



Bovine and Swine Diseases Situation 2016

Health and
Consumers

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CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

Directive 64/432/EEC of 26 June 1964 on animal health problems affecting intra-Community trade in bovine animals and swine¹ provides that a Member State or part of a Member State may be declared officially tuberculosis-free, officially brucellosis-free and officially enzootic-bovine-leukosis-free as regards bovine herds, subject to compliance with certain conditions set out in that Directive.

The lists of regions of Member States declared officially free of bovine tuberculosis, bovine brucellosis and enzootic-bovine-leukosis are set out in Commission Decision 2003/467/EC of 23 June 2003 establishing the official tuberculosis, brucellosis and enzootic-bovine-leukosis-free status of certain Member States and regions of Member States as regards bovine herds².

Article 9 of Directive 64/432/EEC provides that a Member State, which has a compulsory national control programme for one of the contagious diseases listed in Annex E(II) to that Directive, may submit its programme to the Commission for approval. That Article also provides for the definition of the additional guarantees which may be required for trade within the Union.

In addition, Article 10 of Directive 64/432/EEC provides that where a Member State considers that its territory or part thereof is free from one of the diseases listed in Annex E(II) to that Directive, it is to present appropriate supporting documentation to the Commission. That Article also provides for the definition of the additional guarantees which may be required for trade within the Union.

Commission Decision 2004/558/EC of 15 July 2004 implementing Council Directive 64/432/EEC as regards additional guarantees for intra-Community trade in bovine animals relating to infectious bovine rhinotracheitis and the approval of the eradication programmes presented by certain Member States³ approves the programmes for the control and eradication of the infection with the bovine herpesvirus type 1 ('BHV1') presented by the Member States listed in Annex I to that Decision for the regions listed in that Annex, and for which additional guarantees for BHV1 apply in accordance with Article 9 of Directive 64/432/EEC. In addition, Annex II to Decision 2004/558/EC lists the regions of the Member States that are considered free of BHV1 infection and for which additional guarantees apply in accordance with Article 10 of Directive 64/432/EEC.

Commission Decision 2008/185/EC of 21 February 2008 on additional guarantees in intra-Community trade of pigs relating to Aujeszky's disease and criteria to provide information on this disease⁴ contains a list of Member States or regions thereof free of Aujeszky's disease and where vaccination is prohibited in Annex I thereto. Annex II to Decision 2008/185/EC contains a list of Member States or regions thereof where disease control programme for that disease are in place.

The information in Chapter 2 of this Report provides an overview of the status of EU Member States, Norway and Switzerland and regions thereof recognised as officially free from the abovementioned animal diseases at **31/12/2016**.

¹ OJ 121, 29.7.1964, p. 1977/64.

² OJ L 156, 25.6.2003, p. 74.

³ OJ L 249, 23.7.2004, p. 20.

⁴ OJ L 59, 4.3.2008, p. 19.

In accordance with Article 8 of Directive 64/432/EEC, Member States are requested to forward to the Commission, by 31st May each year, details of the occurrence of diseases listed in Annex E(I) to the Directive and of any other diseases covered by the additional guarantees provided for by Union legislation in its territory referred to the year before.

On the basis of this Article, Commission Decision 2003/886/EC of 10 December 2003⁵ laid down the format on which this information must be based. Member States should provide the whole required report. However, those Member States which had an approved co-financed programme for a disease (in the reporting period) or those not free of BHV1 infection or without approved programme for the control and eradication of the infection with BHV1 in place do not have to include information on those diseases and on BHV1 infection.

The information in Chapter 3 of this Report presents a summary of the details of the occurrence of diseases listed in Annex E(I) to Directive 64/432/EEC and of any other diseases, in particular those listed in Annex E(II) to that Directive, covered by the additional guarantees provided for by Union legislation and of monitoring or eradication programme (not covered by Decision 2014/288/EU⁶) provided by the Member States for the year 2016.

In addition, within the framework of the Agreement on the European Economic Area⁷ and the Agreement between the European Community and the Swiss Confederation on trade in Agricultural Products⁸ also Norway and Switzerland provide the abovementioned details which are incorporated in this Report.

⁵ OJ L 332, 19.12.2003, p. 53.

⁶ OJ L 147, 17.5.2014, p. 88.

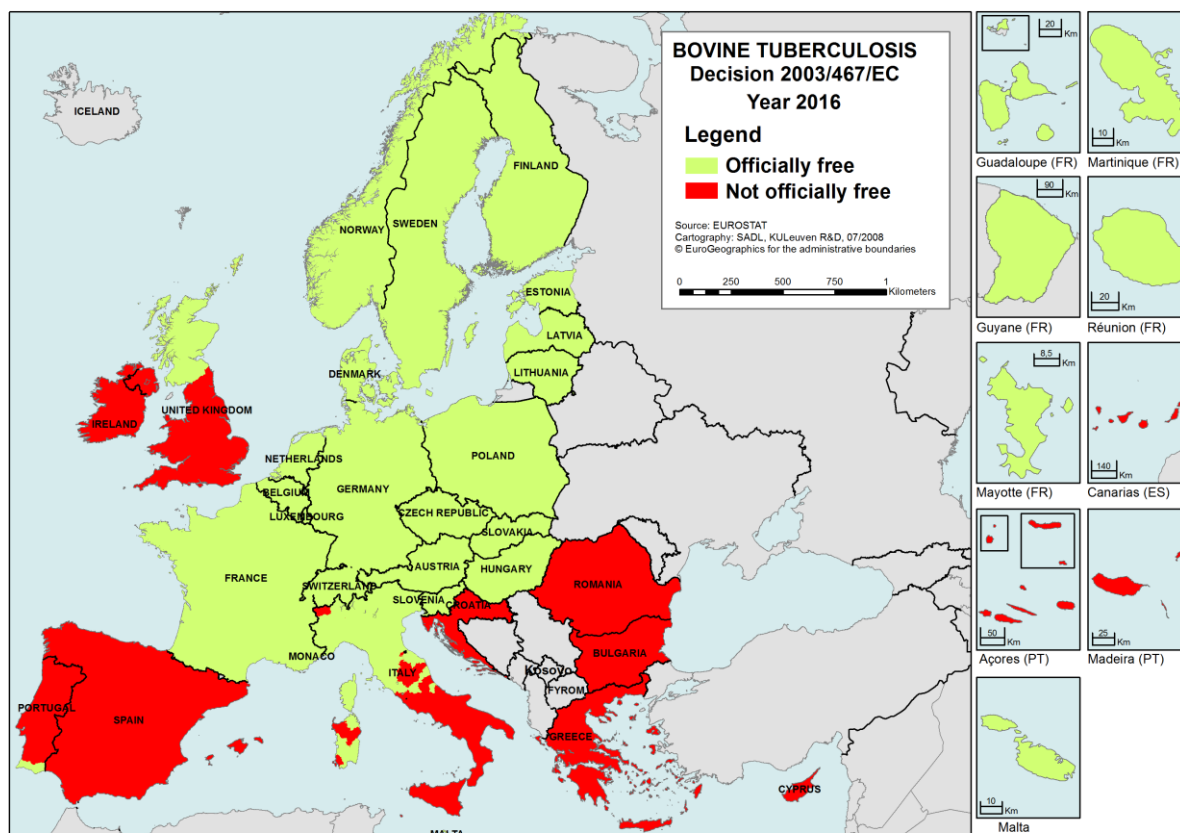
⁷ OJ L 1, 3.1.1994, p. 3.

⁸ OJ L 114, 30.4.2002, p. 132.

CHAPTER 2

Status of EU Member States, Norway and Switzerland and regions thereof in relation to certain animal diseases

2.1 BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS



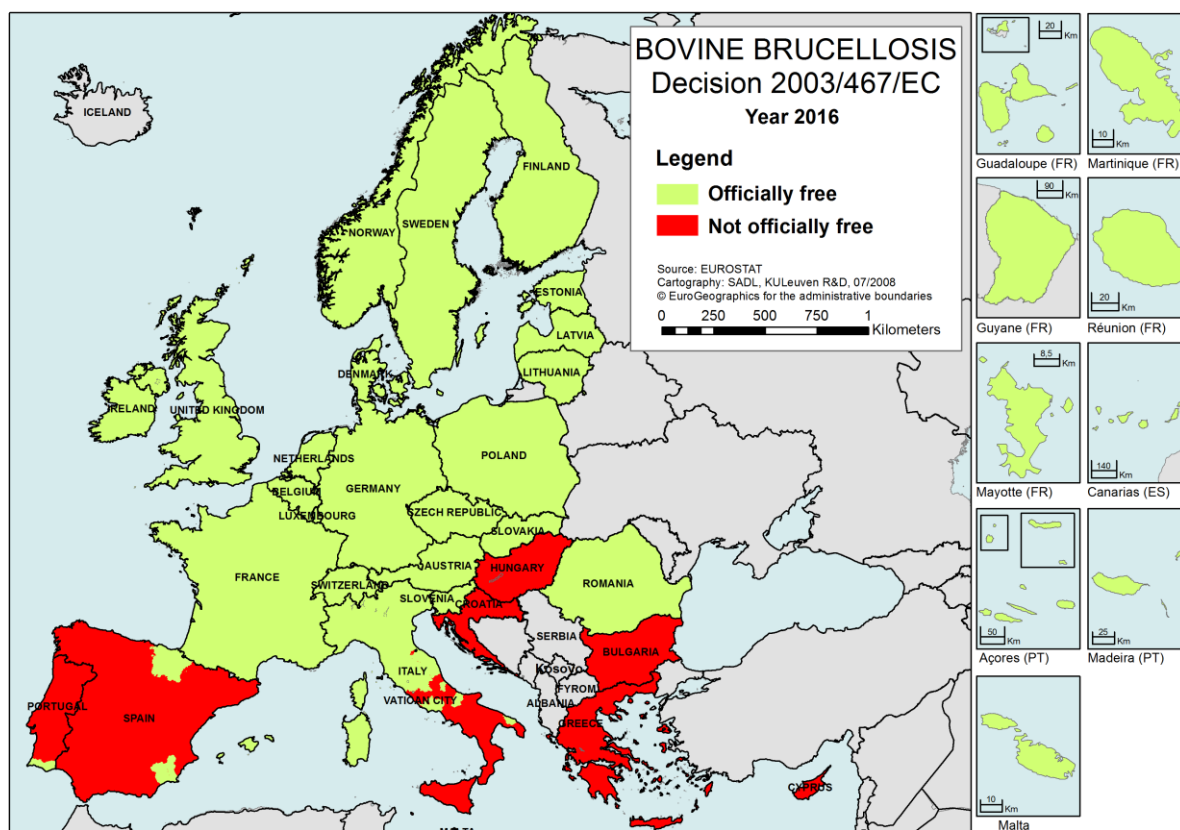
Legal basis:

Commission Decision 2003/467/EC as last amended by Commission Implementing Decisions 2016/168/EU and 2016/448/EU (**newly recognised officially free countries or regions in 2016 mentioned in bold**). EFTA Surveillance Authority Decision 67/94/COL replaced by 225/96/COL and 28/07/COL (Norway) and Appendix 2(I)(B)(4) of Annex 11 to the Agreement between the EU and the Swiss Confederation on trade in Agricultural Products (Switzerland).

Countries officially free	
Austria	Lithuania
Belgium	Luxembourg
Czech Republic	Malta
Denmark	Netherlands
Estonia	Norway
Finland	Poland
France	Slovakia
Germany	Slovenia
Hungary	Sweden
Latvia	Switzerland

Regions officially free	
Italy	Abruzzo region: province of Pescara
	Province of Bolzano
	Emilia-Romagna region
	Friuli-Venezia Giulia region
	Lazio region: provinces of Rieti, Viterbo
	Liguria region
	Lombardia region
	Marche region: provinces of Ancona , Ascoli Piceno, Fermo, Pesaro-Urbino
	Piemonte region
	Sardegna region: provinces of Cagliari, Medio-Campidano, Ogliastra, Olbia-Tempio, Oristano
	Toscana region
	Province of Trento
	Veneto region
	Portugal
United Kingdom	Scotland
	Isle of Man

2.2 BOVINE BRUCELLOSIS



Legal basis

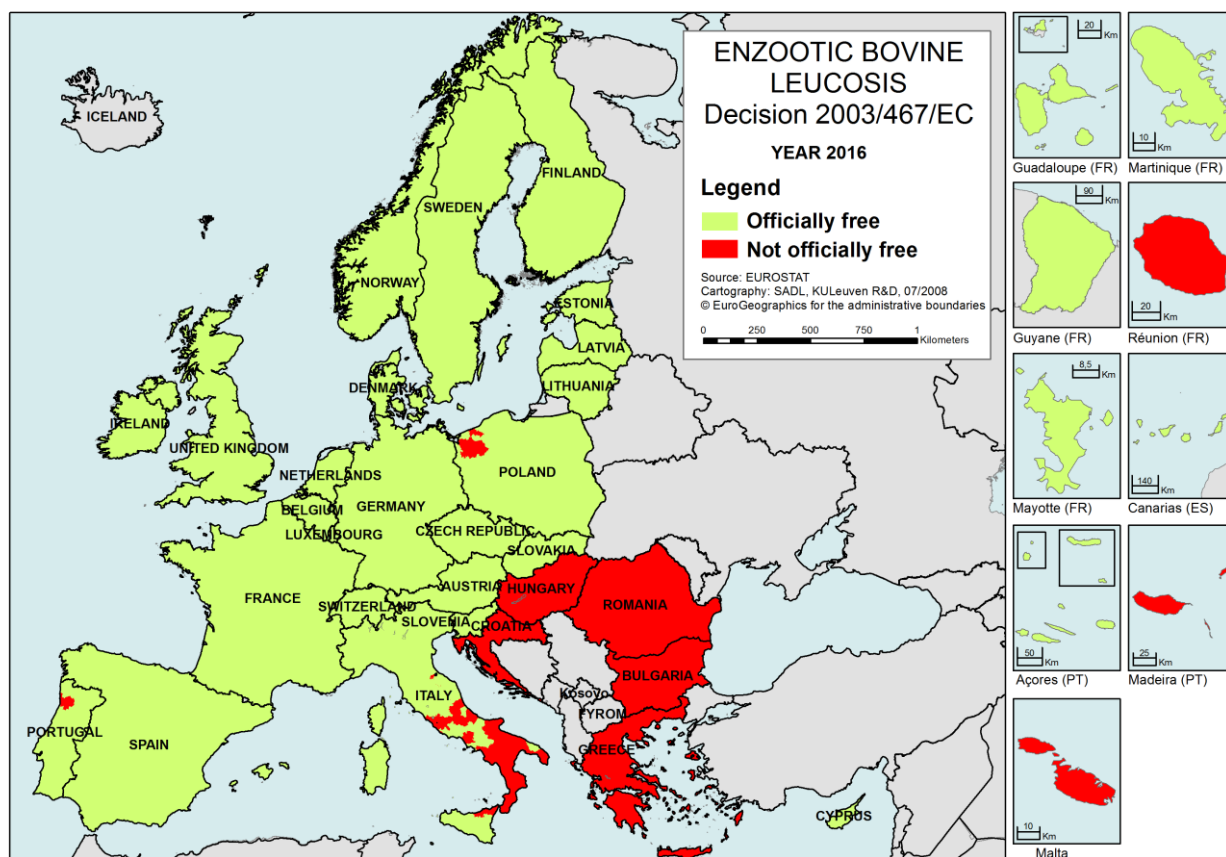
Commission Decision 2003/467/EC as last amended by Commission Implementing Decisions 2016/168/EU and 2016/448/EU (**newly recognised officially free countries or regions in 2016 mentioned in bold**).

EFTA Surveillance Authority Decision 66/94/COL, replaced by 227/96/COL and 28/07/COL (Norway) and Appendix 2(I)(B)(3) of Annex 11 to the Agreement between the EU and the Swiss Confederation on trade in Agricultural Products (Switzerland).

Countries officially free	
Austria	Luxembourg
Belgium	Malta
Czech Republic	Netherlands
Denmark	Norway
Estonia	Poland
Finland	Romania
France	Slovakia
Germany	Slovenia
Ireland	Sweden
Latvia	Switzerland
Lithuania	

Regions officially free	
Italy	Abruzzo region: province of Pescara
	Province of Bolzano
	Emilia-Romagna region
	Friuli-Venezia Giulia region
	Lazio region: provinces of Frosinone, Latina, Rieti, Viterbo
	Liguria region
	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
Valle d'Aosta region	
Veneto region	
Portugal	Região Algarve: all distritos
	Região Autónoma dos Açores
Spain	Autonomous Region of the Canary Islands
	Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands
	Autonomous Community of Pais Vasco
	Autonomous Community of Murcia
	Autonomous Community of Navarra
Autonomous Community of La Rioja	
United Kingdom	Great Britain (England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland)
	Isle of Man

2.3 ENZOOTIC BOVINE LEUKOSIS



Legal basis

Commission Decision 2003/467/EC as last amended by Commission Implementing Decision 2016/168/EU (**newly officially free countries or regions in 2016 mentioned in bold**).
 EFTA Surveillance Authority Decision 28/07/COL (Norway) and Appendix 2(I)(B)(5) of Annex 11 to the Agreement between the EU and the Swiss Confederation on trade in Agricultural Products (Switzerland).

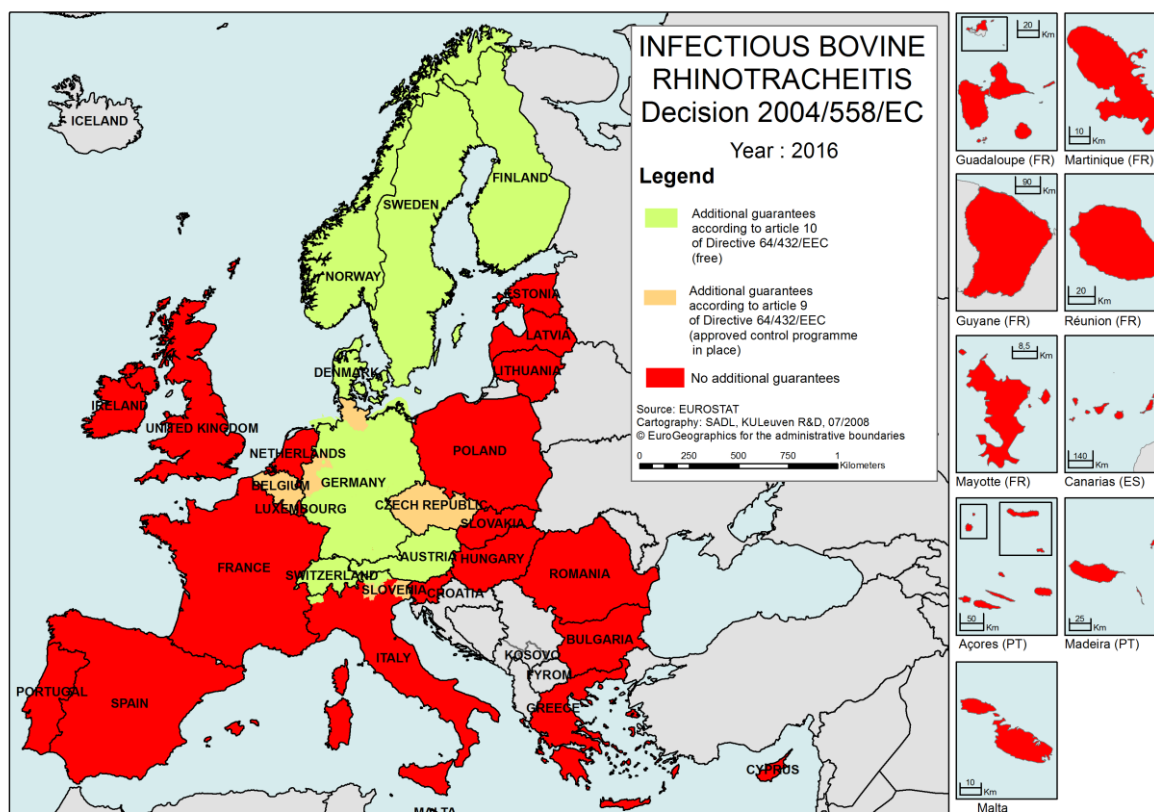
Countries officially free	
Austria	Latvia
Belgium	Lithuania
Cyprus	Luxembourg
Czech Republic	Netherlands
Denmark	Norway
Estonia	Slovakia
Germany	Slovenia
Spain	Sweden
Finland	Switzerland
Ireland	United Kingdom

Regions officially free	
France	Alsace, Champagne-Ardenne et Lorraine region
	Aquitaine, Limousin et Poitou-Charentes region
	Auvergne et Rhône-Alpes region
	Bourgogne et Franche-Comté région
	Bretagne region
	Centre region
	Corse region
	Ile-de-France region
	Languedoc-Roussillon et Midi-Pyrénées region
	Nord — Pas-de-Calais et Picardie region
	Basse-Normandie et Haute-Normandie region
	Pays de la Loire region
	Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur region
	Guadeloupe region
	Martinique region
	Guyane region
Mayotte region	
Italy	Abruzzo region: province of Pescara
	Province of Bolzano
	Campania region: provinces of Avellino, Napoli, Benevento
	Emilia-Romagna region
	Friuli-Venezia Giulia region
	Lazio region: provinces of Frosinone, Latina, Rieti, Viterbo
	Liguria region
	Lombardia region
	Marche region
	Molise region
	Piemonte region
	Puglia region: province of Brindisi
	Sardegna region
	Sicilia region: provinces of Agrigento, Caltanissetta, Catania, Enna, Palermo, Ragusa, Siracusa, Trapani
	Toscana region
	Province of Trento
Umbria region	
Valle d'Aosta region	
Veneto region	
Poland	Voivodship dolnośląskie Powiaty: bolesławiecki, dzierzoniowski, glogowski, górowski, jaworski, jeleniogórski, Jelenia Góra, kamiennogórski, kłodzki, legnicki, Legnica, lubański, lubiński, lwówecki, milicki, oleśnicki, olawski, polkowicki, strzeliński, średzki, świdnicki, trzebnicki, wałbrzyski, Wałbrzych, wołowski, wrocławski, Wrocław, ząbkowicki, zgorzelecki, zlotoryjski
	Voivodship lubelskie Powiaty: bialski, Biała Podlaska, biłgorajski, chełmski, Chełm, hrubieszowski, janowski, krasnostawski, kraśnicki, lubartowski, lubelski, Lublin, łączyński, lukowski, opolski, parczewski, puławski, radzyński, rycki,

Regions officially free	
	świdnicki, tomaszowski, włodawski, zamojski, Zamość
Voivodship lubuskie	Powiaty: gorzowski, Gorzów Wielkopolski, krośnieńsko-odrzański, międzyrzecki, nowosolski, ślubicki, strzelecko–drezdenecki, sulęciński, świebodziński, Zielona Góra, zielonogórski, zagański, żarski, wschowski.
Voivodship kujawsko-pomorskie	Powiaty: aleksandrowski, brodnicki, bydgoski, Bydgoszcz, chełmiński, golubsko-dobrzyński, grudziądzki, inowrocławski, lipnowski, Grudziądz, mogileński, nakielski, radziejowski, rypiński, sepoleński, świecki, toruński, Toruń, tucholski, wąbrzeski, Włocławek, włocławski, zniński.
Voivodship łódzkie	Powiaty: belchatowski, brzeziński, kutnowski, łaski, łęczycki, łowicki, łódzki, Łódź, opoczyński, pabianicki, pajęczański, piotrkowski, Piotrków Trybunalski, poddębicki, radomszczański, rawski, sieradzki, skierniewicki, Skierniewice, tomaszowski, wieluński, wierszowski, zduńskowolski, zgierski.
Voivodship małopolskie	Powiaty: brzeski, bocheński, chrzanowski, dąbrowski, gorlicki, krakowski, Kraków, limanowski, miechowski, myślenicki, nowosądecki, nowotarski, Nowy Sącz, oświęcimski, olkuski, proszowicki, suski, tarnowski, Tarnów, tatrzański, wadowicki, wielicki.
Voivodship mazowieckie	Powiaty: białobrzeski, ciechanowski, garwoliński, grójecki, gostyniński, grodziski, kozienicki, legionowski, lipski, losicki, makowski, miński, mławski, nowodworski, ostrołęcki, Ostrołęka, ostrowski, otwocki, piaseczyński, Płock, plocki, płoński, przuszkowski, przasnyski, przysuski, pułtowski, Radom, radomski, Siedlce, siedlecki, sierpecki, sochaczewski, sokołowski, szydlowiecki, Warszawa, warszawski zachodni, węgrowski, wołomiński, wyszkowski, zwolenński, żuromiński, żyrardowski.
Voivodship opolskie	Powiaty: brzeski, głubczycki, kędzierzyńsko-kozielski, kluczborski, krapkowicki, namysłowski, nyski, oleski, opolski, Opole, prudnicki, strzelecki.
Voivodship podkarpackie	Powiaty: bieszczadzki, brzozowski, dębicki, jarosławski, jasielski, kolbuszowski, krośnieński, Krosno, leski, leżajski, lubaczowski, łańcucki, mielecki, niżański, przemyski, Przemyśl, przeworski, ropczycko-sędziszowski, rzeszowski, Rzeszów, sanocki, stalowowolski, strzyżowski, Tarnobrzeg, tarnobrzeski.
Voivodship podlaskie	Powiaty: augustowski, białostocki, Białystok, bielski, grajewski, hajnowski, kolneński, łomżyński, Łomża, moniecki, sejneński, siemiatycki, sokółski, suwalski, Suwałki, wysokomazowiecki, zambrowski.
Voivodship pomorskie	Powiaty: bytowski, chojnicki, człuchowski, Gdańsk, gdański, Gdynia, kartuski, kościerski, kwidzyński, lęborski, malborski, nowodworski, pucki, Słupsk, słupski, Sopot, starogardzki, sztumski, tzewski, wejherowski.
Voivodship śląskie	Powiaty: będziński, bielski, Bielsko-Biała, bieruńsko-łędziński, Bytom, Chorzów, cieszyński, częstochowski, Częstochowa, Dąbrowa Górnicza, gliwicki, Gliwice, Jastrzębie Zdrój, Jaworzno, Katowice, kłobucki, lubliniecki, mikołowski, Mysłowice, myszkowski, Piekary Śląskie, pszczyński, raciborski, Ruda Śląska, rybnicki, Rybnik, Siemianowice Śląskie, Sosnowiec, Świętochłowice, tarnogórski, Tychy, wodzisławski, Zabrze,

Regions officially free	
	zawierciański, Żory, żywiecki.
	Voivodship świętokrzyskie Powiaty: buski, jędrzejowski, kazimierski, kielecki, Kielce, konecki, opatowski, ostrowiecki, pińczowski, sandomierski, skarżyski, starachowicki, staszowski, włoszczowski.
	Voivodship warmińsko-mazurskie Powiaty: bartoszycki, braniewski, działdowski, Elbląg, elbląski, elcki, giżycki, gołdapski, ilawski, kętrzyński, lidzbarski, mrągowski, nidzicki, nowomiejski, olecki, olsztyński, ostródzki, Olsztyn, piski, szczycieński, węgorzewski.
	Voivodship wielkopolskie Powiaty: chodzieski, czarnkowsko-trzcianecki, gnieźnieński, gostyński, grodziski, jarociński, kaliski, Kalisz, kępiński, kolski, koniński, Konin, kościański, krotoszyński, leszczyński, Leszno, międzychodzki, nowotomyski, obornicki, ostrowski, ostrzeszowski, pilski, pleszewski, Poznań, poznański, rawicki, słupecki, szamotulski, średzki, śremski, turecki, wągrowiecki, wolsztyński, wrzesiński, zlotowski.
	Voivodship zachodniopomorskie Powiaty: gryficki, gryfiński, kamieński, Koszalin, koszaliński, myśliborski, policki, sławieński, Szczecin, szczecinecki, świdwiński Świnoujście.
Portugal	Região Algarve: all distritos;
	Região Alentejo: all distritos
	Região Centro: all distritos
	Região Lisboa e Vale do Tejo: all distritos
	Região Norte: distritos: Braga, Bragança, Viana do Castelo, Vila Real
	Região Autónoma dos Açores
United Kingdom	Isle of Man

2.4 INFECTIOUS BOVINE RHINOTRACHEITIS



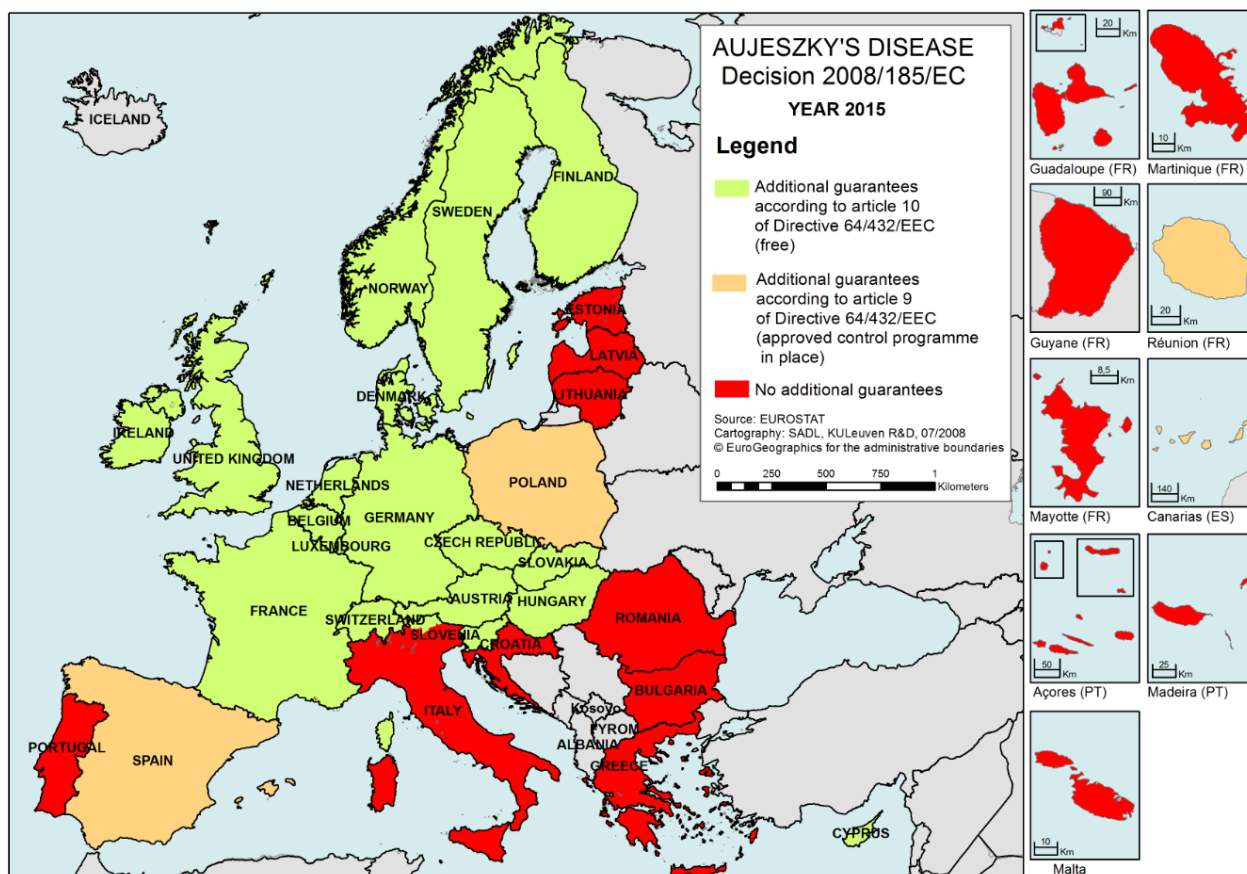
Legal basis

Commission Decision 2004/558/EC as last amended by Commission Decisions 2016/1101/EU (**new countries or regions in 2016 mentioned in bold**). EFTA Surveillance Authority Decision 74/94/COL replaced by 159/10/COL (Norway) and Appendix 2(I)(B)(6) of Annex 11 to the Agreement between the EU and the Swiss Confederation on trade in Agricultural Products

Countries free (additional guarantees according to Article 10 of Directive 64/432/EEC)	
Austria	Norway
Denmark	Sweden
Finland	Switzerland
Regions free (additional guarantees according to Article 10 of Directive 64/432/EEC)	
Germany	The Federal States of Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria, Berlin, Brandenburg, Bremen, Hesse, Lower Saxony, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, Rhineland-Palatinate , Saarland, Saxony, Saxony-Anhalt and Thuringia
	Regions of the Federal State of North Rhine-Westphalia: Arnsberg, Detmold and Münster
Italy	Autonomous Province of Bolzano and Region Valle d'Aosta

Countries with approved eradication programme (additional guarantees according to Article 9 of Directive 64/432/EEC)	
Belgium, Czech Republic	
Regions with approved eradication programme (additional guarantees according to Article 9 of Directive 64/432/EEC)	
Germany	The Federal States of Hamburg and Schleswig-Holstein Regions of the Federal State of North Rhine-Westphalia: Düsseldorf and Köln
Italy	Region Friuli-Venezia Giulia and Autonomous Province of Trento

2.5 AUJESZKY'S DISEASE



Legal basis

Commission Decision 2008/185/EC as last amended by Commission Decisions 2016/1782/EU of 5 October 2016 as regards the inclusion of Lithuania in the list of Member States thereof with an approved eradication programme of Aujeszky's disease.

EFTA Surveillance Authority Decision 226/96/COL replaced by 160/10/COL (Norway) and Appendix 2(I)(B)(7) of Annex 11 to the Agreement between the EU and the Swiss Confederation on trade in Agricultural Products (Switzerland).

Countries free (additional guarantees according to Article 10 of Directive 64/432/EEC)	
Austria	Luxembourg
Belgium	Netherlands
Cyprus	Norway
Czech Republic	Slovenia
Denmark	Slovakia
Finland	Sweden
Germany	Switzerland
Hungary	United Kingdom
Ireland	

Regions free (additional guarantees according to Article 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
Italy	Province of Bolzano

Countries with approved eradication programme (additional guarantees according to Article 9 of Directive 64/432/EEC)	
Lithuania	
Spain	
Poland	
Regions with approved eradication programme (additional guarantees according to Article 9 of Directive 64/432/EEC)	
/	/

CHAPTER 3

Details of the occurrence of diseases listed in Annex E (I) to Directive 64/432/EEC and of any other diseases covered by the additional guarantees provided for by Union legislation and of monitoring or eradication programme (not covered by Decision 2008/940/EC) in the territory of the EU Member States, Norway and Switzerland

3.1 BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS

MS or region (¹)	Total number of existing bovine		Officially free herds		Infected herds		Routine tuberculin testing		Number of tuberculin tests carried out before the introduction into the herds [Annex A(I)(2)(c) 3 ^o indent(1) of Directive 64/432/EEC]	Number of animals with suspicious lesions of tuberculosis examined and submitted to histopathological and bacteriological examinations	Number of animals detected positive in bacteriological examination
	Herds	Animals	Number of herds	%	Number of herds	%	Interval between routine tuberculin tests (²)	Number of animals tested			
AT*	61,919	1,954,008	61,902	99,97	17	0,027	(a) and (g)	21,126	43	86	37
BE*	28,466	2,672,669	28,464	99,99	2	0,01	(a)	142,383	314,258	129	8
BG	69,870	600,254	69,849	99,97	21	0,03	(b)	667,758	250	371	265
CH*	36,131	1,555,396	36,131	100	0	0	(a)	0	0	13*	0
CY*	365	63,307	288	87,54*	0	0	(b) and (c)	19,455	0	0	0
CZ*	19,531	1,413,570	19,531	100	0	0	(g)*	72,916	72,916	0	0
DE*	149,396	12,479,874	149,396	99,998	3*	0,002	(a) and (b)	3,796	1	245	8**
DK*	18,370	1,567,213	18,370	100	0	0	(g)*	2,324	0	0	0
EE	3,484	248,286	3,484	100	0	0	(f)	30,517	263	0	0
EL*	24,815	725,852	9,346	37,66	147	0,59	(b)	163,584	-	46	30
ES*											
FI*	12,620	908,807	12,620	100	0	0	(a)	0	0	1	0
FR*	198,711	19,178,572	197,717	99,5	92	0,05	(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)*	889,779	138,276	707	24
UK(E,W,NI)*											
UK(SC)*	13,273 ⁽¹⁾	1,689,269 ⁽²⁾	13,270 ⁽¹⁾	99,98 ⁽¹⁾	3 ⁽³⁾	0,02 ⁽³⁾	(f)/(g)	244,470 ⁽⁴⁾	2,089 ⁽⁵⁾	12 ⁽⁶⁾	7 ⁽⁷⁾
UK (G)											
UK(IoM)*	270	30,699	270	100	0 ⁽³⁾	0 ⁽³⁾	(c) + (g)	7,016 ⁽⁴⁾	150 ⁽⁵⁾	1 ⁽⁶⁾	1 ⁽⁷⁾
HR*	27,904	418,248	27,665	99,14	2*	0,007	(d)	146,864	0	2	2
HU*	16,377	945,640	16,367	99,94	1	0,006	(b)	803,704	34,929	106*	3
IE*											
IT*	56,929	3,536,533	56,919	99,98	5	0,01	(a), (c), (d),(f)	872,654	27,310	24	9
LT*	55,612	691,976	55,612	100	0	0	(f)	129,707	13,772	89,613*	0
LU	1,274	201,416	1,274	100	0	0	(a)	0	0	1	0
LV	23,913	412,314	23,913	100	0	0	(a)	0	0	0	0
MT*	97	13,431	97	100	0	0	(b)	12,314	0	0	0
NL	42,101	4,304,481	42,101	100	0	0	(a)	0	0	10	0
NO	13,981	864,922	13,981	100	0	0	(a)	3	0	0	0
PL*	486,682	6,516,452	486,648	99,995	25	0,005	(g)	1,298,705	252	252	164
PT*	303	7,233	303	100	0	0	(f)	1,541	0	0	0
RO	563,607	2,155,687	563,546	99,98	61	0,02	(b)	2,044,771	0	690	208
SE*	17,046	1,488,904	17,046	100	0	0	(g)	313*	-	35**	0
SI*	32,491	486,118	32,491	100	0	0	(f)	112,787	-	2	0
SK*	9,023	470,154	9,023	100	0	0	(g)*	52,095	0	0	0

- (1) Detailed regional information is required, unless the officially free status has been granted to the whole territory of the Member State.
 (2) (a) No routine tests, (b) Tests once a year, (c) Tests each 2 years, (d) Tests each 3 years, (e) Tests each 3 years concerning 24 months aged animals, (f) Tests each 4 years, (g) Tests each 5 years (or give details if other)

Additional information:

- AT: * All positive animals were "*Mycobacterium caprae*"-positive. The control measures are in accordance to those for *Mycobacterium bovis*.
 BE: * Bacteriological examination: 8 positives by bacteriological examination (1 in outbreak 2016-01 and 7 bovines in outbreak 2016-02).
 CH: * Cases detected in the frame of the program "LyMON" for early detection of bovine tuberculosis at meat inspection: lymph nodes with unfamiliar alterations (which are not clear enough to rise suspicion of tuberculosis) can be sent in for examination at the national reference laboratory for bovine tuberculosis, Institute of Veterinary Bacteriology, University of Zurich.
 Weblink to the program (German, French, Italian): <https://www.blv.admin.ch/blv/fr/home/tiere/tiergesundheits/frueherkennung/lymon.html>
 CY: * Number of herds under the program (EFSA field disease status DU02A):329
 CZ: * Single tuberculin test on:
 • all imported females (except animals for slaughter) and breeding bulls from third countries older than 6 weeks of age.
 • all removed females (except animals for slaughter) older than 6 weeks and breeding bulls older than 6 weeks of age from Member States which have not the officially TB free status.
 • all breeding bulls
 • females older than 24 months
 DE: * In 2016, 2 cases of tuberculosis were detected in BY. The other 1 was a finding from the year 2015 which continued suspended until 2016. At the beginning of 2016, cattle were tested positive, which were added to the outbreak of origin. Repealed in April 2016. Therefore, a total of 3 cases are listed.
 ** *M. caprae*
 DK: * Bulls at AI-centers are subject to tuberculin test in accordance with the provisions of Council Directive 88/407/EEC. Furthermore some bovine animals are tested before export.
 EL: * No concise data for 7 regional units were available when the present report was finalized.
 ES: * Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2016/969 (reporting as provided for co-financed eradication programmes).
 FI: * In addition 266 intradermal tuberculin tests were done on bulls standing at the A.I. bull stations or new bulls introduced to the A.I. bull stations.
 FR: * (a) 48 départements, (b) 4 départements, (c) 2 départements, (d) 6 départements, (e) 7 départements and (f) 29 départements: Annual screening areas are defined in relation to the identified cases and, in the rest of the department, herds are subject to a variable rate depending on the history of the disease and the risk analysis
 UK(E,W,N,I): * Decision 2014/288/EU (reporting for England, Wales and Northern Ireland as provided for in co-financed eradication programmes)
 UK(SC) * Details provided for Scotland as follows:
 (1) Number / percentage of herds as at 31 December 2016
 (2) Bovine animal number sourced from Cattle Tracing System
 (3) Number / percentage of infected herds (OTF status withdrawn) of indigenous origin.
 (4) All tuberculin skin tests and interferon-gamma blood tests done on individual animals.
 (5) Number of cattle required to receive a negative pre-movement test before leaving England / Wales and arrival in Scotland (does not include imported cattle)/and arrival in Isle of Man.
 (6) Carcasses investigated after disclosure of suspect TB lesions at routine slaughter of cattle from OTF herds (i.e. test reactors excluded)
 (7) Cattle carcasses with suspect TB lesions at routine slaughter from which *Mycobacterium bovis* was isolated. Excludes tuberculin and gamma-interferon test reactors.
 (f)/(g) Scotland has OTF status and implements a risk-based routine surveillance testing strategy which exempts herds that qualify as "low risk" from routine four yearly testing, according to an algorithm published on the Scottish Government website. In 2016, 1,610 OTF herds were routinely skin tested and a further 1,716 OTF herds were exempted from routine testing as "low risk".
 UK(IoM) * Details for the Isle of Man are provided as follows:
 Numbers (1) to (6) as for UK(SC)
 (7) Cattle Carcasses with suspect TB lesions at routine slaughter from which *Mycobacterium bovis* was isolated. Excludes tuberculin and gamma interferon test reactors. Case not of indigenous origin.
 (g) Isle of Man has OTF status and from September 2016 has implemented a risk based routine surveillance strategy which exempts herds that qualify as 'low risk' from routine four yearly testing. Low risk herds are those that have less than 20 animals. Herds which have introduced an imported animal within the last 30 months will be tested every two years.
 HR: * All *Mycobacterium caprae*. Reasons for herds not being officially free on December 31st were not connected to disease being suspected or confirmed (new herds or insufficiently tested herds).
 HU: * It means the number of animals sent to slaughter for diagnostic reasons. Samples from these animals were sent to NRL for histopathological and bacteriological examinations.
 IE: * Decision 2014/288/EU (reporting as provided for co-financed eradication programmes).
 IT: * Data provided for free regions: Abruzzo (Pescara), Bolzano, Emilia Romagna, Lazio (Rieti, Viterbo), Lombardia, Marche (Ascoli Piceno, Fermo), Piemonte (Asti, Biella, Novara, Verbania-Cusio-Ossola, Vercelli), Sardegna (Cagliari, Medio-Campidano, Ogliastra, Olbia-Tempio, Oristano), Toscana; Trento, Veneto; -- Other regions: Decision 2014/288/EU (reporting as provided for co-financed eradication programmes)
 LT: * tested after slaughter
 MT: * The test is performed on animals over 42 days old. The number of tests performed is 13,596.
 The bovine population present in the Maltese islands is composed by 15,028 animals in 259 farms divided as indicated hereunder:
 • 97 dairy farms with 13,431 animals
 • 162 farms of fattening animals with 1597 animals. Within this category there are 82 farms which hold few female animals (n. 484 females) with 1,065 animals in total.
 No movements are allowed from fattening farms to dairy farms.
 3,261 animals have been slaughtered during 2016.
 PL: * 1 herd suspended, 8 herds without DVO decision as 31 December 2016
 PT: * Only for Algarve region (other regions: Decision 2014/288/EU reporting as provided for co-financed eradication programmes)
 SE: * 244 tests at semen collection centres have been performed in accordance with Council Directive 88/407/EEC; 47 animals of different species were tested in connection with exports; 2 bovine animals, 16 camelids, 4 lama were tested in connection with circus activity.
 ** Lesions detected at slaughter: 24 pigs, 4 cattle, 1 sheep. Clinical suspicions or lesions at necropsy: 2 deer, 1 dog, 2 cats and 1 alpaca.
 SI: * OTF status was granted to Slovenia with the Commission Decision 2009/342/EC. For retaining the officially bovine tuberculosis free status of Slovenia, animals older than six weeks have to be tested in accordance with Annex A, Point 5 of Chapter I of Council Directive 64/432/EEC.
 SK: * (g) tests each 5 years

3.2 BOVINE BRUCELLOSIS

MS or region ⁽¹⁾	Total number of existing bovine		Officially free herds		Infected herds		Surveillance ⁽²⁾						Investigations of suspect cases								
			Number of herds	%	Number of herds	%	Serological tests			Examination of bulk milk samples			Information on abortions			Epidemiological investigation					
	Herds	Animals					Number of bovine herds tested	Number of animals tested	Number of infected herds	Number of bovine herds tested	Number of animals or pools tested	Number of infected herds	Number of notified abortions whatever cause	Number of abortions due to <i>brucella</i> infection	Number of isolations of <i>Brucella abortus</i>	Number of animals tested with serological blood tests ⁽⁴⁾	Number of suspended herds	Number of positive animals		Number of animals examined microbiologically	Number of animals positive microbiologically
															Serologically		B.S.T				
AT	61,919	1,954,008	61,919	100	0	0	1,281	11,805	0	1,287	1,287	0	367	0	0	906	8	0	0	94	0
BE	28,466	2,672,669	28,466	100	0	0	12,178	72,355	0	7,701	16,370	0	10,209	0	0	15	1	7	0	2	0
BG	69,870	444,858	69,870	100	0	0	69,870	444,858	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0
CH	36,131	1,555,396	36,131	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,766	0	0	4,766	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY*	365	63,307	316	100*	0	0	144	2,195	0	220	20,532	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CZ	19,531	1,413,570	19,531	100	0	0	4,843	79,088	0	0	0	3,986	0	0	3,986	0	0	0	0	0	0
DE*	149,396	12,479,874	149,396	100	0	0	22,782	586,935	0	35,829	115,240	0	3,097	0	0	1,606	0	0	0*	456	0
DK*	18,370	1,567,213	18,370	100	0	0	-	2,324*	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
EE*	3,484	248,286	3,484	100	0	0	275*	6,047	0	275*	17,001	0	858	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EL*	15,819	365,682	6,442	40,72	208	1,31	4,026	68,824	236	1,462	0	236	-	-	-	68,824	1,801	3,713	-	-	-
ES*	9,158	416,610	9,391	100	0	0	6,819	193,618	0	407	54,170	0	133	0	0	2	0	0	0	9	0
FI*	12,620	908,807	12,620	100	0	0	5	539	0	810	8190	0	105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FR*	198,711	19,178,572	198,625	99,95	0	0	112,115	1,461,408	0	56,549	70,922	0	50,755	0	0	51,224*	113	55	5	31	0
UK(GB)	76,039	8,792,506	76,039	100	0	0	3,094	8,694	0	8,969	38,500	0	3,199	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,387	0
UK(G)																					
UK(IoM)*	270	30,699	270	100	0	0	0	0	0	33	4,374	0	13	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0
UK(NI)*	24,350	1,664,592	25,945	99,95	0	0	13,839	251,096	0	33,789	35,240	0	1,930	0	0	4,703	13	3	0	63	0
HR*	27,904	418,248	27,598	98,90	0	0	25,441	211,766	0	0	0	0	801	0	0	801	41	15	0	532*	0
HU*	16,377	945,640	16,355	99,82	0	0	12,672	443,831	0	37	5,595	0	570	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IE*	105,945	6,328,229	105,945	100	0	0	23,133	270,845	0	0	0	0	3,073	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IT*	63,204	3,041,018	0	0	63,194	99,98	2	0	0	17,515	422,654	3	14,446	585,511	0	754	0	0	0	0	0
LT	55,612	691,976	55,612	100	0	0	15,132	56,699	0	1,570	45,739	0	53	0	0	41	0	0	0	0	0
LU	1,274	201,416	1,274	100	0	0	41	127	0	677	677	0	1	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
LV	23,913	412,314	23,913	100	0	0	8,540	43,868	0	1,198	35,619	0	1,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MT*	179	14,496	179	100	0	0	179	12,400	0	97	164**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NL	42,101	4,304,481	42,101	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,231	0	0	12,231	47	47	0	8	0
NO	13,981	864,922	13,981	100	0	0	62	147	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PL*	486,682	6,516,452	486,674	100	0	0	65,837	617,184	0	0	0	0	66	0	0	223	83	32	0	47	0
PT*	2,512	70,918	2,512	100	0	0	717	9,729	0	108	1,874	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RO	563,607	2,155,687	563,607	100	0	0	563,218	1,300,856	0	389	63,010	0	49	0	0	63	9	9	0	9	0
SE*	17,046	1,488,904	17,046	100	0	0	3200	3200	0	1100	1100	0	36*	0	0	0	0	0	0	36*	0
SI*	32,491	486,118	32,491	100	0	0	2,601	13,516	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SK	9,023	470,154	9,023	100	0	0	1,334	47,430	0	0	0	0	1,204	0	0	1,165	0	0	0	283	0

(1) Detailed regional information is required, unless the officially free status has been granted to the whole territory of the Member State.

(2) Please give details

- BG: * All herds are recognized as officially free of bovine brucellosis.
- CY: * Number of herds under the program (EFSA field disease status DU02A): 316
- DE: * Abortus
- DK: * Bulls at semen collection centres are subjects to serological test for bovine brucellosis in accordance with Council Directive 88/407/EEC. Furthermore, some bovine animals are tested before export.
- ** In 2016 a number of 81 abortions were tested for brucellosis. None were due to suspicion and all were tested negative.
- EE: * Total number of herds tested (as in many cases from the same herd both serological and bulk milk samples are taken).
- EL: * No concise data for 6 regional units were available when the present report was finalized
- ES: * Only reporting data from the Autonomous Region of the Canary Islands, Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands, Autonomous Community of Pais Vasco, Autonomous Community of Murcia and Autonomous Community of La Rioja and Autonomous Community of Navarra; other regions: Commission Implementing Decision (EU)2016/969/EU(reporting as provided for co-financed eradication programmes)
- FI: * Abortions in cattle are as such not notifiable in Finland, if there is no reason to suspect a notifiable disease. The number indicates the number of abortions, from which samples were submitted to the laboratory on a voluntary basis to clarify the reason for the abortion, and where a *Brucella*-examination was carried out among other examinations.
- FR: * Number of animals tested with serological blood tests: aborted females (50,755 females) and suspected animals detected by serology under APMS (469 animals)
- HR: * Number of animals examined microbiologically includes microbiological examination of aborted material. All serologically positive animals and some negative animals from the same herd were tested with BST with negative results. Reasons for herds not being officially free on December 31st were not connected to disease being suspected or confirmed (new herds or insufficiently tested herds).
- HU: * Investigation of the reported abortion + serological investigation of all cattle over 24 months of age in every year.
- IE: * The last confirmed case of Brucellosis in Ireland was in 2006
- IT: * Data provided for free regions: (Abruzzo (Pescara), Emilia-Romagna, Friuli Venezia Giulia, Lazio (Frosinone, Latina, Rieti, Viterbo), Liguria, Lombardia, Marche, Molise (Campobasso), Piemonte, Puglia (Brindisi), Sardegna, Toscana, Trentino-Alto Adige, Umbria, Valle d'Aosta, Veneto); Other regions: Decision 2014/288/EU(reporting as provided for co-financed eradication programmes).
- MT: * The test is performed on animals over 12 months old (on farms and at slaughterhouses). The number of tests performed is 12,400.
The bovine population present in the Maltese islands is composed by 15028 animals in 259 farms divided as indicated hereunder:
- 97 dairy farms with 13431 animals.
 - 162 farms of fattening animals with 1597 animals. Within this category there are 82 farms which hold few female animals (n. 484 females) with 1065 animals in total.
- No movements are allowed from farms for fattening to dairy farms.
3,261 animals have been slaughtered during 2016. Out of these, 3,211 were more than 12 months old and therefore tested also at the slaughterhouse
- ** pools
- PL: * 8 herds without DVO decision as 31 December 2016; empty herds and herds with animals under 24 months of age – 34,287
- PT: * Only for Azores Islands of Corvo, Faial, Flores, Graciosa, Pico and St. Maria and Algarve; other regions. Decision 2014/288/EU (reporting as provided for co-financed eradication programmes).
- SE: * Surveillance based on aborted fetuses, 34 bovine, 1 bison, 1 alpaca.
- SI: * The bovine brucellosis officially free status was granted to Slovenia with the Commission Decision 2007/399/EC. For retaining the officially bovine brucellosis free status of Slovenia, all animals more than two years old have to be tested once in five years in accordance with Council Directive 64/432/EEC.

(1) Detailed regional information is required, unless the officially free status has been granted to the whole territory of the Member State.

(2) Please give details

- BE: * Surveillance carried out at random selection of bovine herds and bovine animals. No suspected tumours were detected and sent for laboratory examination in 2016.
- BG: * All animals over 12 months which produce milk are tested in farms, according to EU requirements.
- CY: * Milk pools.
- DE: * As regards the 26 cases of suspected tumours in BY, the histological diagnosis was "lymphatic Leucosis",
- EE: * Total number of herds tested (as in many cases from the same herd both serological and bulk milk samples are taken).
- FI: * 11% of all dairy herds were screened for EBL by using bulk milk samples. In addition 539 blood samples from A.I. bulls and their herds of origin were tested with negative results in 2016.
- ** pools
- FR: * 99,97% = 198,648 herds
- HU: * Current Hungarian rule= Investigation of all cattle over 24 months of age in every third year;
- IT: * Data not provided for free regions: Abruzzo (Pescara), Campania (Avellino, Benevento, Napoli), Emilia-Romagna, Friuli Venezia Giulia, Lazio (Frosinone, Latina, Rieti, Viterbo), Liguria, Lombardia, Marche, Molise, Piemonte, Puglia (Brindisi), Sardegna, Sicilia (Agrigento, Caltanissetta, Catania, Enna, Palermo, Ragusa, Siracusa, Trapani), Toscana, Trentino-Alto Adige, Umbria, Valle d'Aosta, Veneto; Other regions: Decision 2014/288/EU (reporting as provided for co-financed eradication programmes).
- MT: * The test is performed on animals over 24 months old in official free farms and over 12 months old in the other farms. The number of tests performed is 9,489 on dairy farms and some fattening farm with eligible bovines.
Data uncompleted (most of the samples have to be processed)
The bovine population present in the Maltese islands is composed by 15,028 animals in 259 farms divided as indicated hereunder:
- 97 dairy farms with 13431 animals
 - 179 farms under programme with 14,496 (dairy + fattening farm with females)
 - 162 farms of fattening animals with 1,597 animals. Within this category there are 82 farms which hold few females animals (n. 484 females) with 1,065 animals in total.
- Therefore, 179 farms are under the programme with 14496 (dairy + fattening females)
No movements are allowed from farms for fattening to dairy farms.
- PL: * Empty herds and herds with animals under 24 months of age – 34,287; 8 herds without DVO decision as 31 December 2016
The figures includes also not officially free regions (voivodeship zachodniopomorskie; districts: bialogardzki, choszczeński, drawski, goleniowski, kolobrzski, lobeski, pyrzycki, stargardzki, walecki): with 2,431 herds .
- PT: * Excluded Porto Division of the North Region (excluded Porto Division)
- SI: * The EBL officially free status was granted to Slovenia with the Commission Decision 2005/179/EC.
Suspicion was raised during pathological investigation of a 14 months old, male fattening animal, in a good rearing condition. The result of a pathological investigation: extremely enlarged spleen, extremely enlarged lymph nodes, extremely enlarged lymph follicles in the spleen; mortality due to the rupture of the spleen. Samples of tumours were send for laboratory investigation which was positive for EBL.
Based on epidemiological investigation testing was performed in 31 holdings. All positive animals came or were in contact with animals that were diagnosed positively for EBL, from the same shipment (consignment) of animals from trade. CA of the MS of origin were informed about the situation.
For three EBL positive herds, officially free EBL status was withdrawn. All measures in line with Directive 64/432 and national legislation (Rules on measures for detection, suppression and eradication of EBL, OJ 91/05, 13/06) have been implemented. The OF EBL status of herds has been recovered.
For 2017, targeted risk based surveillance was enforced for EBL.

3.4 INFECTIOUS BOVINE RHINOTRACHEITIS

MS or region ⁽¹⁾	Total number of existing bovine		Surveillance ⁽²⁾						Suspicion cases		Percentage of officially	
	Herds	Animals	Serological tests			Examination by bulk milk samples			Number of animals tested	Number of infected animals	free herds ⁽³⁾	infected herds ⁽⁴⁾
			Number of bovine herds tested	Number of animals tested	Number of infected herds	Number of bovine herds tested	Number of animals tested (if not available, indicate number of pools tested)	Number of infected herds				
AT	61,919	1,954,008	1,445	11,185	0	1,288	1,288	0	424	0	100	0
BE*	28,466	2,672,669	23,611	930,851	3,893	77	pools	39	7	3	60,39	0,012
CH*	36,131	1,555,396	863	13,291	0	909	1,814	0	4,952	1*	100	0
CZ*	19,531	1,413,570	12,585	635,026	1	99	14,365	0	0	0	99,86	0,14
DE*	122,659*	10,523,711	62,383	3,047,133	1,068**	54,630	10,684,470	560	829,727	23,537	99,21	0,79
DK*	18,370	1,567,213	...	15,878*	0	3,270	N/A	0	3	0	100	0
FI*	12,620	908,807	950	7,901	0	920	920**	0	159	0	100	0
UK (G)												
UK(NI)*	24,350	1,664,592	828	3,562	406*	206	219	164	492	18	Not applicable	Not applicable
IE			1,188	7,881	588	-	-	-	1,693	158		
IT*	10,048	229,269	3,440	48,201	22	5,402	5,670	23	2,424	0	99,62	0,38
NL	42,101	4,304,481	8,742		410	4,242					20	
NO	13,981	864,922	1,337	4,241	0	1,180	0	0	0	0	100	0
RO	563,607	2,155,687	113	414	0	0	0	0	64	0	100	100
SE*	17,046	1,488,904	1,705	4,292	0	1,964	2,639	0	0	0	0	0
SK	9,023	470,154	1,970	98,653	2,831	0	0	0	1,656	214	60	40

⁽¹⁾ Detailed regional information is required, unless additional guarantees have been granted to the whole territory of the Member State in accordance with Article 9 or 10 of Directive 64/432/EEC.

⁽²⁾ Please give details

BE: * Laboratory analysis in case of purchase, abortion, diagnosis, export, qualification of herds, exhibition and mandatory eradication program since 5 January 2012.

CH: * Singleton reactor

CZ: * Surveillance was realised in all bovine animals over 24 months in all officially free holdings. Infected holdings continued in eradication with vaccination. At the beginning of the compulsory programme for the eradication of IBR in the year 2006, only 19 % of holdings with bovine animals were free of IBR. During the next 11 years of the implementation of the programme, the number of IBR-free holdings increased to 99.86 % (as of 31 December 2016) in which is bred 99 % of all bovine animals.

DE: * Dairy and suckler cows including offspring and specialised rearing of heifers (without fattening unites and animals for fattening)

** Contradiction results from the fact that according to German legislation the case definition for BHV-1 necessarily includes positive serological test results and clinical symptoms.

DK: * Blood samples

FI: * Around 11 % of all dairy herds were screened for IBR by using bulk milk samples. A total of 7,901 blood samples collected from 950 suckler cow herds at slaughter were tested for IBR. In addition 539 samples from A.I. bulls and their herds of origin, and 51 samples in connection with import of animals were tested in 2016.

** pools

UK: * 873 animals

IT: * The data refers to the following regions: regions with approved eradication programme (additional guarantees according to Article 9 of Directive 64/432/EEC) - Region Friuli-Venezia Giulia and Autonomous Province of Trento and regions free (additional guarantees according to Article 10 of Directive 64/432/EEC) - Autonomous Province of Bolzano and Region Valle d'Aosta. 23 infected herds are located in Region Friuli-Venezia Giulia.

SE: * Sweden has additional guarantees for IBR in accordance with Annex II in Council Decision 2004/558/EC.

<p>⁽³⁾ Definition of free herds:</p> <p>AT: A herd in which no reactor and no IBR/IPV suspect animals or animals suspected of being infected were found.</p> <p>BE: Application of Royal Decree of 22 November 2006 and replaced by Royal Decree of 25 November 2016 concerning a national surveillance and eradication programme on IBR. This program started in 2007 and became mandatory on 1st of January 2012. The programme is based on serological testing and the qualification of the herds. Sanitary IBR statute I 3 or I 4 = herd free or officially free of IBR = herd without any bovine animal testing serologically positive respectively for gE or gB glycoprotein antigens of the IBR virus. Sanitary IBR statute I2 = vaccinated herd, not free yet. Sanitary statute I 1: all other non I2, I3 or I4 qualified herds or herds that lost their qualification. Number of qualified herds on holdings with presence of bovines, I2 = 9.097 herds (vaccinated herds), I3 = 13.593 herds gE negative (free herds, vaccination authorised), I4 = 919 herds gB negative (free herds, vaccination forbidden). Number of unqualified herds I1 = 422. Percentage of free herds = percentage of I3 and I4 herds on the total number of qualified herds (24.031).</p> <p>CH: All herds are considered free based on the results of the active surveillance programme (risk-based and random sample) to demonstrate freedom from infectious bovine rhinotracheitis. If no outbreak is detected within the sample and by general surveillance, the population is free from IBR.</p> <p>CZ: The IBR-free status was recognised after 2 final tests of all animals over 9 months of age performed in an interval of 6 months between the two tests</p> <p>DK: A free herd is defined as a herd where there isn't any animal with antibodies against IBR.</p>	<p>⁽⁴⁾ Definition of infected herds :</p> <p>AT: A herd in which one or more reactors are present or have been present. Definition of reactor: a bovine animal from which the pathogen has been isolated, or at the age of six months or above and for which the result of the serological test was "positive" or the result of three consecutive tests was "inconclusive" or at the age below six months and which has been born to a reactor or has sucked from a reactor.</p> <p>BE: Infected herd = isolation of IBR virus, 1 infected herd was confirmed in March 2016 and 2 infected herds were detected in April 2016. Percentage of infected herds = percentage of the number of infected herds on the total number of herds.</p> <p>CH: Herds are considered infected if at least one animal is serologically positive. If only one animal reacts serologically positive, the herd is considered free again if, after slaughter of the seropositive animal, laboratory testing and further epidemiological investigations reveal that the animal was a "singleton reactor". Herds with singleton reactors do not invalidate the demonstration of freedom. Vaccination against bovine herpesvirus 1 is prohibited in Switzerland.</p> <p>CZ: Infected holding is a holding with positive animals.</p> <p>DK: An infected herd is defined as a herd where there are animals with antibodies against IBR</p>
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Member State	Area	Rabies cases																									Human cases	Human exposure	
		Domestic animals										Wildlife																	
		Dog	Cat	Cattle	Equine	Sheep	Goat	Pig	Stray dog	Other	Unspecified	Fox	Raccoon dog	Raccoon	Wolf	Badger	Marten	Other mustelids	Other carnivores	Wild boar	Roe deer	Red deer	Fellow deer	Other	Bat	Unspecified			
LV		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MT		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
NL		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	
NO		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
PL		2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0		
PT		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
RO		1	2	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
SE		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
SI		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
SK		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total		3	2	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	0	0	24	

The information shall be in the format used for quarterly reports on the occurrence of rabies sent by the Member States to the WHO Collaborating Centre for Rabies Surveillance and Research. The Member States may provide the information also in the format of the annual report on the occurrence of rabies established by the WHO Collaborating Centre for Rabies Surveillance and Research, <http://www.who-rabies-bulletin.org>

BE: * Official free status since July 2001
All 435 analyses tested were negative (+ 3 animals could not be analysed). In wild animals, 1 analysis of a bat (*Eptesicus serotinus*) was positive for the EBL-1 virus.

CZ: * EBLV-1 in Prague

ES: * EBLV-1 in Cataluna

FI: * From 602 analyses tested, 1 analysis of a bat was positive for the EBLV-2 virus in Helsinki-Uusimaa

FR: * EBLV-1

HU: * Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén

UK: * Both cases were European Bat Lyssavirus Type 2

3.6 CASES OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE (FMD), CONTAGIOUS BOVINE PLEUROPNEUMONIA (CBPP), SWINE VESICULAR DISEASE (SVD), CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER (CSF) AND AFRICAN SWINE FEVER (ASF) (ANIMAL DISEASE NOTIFICATION SYSTEM)

Date of the report: Reporting period: 2016								(A): Number of Outbreaks (B): Last Date of Confirmation							
Member States		F.M.D	S.V.D.	RINDER PEST	CBPP	B.T.	C.S.F.	C.S.F. WB	A.S.F.	N.D.	A.I.	VES STOM	P.P.R	L.S.D.	CAPRI POX
AT*	(A)	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	(B)	IV/1981	0	1881	1921	XII/2016	1997	1/2001	0	1997	XI/2016	0	0	0	0
BE	(A)					0		1			8				
	(B)	1976	1993	1920	1897	2008	1997	2002	1985		2003				
BG	(A)	0	0		0		0	0	0		24			217	
	(B)		-		-		-	-	-		30/12/2016			01/08/2016	
CH*	(A)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	84 ⁽¹⁾	0	0	0	0
	(B)	1980	1974	1871	1895	2010	1993	1999	-	2013	1930 ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-
CY	(A)	0	0		-		0	N/A	0						
	(B)	-	-		-		-	-	-						
CZ*	(A)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(B)	1975	-	1881	1902	2009	1997	1999	-	2013*	2009	-	-	-	1950
DE*	(A)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
	(B)	-	-		-		-	-	-		28/12/16				
DK*	(A)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(B)	1983	-	1782	1886	2008	1933	-	-	2005	2016*				1879
EE*	(A)	0	0		0		0	0	1,578*						
	(B)	-	-		-		-	-	2016						
EL	(A)	0	0		0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	104	3
	(B)	2000	1979	1926	-	2016	1985	-	-	-	-	-	-	2016	2016
ES	(A)	0	0		0		0	0	0						

Date of the report: Reporting period: 2016								(A): Number of Outbreaks (B): Last Date of Confirmation							
Member States		F.M.D	S.V.D.	RINDER PEST	CBPP	B.T.	C.S.F.	C.S.F. WB	A.S.F.	N.D.	A.I.	VES STOM	P.P.R	L.S.D.	CAPRI POX
	(B)	-	-		-			-	-						
FI	(A)	0	0		0		0	0	0						
	(B)	-	-		-		-	-	-						
FR	(A)	0	0		0	1317	0	0	0						
	(B)	2001	1983		1984	12/2016	2002	2007	1974						
UK(GB)	(A)	0	0		0		0	0	0		0				
	(B)	2007	1982		1898		2000	-	-		2014				
UK(G)	(A)	0	0		0		0	0	0		0				
	(B)	1957	0		0		0	0	0		2014				
UK(NI)	(A)	0	0		0		0	0	0						
	(B)	2001	0		0		1958	0	0						
HR	(A)	0	0		0	55	0	0	0		13*				
	(B)	1978	-		-	2016	2008	2009	-	1994**	2016				
HU	(A)	0	0	0	0	37	0	0	0	0	219	0	0	0	0
	(B)	1973	-	1881	1901	2015	1993	2009	-	1992	2016				1957
IE*	(A)	0	0		0		0	0	0						
	(B)	2001	-	1866	1892	-	1958	-	-	1997	2012*	-	-	-	1850
IT*	(A)	0	0	0	0	1048	0	0	189	4	7	0	0	0	0
	(B)	-	05/2015	-	-	12/2016	-	-	11/2016		5/2016				
LT	(A)	0	0		0		0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(B)	-	-		-		-	-	24/11/2016						
LU	(A)	0	0		0	0	0	0	0						
	(B)	-	-	-	-	2008	2003	-	-						

Date of the report: Reporting period: 2016								(A): Number of Outbreaks (B): Last Date of Confirmation							
Member States		F.M.D	S.V.D.	RINDER PEST	CBPP	B.T.	C.S.F.	C.S.F. WB	A.S.F.	N.D.	A.I.	VES STOM	P.P.R	L.S.D.	CAPRI POX
LV*	(A)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	868	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(B)	1987	0	1921	1922	0	2014	2015	30/12/2016						
MT	(A)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
	(B)	1978	1979	-	-		1967	-	1978	1993					
NL	(A)	0	0		0		0	0	0						
	(B)	2001	1994		1887		1998	-	1986						
NO	(A)	0	0		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(B)	1952	-		1860		1963	-	-		2008				1882
PL	(A)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	
	(B)	-	-				-	-	30/09/2016						
PT	(A)	0	0		0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(B)	-	-		-	27/12/2016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RO	(A)	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0
	(B)	-	-		-	2015	-	-	-	10/10/2016	30/12/2016				
SE	(A)	0	0		0		0	0	0	1	2				
	(B)	-	-				-	-		14/11/2016	22/12/2016				
SI*	(A)	0	0		0	27	0	0	0	0	48*	0	0	0	0
	(B)	1968	-	1883	-	04/11/2016	28/05/1996	-	-	1991	30/03/2006				
SK	(A)	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	(B)	-	-		-		-	-	-		30/03/2006				

Additional information:

- AT: * HPAI
- CH: * ⁽¹⁾ Number of outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza in wild birds.
 * ⁽²⁾ AI in domestic poultry has been eradicated in 1930.
- CZ: * Backyard pigeons
- DE: * LPAI in 10 regions from 18.10.2013 to 28.12.2016.
- DK: * HPAI and LPAI
- EE: * 6 outbreaks in domestic pigs and 1572 cases in wild boars. In 23.08.2016 the outbreak was in domestic pigs and in 30.12.2016 in wild boars.
- HR: * Number of HPAI H5 confirmed in wild birds
 ** Outbreak of N.D. in poultry
- IE: * HPAI – 1983; LPAI - 2012
- IT: * BT – Abuzzo; Basilicata; Calabria; Campania; Emilia Romagna; Friuli Venezia Giulia, Lazio; Lombardia, Marche; Molise; Puglia; Sardegna; Sicilia; Toscana; Trento, Umbria and Veneto;
 ASF – Sardegna – 23 in domestic; 166 in wild boars;
 AI – LPAI: 4 outbreaks in Emilia Romagna (1), Friuli Venezia Giulia (1) and Lombardia (2); HPAI: 3 outbreaks in Emilia Romana (2) and Friuli Venezia Giulia (1).
 The outbreak in Friuli Venezia Giulia was in wild birds in Friuli Venezia Giulia in 30/12/2016.
- LV: * ASF in domestic pigs – 3; ASF in wild boars – 865;
- SI: * HPAI H5 confirmed in wild birds

3.7 CASES OF ANTHRAX (BOVINE AND PORCINE ANIMALS), *BRUCELLA SUIIS* INFECTION AND TRANSMISSIBLE GASTRO-ENTERITIS (PORCINE ANIMALS)

Date of the report: Reporting period: 2016		(A) : Number of Outbreaks (B) : Last Date of Confirmation			
Member States		Anthrax (bovine animals)	Anthrax (porcine animals)	Brucella suis infection	Transmissible gastro-enteritis
AT	(A)	0	0	0	0
	(B)	-	-	-	-
BE	(A)	0	0	0	0
	(B)	1989	not notifiable	1969 in domestic swine 2016 in cattle	not notifiable
BG	(A)	5	0	0	0
	(B)	23.08.2016	-	-	-
CH	(A)	0	0	0	0
	(B)	8.1997	-	12.10.2009	1995
CY	(A)	0	0	0	-
	(B)	-	-	-	-
CZ	(A)	0	0	0	0
	(B)	1990	1973	1996	1998
DE*	(A)	0	0	1	2
	(B)	2014	-	02.06.2016	12.2016
DK	(A)	0	0	0	0
	(B)	1988	Before 1988	1999	never reported and no longer notifiable
EE	(A)	0	0	0	0
	(B)	-	-	-	-
EL	(A)	0	0	0	0
	(B)	-	-	-	-
ES	(A)	0	0	0	0
	(B)	-	-	-	-
FI	(A)	0	0	0	0
	(B)	-	-	-	-
FR	(A)	9	0	0	Unknown
	(B)	08/2016	-	03/2015	-
UK(GB)	(A)	0	0	0	0
	(B)	2015	1989	-	1999
UK(G)	(A)	0	0	0	0
	(B)	1962	1989	0	1999
UK(NI)	(A)	0	0	0	0
	(B)	1990	0	0	0
HR	(A)	0	0	1	0
	(B)	11/2014	-	28/10/2016	-
HU*	(A)	2	0	0	0
	(B)	14/09	-	-	Not notifiable
IE	(A)	0	0	0	0
	(B)	-	-	never recorded	-

Date of the report: Reporting period: 2016		(A) : Number of Outbreaks (B) : Last Date of Confirmation			
Member States		Anthrax (bovine animals)	Anthrax (porcine animals)	Brucella suis infection	Transmissible gastro-enteritis
IT*	(A)	4	0	0	0
	(B)	2016	2012	23/11/2015	-
LT	(A)	0	0	0	0
	(B)	-	-	-	-
LU	(A)	0	0	0	0
	(B)	-	-	-	-
LV	(A)	0	0	0	0
	(B)	01/1989	1937	12/2010	03/1985
MT	(A)	0	0	0	0
	(B)	-	-	-	-
NL	(A)	0	0	0	0
	(B)	1994	-	1973	-
NO	(A)	0	0	0	0
	(B)	1993	-	-	-
PL	(A)	0	0	0	0
	(B)	-	-	-	-
PT	(A)	0	0	2	0
	(B)	-	-	27/09/2016	-
RO	(A)	3	0	0	0
	(B)	2016	-	-	-
SE	(A)	4	0	0	0
	(B)	2016	-	-	-
SI	(A)	0	0	0	0
	(B)	2015	-	-	-
SK	(A)	0	0	0	0
	(B)	2014	-	-	-

3.8 AUJESZKY'S DISEASE

3.8.1 EU Member States, Norway and Switzerland or regions thereof free of Aujeszky's disease and where vaccination is prohibited

MS or Region	Number of pig holdings	Number of pig holdings under AD-programme ⁽¹⁾	Number of AD not-infected pig holdings (with vaccination) ⁽²⁾	Number of AD free pig holdings (without-vaccination) ⁽³⁾	Number of holdings where AD has been detected ⁽⁴⁾
AT*	32,725	32,725	0	32,725	0
BE*	7,609	7,609	0	7,609	0
CH	6,634	6,634	0	6,634	0
CY*	72	72	0	72	0
CZ	2,154	2,154	0	2,154	0
DE	87,717	87,717	0	87,717	0
DK*	8,707	8,707	0	8,707	0
FI*	1,285	-	-	1,285	0
FR*	18,869	2,461	0	18,869	0
IE*	3,157	3,157	0	3,157	0
IT*	34,924	30,480	10,441	111	588
LU	97	0	0	97	0
NL*	4,989	4,989	0	4,989	0
NO	1,869	1,869	0	1,869	0
SE*	1,252	897	0	1,252	0
SI*	16,653	722	0	16,653	0
SK	739	739	0	739	0
UK*	11,149*	11,149**	0	11,149	0

⁽¹⁾ Programme under the supervision of the competent authority.

⁽²⁾ Pig holdings where serological tests for AD have been carried out with negative results in accordance with an official AD programme and where vaccination has been applied during the previous 12 months.

⁽³⁾ Pig holdings which fulfil the conditions of Article 1(c).

⁽⁴⁾ By means of clinical, serological, or virological investigations.

AT: * By Decision 97/423/EC of 30 June 1997 Austria was granted additional guarantees in accordance with Article 10 of Directive 64/432/EEC. Therefore, since June 1997 Austria has been recognised as an Aujeszky's disease-free Member State. In order to maintain that status a yearly monitoring programme is carried out. Moreover, in Austria vaccination is forbidden. In addition, in 2016, 13,284 pigs in 5,327 herds were tested. No positive result was found. Since 1997 and also in 2016 Austria has been free of Aujeszky's disease. In the 6 semen collection centres 715 pigs have been tested with negative results.

BE: * In total 87,454 sera of pigs in holdings and artificial insemination centers were analyzed for Aujeszky Disease by a gE or a gB ELISA. All results were negative.

CH: * Switzerland is officially free of Aujeszky's Disease and vaccination is prohibited.

CY: * In 2016, 740 blood samples were tested from 35 pig holdings.
In Cyprus, three (3) semen collection centers operate and their boars are tested for Aujeszky's disease according to Council Directive 90/429/EEC. In 2016, 236 blood samples were tested from the semen collection centers.

DK: * In the surveillance program 48,051 blood samples have been tested (slaughter, export, AI-

centres).

- FI: * Further information on serological monitoring:
- 1) Annual monitoring from samples collected from slaughterhouse: 729 samples were analysed for AD, all with negative results. Samples were also analysed for other diseases as follows: 729 for TGE and CSF and 772 for PRRS, all with negative results.
 - 2) Artificial insemination activities: 954 samples were analysed for AD, all with negative results. Samples were also analysed for other diseases as follows: 723 for CSF, 602 for TGE, and 972 for PRRS, all with negative results.
 - 3) Finnish SPF (specific pathogen free) herds: The total number of samples collected was 388. 312 samples were analysed for TGE and 388 for PRRS, all with negative results.
 - 4) Altogether 2055 samples from AI activities and SPF herds were analysed for *Brucella suis*, all with negative results.
 - 5) Wild boars: 234 samples were analysed serological for AD, all with negative results. 230 samples were also analysed for CSF, all with negative results. On wild boar virological monitoring 362 samples were analysed for AD, and 366 samples for ASF and CSF, all with negative results. Samples from 116 animals were analysed for presence of antibodies to *Brucella* and/or presence of *Brucella* bacteria. One animal was found positive by serology only, one by bacteriology only and four by both serology and bacteriology (*Brucella* sp.).
- FR: * Départements: 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, Ille-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)(*nota bene*: no compulsory eradication plan for Aujeszky's disease in Guadeloupe, Martinique, Mayotte, French Guyana and Corsica).
- IE: * Vaccination is prohibited on all holdings
- IT: * No positive serological control results in none of the 16 genetic centres analysed
- NL: * The breeding pig holdings (174) have to test 12 blood samples every month. The other pig holdings (4.815) have to test 3 blood samples every 4 months. In total 82.668 blood samples were taken and serological monitored by a gB-test in 2016. All the pig holdings sampled were negative.
- SE: * In accordance with the Swedish surveillance programme for AD, 2,445 serological tests in 815 holdings were analyzed in 2016.
Sweden has additional guarantees in accordance with Annex I in Council Decision 2008/185/EC. The serological monitoring is performed in accordance with Council Directive 90/429/EEC.
- SI: * The Republic of Slovenia was recognised as an Aujeszky's disease (AD) free country with the Commission Decision 2010/434/ES and included in Annex I of Commission Decision 2008/185/EC.
In the frame of monitoring programme for maintaining AD free status, 2.967 animals were tested in 722 herds.
Herd based sampling scheme is designed to detect a 1% level of sero-positive herds with 95% confidence (149 pig herds), and detection of within-herd prevalence of 5% with 95% confidence in breeding and mixed herds, combined with risk based components (purchased breeding pigs; pigs with health problems). In addition to this all boars are

tested to AD as well.

- UK: * Data including the following number of holdings: 10,168 for GB and 981 for NI.
- ** Tested for AD in isolation facility prior to entry to centre
Tested when they leave, but not later than 12 months if they have not left beforehand, or
25% tested every 3 months. Samples must be representative and each animal must be
tested at least once during their stay, and at least every 12 months if their stay exceeds a
year.

3.8.2 EU Member States or regions thereof where approved Aujeszky's disease control programmes are in place.

MS or Region	Number of pig holdings	Number of pig holdings under AD-programme ⁽¹⁾	Number of AD not-infected pig holdings (with vaccination) ⁽²⁾	Number of AD free pig holdings (without-vaccination) ⁽³⁾	Number of holdings where AD has been detected ⁽⁴⁾
ES	74,030	40,626	38,925	1,701	0
HU*	12,831	6,466	0	6,466	0
PL*	301,476	301,476	0	235,412*	40

⁽¹⁾ Programme under the supervision of the competent authority.

⁽²⁾ Pig holdings where serological tests for AD have been carried out with negative results in accordance with an official AD programme and where vaccination has been applied during the previous 12 months.

⁽³⁾ Pig holdings which fulfil the conditions of Article 1(c).

⁽⁴⁾ By means of clinical, serological, or virological investigations.

HU: * Out of which 754 are large pig holdings and 12,077 are small pig holdings.
There has been 11 artificial insemination centres and 1367 serological tests for AD have been carried out, in every cases with negative results.

PL: * In 2016 57 herds were positive to a serological test for Aujeszky's disease. 40 out of 57 were found in 2016. The official status was restored in 44 herds out of 57 meanwhile 13 herds were still suspended due to a new positive serological test for Aujeszky's disease at the end of 2016. The total number of non-infected herds on the Republic of Poland at the end of 2016 was 249,193 including:

- 1) 235,395 herds complying with the criteria of Article 1(3) of Commission Decision 2008/185/EC,
- 2) 13,798 herds obtained negative results in the last serological tests for Aujeszky's disease carried out within the framework of the national programme for eradication of Aujeszky's disease.

The remaining herds were: 17 suspended herds and 52,266 herds with unknown epidemiological status. Amongst the latter, almost 100% herds were so called "empty herds", meaning herds qualified for the programme based on information in the Central Database for animal identification and registration, however where the official veterinarian detected no animals on the day of his/ her visit.

3.8.3 Other EU Member States or regions thereof

MS or Region	Number of pig holdings	Number of pig holdings under AD-programme ⁽¹⁾	Number of AD not-infected pig holdings (with vaccination) ⁽²⁾	Number of AD free pig holdings (without-vaccination) ⁽³⁾	Number of holdings where AD has been detected ⁽⁴⁾
BG*	1,563	0	37	1,526	0
EE*	216	83	0	216*	0
EL*	1,898	0	-	-	0
HR*	95,160	33,701	-	27,899	80
IT (except Bolzano)	35,004	30,782	17,616	-	-
LT*	28,409	28,409	0	28,409	0
LV*	3,964	0	0	-	2**
MT	108	0	0	0	0
PT	6,419	3,926	4,440	163	148
RO	646,095	104	30	74	0

⁽¹⁾ Programme under the supervision of the competent authority.

⁽²⁾ Pig holdings where serological tests for AD have been carried out with negative results in accordance with an official AD programme and where vaccination has been applied during the previous 12 months.

⁽³⁾ Pig holdings which fulfil the conditions of Article 1(c).

⁽⁴⁾ By means of clinical, serological or virological investigations.

BG: * In Artificial Insemination Centers, for export purposes, in the framework of other surveillance schemes - 0 virological tests with negative results for the presence of Aujeszky's disease virus.

EE: * Number of AD free pig holdings, which are not officially free of Aujeszky's disease accordance with Commission Decision 2008/185/EC and vaccination is prohibited.
All boars in Artificial Insemination Centre are tested.
From herds with at least 10 sows or 100 fattening pigs the samples are taken to detect 20% prevalence with 95% confidence.
Compared to the total number of pig hers in 2015, the number of herds has decreased in 2016. Reason for that is African swine fever.

EL: * No outbreaks of Aujeszky's disease reported in 2016. No national eradication and monitoring programme in place.

HR: * The Aujeszky's disease (AD) control and eradication program was implemented in 2016 in the following regions: Bjelovarsko-bilogarska, Grad Zagreb, Istarska, Koprivnicko-krizevacka, Karpinsko-zagorska, Medimurska, Osjecko-baranjska, Pozesko-slavonska, Varazdinska, Viroviticko-podravaska, Brodsko-posavska, Zagrebacka, Dubrovačko-neretvanska, Karlovačka, Ličko-senjska, Primorsko-goranska, Sisačko-moslavačka, Splitsko-dalmatinska, Šibensko-kninska, Vukovarsko-srijemska and Zadarska. The program was mandatory for holdings that keep breeding animals and optional for fattening farms (conducted at the request of the owner). During 2016 a total number of 80 farms were found positive on Aujeszky's diseases. On those farms IgE antibodies for Aujeszky disease, without any clinical signs or epidemiological information that would indicate that Aujeszky's disease is present at farm, were detected. All AD positive pigs were slaughtered under the approved eradication plan for the infected farms. During the 2016th there were no vaccinations against AD.

LT: * Total number of pigs in the country: 642,883.
552 breeding pigs were tested for Aujeszky's disease in 2016.

LV: * According to "Animal infectious disease State surveillance plan for 2016" laboratory tests (serology – ELISA) for Aujeszky's disease are carried out in all Artificial Insemination Centers to

all breeding boars once per year.

Vaccination was carried out on holdings where positive serological results were found.

5,875 pigs were vaccinated during 2016 in 37 holdings.

5,460 animals in 84 holdings were tested for Aujeszky's disease during 2016.

** Positive results were to serological tests.

MT: * In 2016 there were no artificial insemination centres in Malta for export purposes.