

Workshop on the enforcement of Directive 92/65/CEE in Italian zoos.

Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale del Piemonte, Liguria e Valle d'Aosta (IZSPLVA)

Experience of the application of Directive 92/65/EEC (Balai Directive)
in European zoos and how to set up a suitable health surveillance
program

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In 1964, the European Union

– at that time still as the European Economic Community –
started to issue legislation in the veterinary field.



History



64/432/EC Bovids and Swine

90/426/EC Equids

90/539/EC Poultry

91/68/EC Ovine and caprine

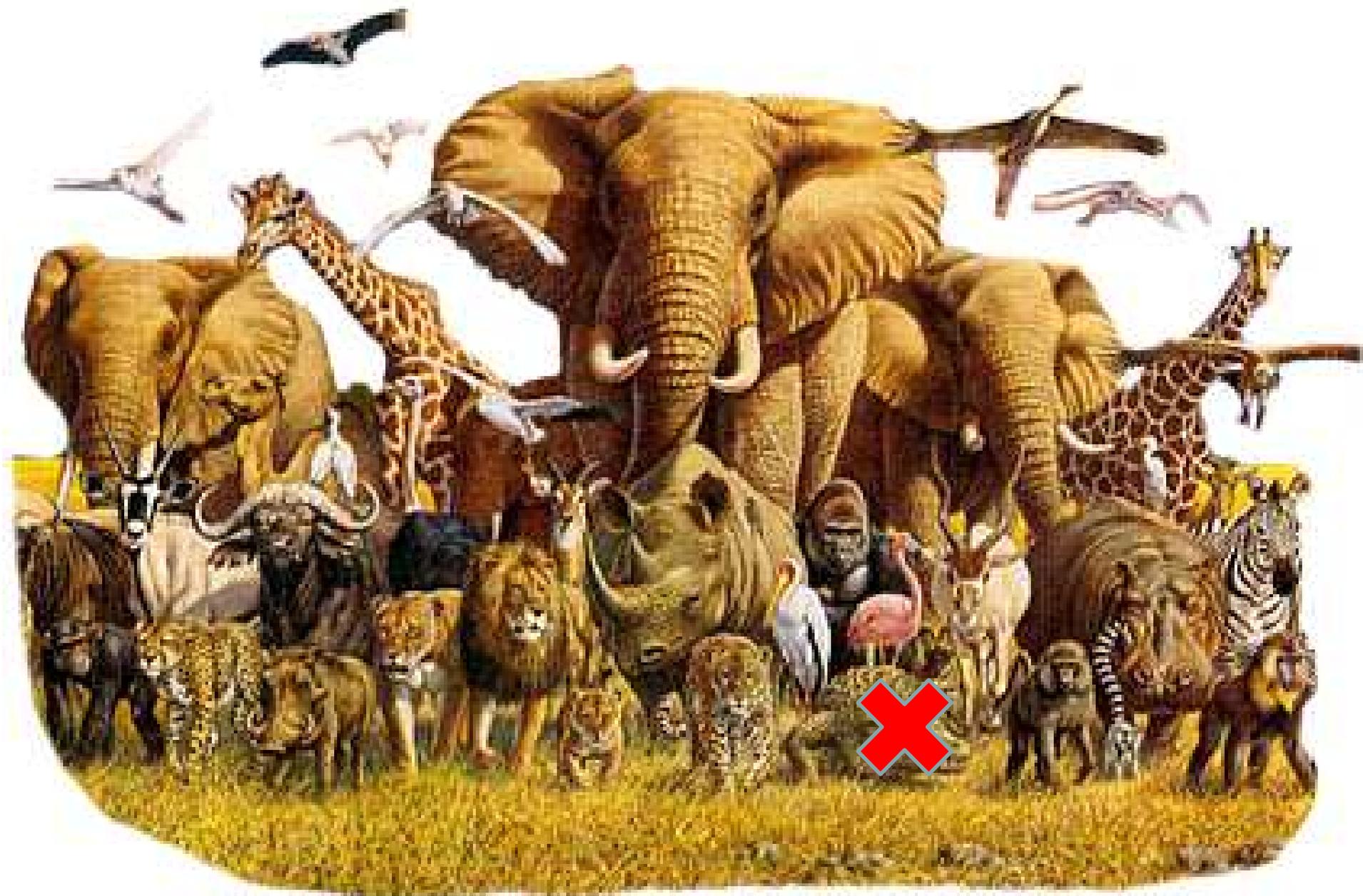
91/67/EC Aquaculture



Balai = Broom = 92/65/EC

The "Rest".....





Important legislation for zoos and involvement EAZA/EAZWV

- 92/65/EC
 - 99/22/EC
 - 1774/2002/EC
 - 142/2011/EC
 - 2004/68/EC
 - 1/2005/EC
 - 206/2010/EC
 - 780/2013/EC
- Balai Directive
Zoo Directive (What is a zoo..??)
Animal by-products (lobby for feeding carcasses)
Amendment 1774/2002 (Copenhagen)
Import (certain=most) ungulates
Transport Regulation
Import from third countries
Import ungulates into EU
- Animal Health Law (Animal Health Advisory Committee) (2007 onwards)



Veterinary supervision of zoos should be mandatory, and this can be best achieved by subjecting the operation of a zoo to licensing 99/22/EC and to approval under the Balai Directive 92/65/EC



92/65/EC

The legislation defines the conditions under which animals may be moved between EU Member States.

As a general rule it is required that the animals come from an area and from a holding which is free from certain diseases (Annexes A and B). The animals themselves must be identified in agreement with prescribed marking systems, they must be healthy, in particular free from specified diseases and fit for transport.



92/65/EC History

Laying down animal health requirements governing trade in and imports into the Community of animals, semen etc not covered elsewhere

Annex A : list of notifiable diseases

Annex B : list of diseases for which national programmes maybe recognised under this directive

Annex D : conditions governing semen etc.

Annex E : certificates

Annex C : Conditions governing approval of bodies, institutes or centres

Bottleneck for zoos as well as authorities in EU Member States to imply 92/65 from 1992 onwards



The ultimate goal of **Annex C** is to facilitate the exchange of animals between approved zoos easily and without major health risks

But



1992 - 2003

Many zoos (read directors and curators and thus **EAZA**) were afraid, that they couldn't fulfill the requirements as laid down in Annex C and didn't cooperate. They wanted to continue to trade animals under the previous existing legislation (brucellosis, tuberculosis)

Emmen had three fatalities in giraffes just to take bloodsamples for brucellosis which provoked discussion among zoo veterinarians



What veterinarians hate:

If you don't look for it , you don't have it
Commercial trade effect from the old days??



EAZWV on the other hand promoted **GVP**
(Good Veterinary Practice) and took the lead
in negotiating with DG SANCO (DGSante)
(Howard Batho, Pierangelo Bernorio and Emma Soto)
to get things going



15/16 September 2003 and 5 February 2004
at Cologne zoo meetings with DG SANCO, DEFRA,
RVV, EAZWV and BMVEL under the chairmanship
of EAZWV resulted in the

*Recommendations for the application of Annex C to
Council Directive 92/65/EEC (“Balai”)*

Published in EAZWV Transmissible Diseases Handbook
and forwarded within the EAZA community
through the EAZA Veterinary Committee



Recommendations explain what is meant in Annex C with

- a) The term animals
- b) The Approved Veterinarian
- c) The Annual Disease Surveillance Plan
- d) The Added Animals Procedure
- e) Quarantine/Isolation requirements
- f) The certificates

This has also been the focus for the BTSF Balai courses issued by the European Commission



Zoos started since 2005 very slowly to implement 92/65/EEC after continuous pressure from EAZWV and the veterinary committee of EAZA, but several countries like France, Belgium didn't imply the legislation at all and other authorities had difficulties with the approval system. In some Member States many zoos all of a sudden were approved at the same time. A harmonised approach wasn't achieved.



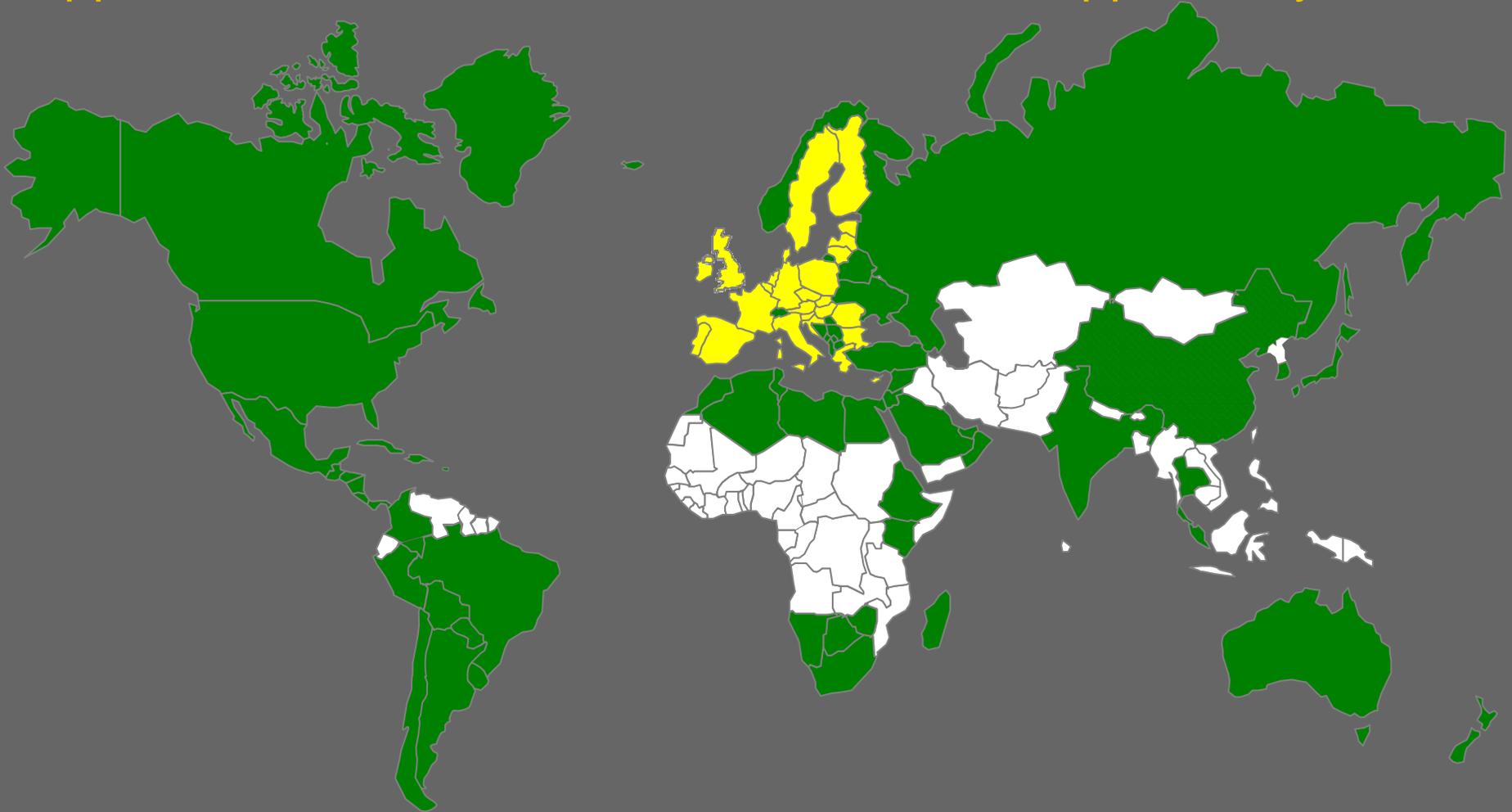
Zoos started slowly asking for approval
esp. when transports of **primates** were blocked
between non-approved institutions (France e.g.)

Many authorities didn't know how to deal with Annex C
and a number of mistakes were made
e.g. illegal import of rhino's and elephants prior to
the establishment of 780/2013/EC years later
(import of certain ungulates from third countries)



Ungulate Imports 780/2013/EC¹⁷

Approved Countries 2006/2010/EC, but few approvals yet



780/2013/EC

Certain ungulates may come from an approved institution outside EU to approved institution inside EU

Have to remain 6 months in an approved institution before they are allowed to go elsewhere in EU



BTSF training courses since 2010 speeded up the approval of many zoos throughout the EU since these courses took place. (Over 300 official veterinarians from all 28 EU MS took part in these courses)

Also the countries hesitating in the beginning like France started Balai approval in 2012 of zoos due to these BTSF courses



There are no more BTSF training courses scheduled at the moment although there is still quite a lot of confusion regarding the application of especially Annex C



**DG Health and Food Safety
Health and Food Audits and Analysis,**

Meeting on approved bodies, institutions and centres

November 22nd 2016 Grange, Ireland

(DG Sante, Member States, EAZA/EAZWV, Lelystad)

Outcome of **audits** by EC in various Member States

Conclusion: Many mistakes are still made and the annual audits in general do not fulfill its purpose.



The “Recommendations” are 12 years old and should maybe be updated by DG Sante preferably together with EAZWV and EAZA

They still are the best way to explain Annex C of Balai although there is still a non-harmonised interpretation of esp. this Annex C.

DG Sante in Grange November 2016 however declared that the Recommendations are still valid and leading..... and doesn't want to update these Recommendations.....



There are still differences within the EU regarding Balai:

- Approvals (following recommendations or own ideas?)
- Audits (yearly as they should ?)
- Certificates (Traces e.g. birds do not need them?)
- Requirements for isolation (too soft, too exaggerated)?
- The approved veterinarian (Zoovet or Authority to sign?)
- Financial burden for zoos (Fee for authorities differ)
- What is meant by the annual disease surveillance plan?
- Updated list of approved institutions not easy to find and should be updated regularly
- Zoo veterinarians should proof that they are updated and have continuous education, but this is often not examined

http://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/live_animals/approved-establishments_en



The annual disease surveillance plan



The approved veterinarian has to draw up and implement an annual surveillance plan which is subject to **annual audits** by an official veterinarian from the competent authority and must be **written down in protocols**



This plan must cover **Annex A and B** listed diseases



Immediate notification of any cause for suspicion that animals may be infected by any disease, including zoonosis, that is **notifiable** under Community or national legislation



Close **observation** at least **once a day** by suitably qualified staff under the direction of the approved veterinarian and immediate **notification** to the approved veterinarian if animals appear unwell or die



Laboratory examination to establish the infective agent in any live animals that appear to be affected by an infectious disease.

In the case of an Annex A or B listed disease or notifiable under national legislation the official veterinarian must be informed immediately



Written procedures for newly arrived and diseased animals (handling, clinical examination, specific appropriate tests)



Regular parasitological examination of **faecal samples**
in particular with regard to zoonotic parasites
(at least once a year)



Opportunistic examination and taking of appropriate **samples** from immobilised or otherwise restrained animals with the recommendation to **store** them at -18 or below



Post mortem examination without delay to establish the cause of death in every animal that dies or foetus that is aborted



The **vaccination** programme should be based on the availability of safe vaccines



Records must be kept to be available for audit purposes and retained for at least 10 years

- All cases of disease and treatment if applicable
- Preventive actions such as vaccinations
- Results of blood tests and other diagnostic procedures
- Results of post mortem examinations including records of stillbirths
- Observations during any periods of precautionary isolation
- Reports to the veterinary authority of any suspicion of Annex A diseases or diseases notifiable under national law



Zoo veterinarians should be aware that they will be asked for specific information on diseases under the zoonosis directive and should therefore be able to extract this information easily. At audits approved veterinarians have to show that they are updated in knowledge in their specific field.

(e.g. by conferences, books, membership EAZWV/AAZV etc.)



VETERINAIRE JAARPLAN 2017 SAFARIPARK BEEKSE BERGEN

	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4
Januari	Klauwen geiten + Ivomec pour on	Mest bavianen + evt. ontwormen	Ontwormen carnivoren (+ beren en zeeleeuwen)	Vaccinatie: olifanten tetanus neushoorns tetanus
	Operatiekamer + quarantaine ontsmetten	Mest wandel + evt. ontwormen	Luis en mest roofvogels	Improvac lippenberen
Februari	Mest wildpark + evt. ontwormen	Mest sectie 1 + evt. ontwormen	Mest sectie 3 + evt. ontwormen	Mest sectie 4 + evt. ontwormen
	Mest alle volièrès + evt. ontwormen en coccidiostatica	Vaccinatie leeuwen, tijgers, panter	Vaccinatie cheetahs	Vaccinatie grants, grevies
	Leeuwinnen suprelorin?	Zwijnen Porcilis ery	Voedingslijsten en voedingssupplementen doornemen	Start Chloroquine ACQ100
Maart	Mest carnivoren (incl.beren en pandas)	Ontsmetten: alle volièrès, pelikanen, beren, flamingo's + operatiekamer en quarantaine	Vaccinatie: Heptavac P, Q koorts (boer)geiten + ivomec	Jonge dieren herenten?
	Ontwormen kraanvogels	Entingen chimps	Ontwormen: carnivoren (+ beren en zeeleeuwen)	Zebra's bekappen?
	Contraceptie?? bavianen,tijgers, leeuwen, chimpansees	Controle Mangabeys/rhesus/maki's etc.	Giraffes bekappen?	Lepto-enting zeeleeuwen
April	Ontwormen + enten: kroggazelles	Ontwormen: rest herkauwers wildpark	Vaccinatie: herten/ind.antilopen etc. heptavac	Przewalski paarden bekappen? + enten + ontwormen
	Ontwormen Europa sectie	Afrikadorp/bosvolière coccidiose preventie bespreken op basis onderzoek	Ontwormen: ringstaarten/varis/dh-apen?	Pinguins Itraconazole?
	Ontsmetten pinguins (imaverol)	Ontsmetten kafferbuffels/impala's en bosbuffels	Ontsmetten lippenberen, tapirs + operatiekamer en quarantaine	Chimpansees (her)enten?
	Coccidiose springbokken	Stop vitamine E + Bovi C 3	Mest chimps/gorillas + evt. ontwormen	Ontwormen park (overig)(kamelen)
Mei	Ontsmetten: grote schoonmaak keukens, vriezers, koeling !!!	Mest + evt. ontwormen: otters	Ontwormen: carnivoren (+ beren en zeeleeuwen)	Klauwen geiten + Ivomec pour on
	Trunkwash olifanten + bloed voor Elisa's	Jonge dieren herenten?	Ontsmetten leeuwen Wildpark	Ontsmetten apen 1 en apen 2 + operatiekamer en quarantaine
Juni	Vogels controleren op luis	Grote actie of chips e.d. kloppen	Alle volièrès evt. ontwormen en coccidiostatica	Ontwormen park (overig)(kamelen)
	Ontsmetten: grote schoonmaak sectie 1 (incl. leeuwen)	Ontsmetten: grote schoonmaak sectie 2	Ontsmetten grote schoonmaak sectie 4	Ontsmetten gibbons/panda's



Juli	Ontsmetten bantengs + okapi's + operatiekamer en quarantaine	Ontsmetten ringstaarten/varis/dh-apen	Ontwormen: carnivoren (+ beren en zeeleeuwen)	Luis en mest roofvogels
	Mest alle volières + evt. ontwormen en coccidiostatica	Ontwormen: herkauwers wildpark (kamelen)	Ontsmetten grote schoonmaak sectie 3	Improvac lippenberen
Augustus	Afrikadorp/Bosvolière preventie coccidiose controleren	Ontsmetten operatiekamer + quarantaine	Alle volières evt. ontwormen en coccidiostatica	Ontwormen park (overig)(kamelen)
	Ontsmetten nijlpaarden + mangabeys + gibbons Wandelsafari	Ontsmetten stal sitatoenga's + nijlantilopen	Voedingslijsten en voedingssupplementen doorneemen	
September	Ontsmetten pinguins (imaverol)	Eihuis + Volières Pseudovac	Bekappen park	Jonge dieren herenten?
	Ontsmetten volières (bos/wetland/afrikadorp/eihuis)	Ontwormen kraanvogels	Ontsmetten garage + operatiekamer en quarantaine	Itraconazole pinguins?
	Contraceptie?? bavianen,tijgers, leeuwen, chimpansees	Ontwormen: carnivoren (+ beren en zeeleeuwen)	Klauwen geiten + Ivomec pour on	Pseudovac ringst etc + ivomec
Oktober	Start vitamine E	Ontsmetten: pelikanen, beren, flamingo's + operatiekamer en quarantaine	Ontsmetten: volière, pelikanen, beren, roofvogels, tapirs, pinguins, flamingo's	Park winterklaar?
	Stop Chloroquine ACQ100	Alle volières: mest (zie februari) + gericht ontwormen en coccidiostatica	Mest park + gericht ontwormen	Mest primaten
		Coccidiose springbokken	Ontwormen: herkauwers wildpark	Ontwormen park (overig)
November	Jonge zebra's enten	Ontwormen: carnivoren (+ beren en zeeleeuwen)	Grote actie of chips e.d. kloppen	Operatiekamer + quarantaine ontsmetten
	Trunkwash olifanten + bloed voor Elisa's			
December	Vogels controleren op luis	Afrikadorp/Bosvolière coccidiose preventie controleren	Alle volières evt. ontwormen en coccidiostatica	Ontwormen: kamelen



geel = wormkuur
 roze = vaccinatie
 extra aandachtspunt
 blauw = tb onderzoek
 groen = mestonderzoek
 grijs = ontsmetten
 blauw = bekappen

