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Directorate F - Food and Veterinary Office

DG (SANCO)/8184/2006 – MR Final

FINAL REPORT OF A MISSION

CARRIED OUT IN ITALY

FROM 2 TO 8 MAY 2006

IN ORDER TO EVALUATE THE CONTROL SYSTEM PUT IN

PLACE FOR BLUETONGUE

Clarifications and additional information provided by the Italian Authorities are given as footnotes, in bold, italic type, to the relevant part of the report

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ABBREVIATIONS & SPECIAL TERMS USED IN THE REPORT

BT	Bluetongue
BTNIS	Bluetongue National Information System
CA	Competent Authority/ies
CCA	Central Competent Authority/ies
CP	Contingency Plan
DGSVA	Directorate General of Veterinary and Food Services
EU	European Union
FVO	Food and Veterinary Office
LSS	Local Sanitary Services
MD	Movement Document
MS	Member States
NRLBT	National Reference Laboratory for Bluetongue
OM	Operations Manual
RSS	Regional Sanitary Services
RVL	Regional Veterinary Laboratory
VL	Veterinary Laboratory

1. INTRODUCTION

The mission took place in Italy from 2 to 8 May 2006. The mission team comprised 2 inspectors from the Food and Veterinary Office (FVO).

The mission was undertaken as part of the FVO planned mission programme.

The inspection team was accompanied throughout the mission by a representative from the Central Competent Authorities (CCA), the *Direzione Generale Della Sanita' Veterinaria e Degli Alimenti (DGSVA)*. In the regions of Lazio and Sicily, the inspection team was also accompanied by representatives of the Competent Authority (CA) the Regional Sanitary Services (RSS) and the Local Sanitary Services (LSS).

An opening meeting was held on 2 May 2006 in Rome with the CCA of Italy. At this meeting the objectives of the mission and the itinerary were confirmed by the inspection team and additional information which was required for the satisfactory completion of the mission was requested.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE MISSION

The mission was undertaken in order to evaluate the progress of the measures and control system put in place for bluetongue (BT). Italy has a programme for the eradication and monitoring of bluetongue, which was approved for 2006 by Commission Decision 2005/873/EC[1]. Particular attention was paid to the following areas:

1. Legislation and administrative acts
2. CA performance in relation to the eradication programme management structure and official control system.
3. Holding registration, animal identification and movement controls.
4. The bluetongue eradication and monitoring programme

In pursuit of this objective, the following sites were visited:

VISITS			Comments
Competent Authority	Central	1	
	Regional	2	Lazio and Sicily
	Local	3	
Slaughterhouses		1	
Holdings		4	3 mixed bovine and sheep holdings (2 with sentinel animals and one with a recent sero-conversion); 1sheep holding

3. BACKGROUND

A previous FVO mission (DG(SANCO)/9186/2003) was carried out in Italy in 2003 to evaluate the BT eradication programme co-financed by the European Union (EU). This report can be consulted on the DG(SANCO) web-site:

[1] References to Community legislation relevant to this mission are listed in the Annex of this report.

http://europa.eu.int/comm/food/fs/inspections/index_en.html

BT eradication programmes are approved for Community co-financing in 2006 in Italy, France, Spain and Portugal.

Efforts to eradicate BT in Italy started in August 2000, when the disease was confirmed in Sardinia.

The programme consists of the implementation of a set of requirements concerning vaccination, serological tests in sentinel animals, monitoring of vector populations and movement restrictions, in addition to the normal requirements for contingency plans, individual identification and holding registration.

4. LEGAL BASIS FOR THE MISSION

The mission was carried out under the general provisions of Community legislation and, in particular, Article 45 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

5. MAIN FINDINGS

5.1. Legislation and administrative acts

The eradication and monitoring programme for BT is being implemented throughout the 19 regions and two autonomous provinces of Italy.

According to information given by the CA the main legislation in force for BT is:

- Presidential Decree nº 320 of 8 February 1954 on the Regulation of animal health,
- Law nº 218 of 2 July 1988 on measures to eradicate foot and mouth disease and other epizootics,
- Order of the Health Minister of 10 April 1970 on prophylactic measures for BT,
- Order of the Health Minister of 23 January 2006 on the vaccination campaign for 2005 – 2006.

Several other decrees, laws, orders and instructions have been issued at central and regional levels allowing for the implementation of the measures contained in the BT eradication and monitoring programme. In addition, legislation has been published in order to implement the relevant EU legislation concerning animal identification and holding registration.

Observations

- In both regions visited administrative acts in the form of protocols, contracts, instructions and guidelines were available, allowing for

the implementation of the different measures contained in the eradication and monitoring programme.

- The Order of 23 January 2006 does not establish details of the channelling procedure to be implemented by the CA in the free zone of Italy in order to ensure that susceptible animals arriving in a holding are not subsequently moved to another MS. It provides, however, for a derogation for the movement of newborn calves from non-vaccinated mothers that is not provided for in Commission Decision 2005/393/EC.

- The Order containing instructions and rules for the vaccination campaign was published on the 23 January 2006, almost 2 months after the official start of the campaign.

- The approved eradication programme does not provide any information concerning:

  - the ban on the movement of animals from restricted areas,

  - the conditions for transit of animals in restricted areas,

  - the channelling procedure of animals coming from the restricted to the free zone.

- An operation manual (OM) has been produced in 2003 by the CCA and was available in the regions visited. This comprehensive document provides relevant and important information related to both the BT eradication and contingency plans. The manual has not been up-dated in order to take into account the more recent EU requirements and national legislation and is still available on the web-site of the National Reference Laboratory for Bluetongue (NRLBT) in Teramo[2]. The CCA informed the inspection team that the manual is currently under revision and that an up-dated version will be available soon.

5.2. Competent authority performance: General aspects of the eradication programme management structure and control system

The veterinary services at central, regional and local levels are responsible for the implementation of the measures.

The eradication and monitoring programme is co-ordinated at central level by the DGSVA. It reports to the European Commission on the evolution of the disease and implementation of the measures in the approved eradication programme laid down in Commission Decision 2002/677/EC.

The responsibility for implementing the programme lies with the competent departments of the 19 Regions and two autonomous provinces. In the regions

[2] Web-site address: http://www.izs.it/

visited, the field work concerning the eradication programme is implemented by the LSS.

Information concerning the structure of the DGSVA and RSS can be found on the Ministry of Health web-site: http://www.ministeriosalute.it

Observations

- Supervision of the eradication and monitoring programme is carried out regularly by meetings between the CCA and representatives of the RSS. The inspection team was provided with minutes of these meetings registering some details of the topics covered concerning BT, their evaluation, action to be taken and list of participants.
- Data concerning the BT eradication and monitoring programme is in a database (bluetongue national information system, BTNIS).
- Official controls and audits as provided for in Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 are not yet in place, at central and regional levels, for the verification of compliance with the animal health rules for BT.

5.3. Holding registration, animal identification and movement controls

A system is in place for animal identification, holding registration and movement controls, as required by EU legislation.

All cattle, sheep and goat holdings, as defined in Council Directive 64/432/EEC and Council Regulation (EC) No 21/2004, are registered in national databases.

The holding owners are responsible for the application of ear tags and the maintenance of the holding register. The databases containing information provided by holding owners on holdings, number of animals and movements are under the responsibility of the CA.

For the movement of animals it is compulsory for the owner to issue a movement document (MD) "Dichiarazione Di Provenienza Degli Animali". This document contains information concerning the holding of origin, transporters, holding or slaughterhouse of destination and animal health data (to be compulsorily registered by the CA in case of restrictions in place requiring that specific provisions and health conditions are fulfilled by the holding of origin and animals to be transported). This official document has an original and 3 copies (the original should be kept at the holding of origin while the copies should be sent to the LSS of the holding of origin and destination, and to the holding or slaughterhouse of destination)

Observations

- No shortcomings on animal identification were noted in the farms visited during the mission.
- Some shortcomings were noted in the sheep holding registers in the farms visited:

  - the code for the holding of origin/destination was not recorded,

- animal movements were not always recorded.

- the official model of a holding register present in the sheep farms visited did not contain space to register the number of the means of transport, the result of the last inventory of animals and a up-date of the number of animals present on the holding. Moreover, the keepers are allowed to use an old version of the holding register if they add the information which is required by Annex B to Regulation (EC) No 21/2004.

- In two sheep holdings visited the number of animals registered on the central database was not the same as that registered in the holding register.
- In one LSS visited the sheep database did not contain information concerning the number of animals present in each holding.
- In some cases it was noted that sheep were moving to transhumance less than 30 days after BT vaccination.
- In some holdings visited MD were not available for all the movements of animals recorded in the holding register.
- On the spot inspections concerning the system for the identification of sheep and goats are not yet in place.

5.4. Eradication programme

The country is divided in two parts for the purpose of the implementation of the measures aimed to control and eradicate BT. The central and southern part of the country, consisting of 12 regions, is the *restricted zone*, and the northern part, consisting of 7 regions and 2 autonomous provinces, is the *free zone*. This division is formalised in Commission Decision 2005/393/EC, taking into account epidemiological factors related to previous outbreaks of BT, the geographical distribution of vector populations and results of the sero-surveillance programme in sentinel animals. The Decision is up-dated regularly on the basis of information provided by the CCA.

5.4.1. Vaccination campaign

According to the approved eradication and monitoring programme for 2006, animals of susceptible species (sheep, goats, cattle and buffalo) from holdings located in the restricted zones of Italy should be vaccinated. Concerning sheep and goats the target is to achieve at least a coverage of at least 80%. Cattle and buffalo should only be vaccinated if they are to be moved to the free zone. Animals vaccinated should be individually identified with a tattoo and registered.

Vaccination is carried out by official veterinarians of the LSS, but private veterinarians can be contracted if needed. The vaccine used is bought by the CCA and it is mainly a live attenuated vaccine produced by the Onderstepoort Veterinary Institute of South Africa. In addition a commercial inactivated vaccine from Merial is also used. The vaccine contains the virus strain(s)/serotype(s) present in the area. Serotypes 2, 4, 9 and 16 have been detected in the country and there are zones with one, three and four serotypes present.

Vaccination starts on the 1st of December of each year and ends on the last day of April of the following year (under special conditions derogation can be given for vaccination to finish by the end of May).

Bluetongue vaccination campaigns 2002 – 2006 (Restricted zone)

Region	**% of vaccinated animals: maximum and minimum**				
	2002	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*
Lazio	21 – 83	78 – 96	0 - 16	0 – 10	0
Sicily	21 – 83	22 – 85	0 – 1	0	0
Other regions	0 – 98	0 – 99	0 – 85	0 - 40	0 - 2

The above table is based on data provided to the inspection team by the CCA and indicate the minimum and maximum values for the level of vaccination coverage obtained in 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005 and the first 3 months of 2006 for the restricted zones of the country.

Observations

- No bluetongue vaccine used in the EU at the moment has been assessed and approved for marketing by a national regulatory authority or the European Medicines Agency (EMEA). The vaccine is therefore, used on the basis of Article 8 of Council and European Parliament Directive 2001/82/EC, which allows MS to use it provisionally in the absence of a authorised suitable veterinary vaccine and in the event of a serious epizootic disease, after informing the Commission of the detailed conditions of use.

- The live attenuated polyvalent BT vaccine used is prepared at the LSS or at farm level, from monovalent vaccines produced by the Onderstepoort Veterinary Institute of South Africa. Instructions were issued by the NRLBT for the preparation of the polyvalent vaccine. This procedure is not described in the manufacturer leaflet accompanying the vaccines or in the approved BT eradication programme. In addition the manufacturer prescribes that the monovalent vaccine once prepared should be "injected without delay" while the above instructions indicate within 48 hours.

- In the regions visited animals vaccinated were not identified with a tattoo.

- The expiry date of vaccines was extended after tests carried out at the NRLBT. However the new expiry date was not registered on the vaccine bottles.

- In January 2006 there was a shortage of BT vaccine.

- According to the CA farmers are strongly against vaccination due to the occurrence of abortions, infertility and reduced milk production during the 2002 and 2003 campaigns. However the CA stated that investigations found no direct link between these claimed adverse effects and the use of the vaccine.

- The average percentage of vaccinated animals was significantly greater during the 2002 and 2003 campaigns than in subsequent years. In addition during the last three campaigns the rate of vaccination was very low in the great majority of the restricted zones and in some areas vaccination was not performed at all, due to opposition from farmers.

- The Order of 23 January 2006 allows for a derogation from the compulsory vaccination foreseen in the approved programme for the restricted zones. This derogation can be decided by the RSS on the basis of results of surveillance of the vector population' and in case of certain weather conditions.[3]

5.4.2. Serological surveillance in animals

Serological surveillance is carried out on sentinel animals, kept on several holdings located throughout the country.

The system consists of dividing the restricted and free zones into units of 400 and 1600 km2 respectively. In each of the units a number of farms are selected and regular random serological checks should be made by the LSS in sentinel animals to allow for the detection of 5% and 2% of seroprevalence or virus prevalence with 95% of confidence, in the restricted and free zones respectively.

The timetable and methodology for the serological check is the following:

- Restricted zone: 58 sentinel animals from 5-8 holdings are checked every 30 days between January – April and every 15 days between May – December,

- Free zone: 148 sentinel animals from 8 – 10 holdings are checked every 60 days between January - April and every 30 days between May – December.

Dates and results of serological checks are registered in the BTNIS and data is available for each trimester of the year.

Tests are performed at the regional veterinary laboratories (RVL) and samples with seroconversion should be confirmed at the NRLBT.

Holdings with seroconversion in samples from sentinel animals, confirmed at the NRLBT, undergo official surveillance, with restrictions on the

[3] ***In their response to the draft report, the CA stated that the derogation on the vaccination foreseen in the legislation was not yet used in Italy.***

movement of susceptible animals. In addition, protection and surveillance zones are established, with implementation of the relevant measures for 60 days. The same restrictions should apply if one serological test is not carried out during a period of at least 3 months.

Additional blood samples are collected from all sentinel animals for further investigation by means of serological and virological testing at the NRLBT.

Data on serological surveillance in sentinel holdings:

1. *Number of holdings with seroconversion (1/1/2005 - 31/1/2006)*
    - Lazio - 5
    - Sicily - 55
    - Remaining regions - 292
2. *Percentage of serological checks carried out (January– March 2006)*
    - Lazio – between 0.9 and 1.9
    - Sicily – between 0.5 and 3.2
    - Remaining regions – between 0 and 4

Observations

- The regular serological check in sentinel animals was not always done in several holdings and in some cases only one check was made in a period of 3 months.
- In several cases there was a delay of more than 2 weeks in the registration of the date of serological checks in the BTNIS and a corresponding delay, in case of seroconversion, in the implementation of restrictive measures.
- In some cases a delay of 2 months was noted between the collection of blood samples for serological diagnosis in sentinel animals and the confirmation of the seroconversion by the NRLBT.
- In one holding visited by the inspection team, where seroconversion in sentinel animals was detected recently, it was noted that there was a time delay of 3 days between receiving the information from the NRLBT concerning the confirmation of a seroconversion and the visit to the holding to apply restrictive measures and to establish and implement the protection and surveillance zones. Moreover the farmer was only informed orally on the restrictive measures to be enforced. No evidence was provided to the inspection team that a clinical examination was performed in all animals in the restricted holding in due time.

5.4.3. Monitoring of vector populations and epidemiological surveillance of the virus

The system in place for the collection of *Cullicoides* is implemented in both the restricted and free zones of the country. There are 250 black light traps distributed in fixed locations in all provinces. The catches are collected weekly to monitor the geographic distribution and dynamics of the vector populations. The field work is performed by the LSS and RVL.

In addition mobile traps are placed in holdings with seroconversion in sentinel animals for two consecutive nights. Insects caught are identified at the RVL.

Observations

- Virological tests are not carried out in insects caught in fixed traps[4]. However they are performed in insects caught in holdings with seroconversion in sentinel animals.

5.4.4. Laboratory services

A network of 88 veterinary laboratories (VL) provides diagnostic tests for the eradication programme. A NRLBT is established in Teramo with the main tasks of co-ordinating the work performed at the VL throughout the whole country, including setting up the standard operational procedures (SOPs) for the laboratory techniques applied and performing the yearly inter-laboratory proficiency tests. In addition the NRLBT is involved in the training of official staff from the CA on procedures related to BT.

The serology and virology tests carried out are in accordance with the requirements of the OIE manual of diagnosis.

5.4.5. The exit ban for the movement of animals from restricted zones

There is a system in place to implement the exit ban and derogations foreseen in Commission Decision 2005/393/EC. The Order of 23 January 2006 concerning the vaccination campaign provides detailed rules on the procedure to be followed concerning the restriction on movement of susceptible animals from restricted zones.

As referred to in point 5.3 of this report the animal health section of the MD should be completed by the CA for the derogations on the movement of susceptible animals from restricted zones in order to allow the exit ban to be enforced. Requirements laid down in the above Decision must be fulfilled before a derogation is granted by the CA and the MD is signed.

Observations

- Vehicles transporting susceptible animals to be slaughtered in establishments located in the free zone are not sealed.

[4] ***In their response to the draft report, the CA stated that the purpose of the epidemiological surveillance of the vector populatrions is not to monitor the virus circulation.***

- The movement of new born calves from non-vaccinated cows is allowed in accordance with the Ordinanza of 23 January 2006,

- On the spot inspections are carried out by special units of the *"carabinieri"*, working for the CCA, and sanctions are applied in case of irregularities detected.

5.4.6. Contingency plan

The contingency plan (CP) for BT and operative manual (OM) were available in the two regions visited.

The CCA informed the inspection team that the CP was submitted to the Commission, as required by Council Directive 2000/75/EC, during the second semester of 2003 and an up-dated version will be concluded before the end of 2006 and forwarded to the Commission Services.

Observations

- No shortcomings were noted concerning the availability of the CP and training of official staff.

- The CP had not yet been approved by the Commission.

6. FINAL MEETING

A closing meeting was held on 8 May 2006 in Rome with representatives of the CCA. At this meeting, the main findings and preliminary conclusions of the mission were presented by the inspection team. The CCA agreed with the main findings and preliminary conclusions made.

7. CONCLUSIONS

7.1. Legislation and administrative acts

In general, the legislation and administrative acts put in place by the CA to implement and control the eradication programme were adequate. However, the Order of 23 January 2006 had some shortcomings in relation to the movement of newborn animals from unvaccinated cows and the channelling system in force to ensure that animals coming from the restricted zone to holdings located in the free zone are not subsequently moved to another MS.

7.2. Competent authority performance: General aspects of the eradication programme management structure and control system

In general the competent authority performance was satisfactory. However some shortcomings were noted concerning the system of official controls to be performed to ensure the verification of animal health rules for BT, as laid down in Regulation (EC) No 882/2004.

7.3. Holding registration, animal identification and movement controls

In general the overall system in place for individual animal identification, holding registration and movement control is adequate. However some shortcomings were noted in relation to the holding registers for sheep, the sheep database, movement documents and on the spot inspections for sheep holdings (Council Directive 2000/75/EC, Commission Decision 2005/393/EC, Council Regulation (EC) No 21/2004).

7.4. Eradication programme

7.4.1. Vaccination campaign

The vaccination campaign is unsatisfactory due to the very low percentage of animals vaccinated during the last three campaigns. As a result, the level of protection of the susceptible animals is likely to be very low. In addition shortcomings were noted in relation to the identification of vaccinated animals, the stock and expiry date of the vaccine and the preparation of the live attenuated polyvalent vaccine (Commission Decision 2005/393/EC, approved eradication programme and Article 8 of Council and European Parliament Directive 2001/82/EC)

7.4.2. Serological surveillance in animals

The serological surveillance in sentinel animals is not fully satisfactory due to the shortcomings concerning the implementation of the serological controls and follow-up measures to be implemented after sero-conversion is confirmed in sentinel animals (approved eradication programme).

7.4.3. Monitoring of vector populations and epidemiological surveillance of the virus

The system in place is adequate, as large numbers of *Cullicoides* have been caught in several places allowing the distribution of the different vector populations to be monitored. However, as virological examination in insects caught in risk areas is not carried out routinely, it can not be excluded that the bluetongue virus is circulating in the restricted areas.

7.4.4. Laboratory services

The network of VL is adequate for the needs of the programme.

7.4.5. The exit ban for the movement of animals from restricted zones

The enforcement of the exit ban was not fully satisfactory due to some shortcomings noted in relation to the sealing of transport vehicles containing animals to be slaughtered in the free zone and the channelling procedure to ensure that animals coming to the free zone from the restricted zone are not subsequently moved to other MS (Commission Decision 2005/393/EC).

7.4.6. Contingency plan

The plan was available in both regions visited. The OM needs to be up-dated.

8. OVERALL CONCLUSION

A considerable effort has been put in place since 2000 by the CA to control and eradicate BT.

Epidemiological data provided to the inspection team indicates a great improvement in the disease situation as no BT cases have been confirmed since the end of the first half of 2004. However it cannot be excluded that the virus is still circulating in Italy due to the shortcomings detected in the virological examination of insects and the information on results of virological investigations carried out in holdings with sentinel animals. Moreover, the shortcomings detected in the vaccination campaign, serological surveillance and movement control may jeopardise the currently favourable situation. Furthermore, there is a high likelihood that, due to the low level of vaccination during the last 3 years, the reappearance of circulating BT virus may initiate a series of new outbreaks.

9. RECOMMENDATIONS

To the competent authorities of Italy:

9.1 To ensure that the OM for BT is up-dated, as well as the eradication programme, in order to contain all measures that are currently in force and that the Commission services are informed of legislation and instructions issued after the approval of the programme.

9.2 To ensure that all measures concerning holding registration and animal movements are correctly applied as laid down in the approved eradication programme and in Regulation (EC) No 21/2004.

9.3 To ensure that all measures are correctly applied as laid down in the approved eradication programme, Council Directive 2000/75/EC and Commission Decision 2005/393/EC, in particular with regard to:

- the vaccination campaign,
- the serological surveillance in sentinel animals,
- the exit ban and movement of animals from the restricted to the free zone,
- the channelling of animals from the restricted to the free zone, to ensure that they are not subsequently moved to another MS.

9.4 To ensure that the use of the live attenuated vaccine follows the principles laid down in Council Directive 2001/82/EC, in particular Article 8, and the recommendations for use from the manufacturer.

9.5 To ensure that investigations are carried out in holdings where seroconversion is been detected, including virological testing in blood samples and insects, in order to have a confirmation concerning the BT status, in accordance with the provisions of the approved eradication programme.

10. COMPETENT AUTHORITIES' RESPONSE TO RECOMMENDATIONS

The Competent Authority's response to the recommendations can be found at: http://ec.europa.eu/food/fvo/ap/ap_italy_8184_2006.pdf

ANNEX

List of EU legislation[5] relevant to this mission:

LEGISLATION RELATED TO ANIMAL HEALTH	
Council Directive 64/432/EEC of 26 June 1964 on animal health problems affecting intra-Community trade in bovine animals and swine	OJ P 121, 29/07/1964, p. 1977
Council Directive 82/894/EEC of 21 December 1982 on the notification of animal diseases within the Community	OJ L 378, 31/12/1982, p. 58
Council Directive 88/407/EEC of 14 June 1988 laying down the animal health requirements applicable to intra-Community trade in and imports of semen of domestic animals of the bovine species	OJ L 194, 22/07/1988, p.10
Council Directive 89/556/EEC of 25 September 1989 on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in and importation from third countries of embryos of domestic animals of the bovine species	OJ L 302, 19/10/1989, p. 1
Council Directive 91/68/EEC of 28 January 1991 on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in ovine and caprine animals	OJ L 46, 19/02/1991, p.19
Council Directive 92/65/EEC of 13 July 1992 laying down animal health requirements governing trade in and imports into the Community of animals, semen, ova and embryos not subject to animal health requirements laid down in specific Community rules referred to in Annex A (I) to Directive 90/425/EEC	OJ L 268, 14/09/1992, p 54
Council Directive 2000/75/EC of 20 November 2000 laying down specific provisions for the control and eradication of bluetongue.	OJ L 327, 22/12/2000, p.74
Commission Decision 2002/677/EC of 22 August 2002 laying down standard reporting requirements for programmes of eradication and control of animal diseases co-financed by the Community and repealing Decision 2000/322/EC	OJ L 229, 27/08/2002, p. 24
Commission Decision 2004/840/EC of 30 November 2004 approving programmes for the eradication and monitoring of certain animal diseases and of checks aimed at the prevention of zoonoses presented by the Member States for the year 2005 and fixing the level of the Community's financial contribution	OJ L 361, 08/12/2004, p. 41
Commission Decision 2005/393/EC of 23 May 2005 on protection and surveillance zones in relation to bluetongue and conditions applying to movements from or through these zones	OJ L 130, 24/05/2005, p. 22
Commission Decision 2005/873/EC of 30 November 2005 approving programmes for the eradication and monitoring of animal diseases, of certain TSEs, and for the prevention of zoonoses presented by Member States for the year 2006	OJ L 322,09/12/2005, p. 21
LEGISLATION ON IDENTIFICATION OF ANIMALS AND THE CONTROL OF ANIMAL MOVEMENTS	
Council Regulation (EC) No 21/2004 of 17 December 2003 establishing a system for identification and registration of ovine and caprine animals and amending Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003 and Directives 92/102/EEC and 64/432/EEC	OJ L 5, 09/01/2004, p.8
Council Directive 92/102/EEC of 27 November 1992 on the identification and registration of animals	OJ L 355, 05/12/1992, p. 32

[5] EU legislation quoted in the annex refers to the last amended version.

Commission Regulation (EC) No 2628/97 of 29 December 1997 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 820/97 as regards transitional provisions for the start-up period of the system for the identification and registration of bovine animals	OJ L 354, 30/12/1997, p. 17
Commission Regulation (EC) No 911/2004 of 29 April 2004 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards eartags, passports and holding registers	OJ L163, 30/04/2004, p. 65
Commission Regulation (EC) No 494/98 of 27 February 1998 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 820/97 as regards the application of minimum administrative sanctions in the framework of the system for the identification and registration of bovine animals	OJ L 060, 28/02/1998, p. 78
Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 July 2000 establishing a system for the identification and registration of bovine animals and regarding the labelling of beef and beef products and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 820/97	OJ L 204, 11/08/2000, p. 01
Commission Regulation (EC) No 1082/2003 of 23 June 2000 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the minimum level of controls to be carried out in the framework of the system for the identification and registration of bovine animals (as amended)	OJ L 156, 25/06/2003, p. 09
LEGISLATION ON OFFICIAL VETERINARY CONTROLS	
Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and the Council of 29 April 2004 on official controls performed to ensure the verification of compliance with feed and food law, animal health and animal welfare rules	OJ L 165, 30/04/2004, p. 1 corrected and republished: OJ 191, 28/05/2004, p. 1
Commission Decision 98/139/EC of 4 February 1998 laying down certain detailed rules concerning on-the-spot checks carried out in the veterinary field by Commission experts in Member States.	OJ L 038, 12/02/1998 p. 10
LEGISLATION ON CERTIFICATION	
Council Directive 96/93/EC of 17 December 1996 on the certification of animals and animal products	OJ L 13, 16/01/1997, p.28
LEGISLATION ON VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCTS	
Council and European Parliament Directive 2001/82/EC of 6 November 2001 on the Community code relating to veterinary medicinal products	OJ L 311, 28/11/2001, p.1