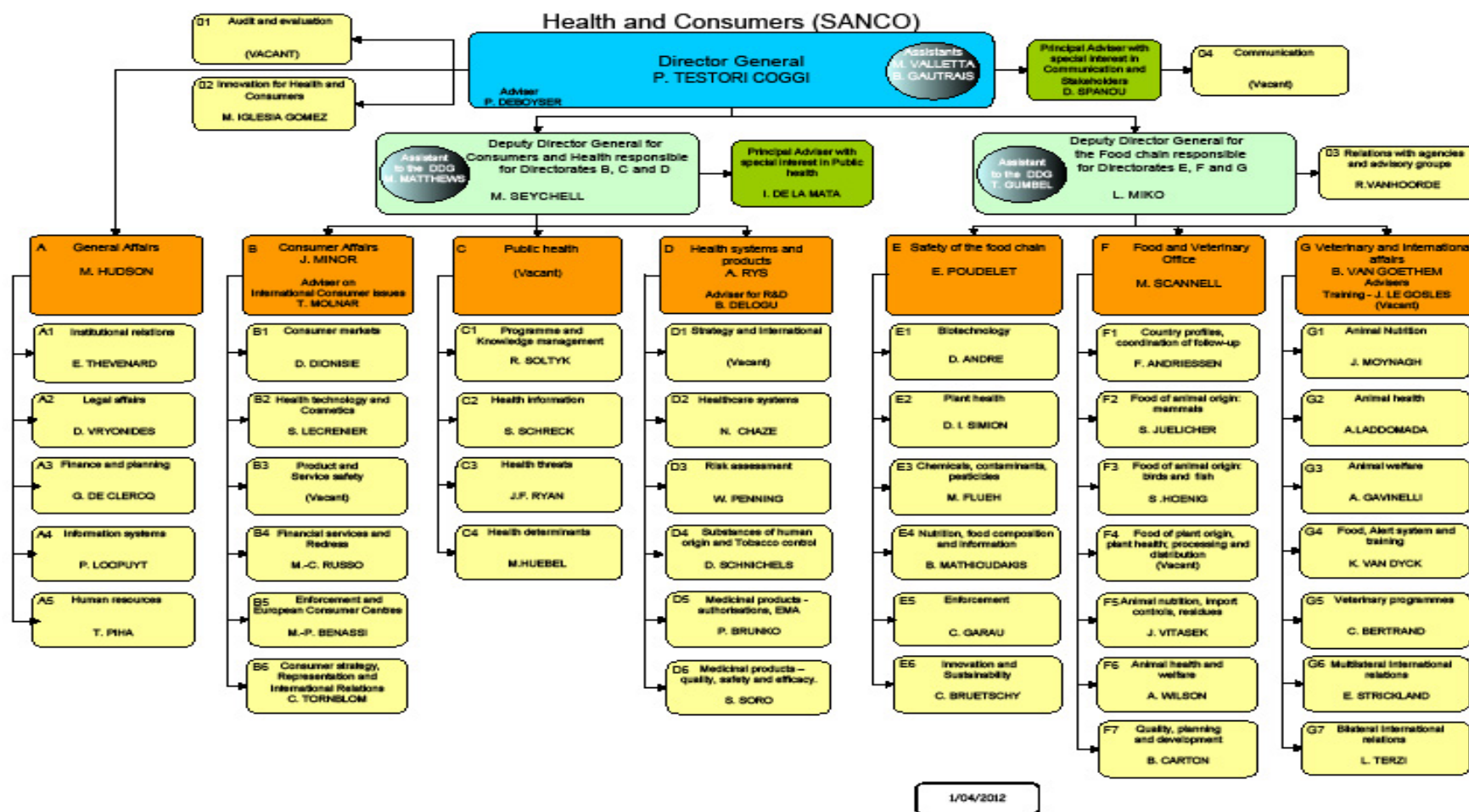
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<p>ITALIA (ITALY)</p> <p>Dr. Romano Marabelli</p> <p>Chief Veterinary Officer Direzione Generale della Sanità Pubblica Veterinaria, degli Alimenti e Nutrizione Via Giorgio Ribotta 5 – Angolo Viale Oceano Pacifico 00144 Roma</p> <p>Tel.: 39-06-59.94.69.45/46 Fax.: 39-06-59.94.62.17 E-mail: alimentivet@sanita.it</p>	<p>KYPROS (CYPRUS)</p> <p>Dr. Georgios Kyriakides</p> <p>Chief Veterinary Officer Veterinary Services Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment CY-1417 Nicosia</p> <p>Tel.: 357-22-80.52.00/1 Fax.: 357-22-30.52.11 E-mail: director@vs.moa.gov.cy</p>
<p>LATVIJA (LATVIA)</p> <p>Dr. Maris Balodis</p> <p>Chief Veterinary Officer Food and Veterinary Service Peldu 30 LV-1050 Riga</p> <p>Tel.: 371-6709.52.30 Fax.: 371-6732.27.27 E-mail: maris.balodis@pvd.gov.lv</p>	<p>LIETUVA (LITHUANIA)</p> <p>Dr. Jonas Milius</p> <p>Chief Veterinary Officer State Food and Veterinary Service Siesiku 19 LT-2010 Vilnius</p> <p>Tel: 370-5-240.43.61 Fax: 370-5-240.43.62 E-mail: jmilius@vet.lt</p>

<p>LUXEMBOURG (LUXEMBOURG)</p> <p>Dr. Felix Wildschutz</p> <p>Chief Veterinary Officer Administration des Services Vétérinaire Boîte postale 1403 Rue d’Anvers 89 L-1014 Luxembourg</p> <p>Tel: 352-247.78.25.40 Fax: 352-40.75.45 E-mail: felix.wildschutz@asv.etat.lu</p>	<p>MAGYARORSZAG (HUNGARY)</p> <p>Dr.Endre Kardeván</p> <p>Chief Veterinary Officer Ministry of Rural Development Kossuth Lajos tér, 11 H-1055 Budapest</p> <p>Tel: 36-1-301.44.98 Fax: 36-1-301.46.69 E-mail: efaa@vm.gov.hu</p>
<p>MALTA</p> <p>Dr. Anthony Gruppeta</p> <p>Chief Veterinary Officer Veterinary Affairs and Fisheries Division Civil Abattoir Square Albert Town Marsa</p> <p>Tel.: 356-250905168/169 Fax.: 356-250905182 E-mail: cvo.mrra@gov.mt</p>	<p>NEDERLAND (NETHERLANDS)</p> <p>Dr. Christianne Bruschke</p> <p>Chief Veterinary Officer Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality Clauslaan 8 Postbus 20401 NL-2500 EK Den Haag</p> <p>Tel: 31-70-378.50 37 Fax: 31-70-378.61.34 E-mail: c.j.m.bruschke@mineleni.nl</p>
<p>ÖSTERREICH (AUSTRIA)</p> <p>Mag. Ulrich Herzog</p> <p>Chief Veterinary Officer Bundesministerium für Gesundheit Radetzkystraße 2 A-1031 Wien</p> <p>Tel: 43 1 711004825 Fax: 43 1 713.44.04.2286 E-mail: CVO-AUSTRIA@bmg.gv.at</p>	<p>POLSKA (POLAND)</p> <p>Dr. Janusz Zwiazek</p> <p>Chief Veterinary Officer General Veterinary Inspectorate ul. Wspolna 30 PL-00-930 Warszawa</p> <p>Tel: 48-22-623.20.88 Fax: 48-22-623.14.08 E-mail: janusz.zwiazek@wetgiw.gov.pl</p>
<p>PORTUGAL (PORTUGAL)</p> <p>Prof. Nuno Vieira e Brito</p> <p>Chief Veterinary Officer Director General of Veterinary Services Ministerio da Agricultura, Desenvolvimento Rural e das Pescas Largo da Academia Nacional de Belas Artes, nº 2 1249-105 Lisboa</p> <p>Tel.: 351-21-323.96.55/56 Fax.: 351-21-346.35.18 E-mail: dirgeral@dgv.min-agricultura.pt</p>	<p>ROMÂNIA (ROMANIA)</p> <p>Dr. Radu Roatiş-Cheţan</p> <p>Chief Veterinary Officer National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority Piata Presei Libere nº1, D1 Sector 1 RO – 013701 Bucharest</p> <p>Tel.: 40 374 150 200 Fax.: 40 21 3124967 E-mail: presedinte@ansvsa.ro</p>

<p>SLOVENIJA (SLOVENIA)</p> <p>Dr. Vida Čadonič-Špelič</p> <p>Chief Veterinary Officer Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Dunajska 22 SL-1000 Ljubljana</p> <p>Tel: 386-1-300.13.15 Fax: 386-1-300.13.57 E-mail: gp.vurs@gov.si</p>	<p>SLOVENSKO (SLOVAKIA)</p> <p>Prof. Jozef Bireš, DVM, DSc.</p> <p>Chief Veterinary Officer State Veterinary and Food Administration (SVFA) of the Slovak Republic Botanická 17 SK-84213 Bratislava</p> <p>Tel.: 421-260257211 / 421-2 602 57 212 Fax.: 421-260257242 E-mail: cvo.svfa@svssr.sk & bires@svssr.sk</p>
<p>SUOMI – FINLAND (FINLAND)</p> <p>Dr. Riitta Heinonen</p> <p>Chief Veterinary Officer Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Food and Health Department Mail address: PO Box 30, FIN-00023 Government Visit address: Mariankatu 23, FIN-00170 Helsinki</p> <p>Tel: 358-9-1605.33.80 Fax.: 358-9-1605.47.77 E-mail: cvo-finland@mmm.fi</p>	<p>SVERIGE (SWEDEN)</p> <p>Dr. Leif Denneberg</p> <p>Chief Veterinary Officer Swedish Board of Agriculture Vallgasian 8 SE-551 82 Jönköping</p> <p>Tel: 46-36-15.50.00; 15 58 10 (direct) Fax: 46-36-30 81 82 E-mail: cvo@jordbruksverket.se & leif.denneberg@jordbruksverket.se & gudrun.wilkens@jordbruksverket.se</p>
<p>UNITED KINGDOM</p> <p>Dr. Nigel Gibbens</p> <p>Chief Veterinary Officer Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs Area 5B, Nobel House 17 Smith Square UK-London SW1P 3JR</p> <p>Tel: 44-20 72 38 64 95 (direct line) 44-20 72 38 30 00 (switchboard) Fax: 44-20 72 38 58 75 E-mail: Nigel.Gibbens@defra.gsi.gov.uk</p>	<p>HRVATSKA (CROATIA)</p> <p><i>Dr. Mirjana Mataušić-Pišl, DVM, PhD</i></p> <p><i>Assistant to Minister</i> Ministry of Agriculture Veterinary Directorate Miramarska , 24 HR – 10 000 Zagreb</p> <p>Tel: 38516106 207 Fax: 385 1 610 9207 Email: mirjana.matausic@mps.hr</p>

Annex II Organisation chart of the Health and Consumers Directorate General & Unit G2 Staff List (01/04/2012)

Organisation chart of the Health and Consumers Directorate General



Directorate Animal Health and Welfare

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Address: The European Commission
DG Health & Consumers
Directorate G,
Rue de le Loi 200
Office B232 3/85
B-1049 Brussels, Belgium

Phone: 32-2-295.11.11 (Commission switchboard)
32-2-299;19;52 D - Secretariat)

Director:

Bernard VAN GOETHEM Director B232 3/85 32-2-295.31.43 or 32-2-296.85.46 Bernard.Van-Goethem@ec.europa.eu	Management of the Directorate	FR-EN-DE
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Assistant to the Director

Aart BROUW B232 3/80 32-2-299.39.10 Adrian.Brouw@ec.europa.eu	Assistant to the Director	NL-EN
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Secretariat

Francoise MINY B232 3/81 32-2-299.19.52 Francoise.Miny@ec.europa.eu	Secretariat of the Directorate	FR-EN
Palmina POWELL B232 3/81 32-2-296.46.82 Palmina.Powell@ec.europa.eu	Secretariat of the Directorate	IT-FR-EN

Unit Animal Health & Standing Committees*

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Address: The European Commission
 DG Health & Consumers
 Directorate G, Unit G2
 Rue de la Loi 200
 Office F101 3/56
 B-1049 Brussels, Belgium

Phone: 32-2-295.11.11 (Commission switchboard)
 32-2-299.58.35 (SANCO D1 – Secretariat)

Fax: 32-2-295.31.44 (SANCO D1 - Secretariat)

Internet: Internet: http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/dgs/health_consumer/index_en.htm

Head of Unit:

Dr. Alberto LADDOMADA Head of Unit- F101 3/80 32-2-299.58.35 (o) or 32-2-295.35.86 32-2-498.98.16.52 (m) Alberto.Laddomada@ec.europa.eu	Head of Unit	IT-EN-FR-ES
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Secretariat

Lidia PEIXOTO F101 3/56 32-2-299.78.40(o) Lidia.Peixoto@ec.europa.eu	Secretariat of the Unit	PT-EN-FR-ES
Luisa OPREANA F101 3/56 32-2-299.34.73 (o) Luisa.opreana@ec.europa.eu	Secretariat of the Unit	RO-FR-EN-NL-ES
Antonio SABO B232 3/32 32-2-296.94.06 (o) Antonio.Sabo@ec.europa.eu	ADNS Distribution and electronic follow-up of incoming mail	FR-IT

Directly attached to the Head of Unit:

Dr. Laszlo Kuster F101 3/80 32-2-298-0162 (o) Laszlo.Kuster@ec.europa.eu	- Animal Health Strategy Coordination - Planning – AMP/UMP	HU-EN-DE
Paddy Mc Eaney F101 3/52 32-2-2969821 Patrick.McEaney@ec.europa.eu	Assistant to the Head of Unit	EN-FR

Trade and Zootechnics Sector

<p>Dr. Alf-Eckbert Füssel Deputy Head of Unit F101 3/67</p> <p>32-2-295.08.70 (o) 32-2-731.07.46 (p) 32-478-553-430 (m) Alf-Eckbert.Fuessel@ec.europa.eu</p>	<p>Deputy Head of Unit - Control of Foot and Mouth Disease (Dir. 2003/85/EC)</p> <p>- Trade and import of Horses (Dir. 90/426/EEC) - Control of African horse sickness (Dir. 92/35/EEC) - Identification of equidae (Dir. 90/426/EEC) - ABP</p>	DE-EN-FR-RU
<p>Dr. Hélène Klein F101 3/66</p> <p>32-2-298-09 74 (o) Helene.Klein@ec.europa.eu</p>	<p>- Movement of Pet animals (Reg. 998/2003) - listing of ECC, pet control points</p>	FR-EN
<p>Dr. Magdalena Zietara B232 3/37</p> <p>32-2-296 58 72 (o) Magdalena.Zietara@ec.europa.eu</p>	<p>- Trade in Bovines (Dir. 64/432/EEC) - Trade in ovine and caprine animals (Dir. 91/68/EEC) - additional guarantees (64/432/EEC, 91/68/EEC) - Bovine semen (Dir. 88/407/EEC) - Porcine semen (Dir. 90/429/EEC) - Other semen (Dir. 92/65/EEC) - listing of SCC - Enlargement (all matters of the unit)</p>	EN-PL
<p>Sergio Pavon Gonzalez B232 3/43</p> <p>32-2-299.90.22 (o) Sergio.Pavon@ec.europa.eu</p>	<p>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) - listing of breeding orgs</p>	ES-EN-FR
<p>Dr. Matjaz Klemencic F101 3/50</p> <p>32-2-298-72 28 Matjaz.Klemencic@ec.europa.eu</p>	<p>- Animal By-products (Reg. 1774/2002) - Enlargement (ABP – legal aspects)</p>	SL-EN
<p>Barbara Logar B232 3/64</p> <p>32-2-298.10.46 Barbara.Logar@ec.europa.eu</p>	Animal Health Law	SL-EN-FR
<p>Julia Eckert F101 3/50</p> <p>32-2-299.43.59 Julia.Eckert@ec.europa.eu</p>	<p>Animal Health Law Assisting Barbara Logar on AHL issues</p>	DE-EN-FR
<p>Helen Fasham F101 3/91</p> <p>32-2-295.36.39 Helen.Fasham@ec.europa.eu</p>	Assisting the work on policy and legislation in the area of animal health: particularly the Animal Health Law; issues surrounding the veterinary fund; cost and responsibility sharing schemes; and the categorisation of animal diseases.	EN-FR

Legislation Sector

Disease Control & Animal ID

Dr. Francisco Reviriego F101 3/72 32-2 -298.47.99 Francisco.REVIRIEGO-GORDEJO@ec.europa.eu	Head of Sector - Co-ordination of the sector and administration - To develop policy & legislation, as well as manage existing legislation with regard to the animal diseases (emerging) - Coordination of financial issues	ES-EN-FR
Dr. Hélène Klein F101 3/66 32-2-298-09 74 (o) Helene.Klein@ec.europa.eu	Control of rabies (Dec. 2000/258/EC)	FR-EN
Sergio Pavon Gonzalez B232 3/43 32-2-299.90.22 (o) Sergio.Pavon@ec.europa.eu	- Identification of bovine animals, sheep, goats and pigs (Reg. (EC) No 1760/2000 Title I, Reg. (EC) No 21/2004 and Dir. 92/102/EEC) - Identification of equidae (Dir. 90/426/EEC)	ES-EN-FR
Chiara Pinna F101 3/91 32-2-295.52.04 (o) Chiara.Pinna@ec.europa.eu	Evaluations – Animal Health Field. Financial affairs	IT-EN-FR
Dr. Silvia Bellini F101 3/78 32-2-298.42.56 Silvia.Bellini@ec.europa.eu	To develop policy & legislation, as well as manage existing legislation, in particular with regard to swine diseases – Classical Swine Fever, African Swine Fever, Aujeszky's disease	IT-EN
Sanna Mesman F101 3/64 32-2-298.10.43 Sandra.Mesman@ec.europa.eu	- To develop policy & legislation, as well as manage existing legislation, in particular with regard to the animal disease – Bluetongue - To develop policy & legislation, as well as manage existing legislation, with regard to disease notification (ADNS, ADIS)	NL-EN-DE
Maria Pittman F101 3/84 32-2-299 28 42 Maria.Pittman@ec.europa.eu	To develop policy & legislation, as well as manage existing legislation with regard to poultry diseases (Control of avian influenza (2005/94/EC), Newcastle Disease (Dir. 92/66/EEC) Intra- EU trade and import of poultry and hatching eggs (Dir. 2009/158/EC) and poultry meat (Dir. 2002/99/EC ¹) - Responsible Animal Health Emergency System (AHES)	EN-DE-FR
Dr. Ramunas Freigofas F101 3/76 32-2-296.28.45 (o) Ramunas.Freigofas@ec.europa.eu	To develop policy & legislation, as well as manage existing legislation with regard to the animal diseases (Poultry diseases, RVF, WNV) - Coordination of network of EU Reference Laboratories in the field of animal health - Management of Community Veterinary Emergency Team	EN-DE-RU-LT
Francesco Berlingieri B232 - 3/50 32-2-299.43.61 (o) Francesco.Berlingieri@ext.ec.europa.eu	- Assisting Animal Disease sector, in particular in relation to the Schmallenberg Virus	IT-EN-FR

¹ Ex 91/494/EEC

Imports & OIE Sector

<p>Dr. Pierangelo Bernorio Head of Sector F101 3/82</p> <p>32-2-298-4882 (o) Pierangelo.Bernorio@ec.europa.eu</p>	<p>Co-ordination of the sector and administration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Co-ordination of all work with OIE and also with MSs - International affairs (SPS, TBT) and Africa, Australia and NZ, S. America and Central America - FVO mission planning and follow-up - General administration <p>Trade and import of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fresh meat (2002/99/EC) - Meat-based products (Dir. 2002/99/EC) - Game meat (Dir. 2002/99/EC) - Milk and milk-products (Dir. 2002/99/EC) - Live animals (Dir. 92/65/EEC & 2004/68/EC for circuses and zoo animals) - Live animals and fresh meat (Reg. 206/2010). 	IT-EN-FR
<p>Dr. Waltraud Demel F101 3/50</p> <p>32-2-298.74.55(o) Waltraud.Demel@ec.europa.eu</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Import of live animals and fresh meat (Reg. 206/2010) - Trade and import of fresh meat (Dir. 2002/99/EC) - Import of live animals (Dir. 2004/68/EC). 	DE-EN-NL-IT-ES-PT-FR
<p>Dr. Moritz Klemm F101 3/86</p> <p>32-2-295-1016 (o) Moritz.Klemm@ec.europa.eu</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - OIE coordination - International co-ordination with other DGs - Communication. 	DE-FR-EN-IT-ES-NL
<p>Dr. Etienne Bonbon F101 3/88</p> <p>32-2-298.58.45 (o) Etienne.Bonbon@ec.europa.eu</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - OIE coordination - International co-ordination with other DGs. 	FR-EN-ES
<p>Sigrid Cabot B232 3/30</p> <p>32-2-298.49.54 (o) Sigrid.Cabot@ec.europa.eu</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trade and import of aquaculture animals (Dir. 2006/88/EC) and control of fish, molluscs and crustacean diseases - EURLs aquaculture animals - Animal Health Law - OIE coordination aquatic animals. 	EN-DE-FR-NO-SV-DK
<p>Stéphane Aspeel B232 3/37</p> <p>Tel: 32-2-29 63418 (o) Stephane.Aspeel@ec.europa.eu</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Administrative assistance in preparation of Unit Annual Report. 	FR-EN

TRACES Sector

<p>Dr. Didier Carton B232 3/56</p> <p>32-2-295 18 04 (o) Didier.Carton@ec.europa.eu</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordination of the sector - TRACES (animal movements) (Dir. 2004/252/EC) - Imports (Dir. 91/496) - Intra-Community trade (Dir. 90/425/EEC, 89/662/EEC) 	FR-EN-ESP
<p>Kaido Kroon B232 3/65</p> <p>32-2-297.46.68 (o) Kaido.Kroon@ec.europa.eu</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TRACES (animal movements) (Dir. 2004/252/EC) - Imports (Dir. 91/496) - Intra-Community trade (Dir. 90/425/EEC, 89/662/EEC) <p>With Imports Sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Live animals (Dir. 92/65/EEC for apes and non-human primates; ferrets mink, lagomorphs and rodents) - Sector legislation co-ordinator and help with website 	ET-EN-RU-NL
<p>Stephane Grandcolas B232 3/53</p> <p>32-2-295.42.17 (o) Stephane.Grandcolas@ec.europa.eu</p>	TRACES (animal & product movements & imports)	FR-EN
<p>Frank Juschus B232 3/53</p> <p>32-2-295.77.13 (o) Frank.Juschus@ec.europa.eu</p>	TRACES (animal & product movements & imports)	DE-EN-FR
<p>Claudia Coppola B232 3/53</p> <p>32-2-299.43.85 (o) Claudia.Coppola@ec.europa.eu</p>	TRACES (animal & product movements & imports)	IT-EN-FR
<p>Maria Giaprakis B232 3/53</p> <p>32-2-299-5442 (o) Maria.Giaprakis@ec.europa.eu</p>	TRACES (animal & product movements & imports)	GR-EN-FR-IT
<p>Véronique Gaudy B232 3/59</p> <p>32-2-295-9588 (o) Veronique.Gaudy@ec.europa.eu</p>	TRACES (animal & product movements & imports)	FR-EN-ES-NL
<p>Dominique Jadoul B232 3/59</p> <p>32-2-296.50.41 (o) Dominique.Jadoul@ec.europa.eu</p>	TRACES (animal & product movements & imports)	FR-EN
<p>Maja Zielinska B232 3/53</p> <p>32-2-295.17.73 (o) Maja.Zielinska@ec.europa.eu</p>	TRACES (animal & product movements & imports)	PL-EN-FR
<p>Jaroslav Jamrich B232 3/53</p> <p>32-2-298 53 39 (o) Jaroslav.Jamrich@ec.europa.eu</p>	TRACES (animal & product movements & imports)	SK-EN-CZ-PR-RU

Annelies Van Ranst B232 3/53 (Consultant) 32-2-299.46.08 (o) Annelies.Vanranst@ext.ec.europa.eu	TRACES (animal & product movements & imports)	NL-EN-FR
Lúcia Pena Alberdi B232 3/53 (Consultant) 32-2-297.63.50 (o) Lucia.Pena@ext.ec.europa.eu	TRACES (animal & product movements & imports)	ES-EN-FR
Tania Perez Martinez B232 1/16 (Consultant) 32-2-299.00.15 Tania.Perez-Martinez@ext.ec.europa.eu	TRACES (animal & product movements & imports)	ES-EN-FR

Dep date	End date	Name	City	Purpose	Org.
January					
12/01/2011	12/01/2011	Etienne BONBON	Paris	High-level veterinary committee	
13/01/2011	13/01/2011	Graeme TAYLOR	Paris	Joint OIE/EU PressBriefing	OIE/EU
17/01/2011	20/11/2011	Silvia BELLINI	Varna	EU Veterinary Emergency Team Mission on FMD	Bulg. Min
17/01/2011	20/11/2011	Paco REVIRIEGO	Paris	OIE ad hoc Group on Scientific Partnerships among OIE RLs and Collaborating Centres	OIE
18/01/2011	20/01/2011	Alf FUSSEL	Paris	OIE ad hoc Group on Scientific Partnerships among OIE RLs and Collaborating Centres	OIE
18/01/2011	21/01/2011	Ramunas FREIGOFAS	Rome	FAO ROME to the Rift Valley Fever workshop "Vaccine development; progress and constraints"	FAO
19/01/2011	21/01/2011	Alberto LADDOMADA	Berlin	Technical Meeting with Russia on ASF	
20/01/2011	31/01/2011	Moritz KLEMM	Berlin	OIE - joint EC/OIE stand for Vet2011 at Green Week fair in Berlin	Germ. Min.
20/01/2011	6/02/2011	Graeme TAYLOR	Berlin/Paris	Opening of World Vet Year Versailles	
23/01/2011	24/01/2011	Etienne BONBON	Paris	Grune Woche & Opening of World Vet Year Versailles	
24/01/2011	26/01/2011	Ramunas FREIGOFAS	Thessaloniki	Expert consultation on West Nile Virus infection in Europe	
26/01/2011	26/01/2011	Alf FUSSEL	Berlin	Conference on African Swine Fever	
28/01/2011	28/01/2011	Etienne BONBON	Paris	Préparation du Comité Permanent Conjoint du REMESA	REMESA
28/01/2011	28/01/2011	Sanna MESMAN	Paris	Invitation - OIE Pilot Committee meeting on ADIS	OIE
31/01/2011	3/02/2011	Didier CARTON	Bar/Podgorica	Training TRACES	BTSE
February					
1/02/2011	3/02/2011	Alberto LADDOMADA	Cison Di Valmarino	One Flu Strategic Retreat	
1/02/2011	10/02/2011	Etienne BONBON	Paris	OIE - Meeting of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission	OIE
1/02/2011	4/02/2011	Alf FUSSEL	Budapest	80th Executive Committee EuFMD	EUFMD
1/02/2011	10/02/2011	Magdalena Zietara	Budapest	81st Executive Committee EuFMD	EUFMD
2/02/2011	3/02/2011	Sigrid CABOT	Parma	Working Group	EFSA
7/02/2011	7/02/2011	Sanna MESMAN	London	Invitation from EMA to the Ad Hoc SAG meeting on Bovilis BTV8 Follow-up Measure	EMA
8/02/2011	9/02/2011	Ramunas FREIGOFAS	Moscow	Meeting with Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan on the Customs Union veterinary requirements	
12/02/2011	20/02/2011	Annelies VAN RANST	Nairobi	TRACES Training	EU
12/02/2011	20/02/2011	Didier CARTON	Nairobi	TRACES Training	EU
18/02/2011	21/02/2011	Sergio PAVON GONZALEZ	Paris	Salon International de l'Agriculture in Paris	Fr. Min.
18/02/2011	20/02/2011	Graeme TAYLOR	Paris	Salon International de l'Agriculture in Paris	Fr. Min.
18/02/2011	23/02/2011	Moritz KLEMM	Paris	Joint EC/OIE stand for Vet2011 at Salon de l'Agriculture in Paris	OIE
20/02/2011	23/02/2011	Alf FUSSEL	Ankara	Working Group on Animal Health in Ankara on 21-22 Febr 2011	
21/02/2011	21/02/2011	Hélène KLEIN	Paris	Salon International de l'Agriculture in Paris	Fr. Min.
21/02/2011	24/02/2011	Sergio PAVON GONZALEZ	Paris	Salon International de l'Agriculture in Paris	Fr. Min.
22/02/2011	23/02/2011	Paco REVIRIEGO	Budapest	CSF - meeting RO authorities on CSF	
23/02/2011	27/02/2011	Graeme TAYLOR	Paris	Salon International de l'Agriculture in Paris	Fr. Min.
24/02/2011	25/02/2011	Etienne BONBON	Paris	OIE - Conférence Globale de l'OIE sur les maladies de la faune sauvage - "One Health"	OIE
24/02/2011	25/02/2011	Etienne BONBON	Paris	OIE - Conférence Globale de l'OIE sur les maladies de la faune sauvage - "One Health"	OIE

Dep date	End date	Name	City	Purpose	Org.
March					
1/03/2011	2/03/2011	Maliz PITTMANN	Bonn	Dozenteneinladung fuer 13020/11/09-03, Krisenmanagement im Veterinaerwesen	
7/03/2011	7/03/2011	Didier CARTON	Paris	TRACES	
7/03/2011	8/03/2011	Sanna MESMAN	Parma	4th WG Meeting on Bluetongue Serotype 8	
11/03/2011	11/03/2011	Alberto LADDOMADA	Wiesbaden	The future EU animal health legislation and its impact on animal disease control	
14/03/2011	16/03/2011	Sigrid CABOT	La Rochelle	AGM and Technical Workshop of the NRL for Mollusc Diseases, La Rochelle & La Tremblade	
14/03/2011	15/03/2011	Alf FUSSEL	Edinburgh		
15/03/2011	16/03/2011	Paco REVIRIEGO	Paris	meeting of the OIE ad hoc Group on Epizootic Haemorrhagic Disease (EHD)	OIE
16/03/2011	18/03/2011	Ramunas FREIGOFAS	Minsk	Negotiations with Customs Union on import requirements for animals and animal products	CU
18/03/2011	18/03/2011	Etienne BONBON	Paris	Comité à haut niveau du cursus vétérinaire	OIE
22/03/2011	23/03/2011	Pierangelo BERNORIO	Berlin	BTSF - workshop on Animal health prevention	BTSF
23/03/2011	24/03/2011	Paco REVIRIEGO	Stockholm	ECDC Meeting - Early Warning and Response to Outbreaks of Animal Origin	ECDC
24/03/2011	25/03/2011	Alf FUSSEL	Sofia	Tripartite Group Meeting on Foot-and-Mouth Disease Control in The Southern Balkans	
27/03/2011	30/03/2011	Sergio PAVON GONZALEZ	Vilnius	Recognition of the CDB as fully operational	
29/03/2011	29/03/2011	Sanna MESMAN	Paris	OIE/EC ADIS Pilot Committee meeting n° 7	OIE
29/03/2011	29/03/2011	Paco REVIRIEGO	Paris	OIE/EC ADIS Pilot Committee meeting n° 8	OIE
29/03/2011	31/03/2011	Ramunas FREIGOFAS	Paris	OIE Laboratory Twinning Feedback Session	OIE
29/03/2011	31/03/2011	Alf FUSSEL	Paris	Meeting of the OIE ad hoc Group on Vaccine Quality related to Foot and Mouth Disease	OIE
30/03/2011	31/03/2011	Sanna MESMAN	Parma	EFSA 56th AHAW plenary meeting - BT opinion	EFSA
April					
4/04/2011	6/04/2011	Didier CARTON	Budapest	TAIEX Workshop on future challenges for veterinarians in the EU and in neighbouring countries	TAIEX
4/04/2011	6/04/2011	Moritz KLEMM	Budapest	TAIEX Workshop on future challenges for veterinarians in the EU and in neighbouring countries	TAIEX
4/04/2011	8/04/2011	Alberto LADDOMADA	Budapest	CVO Meeting and Management of veterinary public health	
5/04/2011	6/04/2011	Matjaz KLEMENCIC	Milan	European Wool Handling - Assoc. ATELIER	ATELIER
5/04/2011	8/04/2011	Paco REVIRIEGO	Budapest	CVO Meeting	
6/04/2011	6/04/2011	Graeme TAYLOR	London	Lecture on the EU to the Royal Veterinary College	RVC UK
6/04/2011	6/04/2011	Barbara LOGAR	Paris	Conférence de Conseil Général de l'Alimentation, de l'Agriculture et des Espaces Ruraux - Réunion (AHL)	
6/04/2011	7/04/2011	Laszlo KUSTER	Strasbourg	Plenary - EP, debate/vote - proposal to amend the bluetongue directive, first reading	EP
10/04/2011	12/04/2011	Silvia BELLINI	Berlin	EUFMD Expert meeting on FMD in wildboar	EUFMD
11/04/2011	13/04/2011	Sergio PAVON GONZALEZ	Newcastle	Recognition of UK CDB as fully operational	
11/04/2011	13/04/2011	Sanna MESMAN	Arnhem	EPIZONE 5th Annual Meeting in Arnhem, The Netherlands, April 11-14, 2011	
26/04/2011	30/04/2011	Magdalena ZIETARA	Rome	39th General Session of the EuFMD	EUFMD
26/04/2011	28/04/2011	Alf FUSSEL	Rome	39th General Session of the EuFMD	EUFMD
27/04/2011	27/04/2011	Stephane GRANDCOLAS	Zaventem	Visit to BIP - Zaventem Airport	
28/04/2011	30/04/2011	Sergio PAVON GONZALEZ	Santiago De Compostela	UECBV/Marchés aux bestiaux (AEMB) - Assemblée générale/Espagne	UECBV
30/04/2011	9/05/2011	Didier CARTON	Montevideo	TRACES Training	

Dep date	End date	Name	City	Purpose	Org.
May					
1/05/2011	5/05/2011	Etienne BONBON	Nairobi	Réunion de coordination des CVOs africains sur le Code de l'OIE dans le cadre du projet PANSPSO	
2/05/2011	3/05/2011	Kaido KROON	Hamburg	BTSF : Presentation TRACES	BTSF
6/05/2011	6/05/2011	Etienne BONBON	Paris	Comité à Haut Niveau du cursus vétérinaire	OIE
10/05/2011	11/05/2011	Matjaz KLEMENCIC	Grange	Workshop on the new ABP Regulation	
10/05/2011	13/05/2011	Laszlo KUSTER	Prague	BTSF (Better Training for Safer Food): Animal Health of Bees	BTSF
13/05/2011	14/05/2011	Etienne BONBON	Lyon	OIE World Conference on Veterinary Education	OIE
15/05/2011	20/05/2011	Alf FUSSEL	Berlin/Salzburg	Animal Health Strategy-State of Play - Workshop on Identification of Equidae	
17/05/2011	22/05/2011	Silvia BELLINI	Lipica	Workshop on Laboratory Diagnosis of African and Classical Swine Fever	
17/05/2011	19/05/2011	Paco REVIRIEGO	Lyon	ICAHS - International Conference on Animal Health Surveillance	ICAHS
21/05/2011	9/06/2011	Didier CARTON	Lima	BTSF Séminaire TRACES/RASFF	BTSF
21/05/2011	22/05/2011	Isabelle OMER	Paris	79th General Session of the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE	OIE
22/05/2011	22/05/2011	Graeme TAYLOR	Paris	79th General Session of the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE	OIE
22/05/2011	25/05/2011	Pierangelo BERNORIO	Paris	79th General Session of the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE	OIE
22/05/2011	25/05/2011	Waltraud DEMEL	Paris	79th General Session of the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE	OIE
22/05/2011	27/05/2011	Etienne BONBON	Paris	79th General Session of the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE	OIE
22/05/2011	26/05/2011	Moritz KLEMM	Paris	79th General Session of the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE	OIE
22/05/2011	24/05/2011	Alberto LADDOMADA	Paris	79th General Session of the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE	OIE
23/05/2011	24/05/2011	Sigrid CABOT	Paris	79th General Session of the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE	OIE
23/05/2011	25/05/2011	Magdalena ZIETARA	Paris	79th General Session of the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE	OIE
24/05/2011	26/05/2011	Paco REVIRIEGO	Paris	79th General Session of the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE	OIE
24/05/2011	25/05/2011	Alf FUSSEL	Paris	79th General Session of the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE	OIE
25/05/2011	27/05/2011	Sigrid CABOT	Aarhus	15th Annual Meeting of the National Reference Laboratories for Fish Diseases	
25/05/2011	27/05/2011	Ramunas FREIGOFAS	Paris	OIE Meeting with Customs Union partners on SPS issues	OIE
25/05/2011	26/05/2011	Silvia BELLINI	Paris	79th General Session of the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE	OIE
June					
4/06/2011	10/06/2011	Alf FUSSEL	Manama (Bahrain)	Veterinary inspection mission related to the importation of registered horses from Bahrain	
7/06/2011	7/06/2011	Paco REVIRIEGO	Paris	OIE / EC Pilot Committee on ADIS	OIE
7/06/2011	7/06/2011	Sanna MESMAN	Paris	OIE / EC Pilot Committee on ADIS	OIE
8/06/2011	13/06/2011	Waltraud DEMEL	Grange	Meetings with FVO on gelatine and other issues	
8/06/2011	9/06/2011	Matjaz KLEMENCIC	Dublin	EFPPA Congress - to present new ABP legislation	EFPPA
8/06/2011	8/06/2011	Laszlo KUSTER	Bruges	54th FEFAC AGM - Feed Impact on Animal Health and Animal Welfare	FEFAC
8/06/2011	9/06/2011	Silvia BELLINI	Paris	OIE : Meeting of the ad hoc Group on Vaccine Quality related to Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)	OIE
13/06/2011	14/06/2011	Sigrid CABOT	Parma	Meeting, Parma: technical hearing on EUS	EFSA
14/06/2011	15/06/2011	Stephane GRANDCOLAS	Frankfurt	Meeting with German TRACES IT team in order to develop TRACES new technology (TNT)	
14/06/2011	15/06/2011	Frank JUSCHUS	Grange	Meeting of National Contact Points -TRACES & Animal Welfare controls	

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June					
15/06/2011	17/06/2011	Etienne BONBON	Paris	OIE - PVS Gap Analysis – Training Seminar	OIE
18/06/2011	26/06/2011	Maria GIAPRAKIS	Dakar	BTSF - TRACES	BTSF
20/06/2011	23/06/2011	Ramunas FREIGOFAS	Grange	FVO - seminar in Grange on inspection methods and veterinary requirements	
22/06/2011	22/06/2011	Etienne BONBON	Paris	Comité à haut niveau du cursus vétérinaire	OIE
27/06/2011	2/07/2011	Sigrid CABOT	Panama City	Global conference on aquatic animal health programmes: their benefits for global food security	OIE
27/06/2011	29/06/2011	Alf FUSSEL	Paris	OIE: Ad hoc group on evaluation of Foot and Mouth disease - status of members	OIE
30/06/2011	1/07/2011	Kaido KROON	London	BTSF - TRACES	BTSF
30/06/2011	1/07/2011	Moritz KLEMM	Hanover	German Vet2011 celebration - 50th anniversary of the Hannover Vet School Agriculture manor	Germ. Min
July					
1/07/2011	1/07/2011	Alf FUSSEL	Paris	IFCE (Institut Francais du Cheval et de l'Equitation): WHIRDEC meeting	IFCE
4/07/2011	7/07/2011	Pierangelo BERNORIO	Paris	OIE: ad hoc Group on diseases of honey bees	OIE
7/07/2011	7/07/2011	Sanna MESMAN	Paris	OIE: ADIS Pilot Committee no. 9	OIE
7/07/2011	7/07/2011	Paco REVIRIEGO	Paris	OIE: ADIS Pilot Committee no. 9	OIE
13/07/2011	15/07/2011	Etienne BONBON	Grange	Groupe de Travail du Codex CCFH sur les Trichines	
19/07/2011	22/07/2011	Paco REVIRIEGO	Paris	OIE ad hoc group on brucellosis	OIE
24/07/2011	25/07/2011	Alf FUSSEL	Sofia	EFSA: preparatory meeting concerning Food and Mouth Disease mandate	EFSA
August					
1/08/2011	4/08/2011	Etienne BONBON	Paris	OIE - Meeting of the Ad Hoc Group on Veterinary Education	OIE
21/08/2011	24/08/2011	Maliz PITTMANN	Stavropol (Russia)	BTSF training course for highly pathogenic avian influenza in Russia	BTSF
22/08/2011	22/08/2011	Graeme TAYLOR	Glasgow	Visit the exhibition centre (Glasgow SECC), meet with the Commission Regional representation	
29/08/2011	2/09/2011	Etienne BONBON	Paris	OIE: Ad hoc Group on zoonotic parasites	OIE
September					
4/09/2011	15/09/2011	Didier CARTON	Dar Es Salaam/Mwanza	BTSF - TRACES	
5/09/2011	20/05/2011	Waltraud DEMEL	Mumbai/Delhi	Evaluate the animal health risks of gelatine imports as a basis for drafting the legislation	BTSF
5/09/2011	6/09/2011	Alf FUSSEL	Paris	OIE ad hoc Group on Vaccine Quality related to Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)	OIE
6/09/2011	7/09/2011	Laszlo KUSTER	Prague	BTSF Bee Health	Pol. Min.
9/09/2011	12/09/2011	Matjaz KLEMENCIC	Zagreb	TAIEX Workshop on new regulation regarding animal by-products	Pol. Min.
11/09/2011	15/09/2011	Graeme TAYLOR	Poznan	POLAGRA fair in Poznan	OIE
12/09/2011	13/09/2011	Moritz KLEMM	Paris	OIE - Brainstorming meeting on the future of the Terrestrial Manual	OIE
13/09/2011	22/09/2011	Etienne BONBON	Paris	OIE: Meeting of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission	OIE
14/09/2011	15/09/2011	Sigrid CABOT	Parma	EFSA: AHAW panel meeting	ANSES
15/09/2011	18/09/2011	Sergio PAVON GONZALEZ	Rome	Setting technical standards for bovine EID-ICAR	TAIEX

Dep date	End date	Name	City	Purpose	Org.
September					
16/09/2011	16/09/2011	Kaido KROON	Kaiserslautern	TRACES training for US military basis	Pol. Min.
20/09/2011	21/09/2011	Hélène KLEIN	Nancy	ANSES: 4th EURL workshop of the EU Rabies NRLs	OIE
22/09/2011	24/09/2011	Paco REVIRIEGO	Lisbon	make a presentation at the ASFRISK Symposium	ASFRISK
22/09/2011	23/09/2011	Silvia BELLINI	Palermo	Swine Vesicular Disease - ECM	ASFRISK
26/09/2011	29/09/2011	Alberto LADDOMADA	Krakow	CVO - Extraordinary meeting of the CVO working group	Pol. Min.
27/09/2011	30/09/2011	Graeme TAYLOR	Prague	OIE seminar on communication	OIE
27/09/2011	28/09/2011	Etienne BONBON	Krakow	CVO - Extraordinary meeting of the CVO working group	
27/09/2011	29/09/2011	Barbara LOGAR	Krakow	CVO - Extraordinary meeting of the CVO working group	
October					
2/10/2011	7/10/2011	Etienne BONBON	Beirut	OIE: 11th Conference of the OIE Regional Commission for the Middle East	OIE
4/10/2011	5/10/2011	Stephane GRANDCOLAS	Rotterdam	BIP TRACES users - study TRACES New Technology (TNT) with informatics team	
4/10/2011	6/10/2011	Paco REVIRIEGO	Moscow	TAIEX-Workshop on modern field diagnostics of ASF and BT - Prokov	TAIEX
6/10/2011	7/10/2011	Didier CARTON	Warsaw	TRACES presentation to COPH - integration of plants in the system	
6/10/2011	6/10/2011	Moritz KLEMM	Dublin	World Veterinary Week at University College Dublin	
8/10/2011	16/10/2011	Moritz KLEMM	Cape Town	OIE - EC joint comm. campaign for World Veterinary Year at 30th World Veterinary Congress	OIE/EU
10/10/2011	11/10/2011	Silvia BELLINI	Parma	Discussion EFSA mandate on Swine Vesicular Disease and Vesicular Stomatitis (SVD VS),	EFSA
11/10/2011	27/10/2011	Didier CARTON	Wellington (NZ)	TRACES & electronic certification - New Zealand & the South Pacific Commission	
11/10/2011	16/10/2011	Graeme TAYLOR	London	Training in London: Fulcrum communication summit	
11/10/2011	12/10/2011	Maliz PITTMANN	Bonn	Symposium - „Breaking Through Influenza Information Walls“	
12/10/2011	14/10/2011	Sigrid CABOT	Venice	Annual meeting for National reference laboratories for crustacean diseases - EURL meeting	EURL
12/10/2011	15/10/2011	Alberto LADDOMADA	Rome	FAO: Crisis Management Center-Animal Health (CMC-AH) Steering Committee Meeting	FAO
13/10/2011	14/10/2011	Paco REVIRIEGO	Moscow	ASF: Speaker at the ASF seminar in Moscow	
14/10/2011	19/10/2011	Maria GIAPRAKIS	Ljubljana	BTSF TRACES Training	BTSF
15/10/2011	18/10/2011	Stephane GRANDCOLAS	Aarhus/Copenhagen	BIP TRACES users - study TRACES New Technology (TNT) with informatics team	
15/10/2011	19/10/2011	Kaido KROON	Ljubljana	BTSF TRACES Training	BTSF
17/10/2011	21/10/2011	Moritz KLEMM	Rome	OIE/FAO GF-TADs global steering committee meeting & REMESA Joint Perm Commi Mtg	OIE/FAO
17/10/2011	18/10/2011	Alf FUSSEL	Madrid	EUFMD: 82nd Executive Committee meeting	EUFMD
19/10/2011	27/10/2011	Graeme TAYLOR	Glasgow	Good food show Scotland and speaker at local high school	
19/10/2011	21/10/2011	Etienne BONBON	Rome	FAO-ECTAD, REMESA Secretariat - 4th meeting of JPC of REMESA	REMESA
20/10/2011	21/10/2011	Silvia BELLINI	Parma	EFSA: WG meeting on swine vesicular disease and vesicular stomatitis	EFSA
23/10/2011	28/10/2011	Jaro JAMRICH	Belgrade	Workshop on TRACES AGR 46280 organised in co-operation with TAIEX	TAIEX
26/10/2011	3/11/2011	Magdalena ZIETARA	Krakow	Speaker Polish Presidency Conference: veterinary and phytosanitary issues/food safety/quality	
26/10/2011	26/10/2011	Paco REVIRIEGO	Paris	ADIS: Pilot Committee	
27/10/2011	28/10/2011	Kaido KROON	Hamburg	BTSF BIP training: TRACES re-enforced checks presentation	BTSF
27/10/2011	27/10/2011	Paco REVIRIEGO	Sint-Niklaas	speech 19th annual meeting of the Flemish Society for Veterinary Epidemiology and Economics	

Dep date	End date	Name	City	Purpose	Org.
November					
2/11/2011	4/11/2011	Alf FUSSEL	Paris	FAO-OIE Global Strategy for the control of FMD: Regional Consultative Seminar	FAO/OIE
8/11/2011	9/11/2011	Graeme TAYLOR	Sofia	visit to interfood, Bulgaria	
14/11/2011	15/11/2011	Pierangelo BERNORIO	Strasbourg	EP plenary session: point on Bee Health (Request from Cabinet TSAR 1462)	EP
14/11/2011	20/11/2011	Paco REVIRIEGO	Mexico city	High level meeting on "Health Risks at the Human-Animal-Ecosystems Interfaces"	
14/11/2011	15/11/2011	Sergio PAVON GONZALEZ	Strasbourg	Commissioner meeting with Agri Committee with regard to Sheep EID Technology (TSAR 1453)	EP
15/11/2011	16/11/2011	Alberto LADDOMADA	Parma	Plenary session of the animal health and welfare panel of EFSA	EFSA
16/11/2011	18/11/2011	Laszlo KUSTER	Teramo	CAROdog: 2nd technical workshop: Canine traceability in the EU.	
19/11/2011	28/11/2011	Didier CARTON	Cape Town	BTSF Seminar and TRACES training	BTSF
20/11/2011	24/11/2011	Etienne BONBON	Tehran	27th Conference of the OIE Regional Commission for Asia, the Far East and Oceania	OIE
21/11/2011	24/11/2011	Kaido KROON	Vienna	BTSF TRACES Training	BTSF
22/11/2011	24/11/2011	Sigrid CABOT	Copenhagen	Workshop in Surveillance and Epidemiology of Aquatic Animal Diseases	
22/11/2011	24/11/2011	Alf FUSSEL	Paris	OIE - ad hoc Group on evaluation of foot and mouth disease status of Members	OIE
23/11/2011	23/11/2011	Graeme TAYLOR	London	Melcrum communication seminar on measuring impact and comms success	
23/11/2011	24/11/2011	Magdalena ZIETARA	Paris	EURL: 3rd Workshop of the EURL on equine disease on glanders and contagious equine metritis	EURL
24/11/2011	24/11/2011	Paco REVIRIEGO	Paris	OIE/ADIS: Pilot Committe	OIE
24/11/2011	25/11/2011	Ramunas FREIGOFAS	Stockholm	meeting Expert consultation on risk assessment and outbreak mapping tools for WNV Infection	ECDC
30/11/2011	4/12/2011	Paco REVIRIEGO	Reykjavik	CVO Iceland: Seminar on Veterinary Issues	
December					
1/12/2011	2/12/2011	Silvia BELLINI	Parma	WG Meeting on swine vesicular disease and vesicular stomatitis	EFSA
2/12/2011	9/12/2011	Sergio PAVON GONZALEZ	Santiago	FAO: Seminar on animal identification and traceability in the EU & International trade	FAO
4/12/2011	10/12/2011	Jaro JAMRICH	Sarajevo	Mission in Bosnia/Herzegovina - TRACES - in co-operation with Vet. Admin. of Slovenia	
5/12/2011	11/12/2011	Maria GIAPRAKIS	Athens	BTSF TRACES training	BTSF
5/12/2011	8/12/2011	Kaido KROON	Athens	BTSF TRACES training	BTSF
6/12/2011	7/12/2011	Graeme TAYLOR	Warsaw	EFSA Advisory Forum Working Group on Communications	EFSA
6/12/2011	9/12/2011	Ramunas FREIGOFAS	Warsaw	Customs Union - EU technical meeting on veterinary issues	CU
7/12/2011	13/12/2011	Etienne BONBON	Paris	ad hoc group zoonotic parasites & Steering Committee of World Animal Health & Welfare Fund	OIE
7/12/2011	8/12/2011	Matjaz KLEMENCIC	Warsaw	Customs Union - EU technical meeting on veterinary issues	CU
10/12/2011	14/12/2011	Alf FUSSEL	Hong Kong	IMHC: 15th meeting of the International Movement of Horses Committee	IMHC
13/12/2011	14/12/2011	Paco REVIRIEGO	Madrid	European Union Reference Laboratory for Bovine Tuberculosis. Workshop	EURL

Annex IV - Commission Decisions and Regulations adopted concerning animal health, welfare and zootechnics by applying the Standing Veterinary Committee procedure

1	COMMISSION DECISION 2011/8/EU of 6 January 2011 concerning certain interim protection measures against foot-and-mouth disease in Bulgaria	L 6/15	aef
2	COMMISSION DECISION 2011/44/EU of 19 January 2011 concerning certain protection measures against foot-and-mouth disease in Bulgaria	L 19/20	aef
3	COMMISSION DECISION 2011/78/EU of 3 February 2011 on certain measures to prevent the transmission of the African swine fever virus from Russia to the Union	L 30/40	rf
4	COMMISSION DECISION 2011/89/UE of 8 February 2011 concerning a financial contribution by the Union to the Netherlands for studies on Q fever	L 34/72	sm
5	COMMISSION DECISION 2011/91/EU of 10 February 2011 authorising a laboratory in the Republic of Korea to carry out serological tests to monitor the effectiveness of rabies vaccines	L 37/18	hk
6	COMMISSION DECISION 2011/111/EU of 18 February 2011 authorising France, pursuant to Council Directive 92/66/EEC, to transport day-old chicks and ready-to-lay pullets outside the protection zone established due to an outbreak of Newcastle disease in the department of Côtes d'Armor	L 46/44	rf
7	COMMISSION DECISION 2011/187/EU of 24 March 2011 amending Decision 2010/221/EU as regards the approval of national measures for preventing the introduction of ostreid herpesvirus 1 μ var (OsHV-1 μ var) into certain areas of Ireland and the United Kingdom	L 80/15	sc
8	COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION 2011/198/EU of 30 March 2011 amending Decision 2011/44/EU concerning certain protection measures against foot-and-mouth disease in Bulgaria	L 85/10	aef
9	COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 342/2011 of 8 April 2011 amending Annex II to Regulation (EU) No 206/2010 laying down lists of third countries, territories or parts thereof authorised for the introduction into the European Union of certain animals and fresh meat and the veterinary certification requirements	L 96/10	pb
10	COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 350/2011 of 11 April 2011 amending Regulation (EC) No 1251/2008 as regards the placing on the market requirements for consignments of Pacific oysters intended for Member States or parts thereof with national measures regarding ostreid herpes virus 1 μ var (OsHV-1 μ var) approved by Decision 2010/221/EU	L 97/9	sc
11	COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 427/2011 of 2 May 2011 amending Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 798/2008 as regards the entry for Israel in the list of third countries, territories, zones or compartments	L 113/3	mp
12	COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION 2011/267/EU of 3 May 2011 amending Decision 2004/211/EC as regards the entry for South Africa in the list of third countries and parts thereof from which the introduction into the European Union of live equidae and semen, ova and embryos of the equine species are authorised	L 114/5	mz
13	COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION 2011/277/EU of 10 May 2011 amending Annex II to Decision 93/52/EEC as regards the recognition of certain regions in Italy as officially free of brucellosis (<i>B. melitensis</i>) and amending the Annexes to Decision 2003/467/EC as regards the declaration that certain regions of Italy, Poland and the United Kingdom are officially free of bovine tuberculosis, bovine brucellosis and enzootic bovine leukosis	L 122/100	mz
14	COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 536/2011 of 1 June 2011 amending Annex II to Decision 2007/777/EC and Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 798/2008 as regards the entries for South Africa in the lists of third countries or parts thereof	L 147/1	mp
15	COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION 2011/338/EU of 10 June 2011 on financial aid from the Union for the period from 1 April to 31 December 2011 for the European Union reference laboratory for bee health	L 152/32	rf

16	COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION 2011/360/EU of 20 June 2011 amending Decision 2008/855/EC as regards animal health control measures relating to classical swine fever in Hungary and Slovakia	L 162/15	sb
17	COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION 2011/378/EU of 27 June 2011 amending Part A of Annex XI to Council Directive 2003/85/EC as regards the list of national laboratories authorised to handle live foot-and-mouth disease virus	L 168/16	mz
18	COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION 2011/388/EU of 29 June 2011 amending Decision 2011/44/EU concerning certain protection measures against foot-and-mouth disease in Bulgaria	L 173/10	mz
19	COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION 2011/C 193/03 of 1 July 2011 concerning the financing for the year 2011 of activities in the veterinary field related to the European Union's information policy, support of international organisations, disease notification and computerisation of veterinary procedures	C 193/3	ab
20	COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 648/2011 of 4 July 2011 amending Regulation (EC) No 1266/2007 as regards the period of application of the transitional measures concerning the conditions for exempting certain animals from the exit ban provided for in Council Directive 2000/75/EC	L 176/18	sm
21	COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION 2011/396/EU of 4 July 2011 authorising a laboratory in Japan to carry out serological tests to monitor the effectiveness of rabies vaccines	L 176/51	hk
22	COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION 2011/403/EU of 7 July 2011 amending Annexes II and III to Decision 2010/221/EU as regards the withdrawal of an eradication programme regarding bacterial kidney disease for the territory of Great Britain and the approval of a surveillance programme regarding ostreid herpesvirus 1 µvar for Guernsey	L 180/47	sc
23	COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION 2011/454/EU of 22 July 2011 concerning certain protective measures relating to classical swine fever in Lithuania	L 193/50	fr
24	COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 749/2011 of 29 July 2011 amending Regulation (EU) No 142/2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and implementing Council Directive 97/78/EC as regards certain samples and items exempt from veterinary checks at the border under that Directive	L 198/3	mk
25	COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION 2011/493/EU of 5 August 2011 approving the plan for the eradication of foot-and-mouth disease in wild animals in Bulgaria	L 203/32	mz
26	COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 801/2011 of 9 August 2011 amending Regulation (EU) No 206/2010 laying down lists of third countries, territories or parts thereof authorised for the introduction into the European Union of certain animals and fresh meat and the veterinary certification requirements	L 205/27	wd
27	COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION 2011/508/EU of 16 August 2011 concerning certain protection measures relating to classical swine fever in Lithuania	L 209/53	fr
28	COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION 2011/512/EU of 18 August 2011 amending Annex I to Decision 2004/211/EC as regards the entries for Bahrain and Lebanon in the list of third countries and parts thereof from which the introduction into the Union of live equidae and semen, ova and embryos of the equine species are authorised	L 214/22	mz
29	COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 880/2011 of 2 September 2011 correcting Regulation (EU) No 208/2011 amending Annex VII to Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Commission Regulations (EC) No 180/2008 and (EC) No 737/2008 as regards lists and names of EU reference laboratories	L 228/8	rf
30	COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 914/2011 of 13 September 2011 amending Regulation (EU) No 605/2010 laying down animal and public health and veterinary certification conditions for the introduction into the European Union of raw milk and dairy products intended for human consumption	L 237/1	wd

31	COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION 2011/546/EU of 16 September 2011 repealing Implementing Decision 2011/508/EU concerning certain protection measures relating to classical swine fever in Lithuania	L 241/34	fr
32	COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION 2011/629/EU of 20 September 2011 amending Annex D to Council Directive 88/407/EEC as regards trade within the Union in semen of domestic animals of the bovine species dispatched from the semen collection and storage centres	L 247/22	mz
33	COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION 2011/630/EU of 20 September 2011 on imports into the Union of semen of domestic animals of the bovine species	L 247/32	mz
34	COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION 2011/648/2011 of 4 October 2011 amending Decision 2008/185/EC as regards the inclusion of Belgium in the list of Member States free of Aujeszky's disease	L 260/19	fr
35	COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 991/2011 of 5 October 2011 amending Annex II to Decision 2007/777/EC and Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 798/2008 as regards the entries for South Africa in the lists of third countries or parts thereof with respect to highly pathogenic avian influenza	L 261/19	mp
36	COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION 2011/674/2011 of 12 October 2011 amending Decision 2004/558/EC as regards the infectious bovine rhinotracheitis-free status of certain administrative regions in Germany	L 268/17	aef
37	COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION 2011/675/2011 of 12 October 2011 amending Decision 2003/467/EC as regards the declaration of Latvia as officially tuberculosis-free Member State and the declaration of certain administrative regions in Portugal as officially enzootic-bovine-leukosis-free regions	L 268/19	mz
38	COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION 2011/685/2011 of 13 October 2011 recognising the fully operational character of the Lithuanian database for bovine animals	L 269/36	spg
39	COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION 2011/686/2011 of 13 October 2011 amending Annex I to Decision 2004/211/EC as regards the entry for Mexico in the list of third countries and parts thereof from which the introduction into the Union of live equidae and semen, ova and embryos of the equine species are authorised	L 269/37	aef
40	COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 1112/2011 of 3 November 2011 amending Annex II to Regulation (EU) No 206/2010 as regards the entry for Paraguay in the list of third countries, territories or parts thereof authorised for the introduction into the Union of certain fresh meat	L 287/32	pb
41	COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 1132/2011 of 8 November 2011 amending Regulation (EC) No 798/2008 as regards transit of consignments of eggs and egg products from Belarus through Lithuania to the Russian territory of Kaliningrad	L 290/1	mp
42	COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) No 1152/2011 of 14 July 2011 supplementing Regulation (EC) No 998/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards preventive health measures for the control of <i>Echinococcus multilocularis</i> infection in dogs	L 296/6	hk
43	COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) No 1153/2011 of 30 August 2011 amending Annex Ib to Regulation (EC) No 998/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the technical requirements for the anti-rabies vaccination	L 296/13	hk
44	COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION 2011/743/EU of 14 November 2011 amending Decision 2008/855/EC as regards animal health control measures relating to classical swine fever in France	L 297/69	sb
45	COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION 2011/825/EU of 8 December 2011 amending Decision 2010/221/EU as regards national measures for preventing the introduction of certain aquatic animal diseases into parts of Ireland, Finland and Sweden	L 328/53	sc
46	COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION 2011/838/EU of 13 December 2011 amending Decision 2008/855/EC as regards the period of application of animal health control measures relating to classical swine fever in certain Member States	L 332/13	sb

47	COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION 2011/844/EU of 14 December 2011 amending Decision 2006/415/EC concerning certain protection measures in relation to highly pathogenic avian influenza of the subtype H5N1 in poultry in the Community	L 334/31	mp
48	COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION 2011/852/EU of 15 December 2011 amending Decision 2005/363/EC concerning animal health protection measures against African swine fever in Sardinia, Italy	L 335/109	sb
49	COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION 2011/855/EU of 15 December 2011 on a financial contribution from the Union towards certain measures to eradicate foot-and-mouth disease in wild animals in the south-east of Bulgaria in 2011-2012	L 336/75	aef
50	COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 1380/2011 of 21 December 2011 amending Regulation (EC) No 798/2008 as regards the specific conditions for breeding and productive ratites	L 343/25	mp
51	COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION 2011/874/EU of 15 December 2011 laying down the list of third countries and territories authorised for imports of dogs, cats and ferrets and for non-commercial movements of more than five dogs, cats and ferrets into the Union and the model certificates for imports and non-commercial movements of those animals into the Union	L 343/65	hk
52	COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION 2011/879/EU of 21 December 2011 amending Annexes II and IV to Council Directive 2009/158/EC on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in, and imports from third countries of, poultry and hatching eggs	L 343/105	mp
53	COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION 2011/881/EU of 21 December 2011 concerning the adoption of a financing decision to support voluntary surveillance studies on honeybee colony losses	L 343/119	pb
54	COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 45/2012 of 19 January 2012 amending the Annex to Council Regulation (EC) No 21/2004 as regards the content of the movement documents	L 17/1	spg
55	COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 52/2012 of 20 January 2012 amending Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 998/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the entry for the United States in the list of third countries and territories	L 18/1	hk
56	COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 66/2012 of 25 January 2012 amending Regulation (EC) No 318/2007 laying down the animal health conditions for imports of certain birds into the Community and the quarantine conditions thereof	L 23/1	rf
57	COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION 2012/40/EU of 24 January 2012 amending Decision 2008/855/EC as regards the dispatch to other Member States of certain meat and meat products from holdings situated in the areas listed in Part III of the Annex thereto	L 23/9	sb
58	COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 110/2012 of 9 February 2012 amending Annex II to Decision 2007/777/EC and Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 798/2008 as regards the entries for South Africa in the lists of third countries or parts thereof	L 37/50	mp
59	COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION 2012/110/EU of 10 February 2012 concerning preventive vaccination against low pathogenic avian influenza in mallard ducks in Portugal and certain measures restricting the movements of such poultry and their products	L 50/46	mp
60	COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION 2012/112/EU of 17 February 2012 amending Annex E to Council Directive 92/65/EEC as regards the model health certificates for animals from holdings and animals, semen, ova and embryos from approved bodies, institutes or centres	L 50/51	mz

Annex V
– ANIMAL DISEASE NOTIFICATION SYSTEM: NOTIFICATIONS –

The following diseases are the subjects of the notification within the framework of Council Directive 82/894/EEC, as last amended by Commission Decision 2008/650/EC:

A. Diseases of terrestrial animals

- African horse sickness
- African swine fever
- Avian influenza
- Bluetongue
- Bovine spongiform encephalopathy
- Classical swine fever
- Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia
- Dourine
- Equine encephalomyelitis (of all types, including Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis)
- Equine infectious anaemia
- Foot and mouth disease
- Glanders
- Lumpy skin disease
- Newcastle disease
- Peste des petits ruminants
- Rift valley fever
- Rinderpest (cattle plague)
- Sheep and goat pox (Capripox)
- Small hive beetle (*Aethina tumida*)
- Swine vesicular disease
- Tropilaelaps mite
- Vesicular stomatitis

B. Aquatic diseases

- Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis
- Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
- Infection with *Perkinsus marinus*
- Infection with *Microcytos mackini*
- Infection with *Marteilia refringens*
- Infection with *Bonamia ostreae*
- Infection with *Bonamia exitiosa*
- Infectious haematopoietic necrosis
- Infectious salmon anaemia
- Koi herpes virus disease
- Taura syndrome
- Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia
- White spot disease
- Yellowhead disease

In this Annex, information is given on reported outbreaks during 1997-2011 of the following compulsory notifiable diseases:

1. Avian influenza
2. Newcastle disease
3. African swine fever
4. Classical swine fever
5. Swine vesicular disease
6. Infectious haematopoietic necrosis
7. Bluetongue
8. Bovine spongiform encephalopathy

After the tables a selection of maps are presented with the distribution of outbreaks in 2011 for the following compulsory notifiable diseases:

- Low pathogenic avian influenza in poultry;
- Bluetongue;
- Equine encephalomyelitis (West Nile Fever);
- Equine infectious anaemia;
- Foot and mouth disease;
- Koi herpes virus disease and
- Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia.

Information on reported outbreaks of all compulsory notifiable diseases during 1997-2011 can be found on the following SANCO webpage:

http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/diseases/adns/previous_table_11_en.htm

Throughout the year, information on reported outbreaks of compulsory notifiable diseases is regularly updated and can be found on the following SANCO webpage:

http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/diseases/adns/adns_outbreaks_per_disease_en.pdf

1. HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA (HPAI) OUTBREAKS IN POULTRY REPORTED BY MEMBER STATES, 1997-2011

COUNTRY	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Austria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Estonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Germany	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	1	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	29	2	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	7	1	30	351	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Latvia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	241	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	0	2	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Slovakia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovenia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	7	1	30	351	0	0	250	0	0	33	25	2	1	2	0

2. NEWCASTLE DISEASE OUTBREAKS REPORTED BY MEMBER STATES, 1997-2011

COUNTRY	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Austria	1	6	4	0	0	0	2*	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Belgium	2	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	4	8	3	0
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	3	6	0	0
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	0		0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Denmark	0	2	0	0	0	135	0	0	1	0		0	0	0	0
Estonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		6	0	0	0
France	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1		0	0	1	1
Germany	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1	0	1	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	1	0	0	0	0
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Ireland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Italy	2	2	1	257	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0
Latvia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Netherlands	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1	10	1	0
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Portugal	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0		0	0	0	0
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	6	2	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	1	0	0
Sweden	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	1		1	1	0	2
Slovakia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	0		0	0	0	0
Slovenia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1		0	0	0	0
TOTAL	58	25	6	257	2	135	4	3	14	8	54	22	29	6	3

* - Not included in ADNS

3. AFRICAN SWINE FEVER OUTBREAKS (OUTBREAKS IN WILD BOAR) REPORTED BY MEMBER STATES, 1997-2011

COUNTRY	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Austria	0	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	0
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	0	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	0
Germany	0	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	0
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	23	28	21	11	9	11	12	248	198	0	31	6(2)	3(1)	1	3
Latvia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0
Slovakia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovenia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	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	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	23	28	22	11	9	11	12	248	198	0	31	6(2)	3(1)	1	3

4. CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER OUTBREAKS (OUTBREAKS IN WILD BOAR) REPORTED BY MEMBER STATES, 1997-2011

COUNTRY	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Austria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	0(6)	0	0
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	1	0(2)	(1)	0(28*)	0(2)	0(2)	0	0	0	0
Germany	44	11	6	2	5	11	1	(3)	0(24)	8(44)	0(12)	0	0(55)	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0(42)	0(163)	0(23)	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	55	18	9	3	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Latvia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	429	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	155(3)	0	0	0	0
Slovakia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5(3)	1(0)	0(1)	0(9)	3(4)	0	0	0
Slovenia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	78	21	0	0	33	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	613	55	15	21	43	40	3(2)	5(7)	1(52)	8(47)	158(68)	4(167)	1(84)	0	0

* - Not included in ADNS

5. SWINE VESICULAR DISEASE OUTBREAKS REPORTED BY MEMBER STATES, 1997-2011

COUNTRY	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Austria	0	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	0
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	0	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	0
Germany	0	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	0
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	16	21	14	6	12	171	31	125	13	51	89	65	18	4	25
Latvia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0
Slovakia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovenia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	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	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	16	21	14	6	12	171	32	126	13	51	90	65	18	4	25

6. INFECTIOUS HAEMATOPOIETIC NECROSIS OUTBREAKS REPORTED BY MEMBER STATES, 1997-2011

COUNTRY	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Austria	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	3	1	15	21	8*	6	4	6	0	0	1	3	0	1	0
Germany	11	6	8	7	11	10	0	1	4	7	2	1	3	0	4
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	5	7	9	7	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	0
Latvia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	1	3	5	8
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	-	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0
Slovakia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovenia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	1
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	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	0
TOTAL	22	8	24	33	27	26	13	7	9	10	5	7	7	9	16

* - Not included in ADNS

7. BLUETONGUE OUTBREAKS REPORTED BY MEMBER STATES, 1997-2011

COUNTRY	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Austria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	12	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	695	6870	45	2	0	0
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	9
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	1	9	4	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	15	0	0	0
Estonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	49	323	0	17	34	6	6	15298	38022	86	1	0
Germany	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	885	20476	2605	142	0	0
Greece	0	84	1254	0	172	0	0	0	0	0	0	78	191	36	10
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	6744	6221*	11	2	136	0	236	2	5	67	37	13
Latvia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1315	19	2	0	0
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	456	5798	66	12	0	0
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	1	158	78	129	6	1
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0
Slovakia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovenia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	505	0	0	14	317	87	0	7835	3036	427	88	6
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	2	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	81	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	84	1254	7298	6716	11	33	499	93	2284	57819	44099	1076	174	39

* - Not included in ADNS

8. BOVINE SPONGIFORM ENCEPHALOPATHY OUTBREAKS REPORTED BY MEMBER STATES, 1997-2011

COUNTRY	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Austria	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	2	0
Belgium	1	6	2	9	41	38	15	11	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	8	3	2	0	2	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	1	6	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Estonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	6	18	31	156	271	239	137	54	2	7	9	7	11	5	3
Germany	2	0	0	7	123	106	54	65	32	16	4	2	2	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	1	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	77	79	91	145	233	325	183	126	69	41	25	23	9	2	3
Italy	0	0	0	0	48*	3	0	7	3	7	2	1	2	0	1
Latvia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxembourg	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	2	2	2	2	18	24	19	6	3	2	2	1	0	2	1
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	20	4	5	5	4	2	1
Portugal	30	104	168	136	98	86	133	92	51	33	11	18	8	6	5
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0
Slovakia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	0	2	1	0	1	0
Slovenia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	2	81	127	167	133	98	67	38	23	20	13	5
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	4 923	3 498	2 702	1 583	1075	1210	668	363	225	132	65	41	12	11	7
TOTAL	5 042	3 707	2 996	2 041	1997	2162	1379	884	522	318	166	122	71	44	26

* - Not included in ADNS

ANNEX VI: List of Community reference laboratories in the field of animal health and live animals

EU reference laboratory for classical swine fever	Institut für Virologie der Tierärztlichen Hochschule Hanover, Bünteweg 17, D-30559 Hannover, Germany http://www.tiho-hannover.de/kliniken-institute/institute/institut-fuer-virologie-zentrum-fuer-infektionsmedizin/
EU reference laboratory for African horse sickness	Laboratorio de sanidad y producción animal, Ministerio de Medio Ambiente, Medio Rural y Medio Marino 28110 Algete, Madrid – España
EU reference laboratory for avian influenza	Central Veterinary Laboratory, New Haw, Weybridge, Surrey KT 15 3NB, United Kingdom http://www.defra.gov.uk/vla/science/sci_ai.htm
EU reference laboratory for Newcastle disease	Central Veterinary Laboratory New Haw, Weybridge Surrey KT 15 3NB United Kingdom http://www.defra.gov.uk/vla/diseases/disease.htm
EU reference laboratory for swine vesicular disease	Institute for Animal Health, Pirbright Laboratory, Pirbright, Woking, Surrey GU24 0NF United Kingdom http://www.iah.ac.uk/
EU reference laboratory for fish diseases	Veterinærinstituttet Afdeling for Fjerkræ, Fisk og Pelsdyr Danmarks Tekniske Universitet Aarhus Denmark http://www.vet.dtu.dk/
EU reference laboratory for mollusc diseases	Ifremer — Institut français de recherche pour l'exploitation de la mer La Tremblade France http://www.ifremer.fr/
EU reference laboratory for monitoring the effectiveness of rabies vaccination	AFSSA, Nancy Laboratoire d'études sur la rage et la pathologie des animaux sauvages Domaine de Pixérécourt, BP 9 F-54220 Malzéville, France http://www.anses.fr/
EU reference laboratory for bluetongue	Institute for Animal Health, Pirbright Laboratory, Pirbright, Woking, Surrey GU24 0NF United Kingdom http://www.iah.ac.uk/

EU reference laboratory for zootechnics	INTERBULL Centre Department of Animal Breeding and Genetics Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences , P.O. Box: 7023 S-750 07 Uppsala, Sweden Director: Joao Walter Dürr http://www.interbull.org/
EU reference laboratory for African swine fever	Centro de Investigación en Sanidad Animal, Ctra. De Algete a El Casar, Valdeolmos 28130, Madrid, Spain Director: Marisa Arias http://www.inia.es/inia/
EU reference laboratory for foot-and-mouth disease	Institute for Animal Health, Pirbright Laboratory, Pirbright, Woking, Surrey GU24 ONF United Kingdom http://www.iah.ac.uk/
EU reference laboratory for brucellosis	ANSES — Laboratoire de santé animale Maisons-Alfort France http://www.anses.fr/
EU reference laboratory for equine diseases other than African horse sickness	ANSES — Laboratoire de santé animale/Laboratoire de pathologie équine Maisons-Alfort France http://www.anses.fr/
EU reference laboratory for crustacean diseases	Centre for Environment, Fisheries & Aquaculture Science (Cefas) Weymouth United Kingdom http://www.cefasc.defra.gov.uk/
EU reference laboratory for rabies	ANSES — Laboratoire de la rage et de la faune sauvage de Nancy Malzeville France http://www.anses.fr/
EU reference laboratory for bovine tuberculosis	VISAVET — Laboratorio de vigilancia veterinaria, Facultad de Veterinaria, Universidad Complutense de Madrid Madrid Spain http://www.vigilanciasanitaria.es/es/visavet.php
EU reference laboratory for bee health	ANSES - Sophia-Antipolis Laboratory Sophia-Antipolis France. http://www.anses.fr/

ANNEX VII: Status of Member States and parts thereof in relation to certain animal diseases

In the present chapter information is provided on the countries or regions thereof recognised as officially free from certain animal diseases by the end of 2011.

BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS

Legal basis

CD 2003/467/EC as last amended by CIDs 2011/277/EU and 2011/675/EU.

Countries officially free	
Austria	
Belgium	
Czech Republic	
Denmark	
Estonia	
Finland	
France	
Germany	
Latvia	
Luxembourg	
Netherlands	
Poland	
Slovakia	
Slovenia	
Sweden	
Regions officially free	
Italy	Abruzzo region: province of Pescara
	Province of Bolzano
	Emilia-Romagna region
	Friuli Venezia Giulia region
	Lazio: provinces of Rieti and Viterbo
	Lombardia region
	Marche region: province of Ascoli Piceno
	Piemonte region: provinces of Novara, Verbania, Vercelli
	Sardegna region: province of Cagliari, Medio-Campidano, Ogliastra, Olbia-Tempio, Oristano
	Toscana region
	Province of Trento
	Veneto region
United Kingdom	Scotland

BOVINE BRUCELLOSIS

Legal basis

CD 2003/467/EC as last amended by CID 2011/277/EU

Countries officially free	
Austria	
Belgium	
Czech Republic	
Germany	
Denmark	
Estonia	
Finland	
France	
Ireland	
Luxembourg	
Netherlands	
Poland	
Slovakia	
Slovenia	
Sweden	
Regions officially free	
Italy	Abruzzo region: province of Pescara
	Province of Bolzano
	Emilia-Romagna region
	Friuli Venezia Giulia region
	Lazio region: provinces of Rieti, Frosinone, Latina and Viterbo
	Liguria region: provinces of Imperia, Savona
	Lombardia region
	Marche region
	Molise region: province of Campobasso
	Piemonte region
	Puglia region: province of Brindisi
	Sardegna region
	Toscana region
	Province of Trento
	Umbria region
	Veneto region
Portugal	Autonomous Region of Azores: Islands of Corvo, Faial, Flores, Graciosa, Pico, Santa Maria
Spain	Autonomous Region of the Canary Islands: provinces: Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Las Palmas
United Kingdom	Great Britain (England, Scotland, Wales); Isle of Man

ENZOOTIC BOVINE LEUKOSIS

Legal basis

CD 2003/467/EC as last amended by CIDs 2011/277/EU and 2011/675/EU.

Countries officially free
Austria
Belgium
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Germany
Denmark
Spain
Finland
France
Ireland
Luxembourg
Netherlands
Slovakia
Slovenia
Sweden
United Kingdom

Regions officially free	
Italy	Abruzzo region: province of Pescara
	Province of Bolzano
	Campania region: province of Napoli
	Emilia-Romagna region
	Friuli Venezia Giulia region
	Lazio region: provinces of Frosinone, Rieti
	Liguria region: province of Imperia, Savona
	Lombardia region
	Marche region
	Molise region
	Piemonte region
	Puglia region: province of Brindisi
	Sardegna region
	Sicilia region: provinces of Agrigento, Caltanissetta, Siracusa, Trapani
	Toscana region
	Province of Trento
	Umbria region
	Val d'Aosta region
	Veneto region

Regions officially free	
Poland	<p>Voivodship dolnośląskie</p> <p>Powiaty: bolesławiecki, dzierzoniowski, głogowski, górowski, jaworski, jeleniogórski, Jelenia góra, kamiennogórski, kłodzki, legnicki, Legnica, lubański, lubiński, lwówecki, milicki, oleśnicki, oławski, polkowicki, strzebiński, średzki, świdnicki, trzebnicki, wałbrzyski, Wałbrzych, wołowski, wrocławski, Wrocław, ząbkowicki, zgorzelecki, zlotoryjski</p>
	<p>Voivodship kujawsko-pomorskie</p> <p>Powiaty: aleksandrowski, brodnicki, bydgoski, Bydgoszcz, chełmiński, golubsko-dobrzyński, grudziądzki, inowrocławski, lipnowski, Grudziądz, radziejowski, rypiński, sępoleński, świecki, toruński, Toruń, tucholski, wąbrzeski, Włocławek, włocławski.</p>
	<p>Voivodship lubelskie</p> <p>Powiaty: bialski, Biała podlaska, biłgorajski, chełmski, Chelm, hrubieszowski, janowski, krasnostawski, kraśnicki, lubartowski, lubelski, lublin, łęczyński, lukowski, opolski, parczewski, puławski, radzyński, rycki, świdnicki, tomaszowski, włodawski, zamojski, Zamość.</p>
	<p>Voivodship lubuskie</p> <p>Powiaty: gorzowski, Gorzów Wielkopolski, krośnieńsko-odrzański, międzyrzecki, nowosolski, ślubicki, strzelecko – drezdenecki, sulęciński, świebodziński, Zielona Góra, zielonogórski, żagański, żarski, wschowski.</p>
	<p>Voivodship łódzkie</p> <p>Powiaty: belchatowski, brzeziński, kutnowski, łaski, łęczycki, łowicki, łódzki, Łódź, opoczyński, pabianicki, pajęczański, piotrkowski, Piotrków trybunalski, poddębicki, radomszczański, rawski, sieradzki, skierniewicki, Skierniewice, tomaszowski, wieluński, wieruszowski, zduńskowolski, zgierski.</p>
	<p>Voivodship małopolskie</p> <p>Powiaty: brzeski, bocheński, chrzanowski, dąbrowski, gorlicki, krakowski, Kraków, limanowski, miechowski, myślenicki, nowosądecki, nowotarski, Nowy sącz, oświęcimski, olkuski, proszowicki, suski, tarnowski, Tarnów, tatrzański, wadowicki, wielicki.</p>
	<p>Voivodship mazowieckie</p> <p>Powiaty: białobrzeski, ciechanowski, garwoliński, grójecki, gostyniński, grodziski, kozienicki, legionowski, lipski, łosicki, makowski, miński, mławski, nowodworski, ostrołęcki, Ostrołęka, ostrowski, otwocki, piaseczyński, Płock, płocki, płoński, pruszkowski, przasnyski, przysuski, pultuski, Radom, radomski, Siedlce, siedlecki, sierpecki, sochaczewski, sokołowski, szydlowiecki, Warszawa, warszawski zachodni, węgrowski, wołomiński, wyszkowski, zwoleński, żuromiński, żyrardowski.</p>
	<p>Voivodship podkarpackie</p> <p>Powiaty: bieszczadzki, brzozowski, dębicki, jarosławski, jasielski, kolbuszowski, krośnieński, krosno, leski, leżajski, lubaczowski, łańcucki, mielecki, nizański, przemyski, przemysł, przeworski, ropczycko-sędziszowski, rzeszowski, Rzeszów, sanocki, stalowowolski, strzyżowski, Tarnobrzeg, tarnobrzewski.</p>
	<p>Voivodship podlaskie</p> <p>Powiaty: aaugustowski, białostocki, Białystok, bielski, grajewski,</p>

Regions officially free	
	hajnowski, kolneński, łomżyński, Łomża, moniecki, sejneński, siemiatycki, sokólski, suwalski, Suwałki, wysokomazowiecki, zambrowski.
	Voivodship pomorskie Powiaty: lęborski, gdański, Gdańsk, Gdynia, Sopot, wejherowski.
	Voivodship śląskie Powiaty: będziński, bielski, bielsko-biała, bieruńsko-lędziński, bytom, Chorzów, cieszyński, częstochowski, Częstochowa, dąbrowa górnicza, gliwicki, Gliwice, jastrzębie żród, Jaworzno, Katowice, kłobucki, lubliniecki, mikołowski, Mysłowice, myszkowski, Piekary śląskie, pszczyński, raciborski, ruda śląska, rybnicki, Rybnik, Siemianowice śląskie, sosnowiec, Świętochłowice, tarnogórski, tyszy, wodzisławski, Zabrze, zawierciański, Żory, żywiecki.
	Voivodship świętokrzyskie Powiaty: buski, jędrzejowski, kazimierski, kielecki, Kielce, konecki, opatowski, ostrowiecki, pińczowski, sandomierski, skarżyski, starachowicki, staszowski, włoszczowski.
	Voivodship warmińsko-mazurskie Powiaty: Elbląg, elbląski, elcki, giżycki, gołdapski, kętrzyński, lidzbarski, olecki, piski, szczycieński, węgorzewski.
	Voivodship wielkopolskie Powiaty: jarociński, kaliski, Kalisz, kępiński, kolski, koniński, Konin, krotoszyński, międzychodzki, nowotomyski, ostrowski, ostrzeszowski, pleszewski, słupecki, średzki, śremski, turecki, wolsztyński, wrzesiński.
Portugal	Região Algarve: all distritos; Região Alentejo: all distritos; Região Autónoma dos Açores.
United Kingdom	Isle of Man

BRUCELLOSIS (*BRUCELLA MELITENSIS*)

Legal basis

CD 93/52/EC as last amended by CID 2011/277/EU.

Countries officially free	
Austria	
Belgium	
Czech Republic	
Germany	
Denmark	
Estonia	
Finland	
Hungary	
Ireland	
Luxembourg	
Latvia	
Lithuania	
Netherlands	
Poland	
Romania	
Sweden	
Slovakia	
Slovenia	
United Kingdom	
Regions officially free	
France	Departments of: Ain, Aisne, Allier, Ardèche, Ardennes, Aube, Aveyron, Cantal, Charente, Charente-Maritime, Cher, Corrèze, Côte-d'Or, Côtes-d'Armor, Creuse, Deux-Sèvres, Dordogne, Doubs, Essonne, Eure, Eure-Loire, Finistère, Gers, Gironde, Hauts-de-Seinne, Haute-Loire, Haute-Vienne, Ile-et-Vilaine, Indre, Indre-et-Loire, Jura, Loir-et-Cher, Loire, Loire-Atlantique, Loiret, Lot et Garonne, Lot, Lozère, Maine-et-Loire, Manche, Marne, Mayenne, Morbihan, Nièvre, Nord, Oise, Orne, Pas-de-Calais, Puy-de-Dôme, Rhône, Haute-Saône, Saône-et-Loire, Sarthe, Seine-Maritime, Seine-Saint-Denis, Territoire de Belfort, Val-de-Marne, Val-d'Oise, Vendée, Vienne, Yonne, Yvelines, Ville de Paris, Vosges.
Italy	Abruzzo region: province of Pescara
	Emilia-Romagna
	Friuli Venezia Giulia region
	Lazio region: provinces of Latina, Rieti, Roma and Viterbo
	Liguria region: province of Savona
	Lombardy region: provinces of Bergamo, Brescia, Como, Cremona, Lecco, Lodi, Mantova, Milano, Pavia, Sondrio, Varese
	Marche region
	Molise region
	Piemonte region

	Sardinia region: provinces of Cagliari, Nuoro, Oristano, Sassari
	Trentino-Alto Adige region: provinces of Bolzano and Trento
	Tuscany region: provinces of Arezzo, Florence, Grosseto, Livorno, Lucca, Massa-Carrara, Pisa, Pistoia, Prato, Siena
	Umbria region: provinces of Perugia, Terni
	Valle d'Aosta
	Veneto region
Portugal	Autonomous region of the Azores
Spain	Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands, Autonomous Community of the Canary Islands: Provinces of Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Las Palmas

AUJESZKY'S DISEASE

Legal basis

CD 2008/185/EC as last amended by CID 2011/648/EU.

Countries free (additional guarantees according to Art. 10 of Directive 64/432/EEC)	
Austria	
Belgium	
Cyprus	
Czech Republic	
Denmark	
Finland	
Germany	
Luxembourg	
Netherlands	
Slovenia	
Slovakia	
Sweden	
Regions free (additional guarantees according to Art. 10 of Directive 64/432/EEC)	
France	The departments of Ain, Aisne, Allier, Alpes-de-Haute-Provence, Alpes-Maritimes, Ardèche, Ardennes, Ariège, Aube, Aude, Aveyron, Bas-Rhin, Bouches-du-Rhône, Calvados, Cantal, Charente, Charente-Maritime, Cher, Corrèze, Côte-d'Or, Côtes-d'Armor, Creuse, Deux-Sèvres, Dordogne, Doubs, Drôme, Essonne, Eure, Eure-et-Loir, Finistère, Gard, Gers, Gironde, Hautes-Alpes, Hauts-de-Seine, Haute Garonne, Haute-Loire, Haute-Marne, Hautes-Pyrénées, Haut-Rhin, Haute-Saône, Haute-Savoie, Haute-Vienne, Hérault, Indre, Ile-et-Vilaine, Indre-et-Loire, Isère, Jura, Landes, Loire, Loire-Atlantique, Loir-et-Cher, Loiret, Lot, Lot-et-Garonne, Lozère, Maine-et-Loire, Manche, Marne, Mayenne, Meurthe-et-Moselle, Meuse, Morbihan, Moselle, Nièvre, Nord, Oise, Orne, Paris, Pas-de-Calais, Pyrénées-Atlantiques, Pyrénées-Orientales, Puy-de-Dôme, Réunion, Rhône, Sarthe, Saône-et-Loire, Savoie, Seine-et-Marne, Seine-Maritime, Seine-Saint-Denis, Somme, Tarn, Tarn-et-Garonne, Territoire de Belfort, Val-de-Marne, Val-d'Oise, Var, Vaucluse, Vendée, Vienne, Vosges, Yonne, Yvelines
United Kingdom	All regions in England, Scotland and Wales
Countries with approved eradication programme (additional guarantees according to Art. 9 of Directive 64/432/EEC)	
Belgium	
Spain	
Hungary	
Ireland	
Poland	
Regions with approved eradication programme (additional guarantees according to Art. 9 of Directive 64/432/EEC)	
Italy	Province of Bolzano
United Kingdom	Northern Ireland

INFECTIOUS BOVINE RHINOTRACHEITIS

Legal basis

CD 2004/558/EC as last amended by CID 2011/674/EU.

Countries free (additional guarantees according to Art. 10 of Directive 64/432/EEC)	
Austria	
Denmark	
Finland	
Sweden	
Regions free (additional guarantees according to Art. 10 of Directive 64/432/EEC)	
Germany	The federal state of Bavaria
Italy	Province of Bolzano
Countries with approved eradication programme (additional guarantees according to Art. 9 of Directive 64/432/EEC)	
Czech Republic	
Regions with approved eradication programme (additional guarantees according to Art. 9 of Directive 64/432/EEC)	
Germany	All regions, except the federal state of Bavaria
Italy	The Autonomous Region of Friuli Venezia Giulia; The Autonomous Province of Trento

Annex VIII

TRACES Data

Cattle for any other purposes

[illegible]

Cattle for any other purposes

Origin	Data	AT	BE	CZ	DE	DK	ES	FR	GB	GR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	NL	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	Sum:
	nr of anim.		202								35	3											240
PL	nr of cons.								1		1			1									3
	nr of anim.								1		1			1									3
PT	nr of cons.						36	1															37
	nr of anim.						373	6															379
RO	nr of cons.									4													4
	nr of anim.									56													56
SI	nr of cons.										1												1
	nr of anim.										1												1
SK	nr of cons.			2																			2
	nr of anim.			3																			3
Sum	nr of cons.	15	79	8	237	1	88	98	15	6	11	2	396	2	5	3	165	9	1	3	3	4	1151
Sum	nr of anim.	33	12521	25	6344	14	10903	1854	28	86	205	5	17159	3	61	100	9270	280	1	84	43	10	59029

Cattle for breeding

		Country of destination																											
Origin	Data	AT	BE	BG	CZ	DE	DK	EE	ES	FI	FR	GB	GR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK	Sum:	
AT	nr of cons.				29	837			8		3	16		18	1	1,176		1			5	3		9		14	3	2123	
	nr of anim.				59	12966			95		20	100		203	12	14859		7			13	29		211		25	5	28604	
BE	nr of cons.			1		31			53		157	68	9	2	3	146	1	74	6		349	11	9	13				933	
	nr of anim.			40		197			541		745	1254	246	6	6	2789	22	487	112		7888	336	318	446				15433	
BG	nr of cons.												3															3	
	nr of anim.												27															27	
CZ	nr of cons.	22	7	1		103		3	31		2		57	3		32				7	98	249		23		76	120	834	
	nr of anim.	41	1381	31		1978		42	5014		10		1185	133		1191				243	8966	3438		639		3474	1443	29209	
DE	nr of cons.	125	318	14	103	1	18	11	205		94	101	30	39	1	1,030	23	159	50		329	430	34	64	1	5	19	3204	
	nr of anim.	543	2625	438	283	9	56	273	2815		605	2495	856	1065	9	18089	558	1048	987		3131	6309	365	1888	2	38	456	44943	
DK	nr of cons.	4		29		269		13	8		9	28	58	4	6	63	8		13	2	88	45	2	6	2			657	
	nr of anim.	47		506		5126		168	164		82	247	943	104	26	773	164		219	36	3156	777	52	171	20			12781	
EE	nr of cons.		3							1							1		1									6	
	nr of anim.		71							3							2		20									96	
ES	nr of cons.		2								48	30			25	7					1	1	128					242	
	nr of anim.		46								588	510			510	90					9	4	1040					2797	
FI	nr of cons.					1		10				1																12	
	nr of anim.					1		202				2																205	
FR	nr of cons.	26	477	5	41	139	10	1	1,957			154	72	23	71	1,509	6	74	6		39	25	112	37		8	6	4798	
	nr of anim.	101	2588	100	269	352	14	7	25522			1909	994	510	347	40901	20	187	139		253	369	897	802		21	126	76428	
GB	nr of cons.	2	6		2	42	3	6	30	2	53			3	522	2					1		1	5				680	
	nr of anim.	6	86		4	93	10	81	2332	4	365			6	3706	280					1		31	119				7124	
GR	nr of cons.													8														8	
	nr of anim.													481														481	
HU	nr of cons.	1		4		1							70			6						3		35		1	24	145	
	nr of anim.	1		81		1							1326			239						58		769		1	168	2644	
IE	nr of cons.		30			2			19		2	2,857		7		883				1	27		10	1				3839	

Cattle for breeding

Origin	Data	AT	BE	BG	CZ	DE	DK	EE	ES	FI	FR	GB	GR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK	Sum:
	nr of anim.		7342			8			2922		34	24500		325		27349				42	3258		261	36				66077
IT	nr of cons.	38	5			37			42		24	3	50	4							30			9		4	1	247
	nr of anim.	56	463			175			3962		97	20	784	12							2062			197		86	21	7935
LT	nr of cons.					1										1			12			4						18
	nr of anim.					3										10			31			106						150
LU	nr of cons.	6	230			124			56		15					64					48			19				562
	nr of anim.	29	1313			666			267		71					1323					1641			961				6271
LV	nr of cons.			6			1										3											10
	nr of anim.			173			64										48											285
NL	nr of cons.		1,152	15	17	236	3	5	510		29	458	81	73	9	54	13	4	9			105	56	44	1		19	2893
	nr of anim.		23985	439	784	5700	8	116	5454		406	7595	2062	2521	171	1475	386	25	154			2005	437	1361	1		520	55605
PL	nr of cons.		55		7	9			70				199	15		500	2		7		636			18		18	6	1542
	nr of anim.		10242		32	255			4386				6070	679		32595	20		268		77207			413		623	77	132867
PT	nr of cons.								94		4																	98
	nr of anim.								1157		141																	1298
RO	nr of cons.	2				1			1				23	6		1										21		55
	nr of anim.	8				12			35				779	85		31										274		1224
SE	nr of cons.					1	1			24	1	1					2					2						32
	nr of anim.					2	3			106	32	1					69					69						282
SI	nr of cons.	1			1											5												7
	nr of anim.	5			24											15												44
SK	nr of cons.	1	1		15	1							13	35		33					174	26				48		347
	nr of anim.	2	165		169	34							391	932		1606					14953	388				1417		20057
Sum	nr of cons.	228	2286	75	215	1836	36	49	3084	27	441	3717	665	240	638	5512	59	312	104	10	1825	904	352	283	4	195	198	23295
Sum	nr of anim.	839	50307	1808	1624	27578	155	889	54666	113	3196	38633	15663	7062	4787	143615	1289	1754	1930	321	122538	13888	3401	8013	23	5959	2816	512867

Cattle for fattening

Ori gin	Data	Country of destination																						Sum:
		AT	BE	BG	CZ	DE	ES	FR	GB	GR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	
AT	nr of cons.					763				1	62		2,286					20				35		3167
	nr of anim.					10630				42	2314		42339					290				1146		56761
BE	nr of cons.					260	20	334	1	1	14		340		58			4,582			4			5614
	nr of anim.					5884	1690	4135	10	36	776		8871		1196			208617			203			231418
BG	nr of cons.									35	9		1								3			48
	nr of anim.									668	568		79								202			1517
CZ	nr of cons.	19	89			274	4	3		42	15		147					133	6			197	26	955
	nr of anim.	617	19123			7169	608	49		1303	977		9753					13022	123			7064	1267	61075
DE	nr of cons.	3	397		10		441	104			1		404		41			4,950	3					6354
	nr of anim.	13	47555		931		31161	13727			34		24358		356			420896	36					539067
DK	nr of cons.	1	3			11								1				337			2			355
	nr of anim.	18	238			817								22				20505			46			21646
EE	nr of cons.		58			1							3	4				151						217
	nr of anim.		11080			203							497	237				18490						30507
ES	nr of cons.		1					570	25	146	1	4	900					2		12				1661
	nr of anim.		6					37966	551	2397	113	52	15469					123		482				57159
FR	nr of cons.		380			317	7,476			674	37	1	31,710		13			85	1		31	9		40734
	nr of anim.		6218			7415	335104			17668	2645	9	930754		433			2871	12		1860	289		1305278
GB	nr of cons.						66	55			13	183	22											339
	nr of anim.						9985	9840			3434	6223	2451											31933
GR	nr of cons.										4													4
	nr of anim.										146													146
HU	nr of cons.	2		27		3				81			22					2			9	50	5	201
	nr of anim.	7		1500		233				1671			854					43			105	1221	102	5736
IE	nr of cons.		125			2	209	12	1,723	54	13		552				5	258						2953
	nr of anim.		21276			66	22121	917	13088	1733	688		25869				168	29016						114942
IT	nr of cons.	2	10			24	133		2		4							81	9			23	6	294

Cattle for fattening

Origin	Data	AT	BE	BG	CZ	DE	ES	FR	GB	GR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	Sum:
LT	nr of anim.	12	1714			328	23036		53		530							4750	820			783	262	32288
	nr of cons.		57				53				5		122			5		346	51					639
LU	nr of anim.		9374				8283				697		4552			121		34023	4856					61906
	nr of cons.		411			36							3					215						665
LV	nr of anim.		7419			537							85					5942						13983
	nr of cons.		53	9		44				1				34				217						358
NL	nr of anim.		8006	571		6221				62				1394				25737						41991
	nr of cons.		69		10	34		3			3													119
PL	nr of anim.		8070		1139	4335		180			178													13902
	nr of cons.		94			9	335			60	11		1,454	1				298			5	71	4	2342
PT	nr of anim.		13164			125	26498			1937	594		62673	1				46689			315	1605	236	153837
	nr of cons.						763						1											764
RO	nr of anim.						25222						44											25266
	nr of cons.		23	1		59	467			405	230		638	15				32	199			83	29	2181
SI	nr of anim.		4987	31		3801	57808			12402	11990		25320	709				3766	5170			1680	2331	129995
	nr of cons.									1			136											137
SK	nr of anim.									30			2540											2570
	nr of cons.		2		3					23	55		182						4			19		288
Su m:	nr of anim.		325		33					760	2095		10033						50			655		13951
	nr of cons.	27	1772	37	23	1837	9967	1081	1751	1524	477	188	38923	55	112	5	5	11709	273	12	54	487	70	70389
Su m:	nr of anim.	667	158555	2102	2103	47764	541516	66814	13702	40709	27779	6284	1166541	2363	1985	121	168	834780	11067	482	2731	14443	4198	2946874

Cattle for slaughter

[illegible]

Cattle for slaughter

Origin	Data	AT	BE	BG	CZ	DE	ES	FR	GB	GR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	NL	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	Sum:
IT	nr of anim.								28726				59										28785
	nr of cons.	2						8															10
	nr of anim.	13						186															199
LT	nr of cons.												7			43							50
	nr of anim.												78			651							729
LU	nr of cons.		1369			1032		35					10				3						2449
	nr of anim.		11553			11954		773					356				54						24690
LV	nr of cons.			5										251									256
	nr of anim.			179										6782									6961
NL	nr of cons.	7	1211			781		364					18										2381
	nr of anim.	190	66721			28605		30605					1139										127260
PL	nr of cons.	5			8	30				6	3		83	379									514
	nr of anim.	141			138	801				202	80		2986	13657									18005
PT	nr of cons.						1216	6															1222
	nr of anim.						26621	37															26658
RO	nr of cons.	12		1		1				2	163		17					5			3		204
	nr of anim.	357		40		37				46	4639		317					172			116		5724
SI	nr of cons.	1178									3		834										2015
	nr of anim.	23623									85		12914										36622
SK	nr of cons.	892			81						192		9					990					2164
	nr of anim.	18250			1250						3056		235					10041					32832
Sum:	nr of cons.	5139	3136	6	89	5207	1386	2402	1257	56	402	637	4329	1005	98	731	2569	1122	274	2	58	91	29996
Sum:	nr of anim.	100892	84686	219	1388	87335	27438	58246	28726	1109	8765	9701	70481	21876	810	6132	86188	10774	3551	80	3023	728	612148

Equidae any other purposes

Ori gin	Data	Country of destination																									Sum:
		AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	ES	FI	FR	GB	GR	HU	IE	IT	LU	LV	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK	
AT	nr of cons						21			1		2	1		1		50								14		90
	nr of anim						48			1		9	2		1		404								51		516
BE	nr of cons	1		1			13	2	3	27		114	8		1	1	42	2		8	2	5	1		1	1	233
	nr of anim	4		8			66	10	10	271		1393	25		1	1	193	3		29	7	19	11		5	3	2059
BG	nr of cons						1										44										45
	nr of anim						1										752										753
CZ	nr of cons	1					5					2									1					2	11
	nr of anim	1					14					2									1					2	20
DE	nr of cons	72	57	2		4		36	2	11	4	47	33	1	11	11	91	1	1	39	12	3		29	3	1	471
	nr of anim	215	336	4		6		78	6	24	4	176	55	1	20	15	616	4	1	96	147	12		70	16	6	1908
DK	nr of cons						13				1									2				3			19
	nr of anim						31				2									6				4			43
EE	nr of cons										4								1					1			6
	nr of anim										6								2					19			27
ES	nr of cons	7	18			1	93				1	226	68		1		141	1		15	1	174		11			758
	nr of anim	15	69			2	139				2	1408	219		1		2201	1		97	6	667		23			4850
FR	nr of cons	1	22			1	21	1		175	1		9		1		178			3		12					425
	nr of anim	1	191			1	111	1		2639	2		21		2		3526			9		79					6583
GB	nr of cons	7	29	3	2	1	48	6		21	1				3		11	2		42	1	4		14		1	196
	nr of anim	9	80	11	8	1	250	10		25	1				6		22	2		156	2	4		25		1	613
GR	nr of cons						1													1							2
	nr of anim						13													2							15
HU	nr of cons	1					2										6										9
	nr of anim	1					2										60										63
IT	nr of cons	2	1				1					4	1								1	1					11
	nr of anim	6	2				1					22	2								3	2					38

Equidae any other purposes

Origin	Data	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	ES	FI	FR	GB	GR	HU	IE	IT	LU	LV	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK	Sum:
LT	nr of cons								1																		1
	nr of anim								4																		4
LU	nr of cons		8				1																				9
	nr of anim		24				2																				26
LV	nr of cons										1													3			4
	nr of anim										1													8			9
NL	nr of cons		25	1		1	10	2		1	4	10	10		1	2	13				1	1		1	2		85
	nr of anim		374	33		39	45	9		1	11	155	15		8	2	65				1	1		8	6		773
PL	nr of cons						1					1					2							3			7
	nr of anim						1					1					17							4			23
PT	nr of cons		3				10	2		304		35	4				2	1		8				4			373
	nr of anim		10				26	3		1252		211	8				2	1		59				10			1582
RO	nr of cons						13	1																			14
	nr of anim						13	11																			24
SI	nr of cons																1										1
	nr of anim																1										1
SK	nr of cons					2																					2
	nr of anim					4																					4
Sum	nr of cons	92	163	7	2	10	254	50	6	540	17	441	134	1	19	14	581	7	2	118	19	200	1	69	20	5	2772
Sum	nr of anim	252	1086	56	8	53	763	122	20	4213	29	3377	347	1	39	18	7859	11	3	454	167	784	11	171	78	12	19934

Equidae for breeding

[illegible]

Equidae for breeding

Origin	Data	AT	BE	BG	CZ	DE	DK	ES	FI	FR	GB	GR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK	Sum:
LV	nr of cons.					1			3														30			34
	nr of anim.					1			4														64			69
NL	nr of cons.		377	1	2	9	11	11	4	30	11		1	2	29					5			10			503
	nr of anim.		4576	12	6	47	62	87	4	588	19		1	9	437					70			51			5969
PL	nr of cons.			2	1	29				3	2				28	1									1	67
	nr of anim.			4	1	217				20	2				452	2									1	699
PT	nr of cons.							25		1																26
	nr of anim.							134		1																135
RO	nr of cons.					2									4											6
	nr of anim.					5									31											36
SE	nr of cons.					1				1																2
	nr of anim.					2				2																4
SI	nr of cons.														14											14
	nr of anim.														39											39
SK	nr of cons.		1																							1
	nr of anim.		1																							1
Sum	nr of cons.	16	432	4	8	115	23	171	11	215	54	1	8	15	390	2	4	1	28	12	57	4	51	1	5	1628
Sum	nr of anim.	22	4965	20	26	405	92	1203	12	1683	103	1	25	26	5267	3	8	2	80	84	216	8	133	3	6	14393

Equidae for slaughter

Origin	Data	Country of destination												Sum:
		AT	BE	DE	ES	FR	GB	HU	IT	LT	LU	PL	SI	
AT	nr of cons.			5					42				4	51
	nr of anim.			6					561				12	579
BE	nr of cons.			1		55			2		2			60
	nr of anim.			2		935			31		2			970
BG	nr of cons.								25					25
	nr of anim.								347					347
CZ	nr of cons.			1										1
	nr of anim.			1										1
DE	nr of cons.	13	36						1			43		93
	nr of anim.	51	684						18			544		1297
DK	nr of cons.		22											22
	nr of anim.		441											441
ES	nr of cons.					38			147					185
	nr of anim.					254			2370					2624
FR	nr of cons.		44	1	35				200			7		287
	nr of anim.		185	1	434				4239			139		4998
HU	nr of cons.								233			18		251
	nr of anim.								3812			395		4207
LT	nr of cons.								47			43		90
	nr of anim.								584			507		1091
LU	nr of cons.		4											4
	nr of anim.		5											5
NL	nr of cons.		54		1		1							56
	nr of anim.		977		2		7							986
PL	nr of cons.					53			1,013	11				1,077
	nr of anim.					968			19714	182				20864

Equidae for slaughter

Origin	Data	AT	BE	DE	ES	FR	GB	HU	IT	LT	LU	PL	SI	Sum:
PT	nr of cons.				5									5
	nr of anim.				42									42
RO	nr of cons.								1			1		2
	nr of anim.								23			22		45
SI	nr of cons.								103					103
	nr of anim.								1161					1161
SK	nr of cons.	1						1				3		5
	nr of anim.	11						10				6		27
Sum	nr of cons.	14	160	8	41	146	1	1	1814	11	2	115	4	2317
Sum	nr of anim.	62	2292	10	478	2157	7	10	32860	182	2	1613	12	39685

Registered Equidae

Ori gin	Data	Country of destination																												Sum:
		AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	ES	FI	FR	GB	GR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK		
AT	nr of cons.	1	14			12	321	11		12		43	16	2	65	3	138		5			14	17	6	2	2	15	8	707	
	nr of anim.	1	14			14	382	11		13		54	25	2	99	3	477		9			15	17	6	2	2	17	8	1171	
BE	nr of cons.	74		13	1	17	315	85		173	34	770	618	10	6	42	353	10	23	8	2	188	55	61	2	80	10	14	2964	
	nr of anim.	165		13	1	21	666	119		331	42	1751	798	16	8	68	752	18	66	8	2	605	106	141	12	113	23	21	5866	
BG	nr of cons.	1					2			4	2	2	2	12			2					2					3		32	
	nr of anim.	4					2			4	10	2	2	36			2					9					3		74	
CY	nr of cons.												2																2	
	nr of anim.												2																2	
CZ	nr of cons.	6	8	19	2		45	3		1		49	17		3		5					5	5			1		5	174	
	nr of anim.	6	8	19	2		47	3		2		51	17		3		5					6	5			1		5	180	
DE	nr of cons.	624	566	19	1	122	3	491	6	409	217	936	800	21	128	108	795	6	58	19	1	874	232	103	18	545	33	14	7149	
	nr of anim.	882	799	33	1	213	3	656	10	556	286	1338	1063	29	211	127	1206	6	74	20	1	1056	362	158	40	701	57	24	9912	
DK	nr of cons.						3																						3	
	nr of anim.						3																						3	
EE	nr of cons.		13			2	8	2			66		1			1		3		6		12	3			35			152	
	nr of anim.		18			2	8	3			83		1			1		6		6		12	4			135			279	
ES	nr of cons.	70	203	2		8	742	48	2	1	7	974	321	12	13	17	237		4			630	2	497	5	70	3	4	3872	
	nr of anim.	93	385	9		11	986	74	2	1	7	1441	669	16	13	35	377		5			771	3	977	8	87	3	4	5977	
FI	nr of cons.		1	2			9		5			1											1						19	
	nr of anim.		1	10			37		5			13											1						67	
FR	nr of cons.	21	142			28	226	9		172	11		13	4	17		308	13	7	2	12	87	10	21	9	33	6	11	1162	
	nr of anim.	22	215			28	386	9		323	11		25	4	19		453	13	17	2	12	155	21	55	9	34	6	11	1830	
GB	nr of cons.	117	745	16	21	65	1,390	183	3	785	46	12	3	72	40		725		22	2	1	1,151	85	209		626	21	5	6345	
	nr of anim.	117	745	16	21	65	1390	183	3	785	46	12	3	72	40		725		22	2	1	1151	86	209		627	21	5	6347	
GR	nr of cons.						4																						4	
	nr of anim.						4																						4	

Registered Equidae

Origin	Data	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	ES	FI	FR	GB	GR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK	Sum:
HU	nr of cons.	18	9	4		1	94			8	3	8	28	8	1		42		1			10			6	5		3	249
	nr of anim.	21	13	4		1	96			8	3	8	28	8	1		42		1			10			7	5		3	259
IT	nr of cons.	139	140	6		17	429	16		48	7	477	77	10	18	28					6	63	13	12	7	31	28	9	1581
	nr of anim.	154	145	33		17	479	16		48	7	512	87	11	18	31					7	66	14	12	7	31	30	9	1734
LT	nr of cons.		2				4	1	23	11	1	3					9			4			5			8			71
	nr of anim.		15				6	1	25	11	1	7					94			4			5			8			177
LU	nr of cons.	2	25			2	22	4		4	4	3	8										2						76
	nr of anim.	2	91			2	27	4		4	5	3	8										2						148
LV	nr of cons.						9				4							1								77			91
	nr of anim.						9				4							1								77			91
MT	nr of cons.											1					3					1				4			9
	nr of anim.											1					3					1				4			9
NL	nr of cons.	2	23			2	6	6		8	2	8	15		1		49						3	1	2	6	1		135
	nr of anim.	2	310			18	36	45		26	2	63	42		1		198						7	1	8	33	4		796
PL	nr of cons.	3	10			29	172	1	2		4	23	33			2	38	1	1			21		5		71			416
	nr of anim.	3	12			29	255	1	2		4	63	41			2	38	1	2			21		5		71			550
PT	nr of cons.	1	2				33			160		28	7			1	1					29				2			264
	nr of anim.	1	2				33			315		29	14			1	1					37				2			435
RO	nr of cons.	3	2	3			18					4		1	23		30											1	85
	nr of anim.	4	2	6			21					6		6	28		32											2	107
SE	nr of cons.	1	1				1			3	1	1	1				1					1							11
	nr of anim.	1	1				1			7	2	1	1				1					2							17
SI	nr of cons.		4	3		4	9					13	22	1		2	6											1	65
	nr of anim.		12	3		4	9					13	22	1		2	10											1	77
SK	nr of cons.	1	1			1	10					6				2	2					2							25
	nr of anim.	1	1			1	10					6				2	2					2							25
Sum	nr of cons.	1084	1911	87	25	310	3875	860	41	1799	409	3362	1984	153	315	206	2744	34	121	41	22	3090	433	915	51	1596	120	75	25663
Sum	nr of anim.	1479	2789	146	25	426	4896	1125	47	2434	513	5374	2848	201	441	272	4418	45	196	42	23	3919	633	1564	93	1931	164	93	36137

Goats for any other purposes

		Country of destination										Sum:
Origin	Data	AT	CZ	DE	FR	GB	IT	LT	NL	PL	PT	
AT	nr of cons.		2	2			3					7
	nr of anim.		13	5			96					114
BE	nr of cons.						1					1
	nr of anim.						1					1
CZ	nr of cons.	1			2			1		1		5
	nr of anim.	35			3			2		2		42
DE	nr of cons.	1	1		1	1			2	1		7
	nr of anim.	2	1		34	2			4	5		48
EE	nr of cons.		1					1				2
	nr of anim.		1					1				2
ES	nr of cons.										7	7
	nr of anim.									365		365
HU	nr of cons.				1					1		2
	nr of anim.				50					2		52
IT	nr of cons.				2							2
	nr of anim.				175							175
PL	nr of cons.							1				1
	nr of anim.							4				4
SE	nr of cons.	1										1
	nr of anim.	9										9
Sum:	nr of cons.	3	4	2	6	1	4	3	2	3	7	35
Sum:	nr of anim.	46	15	5	262	2	97	7	4	9	365	812

Goats for breeding

[illegible]

Goats for breeding

Origin	Data	AT	BE	BG	CZ	DE	DK	EE	ES	FR	GB	GR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK	Sum:
LV	nr of cons.							1								1											2
	nr of anim.							1								1											2
NL	nr of cons.		3		1	5	1				1						1						2				14
	nr of anim.		6		5	199	122				5						28						20				385
PL	nr of cons.																								1		1
	nr of anim.																								1		1
PT	nr of cons.								2																		2
	nr of anim.								274																		274
RO	nr of cons.											4															4
	nr of anim.											1120															1120
SI	nr of cons.														1												1
	nr of anim.														7												7
SK	nr of cons.				1																1						2
	nr of anim.				1																1						2
Sum:	nr of cons.	32	13	1	13	41	2	2	14	15	4	36	6	9	36	1	5	2	1	7	9	35	38	3	5	27	357
Sum:	nr of anim.	125	191	162	92	701	125	31	1027	107	10	2227	21	18	1357	1	36	5	3	22	80	2994	2068	40	51	83	11577

Goats for fattening

Origin	Data	Country of destination										Sum:
		AT	BE	DE	FR	GR	IT	LU	NL	PT	SK	
AT	nr of cons.			1			19				1	21
	nr of anim.			11			613				15	639
BE	nr of cons.				5							5
	nr of anim.				1271							1271
CZ	nr of cons.	3										3
	nr of anim.	22										22
DE	nr of cons.				30			4	7			41
	nr of anim.				2991			152	542			3685
ES	nr of cons.				4		3			18		25
	nr of anim.				265		275			937		1477
FR	nr of cons.						2		1			3
	nr of anim.						131		18			149
GB	nr of cons.		1									1
	nr of anim.		250									250
HU	nr of cons.						9					9
	nr of anim.						1266					1266
LU	nr of cons.		4		1							5
	nr of anim.		123		5							128
NL	nr of cons.		3	1		1	1					6
	nr of anim.		390	3		64	164					621
RO	nr of cons.					13						13
	nr of anim.					494						494
Sum:	nr of cons.	3	8	2	40	14	34	4	8	18	1	132
Sum:	nr of anim.	22	763	14	4532	558	2449	152	560	937	15	10002

Goats for slaughter

		Country of destination													
Origin	Data	AT	BE	DE	ES	FR	HU	IE	IT	LU	NL	PT	SK	Sum:	
AT	nr of cons.			2					21					23	
	nr of anim.			240					1850					2090	
BE	nr of cons.					15				2				17	
	nr of anim.					3254				57				3311	
CZ	nr of cons.												1	1	
	nr of anim.												6	6	
DE	nr of cons.	1									1			2	
	nr of anim.	45									41			86	
ES	nr of cons.					1			8			354		363	
	nr of anim.					24			625			14543		15192	
FR	nr of cons.				39				73		3	2		117	
	nr of anim.				17985				4053		312	811		23161	
GB	nr of cons.							1						1	
	nr of anim.							146						146	
HU	nr of cons.								30					30	
	nr of anim.								5408					5408	
LU	nr of cons.		1			4								5	
	nr of anim.		25			579								604	
NL	nr of cons.		42		13									55	
	nr of anim.		902		6662									7564	
RO	nr of cons.						1		5					6	
	nr of anim.						4		91					95	
SI	nr of cons.								6					6	
	nr of anim.								285					285	
Sum:	nr of cons.	1	43	2	52	20	1	1	143	2	4	356	1	626	
Sum:	nr of anim.	45	927	240	24647	3857	4	146	12312	57	353	15354	6	57948	

Pigs for any other purposes

Origin	Data	Country of destination																		Sum:
		AT	BE	CZ	DE	DK	EE	ES	FR	GB	HU	IT	LU	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	
AT	nr of cons.										1			1					1	3
	nr of anim.										1			16					1	18
BE	nr of cons.				1				7											8
	nr of anim.				1				138											139
CZ	nr of cons.		1																	1
	nr of anim.		1																	1
DE	nr of cons.	3		7		2				1	2			2	1				4	22
	nr of anim.	276		1261		5				4	375			4	2				700	2627
DK	nr of cons.	4	7		90			7	45	2	2	8		9	1		1	8		184
	nr of anim.	42	63		874			113	730	26	22	227		101	5		9	65		2277
ES	nr of cons.				3											6				9
	nr of anim.				3											604				607
FR	nr of cons.				6			4			1		1							12
	nr of anim.				32			78			2		108							220
GB	nr of cons.					1			1											2
	nr of anim.					2			1											3
HU	nr of cons.	17						1												18
	nr of anim.	229						93												322
NL	nr of cons.		1	1	2		1	2	1	1		1								10
	nr of anim.		6	2	900		3	2	1	105		165								1184
SE	nr of cons.									1										1
	nr of anim.									1										1
Sum	nr of cons.	24	9	8	102	3	1	14	54	5	6	9	1	12	2	6	1	8	5	270
Sum	nr of anim.	547	70	1263	1810	7	3	286	870	136	400	392	108	121	7	604	9	65	701	7399

Pigs for breeding

Origin	Data	Country of destination																										Sum:
		AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	ES	FI	FR	GB	GR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	
AT	nr of cons.		1	1			19			27	1		2		23		16		1				11		13	77		192
	nr of anim.		2	3			61			142	4		19		247		70		4				12		54	493		1111
BE	nr of cons.					1	3			30		15		25		27		13				21		6	9			150
	nr of anim.					4	10			166		151		75		5123		91				1191		12	6242			13065
CY	nr of cons.													1														1
	nr of anim.													500														500
CZ	nr of cons.	2	5	5			6								12		4	2				8	28		5		20	97
	nr of anim.	74	925	319			17								259		95	3				889	984		1070		10609	15244
DE	nr of cons.	62	28	1	1	11		9	1	107		264	1	21	9	1	16		3			299	29	10	28	2		903
	nr of anim.	4378	1956	20	3	713		82	1	2110		2387	4	232	16	113	1907		451			21105	1986	50	3648	202		41364
DK	nr of cons.	20	384	8		38	3134			149	1	50	45	15	9	1	170	1		19		77	61	1	16	1	15	4215
	nr of anim.	1928	24054	286		5834	155517			13043	125	1452	552	115	792	23	23000	12		4232		16582	3501	153	3175	20	3425	257821
EE	nr of cons.										1									4								5
	nr of anim.										1									10								11
ES	nr of cons.	1	1	1			1					2		3	6		6						4	87				112
	nr of anim.	7	3	10			8					12		3	33		503						52	5244				5875
FI	nr of cons.								4																			4
	nr of anim.								40																			40
FR	nr of cons.	4	123	14	5	8	253			307			2	117	13		143		40			35	27	12	25		3	1131
	nr of anim.	360	7113	165	312	50	6213			11376			265	592	83		11275		1096			703	372	159	3391		15	43540
GB	nr of cons.		20				6			40		6			7	32	3				5	3		5	1			128
	nr of anim.		891				79			2846		56			15	511	24				450	7		251	28			5158

Pigs for breeding

Origin	Data	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	ES	FI	FR	GB	GR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	Sum:
HU	nr of cons.	8					2			1							1								14	1	8	35
	nr of anim.	198					244			106							180								741	93	15	1577
IE	nr of cons.		3				1			2			116	9			15					1						147
	nr of anim.		21				21			19			3480	150			684					98						4473
IT	nr of cons.		1							1		1			6													9
	nr of anim.		5							800		2			28													835
LT	nr of cons.								1											2			2			1	6	
	nr of anim.								4											3			43			7	57	
LU	nr of cons.		2				29					14															45	
	nr of anim.		12				1056					397															1465	
LV	nr of cons.																						5				5	
	nr of anim.																						2250				2250	
NL	nr of cons.	1	1834	10	1	76	6936	1		198		49		86	123		718		20			1	2664	1	296	38	59	13112
	nr of anim.	600	798267	8192	24	70020	3470128	2		115535		23051		1064	90176		373410		12350			400	767529	38	225288	6939	29074	5992087
PL	nr of cons.	1				1				2							1	7									4	16
	nr of anim.	5				307				18							20	37									24	411
PT	nr of cons.									21																		21
	nr of anim.									1928																		1928
SE	nr of cons.								1		1		22															24
	nr of anim.								4		1		152															157
SK	nr of cons.														12										5			17
	nr of anim.														2281										2900			5181
Sum	nr of cons.	99	2402	40	7	135	10390	10	7	885	4	401	188	252	245	34	1120	10	77	25	5	445	2831	122	412	120	109	20375
Sum	nr of anim.	7550	833249	8995	339	76928	3633354	84	49	148089	131	27508	4472	2656	94005	647	416291	52	13992	4245	450	40975	776729	5907	246537	7754	43162	6394150

Pigs for fattening

[illegible]

Pigs for fattening

Origin	Data	AT	BE	BG	CZ	DE	ES	FR	GB	GR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	NL	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	Sum:
IT	nr of cons.																			1		1
	nr of anim.																			16		16
LT	nr of cons.																154					154
	nr of anim.																71490					71490
LU	nr of cons.					32		4											1			37
	nr of anim.					6502		1014											160			7676
LV	nr of cons.																131					131
	nr of anim.																53687					53687
MT	nr of cons.												24									24
	nr of anim.												1198									1198
NL	nr of cons.		41		4	379	12	1			4		19		1		164		28		1	654
	nr of anim.		26433		2880	182813	5030	380			2690		6297		600		62425		20920		200	310668
PL	nr of cons.															1						1
	nr of anim.															104						104
PT	nr of cons.						26															26
	nr of anim.						4978															4978
SI	nr of cons.	1											1									2
	nr of anim.	30											8									38
SK	nr of cons.	5			5						20						48		20			98
	nr of anim.	1360			1190						8210						26137		13641			50538
Sum	nr of cons.	391	100	18	796	13783	78	189	249	4	416	17	2082	11	130	121	4950	143	645	570	85	24778
Sum	nr of anim.	136680	46305	7903	451976	6188306	36518	57300	116998	3241	286120	4341	571614	6694	56682	51422	1689177	32393	417370	80767	43717	10285524

Pigs for slaughter

[illegible]

Pigs for slaughter

Origin	Data	AT	BE	BG	CZ	DE	EE	ES	FR	GB	GR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	NL	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	Sum:
IT	nr of cons.					3		2				58						6			2			71
	nr of anim.					81		410				10013						483			335			11322
LT	nr of cons.					12						1					122		266					401
	nr of anim.					1055						166					16550		48417					66188
LU	nr of cons.		393		3	203			1															600
	nr of anim.		59264		585	21086			70															81005
LV	nr of cons.						1								7									8
	nr of anim.						180								570									750
NL	nr of cons.	1	1757		123	26168		4	35			1423		439	4	4			411	1	19		334	30,723
	nr of anim.	198	189669		23864	4234085		1341	20759			286047		95937	709	1679			89166	862	11616		66880	5022812
PL	nr of cons.		17		6	9						280			317		28	26			16		10	709
	nr of anim.		1252		456	686						33402			22885		4872	1960			2747		931	69191
PT	nr of cons.							1474																1,474
	nr of anim.							138245																138245
SE	nr of cons.					206																		206
	nr of anim.					16837																		16837
SI	nr of cons.	255			8							1		2							7		3	276
	nr of anim.	35588			560							165		10							830		660	37813
SK	nr of cons.	147			135	25						1473		1					11		90			1,882
	nr of anim.	24036			22346	4073						214644		71					1222		15137			281529
Sum	nr of cons.	4004	5586	21	859	33711	1	1643	1016	3529	1	4380	145	2119	329	417	150	3934	3973	8896	1108	12	1788	77622
Sum	nr of anim.	532381	608718	805	149645	5034287	180	304977	206822	593246	863	744333	6261	295376	24357	43470	21422	593581	697921	1517203	185707	745	265862	11828162

Sheep for any other purposes

[illegible]

Sheep for any other purposes

Origin	Data	AT	BE	BG	CZ	DE	ES	FR	GB	IE	IT	LT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SK	Sum:
NL	nr of cons.		2															2
	nr of anim.		191															191
PL	nr of cons.											2						2
	nr of anim.											8						8
PT	nr of cons.						7	1										8
	nr of anim.						1330	42										1372
SK	nr of cons.				1													1
	nr of anim.				2													2
Sum	nr of cons.	16	2	15	4	3	8	6	4	2	73	4	6	1	4	8	3	159
Sum	nr of anim.	1188	191	666	11	271	1343	2343	27	116	32764	10	612	3	722	674	9	40950

[illegible]

Sheep for breeding

Origin	Data	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	ES	FI	FR	GB	GR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	Sum:
LU	nr of cons.		1																									1
	nr of anim.		4																									4
LV	nr of cons.			1					1									2										4
	nr of anim.			70					2									4										76
NL	nr of cons.		90			1	25	2		2		1	7							1					1			130
	nr of anim.		1833			18	136	7		41		4	113							26					10			2188
PL	nr of cons.																	5				1						6
	nr of anim.																	85				639						724
PT	nr of cons.									5																		5
	nr of anim.									409																		409
RO	nr of cons.			13										4	4													21
	nr of anim.			5739										1120	30													6889
SE	nr of cons.						1											2										3
	nr of anim.						6											149										155
SK	nr of cons.	21		4		13									14								3		3			58
	nr of anim.	2482		400		687									1830								378		478			6255
Sum	nr of cons.	83	160	50	3	56	104	7	4	89	1	48	90	219	32	266	174	13	15	6	1	55	13	43	44	3	74	1653
Sum	nr of anim.	3051	2307	11488	431	1039	1122	30	11	7923	18	1493	816	12997	1906	1767	6452	254	66	357	5	1374	466	5331	2325	5	535	63569

[illegible]

Sheep for fattening

Ori gin	Data	AT	BE	BG	DE	ES	FR	GR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	NL	PT	RO	SK	Sum:
LU	nr of cons.		1		1														2
	nr of anim.		2		154														156
LV	nr of cons.			14															14
	nr of anim.			744															744
NL	nr of cons.		86		2		6	2					4				1		101
	nr of anim.		12309		172		1307	52					9				110		13959
PL	nr of cons.		2		4		1		12		8				15				42
	nr of anim.		1072		441		575		5861		4152				7718				19819
PT	nr of cons.					353	1												354
	nr of anim.					63992	500												64492
RO	nr of cons.	1		875		2	17	497	93		133	2							1620
	nr of anim.	300		444777		1250	10328	280618	54088		53362	622							845345
SK	nr of cons.			2					33		4								39
	nr of anim.			865					6909		2208								9982
Sum	nr of cons.	31	137	933	55	382	329	543	143	7	1266	4	4	2	210	44	8	19	4117
Sum	nr of anim.	5653	24860	461218	15530	77370	120433	294530	67608	1806	398375	966	9	7	47663	5194	1328	63	1522613

Sheep for slaughter

Ori gin	Data	Country of destination																				Sum:	
		AT	BE	BG	DE	DK	ES	FR	GB	GR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE		SK
AT	nr of cons.				7						2	37											46
	nr of anim.				2877					200	4517												7594
BE	nr of cons.							20								18							38
	nr of anim.							2008								1009							3017
BG	nr of cons.									2													2
	nr of anim.									2600													2600
CZ	nr of cons.	70		1	15											1						17	104
	nr of anim.	3803		100	383											406						2233	6925
DE	nr of cons.	14	1	3				6				27		1		104							156
	nr of anim.	700	262	1149				211				8859		5		9165							20351
DK	nr of cons.							1								12							13
	nr of anim.							294								3120							3414
EE	nr of cons.				2											4							6
	nr of anim.				721											115							836
ES	nr of cons.			2	5			223		26		392						2	184				834
	nr of anim.			1016	2450			56392		6079		180456						530	19037				265960
FI	nr of cons.																				6		6
	nr of anim.																				138		138
FR	nr of cons.			6	12		1,126					764		40		6							1954
	nr of anim.			2405	3291		445736					217160		269		749							669610
GB	nr of cons.		11	1	8			4			1,577					17							1618
	nr of anim.		2903	395	3656			2130			451852					5885							466821
GR	nr of cons.			4								1								1			6
	nr of anim.			1067								826								318			2211
HU	nr of cons.	2		6								458	1					3					470
	nr of anim.	243		2951								177911	290					480					181875

Sheep for slaughter

Ori gin	Data	AT	BE	BG	DE	DK	ES	FR	GB	GR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SK	Sum:
IE	nr of cons.								1														1
	nr of anim.								271														271
IT	nr of cons.			1	1						1												3
	nr of anim.			183	2						339												524
LU	nr of cons.		17		40																		57
	nr of anim.		267		598																		865
LV	nr of cons.					3																	3
	nr of anim.					248																	248
NL	nr of cons.		445	10	100			629					2										1186
	nr of anim.		69284	4912	28014			111373					739										214322
PL	nr of cons.		3		4						2		75										84
	nr of anim.		30		831						918		44693										46472
PT	nr of cons.						136	2					1										139
	nr of anim.						30025	1100					237										31362
RO	nr of cons.			593	2					48	31		355				1	1				2	1033
	nr of anim.			299957	1385					25154	13882		201437				237	297				900	543249
SI	nr of cons.												24										24
	nr of anim.												1116										1116
SK	nr of cons.	5									36		31					22					94
	nr of anim.	1246									4107		23585					3833					32771
Sum	nr of cons.	91	477	627	196	3	1262	885	1	76	72	1577	2167	1	41	4	159	28	184	1	6	19	7877
Sum	nr of anim.	5992	72746	314135	44208	248	475761	173508	271	33833	19446	451852	861536	290	274	115	20571	5140	19037	318	138	3133	2502552

Annex IX
Scientific Opinions of the Scientific Panel on Animal Health and Welfare

Published	Adopted	Title of Scientific Opinion of the Scientific Panel on Animal Health and Welfare (AHAW) 2007-2011
26/01/2012	14/12/2011	Guidance on the risk assessment of food and feed from genetically modified animals and on animal health and welfare aspects
25/01/2012	13/12/2011	Scientific Opinion on the use of animal-based measures to assess welfare of dairy cows
25/01/2012	14/12/2011	Scientific Opinion on the use of animal-based measures to assess welfare in pigs
25/01/2012	13/12/2011	Guidance on Risk Assessment for Animal Welfare
6/10/2011	15/09/2011	Scientific opinion on Epizootic Ulcerative Syndrome
3/10/2011	31/08/2011	Scientific opinion on Public health hazards to be covered by inspection of meat (swine)
28/07/2011	7/07/2011	Scientific opinion on Hatchery Waste as animal by-products
8/06/2011	16/05/2011	Scientific opinion on Bluetongue monitoring and surveillance
23 May 2011	4/05/2011	Scientific opinion on Bluetongue serotype 8
17/03/2011	24/02/11	Scientific opinion on Monitoring for the emergence of possible new pandemic strains of influenza in animals
12/01/2011	2/12/2010	Scientific opinion on Welfare of Animals during Transport
25/11/2010	27/10/2010	Scientific opinion on Practice of harvesting (collecting) feathers from live geese for down production
17/11/2010	27/10/2010	Scientific opinion on Increased mortality events in Pacific oysters, <i>Crassostrea gigas</i>
	9/09/2010	Scientific opinion on Pandemic (H1N1) 2009 influenza and its potential implications for animal health
29/10/2010	8/09/2010	Scientific opinion on Geographic Distribution of Tick-borne Infections and their Vectors in Europe and the other Regions of the Mediterranean Basin
10/08/2010	22/07/2010	Scientific opinion on Role of Tick Vectors in the Epidemiology of Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever and African Swine Fever in Eurasia
28/07/2010	24/06/2010	Scientific opinion on The influence of genetic parameters on the welfare and the resistance to stress of commercial broilers
28/07/2010	24/06/2010	Scientific opinion on Welfare aspects of the management and housing of the grand-parent and parent stocks raised and kept for breeding purposes
12/05/2010	27/04/2010	Scientific opinion on Q fever
22/03/2010	11/03/2010	Scientific opinion on African Swine Fever
11/02/2010	28/01/2010	Scientific opinion on Bovine Brucellosis: an emerging disease in Europe
	30/09/2009	Scientific opinion on Fostering harmonized Risk assessments approaches on animal health and welfare issues in Member States
22/12/2009	02/12/2009	Epizootic Hemorrhagic Disease
22/12/2009	02/12/2009	Guidance on Good Practice in Conducting Scientific Assessments in Animal Health using Modelling
18/12/2009	23/11/2009	Project to develop Animal welfare Risk Assessment Guidelines on Transport
17/12/2009		Public call for data on health and welfare aspects of genetic selection of broilers
26/11/2009	26/11/2009	Scientific review on ticks and tick-borne diseases
26/11/2009	26/11/2009	Scientific review on African Horse Sickness
26/11/2009	26/11/2009	Scientific review on Classical Swine Fever
26/11/2009	26/11/2009	Scientific review on mosquitoes and mosquito-borne diseases
26/11/2009	26/11/2009	Scientific review on African Swine Fever
25/11/2009		Scientific Review on Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever
25/11/2009		Scientific Review on Epizootic Hemorrhagic Disease
20/10/2009		Scientific review on Tuberculosis in wildlife in the EU
16/10/2009	01/12/2009	Project to develop Animal Welfare Risk Assessment Guidelines on Stunning and Killing
09/10/2009	30/09/2009	Fostering harmonised risk assessments approaches on animal health and welfare issues in the Member States

Annex IX
Scientific Opinions of the Scientific Panel on Animal Health and Welfare

Published	Adopted	Title of Scientific Opinion of the Scientific Panel on Animal Health and Welfare (AHAW) 2007-2011
09/07/2009	05/06/2009	Scientific opinion on welfare of dairy cows in relation to behaviour, fear and pain based on a risk assessment with special reference to the impact of housing, feeding, management and genetic selection
09/07/2009	05/06/2009	Scientific Opinion on the overall effects of farming systems on dairy cow welfare and disease
09/07/2009	05/06/2009	Scientific opinion on welfare of dairy cows in relation to udder problems based on a risk assessment with special reference to the impact of housing, feeding, management and genetic selection
09/07/2009	05/06/2009	Scientific opinion on welfare of dairy cows in relation to metabolic and reproductive problems based on a risk assessment with special reference to the impact of housing, feeding, management and genetic selection
09/07/2009	05/06/2009	Scientific opinion on welfare of dairy cows in relation to leg and locomotion problems based on a risk assessment with special reference to the impact of housing, feeding, management and genetic selection
09/07/2009	05/06/2009	Scientific report on the effects of farming systems on dairy cow welfare and disease
03/07/2009	12/12/2008	Animal health safety of fresh meat derived from pigs vaccinated against Classic Swine Fever
26/06/2009	05/06/2009	Porcine brucellosis (<i>Brucella suis</i>)
22/06/2009	05/06/2009	Knowledge gaps and research needs for the welfare of farmed fish
11/05/2009	30/04/2009	Species-specific welfare aspects of the main systems of stunning and killing of farmed turbot
06/05/2009	30/04/2009	Species-specific welfare aspects of the main systems of stunning and killing of farmed tuna
27/04/2009	20/03/2009	Species-specific welfare aspects of the main systems of stunning and killing of farmed Carp
14/04/2009	20/03/2009	Species-specific welfare aspects of the main systems of stunning and killing of farmed Atlantic Salmon
14/04/2009	20/03/2009	Species-specific welfare aspects of the main systems of stunning and killing of farmed fish: Rainbow Trout
14/04/2009	20/03/2009	Species-specific welfare aspects of the main systems of stunning and killing of farmed Seabass and Seabream
14/04/2009	20/03/2009	Species-specific welfare aspects of the main systems of stunning and killing of farmed Eels (<i>Anguilla Anguilla</i>)
24/02/2009	29/01/2009	General approach to fish welfare and to the concept of sentience in fish
30/01/2009	12/12/2008	Control and eradication of Classic Swine Fever in wild boar
17/12/2008	22/10/2008	Animal welfare aspects of husbandry systems for farmed common carp - Scientific Opinion of the Panel on Animal Health and Welfare
26/11/2008	22/10/2008	Animal welfare aspects of husbandry systems for farmed European seabass and gilthead seabream - Scientific Opinion of the Panel
18/11/2008	11/09/2008	Risk of Bluetongue Transmission in Animal Transit - Scientific Opinion of the Panel on Animal Health and Welfare
13/11/2008	11/09/2008	Aquatic species susceptible to diseases listed in Directive 2006/88/EC - Scientific Opinion of the Panel on Animal Health and Welfare (AHAW)
20/10/2008	11/09/2008	Animal welfare aspects of husbandry systems for farmed trout - Scientific Opinion of the Panel on Animal Health and Welfare
20/10/2008	11/09/2008	Animal welfare aspects of husbandry systems for farmed fish - European eel - Scientific Opinion of the Panel on Animal Health and Welfare
23/07/2008	19/06/2008	Opinion of the Scientific Panel on Animal Health and Welfare on request from the Commission on bluetongue
22/07/2008	19/06/2008	Animal welfare aspects of husbandry systems for farmed Atlantic salmon - Scientific Opinion of the Panel on Animal Health and Welfare
05/06/2008	07/05/2008	Animal health and welfare aspects of avian influenza and the risk of its introduction into the EU poultry holdings - Scientific opinion of the Panel on Animal Health and Welfare
11/03/2008	30/01/2008	Tuberculosis testing in deer - Scientific Opinion of the Panel on Animal Health and Welfare
26/01/2007	18/01/2007	Opinion of the Scientific Panel on Animal Health and Welfare (AHAW) regarding the assessment of the risk of Echinococcosis introduction into the UK, Ireland, Sweden, Malta and Finland as a consequence of abandoning national rules

Annex X – SPS notifications 2011

1. G/SPS/N/EEC/400 (19/04/2011) "Draft Commission Implementing Decision on imports of semen of domestic animals of the bovine species into the Union"
2. G/SPS/N/EEC/363/Add.3 (27/04/2011) Aquaculture fish including ornamental aquatic animals
3. G/SPS/N/EEC/400/Add.1 (16/08/2011) Semen of domestic animals of the bovine species (HS Code 051110)
4. G/SPS/N/EEC/400/Add.2 (12/10/2011) Semen of domestic animals of the bovine species (HS Code 051110)

