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## THE ENLARGED EU

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## 1. Summary

On 1 May 2004, ten new Member States join the EU single market. Their disease history is comparable to that of existing Member States. Two ongoing problems with list A diseases (CSF in Slovakia, BT in Cyprus) are subject to safeguard measures, as is the case where these diseases are found in existing Member States.

List B diseases including rabies, Aujeszky's disease and brucellosis are found in some of the new Member States. We are protected by rules for intra-community trade and the PETS scheme.

The long land border of the EU has now moved 200 to 1000km eastwards and closer to areas where exotic diseases are endemic and under-reported. The territory of the EU has increased so there is more livestock within the single market and the probability of major epidemic diseases occurring in the enlarged EU has increased as a consequence.

However considering the current and historical disease status of the new Member States and the disease safeguards offered by EU rules for intra-Community trade the overall risk of introduction of a list A disease to the UK through legal trade remains negligible.

2. Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Slovenia, Malta and Cyprus

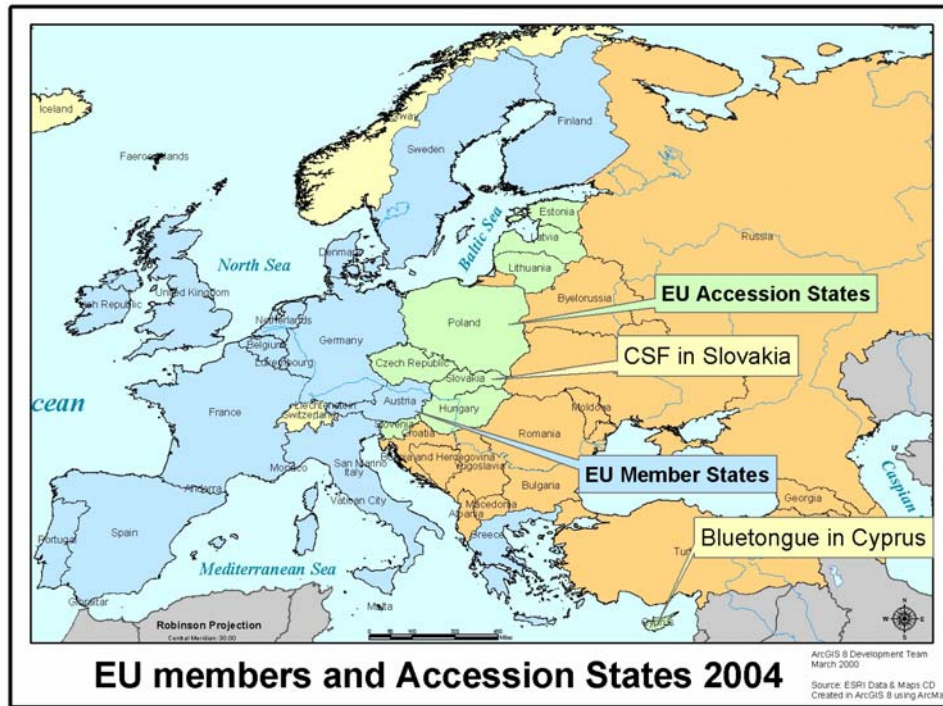


Fig. 1: Map showing geographic location of Accession States relative to current Member States.

## 2.1 Disease report

<b>DISEASE STATUS OF EUROPEAN UNION ACCESSION STATES AS AT 16 APRIL 2004</b>										
List A Disease	Cyprus	Czech Rep	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Slovakia	Slovenia
Foot and mouth disease	1964	1975	(12/1982)	(01/1973)	(11/1987)	1982	(04/1978)	1971	1973	1968
Vesicular stomatitis	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000
Swine vesicular disease	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	1978	1972	0000	0000
Rinderpest	0000	1881	0000	1881	1921	0000	0000	1921	1881	1883
Peste des petits ruminants	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000
Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia	0000	1902	0000	(02/1901)	1922	0000	0000	1936	1902	0000
Lumpy skin disease	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000
Rift Valley fever	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000
Bluetongue	+	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000
Sheep pox and goat pox	(07/1989)	1950	0000	(07/1957)	0000	0000	0000	1950	1950	0000
African horse sickness	1960	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000
African swine fever	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	(04/1978)	0000	0000	0000
Classical swine fever	1967	(11/1999)	(01/1994)	(05/1993)	(04/1996)	(11/1992)	1967	(09/1994)	+	(05/1996)
Highly pathogenic avian influenza	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000
Newcastle disease	(05/1992)	(07/1998)	(11/1962)	(10/1992)	0000	1989	(05/1993)	1971	1980	1991

<b>Key</b>
0000 = never recorded
+ = present
date = free (last recorded)

## 2.2 Disease free status

The EU recognises the following new Member States as free from:

- Enzootic bovine leucosis – Cyprus, Czech Republic
- Bovine brucellosis – Czech Republic
- Brucella melitensis – Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia
- Bovine tuberculosis – Czech Republic
- Aujeszky's disease – Czech Republic, Cyprus.

Annex 1 is an extract from the OIE Handistatus database giving information on a wide range of other diseases. These are reported annually and the most recent published data is for 2002.

### 2.3 Rabies

Rabies does occur in most of the new Member States. The table below summarises reported cases for the third quarter of 2003 (the most recent period for which data is available). The existing Member States are now either rabies free or have very low numbers of indigenous cases in wildlife and bats only.

New EU Regulations for the movements of pet animals preserve more stringent rules for entry to the UK under the PETS scheme (vaccination, blood testing, tick and tapeworm treatment) so any increase in risk to the UK should be negligible.

#### Summary of rabies cases in Europe July to September 2003

Name	Total	Wildlife	Domestic animals	Bats	Human	Remarks
Cyprus (Republic)	0	0	0	0	0	Rabies free
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	No cases
Estonia	202	165	37	0	0	
Hungary	20	15	5	0	0	
Latvia	251	219	31	0	1	
Lithuania	298	211	87	0	0	
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	Rabies free
Poland	78	52	22	4	0	
Slovak Republic	61	54	7	0	0	
Slovenia	1	1	0	0	0	

### 2.4 Agriculture and geography

Agriculture is relatively important for the new Member States. It provides between 3.0% and 6.9% of GDP and employs 1.9% to 19.6% of the workforce. In the UK, the figures are now less than 1% and less than 2%.

Poland has the biggest agricultural land area and its industry contrasts dramatically with that in the UK

	Poland	UK
Number of farms	3m	230,000
Average size of farms > 1 ha	9.5 ha	71 ha
Number of farms < 1 ha	1m	0

Productivity is generally lower than in the EU15 and there are many small units with mixed livestock enterprises.

The new Member States bring 75 million people, and 5500km of new external frontier with Russia, Belarus, Ukraine, Romania and northern Cyprus. The

animal health situation in most of these new bordering countries is worse than in the EU and may not be fully reported.

On 24 April the northern part of Cyprus voted in favour of adopting the UN plan on reunification whereas the south (the Republic of Cyprus) voted against the plan. Cyprus has therefore joined the EU in its entirety but Community rules will be disapplied from the northern part of the island. A Council Regulation has been introduced that specifically prohibits the movement of live animals and animal products across the green line (Article 4.9 of the Regulation). The Republic of Cyprus has responsibility for enforcing this provision. Other goods moving across the green line can only cross at specified points (set out in Annex I of the Regulation) and must comply with requirements and undergo checks (as set out in Annex II). The overall effect of this Regulation is that for animal health purposes, the green line will form the outer edge of the single market.

### 3. Trade information

#### 3.1 Legal imports of animal products during 2003

Consignments imported through UK Border Inspection Posts

Country	Consignments	Consignments rejected
Cyprus	104	9
Hungary	5	0
Latvia	6	1
Lithuania	312	0
Malta	5	0
Poland	24	0

In addition, we have records of approximately 17,000 tonnes of raw and processed pet food being imported mainly from Poland and Lithuania through Border Inspection Posts in other Member States. A few tonnes of fresh meat, meat products and dairy products were also recorded but it is likely that much greater quantities were brought to the UK under single market rules for which no records are kept.

#### 3.2. Legal imports of live animals during 2003

##### Cattle

None

##### Sheep and goats

One consignment of sheep from Poland

### Pigs

None

### Zoo animals

One animal from Poland

### Horses

Three consignments from Czech Republic, one from Hungary, four from Poland totalling 101 head.

## 3.3 Illegal imports

Personal import rules allow limited amounts of meat and milk to be imported from the new Member States provided they are for personal consumption.

Seizure records for the last two years show quantities ranging from a few kilos to several tonnes of illegal imports from each of the new Member States. After 1 May, personal imports and commercial imports from fully approved food production plants will be allowed under single market trade rules.

## 4. **Restrictions in place**

### 4.1 Bluetongue in Cyprus

Bluetongue is endemic in Cyprus. A sentinel surveillance programme has been in place since September 2003. Clinical disease was seen in six flocks in the Eastern part of the country at the end of November 2003. There was a high percentage of seropositive animals and bluetongue virus serotype 16 was isolated. Control measures are in place and trade is restricted. Vaccination is prohibited.

### 4.2 Classical swine fever in Slovakia

Slovakia has a dense wild boar population in its forests which acts as a reservoir for CSF. Seven outbreaks of CSF in domestic pigs have been reported since November 2003. EU control measures are in place. A safeguard measure prohibits the movement of live pigs and pig meat out of the infected areas.

A risk assessment published on 26 November 2003 concluded that there was negligible risk to UK animal health and this position remains unchanged.

## 5. **Border Inspection Posts**

The European Commission and Member States recognise the threat of importing animal disease through the new Eastern border. For that reason, border controls have received considerable attention during the accession process. The new Member States have been given technical assistance and funding to construct and efficiently operate the Border Inspection Posts which will form the new frontier of the Community. Only Border Inspection Posts

which fully meet the standards set down in EU law are permitted to operate. There is a temporary Border Inspection Post between Hungary and Romania which is expected to become redundant when Romania joins the EU in due course.

## 6. Risk assessment for the UK

The surface area and livestock population of the EU single market will increase from 1 May. There is therefore a larger population of animals which may be exposed to List A diseases within the single market.

Within the single market, movements of animals and their products are not subject to border controls. There is a small risk that disease could be spread during the interval between disease entering a Member State and the application of EU controls preventing trade. This was seen when FMD spread from the UK through movements of live animals at the beginning of the 2001 epidemic. EU trade rules are designed to keep this risk at a negligible level.

The new Member States are between 1,000km and 3,000km from the UK. These distances reduce the risk of transmission to the UK through certain routes such as windborne spread, insect vectors and road transport.

The border of the EU is now closer to areas of the world where livestock disease is not well controlled. The new Member States have effectively acted as a buffer between the EU and countries to the East for the last decade and there have been few serious disease incidents. The strict import controls operated at EU border inspection posts will further reduce the risk to new Member States through imports from their immediate neighbours.

Whilst there must be an incremental increase in threat to the UK livestock population through expansion of the European Union, the risk from legal trade remains negligible. There is a continuing risk to the UK from illegal imports and other routes of introduction from areas of the world where serious diseases are endemic. This is not affected by accession.

Prepared by:  
Simon Hall

Approved by:  
Nigel Gibbens  
IAHD  
(30/04/04)

**Appendix 1. DISEASE STATUS OF EUROPEAN UNION ACCESSION STATES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2002**

**OTHER DISEASES**

(See KEY at end of document)	CYPRUS	CZECH REPUBLIC	ESTONIA	HUNGARY	LATVIA	LITHUANIA	MALTA	POLAND	SLOVAKIA	SLOVENIA
Anthrax	1969	-	1996	+()	(01/1989)	1998	1974	2001	1995	2001
Aujeszký's disease	1967	1987	0	+()	+	1988	-	+	+	+?
Echinococcosis/hydatidosis	+	+	-	1993	+?	+	-		1995	+
Heartwater	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
Leptospirosis	1983	1998	1996	+()	+?	+?	+	2001	+	+?
Q fever	2000	1996	0	+()	0	0	0	+	+	+?
Rabies	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+
Paratuberculosis	+	+	-	+()	(10/1999)	-	?	+?	+	+
New world screwworm (Cochliomyia hominivorax)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
Old world screwworm (Chrysomya bezziana)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
Trichinellosis	0	+	+	+()	(03/2001)	+	0		+	1998
Bovine anaplasmosis	0	-	-	...	0	0	-	-	-	1990
Bovine babesiosis	0	-	+()	...	(09/1988)	0	2001		-	0

(See KEY at end of document)	CYPRUS	CZECH REPUBLIC	ESTONIA	HUNGARY	LATVIA	LITHUANIA	MALTA	POLAND	SLOVAKIA	SLOVENIA
Bovine brucellosis	1932	1964	1961	(08/1985)	1963	1992	1996	+?	1964	1998
Bovine genital campylobacteriosis	1983	-	1963	1970	0	0	2001	+	-	0
Bovine tuberculosis	1928	+	1986	+	(07/1989)	2001	2001	+?	1968	+
Bovine cysticercosis	1973	1998	-	+	+?	+	?		1996	+
Dermatophilosis	0	-	-	1970	0	0	2001	0	-	0
Enzootic bovine leukosis	1995	1996	+?	+?	+	+?	+	+	2001	+?
Haemorrhagic septicaemia	0	-	1994	1970	(10/2000)	-	2001	2001	-	0
Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis	2001	+	1993	+	+	+?	?	+?	+	+?
Theileriosis	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	0
Trichomonosis	1971	-	-	+	0	-	2001	1997	-	0
Trypanosomosis (tsetse-transmitted)	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-	0
Malignant catarrhal fever	1985	-	1996	+	(12/2000)	0	-		-	0
Bovine spongiform encephalopathy	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+
Ovine epididymitis (Brucella ovis)	0	1998	0	+	(07/1989)	0	-	+?	+?	1999
Caprine and ovine brucellosis (excluding B. ovis)	+	0	0	0	0	0	2001	0	-	0

(See KEY at end of document)	CYPRUS	CZECH REPUBLIC	ESTONIA	HUNGARY	LATVIA	LITHUANIA	MALTA	POLAND	SLOVAKIA	SLOVENIA
Caprine arthritis/encephalitis	0	+	0	+()	+?	0	-	0	+?	0
Contagious agalactia	0	-	0	1998	0	0	1988	0	-	-
Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia	0	1902	0	0	0	0	1988	-	-	0
Enzootic abortion of ewes (ovine chlamydiosis)	+	1999	0	+()	0	0	?	-	+	+?
Ovine pulmonary adenomatosis	1993	1995	0	1970	0	0	-	+?	-	0
Nairobi sheep disease	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
Salmonellosis (S. abortusovis)	1964	-	-	1970	0	0	2001	-	-	-
Scrapie	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	0	-	0
Maedi-visna	+?	+	0	+	+?	0	0	1997	+?	0
Contagious equine metritis	0	+	-	0	0	0	-	0	1991	+
Dourine	0	1952	-	(10/1952)	0	-	-	1951	1952	-
Epizootic lymphangitis	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0
Equine encephalomyelitis (Eastern and Western)	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0
Equine infectious anaemia	0	-	(06/1997)	(05/1965)	+	+	-	1960	-	+?
Equine influenza	0	-	1984	+()	0	0	?	1954	-	-

(See KEY at end of document)	CYPRUS	CZECH REPUBLIC	ESTONIA	HUNGARY	LATVIA	LITHUANIA	MALTA	POLAND	SLOVAKIA	SLOVENIA
Equine piroplasmosis	0	-	-	1953	0	0	-	-	-	0
Equine rhinopneumonitis	0	+	-	+	+	0	-	2001	+	+?
Glanders	0	-	1945	(02/1956)	(06/1996)	-	-	1957	1954	-
Horse pox	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0
Equine viral arteritis	0	+	0	+?	+?	0	2001	+	+?	+?
Japanese encephalitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-	0
Horse mange	0	-	-	+()	0	0	-	1994	1998	1998
Surra (Trypanosoma evansi)	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-	0
Atrophic rhinitis of swine	0	+	1993	+	+?	?	+		+	+
Porcine cysticercosis	1972	-	-	+()	+?	+	2001		1995	+
Porcine brucellosis	0	1996	1988	1985	(12/1994)	1992	-	2000	1992	1997
Transmissible gastroenteritis	0	1998	1986	1968	(03/1985)	1990	2001	1997	2000	+?
Enterovirus encephalomyelitis	0	1973	0	1963	+	-	-	1967	1973	-
Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome	0	+	+()	+?	+?	-	2001		+	+?

(See KEY at end of document)	CYPRUS	CZECH REPUBLIC	ESTONIA	HUNGARY	LATVIA	LITHUANIA	MALTA	POLAND	SLOVAKIA	SLOVENIA
Avian infectious bronchitis	1999	1999	-	+	0	-	+	1999	2000	+?
Avian infectious laryngotracheitis	2000	-	-	+()	0	-	+		-	-
Avian tuberculosis	1993	+	1968	+()	(01/1993)	1985	2001		2001	+
Duck virus hepatitis	0	1998	1979	1994	1984	1984	-	-	-	-
Duck virus enteritis	0	-	-	+()	0	-	-	0	-	-
Fowl cholera	+	+	1996	+	1982	-	-		2001	-
Fowl pox	+	+	0	+	0	-	+	-	1999	-
Fowl typhoid	0	1998	-	+()	(04/1995)	+?	2001		-	1996
Infectious bursal disease (Gumboro disease)	+	-	-	+	(12/1997)	?	+	+	+	+?
Marek's disease	+	1999	+	+	+?	?	2001	+	+	2001
Avian mycoplasmosis (M. gallisepticum)	+	+	-	+	+?	+?	+?		2001	+?
Avian chlamydiosis	+	-	-	+()	0	-	2001	1999	2001	+?
Pullorum disease	0	1999	1977	+()	(04/1994)	?	1996		2000	-
Myxomatosis	0	+	(11/2001)	+()	(11/1998)	2001	+		1999	+
Tularemia	0	+	-	+()	0	0	-	1996	2001	-

(See KEY at end of document)	CYPRUS	CZECH REPUBLIC	ESTONIA	HUNGARY	LATVIA	LITHUANIA	MALTA	POLAND	SLOVAKIA	SLOVENIA
Rabbit haemorrhagic disease	+	+	-	+( )	(10/2000)	1993	+		1994	+
Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia	0	+	+	0	1982	?	-	+	1988	1997
Spring viraemia of carp	0	+	-	(11/1999)	0	1990	-	+	1999	1996
Infectious haematopoietic necrosis	0	+	-	0	0	0	-	1994	-	+
Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis	0	-	-	0	0	0	-	0	-	1998
Oncorhynchus masou virus disease	0	-	-	0	...	0	-	0	-	-
Bonamiosis (Bonamia exitiosus, B. ostreae, Mikrocytos roughleyi)	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	-	0
MSX disease (Haplosporidium nelsoni)	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	-	0
Perkinsosis (Perkinsus marinus, P. olseni/atlanticus)	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	-	0
Marteiliosis (Marteilia refringens, M. sydneyi)	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	-	0
Mikrocytos (Mikrocytos mackini)	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	-	0
Taura syndrome	...	...	...	0	-	-	-		-	...
White spot disease	...	...	...	...	-	-	-		-	...
Yellowhead disease	...	...	...	...	-	-	-		-	...
Acariosis of bees	0	1995	2000	(06/1986)	(05/2000)	2001	2001	+	-	1998

(See KEY at end of document)	CYPRUS	CZECH REPUBLIC	ESTONIA	HUNGARY	LATVIA	LITHUANIA	MALTA	POLAND	SLOVAKIA	SLOVENIA
American foulbrood	+	+	+	+	(09/2001)	2001	1996	+	+	+
European foulbrood	1997	1996	-	(09/2001)	+	1998	-		+	1995
Nosemosis of bees	+	-	2000	+	+?	+	1988		1996	?
Varroosis	+	+	2000	+	+	+	2001		+?	+
Leishmaniosis	0	1997	0	0	0	0	+	0	-	-
Listeriosis	1995	1999	(04/1997)	+()	+	-	2001	+	+	+
Toxoplasmosis	1997	1998	+	0	0	-	-	2000	1998	+
Melioidosis	0	-	0	0	0	-	-		-	-
Blackleg	1991	-	0	1977	0	-	0		-	-
Botulism	0	-	...	+()	-	-	0		1999	-
Other clostridial infections	1998	-	+	+()	0	-	?		+	+
Other pasteurelloses	+	+()	+	+()	(11/2000)	1996	?		+	-
Actinomycosis	+	1996	+	+()	0	-	2001	-	-	-
Intestinal Salmonella infections	-	+	+	+	+	1996	2001	+	+	-
Coccidiosis	+	+	+	+	+?	1996	+		1998	-

(See KEY at end of document)	CYPRUS	CZECH REPUBLIC	ESTONIA	HUNGARY	LATVIA	LITHUANIA	MALTA	POLAND	SLOVAKIA	SLOVENIA
Distomatosis (liver fluke)	1980	-	0	+()	0	0	0		-	-
Filariosis	0	-	0	1979	0	0	2001	0	1996	-
Mucosal disease/Bovine virus diarrhoea	2001	+()	+?()	+	+?	+?	0		+	+?
Vibronic dysentery	...	-	-	+()	(11/2001)	1992	2001		-	-
Warble infestation	1952	-	0	1993	-	0	0		2000	-
Contagious pustular dermatitis	+	1996	0	+()	0	0	0		+	-
Foot-rot	+	1996	0	+	0	0	+		1999	-
Contagious ophthalmia	+	-	0	1970	0	0	0	-	-	-
Enterotoxaemia	+	+	+()	+	0	?	2001		-	-
Caseous lymphadenitis	-	-	0	+()	0	0	2001	-	-	-
Sheep mange	2000	-	0	+()	0	-	2001		1998	-
Equine coital exanthema	0	-	0	1970	0	-	0	-	-	-
Ulcerative lymphangitis	0	-	0	1993	1947	-	2001	-	-	-
Strangles	1995	1996	-	+()	(12/2000)	1996	0	1998	-	-
Salmonellosis (S. abortusequi)	0	-	1958	+()	0	0	0	-	-	-

(See KEY at end of document)	CYPRUS	CZECH REPUBLIC	ESTONIA	HUNGARY	LATVIA	LITHUANIA	MALTA	POLAND	SLOVAKIA	SLOVENIA
Swine erysipelas	+	+	+	+	(03/1992)	1991	2001		2000	+
Infectious coryza	-	-	0	+	0	-	2001		-	-
Avian encephalomyelitis	-	-	0	+	0	-	-		-	-
Avian spirochaetosis	-	-	-	+	0	-	-	-	-	-
Avian salmonellosis (excluding fowl typhoid and pullorum disease)	+	+	-	+	(07/2001)	?	2001		+	+
Avian leukosis	2001	-	-	+	-	-	+		1997	-

<b>KEY TO DISEASE STATUS</b>	
-	Disease not reported (date of last outbreak not known)
...	No information available
0	Disease never reported
(month/year) or year	Date of the last reported occurrence of the disease in previous years
?	Disease suspected but presence not confirmed
+	Reported present or known to be present
+?	Serological evidence and/or isolation of the causal agent, but no clinical signs of disease
( )	Disease limited to specific zones