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► B**COMMISSION DECISION**

of 23 May 2005

on protection and surveillance zones in relation to bluetongue and conditions applying to movements from or through these zones

(notified under document number C(2005) 1478)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2005/393/EC)

(OJ L 130, 24.5.2005, p. 22)

Amended by:

		Official Journal		
		No	page	date
► <u>M1</u>	Commission Decision 2005/434/EC of 9 June 2005	L 151	21	14.6.2005
► <u>M2</u>	Commission Decision 2005/603/EC of 4 August 2005	L 206	11	9.8.2005
► <u>M3</u>	Commission Decision 2005/763/EC of 28 October 2005	L 288	54	29.10.2005
► <u>M4</u>	Commission Decision 2005/828/EC of 23 November 2005	L 311	37	26.11.2005
► <u>M5</u>	Commission Decision 2006/64/EC of 1 February 2006	L 32	91	4.2.2006
► <u>M6</u>	Commission Decision 2006/268/EC of 5 April 2006	L 98	75	6.4.2006
► <u>M7</u>	Commission Decision 2006/273/EC of 6 April 2006	L 99	35	7.4.2006
► <u>M8</u>	Commission Decision 2006/572/EC of 18 August 2006	L 227	60	19.8.2006
► <u>M9</u>	Commission Decision 2006/591/EC of 1 September 2006	L 240	15	2.9.2006
► <u>M10</u>	Commission Decision 2006/633/EC of 15 September 2006	L 258	7	21.9.2006
► <u>M11</u>	Commission Decision 2006/650/EC of 25 September 2006	L 267	45	27.9.2006
► <u>M12</u>	Commission Decision 2006/693/EC of 13 October 2006	L 283	52	14.10.2006
► <u>M13</u>	Commission Decision 2006/761/EC of 9 November 2006	L 311	51	10.11.2006
► <u>M14</u>	Commission Decision 2006/858/EC of 28 November 2006	L 332	26	30.11.2006
► <u>M15</u>	Commission Decision 2007/28/EC of 22 December 2006	L 8	51	13.1.2007
► <u>M16</u>	Commission Decision 2007/101/EC of 14 February 2007	L 43	40	15.2.2007
► <u>M17</u>	Commission Decision 2007/146/EC of 28 February 2007	L 64	37	2.3.2007
► <u>M18</u>	Commission Decision 2007/227/EC of 11 April 2007	L 98	23	13.4.2007
► <u>M19</u>	Commission Decision 2007/354/EC of 21 May 2007	L 133	37	25.5.2007
► <u>M20</u>	Commission Decision 2007/357/EC of 22 May 2007	L 133	44	25.5.2007

**COMMISSION DECISION****of 23 May 2005****on protection and surveillance zones in relation to bluetongue and conditions applying to movements from or through these zones***(notified under document number C(2005) 1478)***(Text with EEA relevance)**

(2005/393/EC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 2000/75/EC of 20 November 2000 laying down specific provisions for the control and eradication of bluetongue ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 8(2)(d), Article 8(3), Article 9(1)(c), and the third paragraph of Article 19 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Decision 2003/828/EC ⁽²⁾ provides for the demarcation of the global geographical areas where protection and surveillance zones (restricted zones) are to be established by the Member States in relation to bluetongue. It also sets out the conditions for exempting certain movements of animals, their sperm, ova and embryos from the exit ban provided for in Directive 2000/75/EC (the exit ban).
- (2) Following the evolution of the outbreak or new invasions of bluetongue in the Community from third countries, Decision 2003/828/EC has been amended several times to adapt the demarcation of those zones to new animal health conditions.
- (3) For the sake of clarity of Community legislation, it is appropriate to repeal Decision 2003/828/EC and to replace it by this Decision.
- (4) Pursuant to Directive 2000/75/EC, the demarcation of protection and surveillance zones must take account of geographical, administrative, ecological and epizootiological factors connected with bluetongue and of the control arrangements. Taking account of those factors and arrangements as well as the information submitted by the Member States, it is appropriate to maintain the zones as set out in Decision 2003/828/EC, except in the case of Greece and Portugal.
- (5) According to the latest scientific information available, movements of vaccinated animals may be considered safe irrespective of the virus circulation at the place of origin or the vectors activity at the place of destination. Therefore, exemptions from the exit ban for domestic movements as set out in Decision 2003/828/EC should be amended to take account of that scientific information.
- (6) Decision 2003/828/EC includes Greece in the global geographical areas where restricted zones are to be established. Greece has submitted a duly substantiated request to the Commission in accordance with Directive 2000/75/EC requesting that Greece be deleted from the list of global geographical areas set out in

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 327, 22.12.2000, p. 74.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 311, 27.11.2003, p. 41. Decision as last amended by Decision 2005/216/EC (OJ L 69, 16.3.2005, p. 39).

▼B

Decision 2003/828/EC. Accordingly, it is appropriate to delete Greece from that list.

- (7) Portugal has submitted a duly substantiated request to change the demarcation of the restricted zones set out in Decision 2003/828/EC as regards that Member State. Taking into account the geographical, administrative, ecological and epizootiological factors connected with bluetongue in the areas concerned in Portugal, the demarcation of those zones should be amended.
- (8) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

*Article 1***Subject matter**

The purpose of this Decision is to demarcate the global geographic areas where protection and surveillance zones (the restricted zones) shall be established by the Member States as provided for in Article 8(1) of Directive 2000/75/EC.

The purpose of this Decision is also to set out the conditions for exempting from the exit ban laid down in Article 9(1)(c) and Article 10(1) of Directive 2000/75/EC (the exit ban) certain movements of animals, their sperm, ova and embryos, from those restricted zones and through those restricted zones (transit).

This Decision shall not apply to movements inside the restricted zones referred to in the first subparagraph of Article 2, except as provided for in other Articles.

▼M10*Article 2***Demarcation of restricted zones**

► **M15** Restricted zones shall be demarcated within the global geographical areas listed in the zones set out in Annex I. ◀

Exemptions from the exit ban for those restricted zones shall only take place in accordance with Articles 3, 4, 5 and 6.

In the case of restricted zone E, movements of live animals of ruminant species between Spain and Portugal shall be subject to authorisation by the competent authorities concerned on the base of a bilateral agreement.

In the case of restricted zone F, movements of live animals of species susceptible to bluetongue and their semen, ova and embryos within the zone shall be allowed. However, for Member States which have established a surveillance zone, movements into that zone can only take place after the approval of the competent authority of the place of destination.

Furthermore this Decision shall not apply to movements of semen, ova and embryos collected or produced before 1 May 2006.

▼M19*Article 2a***Derogation from the movement ban**

1. By way of derogation from Article 6(1)(c) of Directive 2000/75/EC, the following animals shall be exempted from the ban on movement in the 20 km zone:

▼M19

- (a) animals destined for a holding within a radius of 20 km around an infected holding;
- (b) animals destined for direct transport to a slaughterhouse situated within the restricted zone around the holding of dispatch;
- (c) animals destined for a holding which is situated in the restricted zone around the holding of dispatch and outside a radius of 20 km around an infected holding, subject to:
 - (i) either prior approvals of the competent authorities of the place of the holdings of dispatch and destination and compliance with any animal health guarantees required by those competent authorities concerning measures against the spread of the blue-tongue virus, and protection against attacks by vectors; or
 - (ii) an agent identification test as set out in Section A(1)(c) of Annex II carried out with negative results on a sample taken, within 48 hours prior to the time of dispatch, from the animal concerned which must be protected from attacks by vectors at least from the time that sample was taken and must not leave the holding of destination, except for direct slaughter or in accordance with Section A of that Annex;
- (d) animals destined for a holding or for direct transport to a slaughterhouse which is situated outside the restricted zone around the holding of dispatch, including animals for intra-Community trade or export, subject to:
 - (i) prior approvals of the competent authorities of the Member States where the holdings of dispatch and destination are located and compliance with any animal health guarantees required by those competent authorities concerning measures against the spread of the bluetongue virus, and protection against attacks by vectors; and
 - (ii) compliance with at least the conditions set out in Article 3 or Article 4; and
 - (iii) in case of animals destined for intra-Community trade, the Member State of origin shall ensure that the following additional wording is added to the corresponding health certificates laid down in Council Directives 64/432/EEC, 91/68/EEC and 92/65/EEC, or, where the animals are destined for export, the health certificate laid down in Decision 93/444/EEC

‘Animals in compliance with Decision 2005/393/EC’;

▼B*Article 3***Exemption from the exit ban for domestic movements**

1. Domestic movements of animals, their sperm, ova and embryos, from a restricted zone shall be exempted from the exit ban provided that the animals, their sperm, ova and embryos comply with the conditions set out in Annex II or that they comply with paragraphs 2 or 3 of this Article.

▼M1

2. Domestic movements as referred to in paragraph 1 shall be exempted from the exit ban by the competent authority if:
- (a) the animals originate from a herd vaccinated according to a vaccination programme adopted by the competent authority; and
 - (b) the animals:
 - (i) have been vaccinated more than 30 days but less than twelve months before the date of movement against the serotype(s)

▼M1

present or possibly present in an epidemiologically relevant area of origin; or

- (ii) are less than two months old at the date of movement and are destined for a holding for fattening, such holding must be protected against vector attacks and registered by the competent authority for the purpose of fattening.

▼B

3. ►**M12** Where in an epidemiological relevant area of the restricted zones more than 40 days have elapsed from the date when the vector ceased to be active, the competent authority shall grant exemptions from the exit ban for domestic movements of the following: ◀

- (a) animals which are destined for holdings registered for this purpose by the competent authority of the holding of destination and which may only be moved from such holdings for direct slaughter;
- (b) animals which are serologically (ELISA or AGID*) negative or serologically positive but virologically (PCR*) negative; or
- (c) animals born after the date of cessation of the vector's activity.

The competent authority shall only grant the exemptions provided for in this paragraph during the period of cessation of the vector's activity.

Where on the base of the epidemiosurveillance programme, as provided for in Article 9(1)(b) of Directive 2000/75/EC it is detected that the vector's activity in the restricted zone concerned has restarted, the competent authority shall ensure that such exemptions no longer applies.

4. A channeling procedure shall be set up, under the control of the competent authority, to ensure that animals moved under the conditions provided for in this Article, are not subsequently moved to another Member State.

*Article 4***Exemption from the exit ban for domestic movements for slaughter**

►**M12** Movements of animals from a restricted zone for immediate slaughter within the same Member State shall be exempted from the exit ban by the competent authority if:

- (a) a case-by-case risk assessment was carried out with favourable results on the possible contact between the animals and the vectors during transport to the slaughterhouse, taking into consideration: ◀
 - (i) the data available through the surveillance programme as provided for in Article 9(1)(b) of Directive 2000/75/EC on the vector's activity;
 - (ii) the distance from the point of entry in the non-restricted zone to the slaughterhouse;
 - (iii) the entomological data on the route referred to in point (ii);
 - (iv) the period of the day during which the transport takes place in relation to the hours of activity of the vectors;
 - (v) the possible use of insecticides in compliance with Council Directive 96/23/EC ⁽¹⁾;
- (b) the animals to be moved do not show any sign of bluetongue on the day of transport;
- (c) the animals are transported in vehicles sealed by the competent authority and moved directly to the slaughterhouse under official supervision;

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 125, 23.5.1996, p. 10.

▼B

- (d) the competent authority responsible for the slaughterhouse is informed of the intention to send animals to the slaughterhouse prior to transport and notifies the dispatching competent authority of their arrival.

*Article 5***Exemption from the exit ban for animals leaving the restricted zones for intra-Community trade****▼M12**

1. Movements of animals, their semen, ova and embryos from the restricted zones shall be exempted from the exit ban for intra-Community trade by the competent authority if:

- (a) the animals, their semen, ova and embryos comply with the conditions laid down in Articles 3 or 4; and

▼M17

- (b) except in the case of frozen semen and of ova and embryos, the Member State of destination gives its approval prior to the movement.

▼B

2. The Member State of origin of the animals concerned by the exemption, as provided for in paragraph 1, shall ensure that the following additional wording is added to the corresponding health certificates laid down in Council Directives 64/432/EEC ⁽¹⁾, 88/407/EEC ⁽²⁾, 89/556/EEC ⁽³⁾, 91/68/EEC ⁽⁴⁾ and 92/65/EEC ⁽⁵⁾:

‘animals/semen/ova/embryos (*) in compliance with Decision 2005/393/EC

(*) delete as appropriate’

▼M12

3. This Article shall not apply to the movement of animals in accordance with the derogation provided for in Article 2a.

▼M19*Article 6***Transit of animals**

1. Animals from a restricted zone destined for or in transit through areas outside a restricted zone and the means in which they are transported shall be treated with authorised insecticides at the place of loading or in any case prior to leaving the restricted zone.

Animals dispatched from an area outside a restricted zone in transit through a restricted zone and the means in which they are transported shall be treated with authorised insecticides at the place of loading or in any case prior to entry into the restricted zone.

When during the transit through a restricted zone, a rest period is foreseen in a control post the animals must be protected from any attacks by vectors.

2. The following additional wording shall be added to the corresponding health certificates laid down in Directives 64/432/EEC, 91/68/EEC and 92/65/EEC, in the case of intra-Community trade, or to the health certificate laid down in Decision 93/444/EEC where the animals are intended for export:

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 121, 29.7.1964, p. 1977/64.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 194, 22.7.1988, p. 10.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 302, 19.10.1989, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 46, 19.2.1991, p. 19.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 268, 14.9.1992, p. 54.

▼M19

‘Insecticide treatment with ... (*insert name of the product*) on ... (*insert date*) at ... (*insert time*) in conformity with Decision 2005/393/EC.’

3. Where in an epidemiological relevant area of the restricted zones more than 40 days have elapsed from the date when the vector ceased to be active, the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall no longer apply.

However, the competent authority shall ensure that that exemption no longer applies where on the base of the epidemiosurveillance programme provided for in Article 9(1)(b) of Directive 2000/75/EC it is detected that the vector’s activity in the restricted zone concerned has restarted.

▼B*Article 7***Implementation measures**

The Member States shall amend the measures they apply to trade so as to bring them into compliance with this Decision and they shall give immediate appropriate publicity to the measures adopted. They shall immediately inform the Commission thereof.

*Article 8***Repeal**

Decision 2003/828/EC is repealed.

References to the repealed Decision shall be construed as references to this Decision.

*Article 9***Applicability**

This Decision shall apply from 13 June 2005.

*Article 10***Addressees**

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

▼ B*ANNEX I***Restricted zones: geographic areas where protection and surveillance zones shall be established by the Member States***Zone A**(serotypes 2 and 9 and to a lesser extent 4 and 16)*

Italy

Abruzzo: Chieti, all municipalities belonging to the local health unit of Avezzano Sulmona

Basilicata: Matera, and Potenza

Calabria: Catanzaro, Cosenza, Crotone, Reggio Calabria, Vibo Valentia

Campania: Caserta, Benevento, Avellino, Napoli, Salerno

Lazio: Frosinone, Latina

Molise: Isernia, Campobasso

Puglia: Foggia, Bari, Lecce, Taranto, Brindisi

Sicilia: Agrigento, Catania, Caltanissetta, Enna, Messina, Palermo, Ragusa, Siracusa and Trapani

Malta

▼ M17*Zone B**(serotype 2)*

Italy

Abruzzo: L'Aquila with the exception of all municipalities belonging to the local health unit of Avezzano-Sulmona

Lazio: Rieti, Roma, Viterbo

Toscana: Grosseto

Umbria: Terni and Perugia

▼ B*Zone C**(serotypes 2 and 4 and to a lesser extent 16)*

France

Corse du sud, Haute Corse

▼ M7**▼ M14**

Italy

Sassari

▼ B*Zone D*

Cyprus

*Zone E**(serotype 4)***▼ M15**

Spain:

— Autonomous Region of Extremadura: provinces of Cáceres, Badajoz

— Autonomous Region of Andalucía: provinces of Cádiz, Córdoba, Huelva, Jaén (comarcas of Alcalá la Real, Andújar, Huelma, Jaén, Linares, Santiesteban del Puerto, Ubeda), Málaga, Sevilla

▼ M15

- Autonomous Region of Castilla-La Mancha: provinces of Albacete (comarca of Alcaraz), Ciudad Real, Toledo
- Autonomous Region of Castilla y León: provinces of Avila (comarcas of Arenas de San Pedro, Candeleda, Cebreros, El Barco De Ávila, Las Navas del Marqués, Navaluenga, Sotillo de la Adrada), Salamanca (comarcas of Béjar, Ciudad Rodrigo and Sequeros)
- Autonomous Region of Madrid: province of Madrid (comarcas of Alcalá de Henares, Aranjuez, Arganda del Rey, Colmenar Viejo, El Escorial, Grinon, Municipio de Madrid, Navalcarnero, San Martín de Valdeiglesias, Torrelaguna, Villarejo de Salvanes).

▼ M16

Portugal:

- Regional Direction of Agriculture of Algarve: all *concelhos*
- Regional Direction of Agriculture of Alentejo: all *concelhos*
- Regional Direction of Agriculture of Ribatejo e Oeste: all *concelhos*
- Regional Direction of Agriculture of Beira Interior: *concelhos* of Penamacor, Fundão, Idanha-a-Nova, Castelo Branco, Proença-a-Nova, Vila Velha de Ródão and Mação.

▼ M9

Zone F
(serotype 8)

Belgium:

Whole territory

▼ M17

France

- Département de l'Aube: arrondissement de Bar-sur-Aube et cantons de Arcis-sur-Aube, de Chapelle-Saint-Luc, de Mery-sur-Seine, de Piney, de Ramerupt, de Troyes (1^{er}, 2^{ème}, 3^{ème}, 4^{ème}, 5^{ème} et 7^{ème} cantons),
- Département des Ardennes,
- Département de l'Aisne,
- Département de la Marne,
- Département de la Haute-Marne: arrondissement de Saint-Dizier et cantons de Andelot-Blancheville, de Bourmont, de Chaumont-Nord, de Chaumont-Sud, de Clefmont, de Juzennecourt, de Saint-Blin, de Vignory,
- Département de la Meurthe-et-Moselle,
- Département de la Meuse,
- Département de la Moselle,
- Département du Nord,
- Département de l'Oise: arrondissements de Clermont, de Compiègne et cantons de Beauvais-Nord-Est, de Beauvais-Nord-Ouest, de Beauvais-Sud-Ouest, de Betz, de Crépy-en-Valois, de Crèvecœur-le-Grand, de Formerie, de Grandvilliers, de Marseille-en-Beauvaisis, de Nanteuil-le-Haudouin, de Nivillers, de Pont Sainte Maxence,
- Département du Pas-de-Calais,
- Département du Bas-Rhin: arrondissements de Haguenau, de Molsheim, de Saverne, de Strasbourg-campagne, de Strasbourg-ville, de Wissembourg et canton de Obernai,
- Département de Seine-Maritime: cantons de Aumale, de Blangy-sur-Bresle, de Eu,
- Département de Seine-et-Marne: cantons de Ferté-sous-Jouarre, de Lizy-sur-Ourcq, de Rebais,
- Département de la Somme,
- Département des Vosges: cantons de Bulgnéville, de Charmes, de Châtenois, de Coussey, de Mirecourt, de Neufchâteau, de Raon-l'étape, de Senones, de Vittel.

▼ **M20**

Germany:

Baden-Württemberg

Landkreis Böblingen

Landkreis Calw

Stadtkreis Baden-Baden

Landkreis Enzkreis

Landkreis Esslingen

Landkreis Freudenstadt

Landkreis Göppingen

Stadtkreis Heidelberg

Stadtkreis Heilbronn

Landkreis Heilbronn

Hohenlohekreis

Landkreis Karlsruhe

Stadtkreis Karlsruhe

Landkreis Ludwigsburg

Stadtkreis Mannheim

Main-Tauber-Kreis

Neckar-Odenwald-Kreis

Im Ortenaukreis: Achern, Appenweier, Bad Peterstal-Griesbach, Durbach, Kappelrodeck, Kehl, Lauf, Lautenbach, Neuried, Oberkirch, Offenburg, Oppenau, Ottenhöfen im Schwarzwald, Renchen, Rheinau, Sasbach, Sasbachwalden, Schutterwald, Seebach, Willstätt

Im Ostalbkreis: Abtsgmünd, Adelmansfelden, Durlangen, Eschach, Göggingen, Gschwend, Iggingen, Jagstzell, Leinzell, Lorch, Mutlangen, Obergröningen, Rosenberg, Ruppertshofen, Schechingen, Schwäbisch Gmünd, Spraitbach, Täferrot, Waldstetten

Stadtkreis Pforzheim

Landkreis Rastatt

Rems-Murr-Kreis

Landkreis Reutlingen: Walddorfhäslach, Pliezhausen

Rhein-Neckar-Kreis

Landkreis Schwäbisch-Hall

Stadtkreis Stuttgart

Landkreis Tübingen

Bayern

Im Landkreis Ansbach: Adelshofen, Buch am Wald, Diebach, Gebsattel, Geslau, Insingen, Neusitz, Ohrenbach, Rothenburg ob der Tauber, Schillingsfürst, Schnelldorf, Steinsfeld, Wetrtingen, Windelsbach, Wörnitz

Landkreis Aschaffenburg

Stadt Aschaffenburg

Landkreis Bad Kissingen

Im Landkreis Hassberge: Gädheim, Theres

Landkreis Kitzingen ohne die Gemeinde Geiselwind

Landkreis Main-Spessart

Landkreis Miltenberg

Im Landkreis Neustadt a.d.Aisch-Bad Windsheim: Burgbernheim, Ergersheim, Gallmersgarten, Gollhofen, Hemmersheim, Ippesheim, Markt Bibart, Markt

▼ **M20**

Nordheim, Oberickelsheim, Oberscheinfeld, Simmershofen, Sugenheim, Uffenheim, Weigenheim

Landkreis Rhön-Grabfeld

Landkreis Schweinfurt

Stadt Schweinfurt

Landkreis Würzburg

Stadt Würzburg

Brandenburg

Im Landkreis Prignitz: Besandten, Eldenburg, Wootz

Freie Hansestadt Bremen

Gesamtes Landesgebiet

Freie und Hansestadt Hamburg

Gesamtes Landesgebiet

Hessen

Gesamtes Landesgebiet

Mecklenburg-Vorpommern

Im Landkreis Ludwigslust: Belsch, Bengerstorf, Besitz, Stadt Boizenburg, Brahlstorf, Derselow, Stadt Dömitz, Gresse, Greven, Gallin, Grebs-Niendorf, Karenz, Leussow, Stadt Lübtheen, Malk Göhren, Malliß, Neu Gülze, Neu Kaliß, Nostorf, Pritzier, Redefin, Schwanheide, Teldau, Tessin/Bzbg., Vellahn, Vielank, Warlitz

Niedersachsen

Gesamtes Landesgebiet

Nordrhein-Westfalen

Gesamtes Landesgebiet

Rheinland-Pfalz

Gesamtes Landesgebiet

Saarland

Gesamtes Landesgebiet

Sachsen-Anhalt

Landkreis Altmarkkreis Salzwedel

Landkreis Aschersleben-Staßfurt

Im Landkreis Bernburg: Güsten

Landkreis Bördekreis

Im Burgenlandkreis: Billroda, Bucha, Herregosserstedt, Kahlwinkel, Lossa, Memleben, Saubach, Steinburg, Tromsdorf, Wangen, Wischroda, Wohlmirstedt

Landkreis Halberstadt

Im Landkreis Jerichower Land: Hohenwarte, LOSTAU

Landeshauptstadt Magdeburg

Im Kreis Mansfelder Land: Abberode, Ahlsdorf, Alterode, Annarode, Arnstedt, Benndorf, Bischofrode, Biesenrode, Bornstedt, Bräunrode, Braunschwende, Eisleben, Friesdorf, Gorenzen, Greifenhagen, Großörner, Harkerode, Helbra, Hergisdorf, Hermerode, Hettstedt, Klostermansfeld, Mansfeld, Möllendorf, Molmerswende, Osterhausen, Piskaborn, Quenstedt, Ritterode, Ritzgerode, Rothenschirmbach, Schmalzerode, Siebigerode, Stangerode, Sylta, Ulzigerode, Vatterode, Walbeck, Welbsleben, Wiederstedt, Wimmelburg, Wippra, Wolferode

Im Landkreis Merseburg-Querfurt: Farnstädt, Grockstädt, Leimbach, Querfurt, Schmon, Vitzenburg, Weißenschirmbach, Ziegelroda

Landkreis Ohre-Kreis

▼ **M20**

Landkreis Quedlinburg

Landkreis Sangerhausen

Im Landkreis Schönebeck: Atzendorf, Biere, Eickendorf, Förderstedt, Löbnitz (Bode), Schönebeck(Elbe), Welsleben

Im Landkreis Stendal: Aulosen, Badingen, Ballerstedt, Berkau, Bismark (Altmark), Boock, Bretsch, Büste, Dobberkau, Flessau, Gagel, Garlipp, Gladigau, Gollensdorf, Grassau, Groß Garz, Heiligenfelde, Hohenwulsch, Holzhausen, Insel, Käthen, Kläden, Könnigde, Kossebau, Kremkau, Krevese, Lückstedt, Lüderitz, Meßdorf, Möringen, Nahrstedt, Pollitz, Querstedt, Rochau, Rossau, Schäplitz, Schernebeck, Schinne, Schorstedt, Staats, Steinfeld, Tangerhütte, Uchtdorf, Uchtspringe, Vinzelberg, Volgfelde, Wanzer, Windberge, Wittenmoor

Landkreis Wernigerode

Schleswig-Holstein

Im Kreis Herzogtum Lauenburg: Alt Mölln, Aumühle, Bälau, Basedow, Basthorst, Besenthal, Börsen, Borstorf, Breitenfelde, Bröthen, Brunstorf, Buchhorst, Büchen, Dahmker, Dalldorf, Dassendorf, Elmenhorst, Escheburg, Fitzen, Fuhlenhagen, Geesthacht, Göttin, Grabau, Grambek, Groß Pampau, Grove, Gudow, Gülzow, Güster, Hamfelde, Hamwarde, Havekost, Hohenhorn, Hornbek, Juliusburg, Kankelau, Kasseburg, Klein Pampau, Koberg, Köthel, Kollow, Kröppelshagen-Fahrendorf, Krüzen, Krukow, Kuddewörde, Langenlehsten, Lanze, Lauenburg/Elbe, Lehmrade, Linau, Lüttau, Möhnsen, Mölln, Mühlenrade, Müssen, Niendorf/Stecknitz, Poggensee, Roseburg, Forstgutsbezirk Sachsenwald, Sahms, Schnakenbek, Schönberg, Schretstaken, Schulendorf, Schwarzenbek, Siebeneichen, Sirksfelde, Talkau, Tramm, Walksfelde, Wangelau, Wentorf bei Hamburg, Wentorf (Amt Sandesneben), Wiershop, Witzeze, Wohltorf, Woltersdorf, Worth

Im Kreis Pinneberg: Appen, Barmstedt, Bevern, Bilsen, Bönningstedt, Bokholt-Hanredder, Borstel-Hohenraden, Bullenkuhlen, Ellerbek, Ellerhoop, Elmshorn, Groß Nordende, Halstenbek, Haselau, Haseldorf, Hasloh, Heede, Heidgraben, Heist, Hemdingen, Hetlingen, Holm, Klein Nordende, Klein Offenseth-Sparrieshoop, Kölln-Reisiek, Kummerfeld, Seester, Moorrege, Neuendeich, Pinneberg, Prisdorf, Quickborn, Raa-Besenbek, Rellingen, Schenefeld, Seester, Seestermühe, Seeth-Ekholt, Tangstedt, Tornesch, Uetersen, Wedel

Im Kreis Segeberg: Alveslohe, Ellerau, Henstedt-Ulzburg, Norderstedt

Im Kreis Steinburg: Altenmoor, Borsfleth, Engelbrechtsche Wildnis, Glückstadt, Herzhorn, Horst (Holstein), Kiebitzreihe, Kollmar, Neuendorf b. Elmshorn, Sommerland

Im Kreis Stormarn: Ahrensburg, Ammersbek, Bargtheide, Barsbuettel, Braak, Brunsbek, Delingsdorf, Glinde, Grande, Groenwohld, Grossensee, Grosshansdorf, Hamfelde, Hammoor, Hohenfelde, Hoisdorf, Jersbek, Koethel, Luetjensee, Oststeinbek, Rausdorf, Reinbek, Siek, Stapelfeld, Steinburg, Tangstedt, Todendorf, Trittau, Witzhave

Thüringen

Landkreis Eichsfeld

Stadt Eisenach

Stadt Erfurt

Landkreis Gotha

Landkreis Hildburghausen

Ilmkreis

Kyffhäuserkreis

Landkreis Nordhausen

Im Landkreis Saalfeld-Rudolstadt: Allendorf, Bad Blankenburg, Bechstedt, Dröbischau, Katzhütte, Königsee, Mellenbach-Glasbach, Meuselbach-Schwarzühle, Oberhain, Remda-Teichel, Rottenbach, Rudolstadt, Schwarzburg

Landkreis Schmalkalden-Meiningen

Landkreis Sömmerda

Stadt Suhl

▼ **M20**

Unstrut-Hainich-Kreis
Wartburgkreis
Stadt Weimar
Landkreis Weimarer Land

▼ **M9**

Luxembourg:
Whole territory

▼ **M11**

The Netherlands
Whole territory.

▼ **M14**

Zone G

(serotypes 2 and 4 and to a lesser extent 16 and 1)

Italy

Sardinia: Cagliari, Nuoro, Oristano.

▼ **M17**

Zone H

Bulgaria

— Administrative district of Burgas.

▼ **M12***ANNEX II***as referred to in Article 3(1)**

- A. Live ruminants
1. Prior to shipment live ruminants must have been protected from attack from *Culicoides* likely to be competent bluetongue virus vectors for at least
 - (a) 60 days; or
 - (b) 28 days, and were subjected during that period to a serological test according to the OIE Terrestrial Manual to detect antibodies to the bluetongue virus group, with negative results, carried out at least 28 days following the date of the commencement of the period of protection from vectors attack; or
 - (c) 14 days, and were subjected during that period to an agent identification test according to the OIE Terrestrial Manual, with negative results, carried out at least 14 days following the date of the commencement of the period of protection from vectors attack.
 2. During transportation to the place of destination live ruminants must have been protected from *Culicoides* attack.
- B. Semen of ruminants
1. Semen must have been obtained from donor animals, which have been:
 - (a) protected from attack from *Culicoides* likely to be competent bluetongue virus vectors for at least 60 days before commencement of, and during, collection of the semen; or
 - (b) subjected to a serological test according to the OIE Terrestrial Manual to detect antibodies to the bluetongue virus group, with negative results, at least every 60 days during the collection period and between 21 and 60 days following the final collection; or
 - (c) subjected, with negative results, to an agent identification test according to the OIE Terrestrial Manual carried out on blood samples collected at:
 - (i) the commencement and final collection; and
 - (ii) during the period of semen collection:
 - at least every seven days, in the case of a virus isolation test, or
 - at least every 28 days, in the case of a polymerase chain reaction test.
 2. Fresh semen may be produced from donor males which have been protected from attack from *Culicoides* for at least 30 days before commencement of, and during, collection of the semen, and were subjected to:
 - (a) a serological test according to the OIE Terrestrial Manual to detect antibodies to the bluetongue virus group, with negative results, before the first collection and every 28 days during the collection period and 28 days following the final collection; or
 - (b) an agent identification test according to the OIE Terrestrial Manual carried out with negative results on blood samples collected:
 - (i) at commencement, final collection and seven days following final collection; and
 - (ii) during the period of semen collection:
 - at least every seven days, in case of a virus isolation test, or
 - at least every 28 days, in case of a polymerase chain reaction test.
 3. Frozen semen may be produced from donor males which have been tested, with negative results, in a serological test according to the OIE Terrestrial Manual for the detection of antibodies for the bluetongue virus group carried out on a sample taken between 21 and 30 days following the semen collection during the mandatory storage period in accordance with point 1 (f) of Annex C to Council Directive 88/407/EEC ⁽¹⁾ or point (g) of Chapter III of Annex D to Council Directive 92/65/EC ⁽²⁾.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 194, 22.7.1988, p. 10.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 268, 14.9.1992, p. 54.

▼ M12

4. Female ruminants shall remain under observation on their holding of origin during at least 28 days following insemination with fresh semen referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2.
- C. Oocytes and Embryos of ruminants
1. *In vivo* derived embryos of bovine animals must be collected in accordance with Council Directive 89/556/EEC ⁽¹⁾
 2. *In vivo* derived embryos of ruminants other than bovines and *in vitro* produced bovine embryos must have been obtained from donor females, which have been:
 - (a) protected from attack from Culicoides likely to be competent bluetongue virus vectors for at least 60 days before commencement of, and during, collection of the embryos/oocytes; or
 - (b) subjected to a serological test according to the OIE Terrestrial Manual to detect antibodies to the bluetongue virus group, between 21 and 60 days following collection of the embryos/oocytes, with negative results; or
 - (c) subjected to an agent identification test according to the OIE Terrestrial Manual on a blood sample taken on the day of collection of the embryos/oocytes, with negative results.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 302, 19.10.1989, p. 1.