

Date of last update : 01/04/2011

TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

List of Member States requiring additional transitional conditions as defined in Article 9a of Commission Regulation No 1266/2007 of 26 October 2007 on implementing rules for Council Directive 2000/75/EC as regards the control, monitoring, surveillance and restrictions on movements of certain animals of susceptible species in relation to bluetongue (Regulation (EC) No 349/2008)

Member State	Submission date	Summary Justification	Entitled to apply as from
BE Belgium	08/10/08	1) Epidemiological conditions: presence of vector able to transmit serotypes other than BTV-8 2) All ruminants in Belgium susceptible to BTV-1 3) Bivalent vaccines against BTV-1+8 not yet available 4) Risk posed by BTV-1 progressing in France increasing 5) Large number of animals traded from other BTV-1 affected Member States 6) Insecticide treatments revealed ineffective for protection against vectors attack	15/10/08
DK Denmark	11/03/2009	1) All ruminants in DK are susceptible to other serotypes than BTV-8. 2) There is a high density of susceptible animals. 3) The present vector species most likely are able to transmit virus of serotypes other than BTV-8. 4) The introduction and spread of a new BTV-serotype would cause substantial costs and losses to the Danish livestock industry due to: elevated costs of vaccination, elevated costs of diagnostic testing, production losses.	18/11/09

Member State	Submission date	Summary Justification	Entitled to apply as from
ES Spain	24/07/2008	1) Epidemiological conditions: presence of vector. 2) Large number of animals of susceptible species in Spain. 3) Large number of animals traded from other EU Member States affected. 4) Viraemic animals introduced from affected Member States detected.	01/08/08
FI Finland	16/05/08	1) No case in FI nor neighbouring countries (SE, NO, EE) 2) Sero-surveillance negative (2006: 600 samples from 84 farms, 2007: 1007 from 108 farms) 3) Entomological survey intensified during 2007 reveals presence of vector 4) Flying distances for introduction of infected vector deemed too long i.e. highest risk transport and introduction of live animals	23/05/08
FR France	30/09/08	1) Lack of availability of BTV-1 vaccine 2) Rules for national rules do only allow vaccinated animals to move out from the BTV1+8 zone to the BTV-8 zone 3) France is free from serotype 4 and a part of the territory of France is free from serotype 1 4) Increased activity of vectors and virus transmission	07/10/08
IE Ireland	25/04/08	1) No virus presence 2) Vector presence - but no virus detection 3) Climate mild favouring vector 4) Elevated risk due to high population of susceptible animals and intense trade with infected countries 5) Avoid the introduction of PCR positive animals into IE	04/05/08

Member State	Submission date	Summary Justification	Entitled to apply as from
IT Italy	18/04/08	1) Movements of viraemic animals from other infected Member States (France from 01/08/07-14/02/08) 2) 53 communes in the regions of Piemont, Lombardy, Emilia-Romana, Veneto considered at high risk 3) Intensive sentinel programme 3) Climatic conditions favour vector spread 4) Continuous and intense trade from restricted zones in certain BTV 1 and 8 restricted zones (France) 5) In Veneto outbreaks detected in dairy herds possibly due to introduction of fattening cattle from restricted zones 6) Unilateral safeguard restrictions & reinforced controls have prevented further spread or new introductions	04/05/08
NL Netherlands	05/08/08	1) Free from all bluetongue serotypes apart from serotype 8 2) Vector presence is abundant 3) Mild climate favouring vector 4) Elevated risk due to high density of susceptible animals and trade with infected countries	12/08/08
PL Poland	09/05/08	1) No native case, all virological/serological positive cases originated from intra-Community movements (DE, F and NL) or their offspring. As of 7 May 221 animals were sero-positive including 33 PCR positive 2) Quarantine and testing (ELISA and PCR) applied to all animals moved to Poland and of indicative animals sharing the shed with animals introduced from other MS 3) Entomological surveillance from 2007 (mid September to mid November). Re-implemented since 28/04 according to mosquito activity predicted for 01/05/08.	16/05/08

Member State	Submission date	Summary Justification	Entitled to apply as from
PT Portugal	07/05/08	1) Movements of RT-PCR positive animals (DE&NL) – unilateral safeguard measures prevented spread 2) Absence of BTV 8 virus circulation 3) Trade of live animals from restricted BTV 8 regions 4) High population of susceptible animals in risky area 5) Climatic conditions adequate for vector spread 6) Entomological surveillance demonstrates presence of <i>C. obsoletus</i> in the Northern region of the country and its activity since 14/02/2008.	14/05/08
RO Romania	26/05/08	1) Disease free: sero-surveillance since 2000 negative 2) Entomological research since 2004 reveal vector presence under favourable conditions from 01/04- 30/11, vector/susceptible animals territory overlap 70% 3) PCR testing uncertainty for animals with low level viraemia from restricted zones 4) Costs if BT introduced related to movement restrictions (2,7M bovines, 9M ovines, 1M caprines) and 164 assembly centres, approx. 0,5 direct losses by mortality, decreased production, threat for wildlife, vaccination incl. additional identification costs, insecticides use	02/06/08

Member State	Submission date	Summary Justification	Entitled to apply as from
SI Slovenia	09/06/08	1) absence of BT demonstrated by results of regular surveillance in bovines and small ruminants since 2005 2) entomological surveillance since 2005 shows presence of potential vector for BT on the whole territory 3) intensive trade from all Member States including from restricted zones; additional risks by transit of consignments from areas under restriction in other Member States or identified as high risk areas to the port of Koper exiting EU territory 4) meteorological situation could favour rapid spread of disease if introduced 5) costs for disease control measures including vaccination in case of BT introduction would be very high	17/06/08
SE Sweden	25/04/08	1. A considerable effort is being made with vaccination and surveillance to eradicate the disease and to stop further spread from the restriction zone. 2. A PCR test that recognises all BTV serotypes is used in surveillance. Sweden is free from all other BTV serotypes. 3. Sweden has vectors capable of transmitting the bluetongue virus. 4. Evidence of transplacental infections in Sweden suggests over-wintering capability of BTV and ability to become endemic. (updated on 29/06/2009)	04/05/08

Member State	Submission date	Summary Justification	Entitled to apply as from
<p align="center">UK United Kingdom</p>	<p align="center">01/05/08</p>	<p>Separate assessments for Great Britain and Northern Ireland</p> <p><u>Great Britain:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) One vector proof facility 2) Vector widespread 3) 15 March end of vector free period in GB 4) Very important susceptible naïve population (~34 Mill animals) 5) Free from other subtypes than BTV 8 6) Currently 2 Protection Zones and vaccination to be started soon <p><u>Northern Ireland:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Currently free same as IE 2) Intense sero-surveillance during vector free period involving 650 herds and 2,500 animals, 34 herds after transplacental transmission 3) Vector presence since 03/04/08 4) Over-wintering is possible due to mild climate 5) Deficiencies of testing methods 6) Uncertainty of vaccination protection – late onset in affected MS 7) Begin of vector free period in mid December 	<p align="center">08/05/08</p>

Member State	Submission date	Summary Justification	Entitled to apply as from
Norway	23/07/08	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) There has been a limited outbreak in Norway in 2008. Only four cattle herds (consisting of 525 cattle in total) were confirmed infected with BTV 8. These four herds are all located in a relatively small area in the southern part of Norway (see enclosed map). 2) No clinical cases are registered, and the positive animals had low levels of virus. 3) The positive animals were discovered in the vector free period, and the estimated time of infection was between 10 August and 10 October 2008. 4) Norway has as a primary goal to eradicate BTV8 from Norway. 5) Intensive surveillance in the southern part of Norway in 2009 shall make sure that any potential BTV 8 can be detected as soon as possible. Repeated bulk milk sampling and blood testing of sentinel animals once a month in the restriction zone. Blood sampling once a month in infected herds. Continued surveillance in free zone. 6) Removal of risk animals (slaughter of pregnant risk cows and heifers and their off-spring in the infected herds). 7) All herds with cattle and small ruminants in the 20 kilometre zone are sampled. 8) No virus is found in the Culicoides population in 2008. 9) There is no evidence that virus will survive during winter in Norway. Cold climate reduces the probability for survival of BTV-8 during the wintertime. 10) Vaccination in our neighbouring countries in 2008 and 2009 will reduce the probability for transmission of virus with midges from these countries. 11) Norway has the vectors that are capable of transmitting BTV 8 and probably other serotypes of BTV. 12) The ruminant population in Norway is susceptible to all serotypes of BTV (except some animals in the four positive herds). 13) Vaccination is being prepared and will be considered if we discover positive animals in the vector active period. <p>(updated on 29/06/2009)</p>	30/07/08