ANNEX I

Notification of disease and further epidemiological information to be provided by the Member State where classical swine fever has been confirmed

1. Within 24 hours from the confirmation of each primary outbreak, primary case in feral pigs or case in a slaughterhouse or means of transport, the Member State concerned must notify by means of the Animal Disease Notification System established in accordance with Article 5 of Council Directive 82/894/EEC:

(a) the date of dispatch;

(b) the time of dispatch;

(c) the name of the Member State;

(d) the name of the disease;

(e) the number of outbreaks or cases;

(f) the date on which classical swine fever was suspected;

(g) the date of confirmation;

(h) the methods used for confirmation;

(i) whether the presence of the disease has been confirmed in feral pigs or in pigs in a holding, slaughterhouse or means of transport;

(j) the geographical location where the outbreak or the case of classical swine fever has been confirmed;

(k) the disease control measures applied.

2. In case of primary outbreaks or cases in slaughterhouses or means of transport, in addition to the data referred to in point 1, the Member State concerned must also forward the following information:

(a) the number of susceptible pigs in the outbreak, slaughterhouse or means of transport;

(b) the number of dead pigs of each category on the holding, slaughterhouse or means of transport;

(c) for each category, the morbidity of the disease and the number of pigs in which classical swine fever has been confirmed;

(d) the number of pigs killed in the outbreak, slaughterhouse or means of transport;

(e) the number of carcases processed;

(f) in case of an outbreak, its distance from the nearest pig holding;

(g) if classical swine fever was confirmed in a slaughterhouse or means of transport, the location of the holding or holdings of origin of the infected pigs or carcases.

3. In case of secondary outbreaks, the information referred to in points 1 and 2 must be forwarded within the time limit laid down in Article 4 of Council Directive 82/894/EEC.

4. The Member State concerned shall ensure that the information to be provided in relation to any outbreak or case of classical swine fever in a holding, slaughterhouse or means of transport in accordance with points 1, 2 and 3 is followed as soon as possible by a written report to the Commission and the other Member States including at least:

(a) the date on which the pigs on the holding, slaughterhouse or means of transport were killed and their carcases processed;

(b) the results of the tests carried out on samples taken when pigs were killed;

(c) where the derogation provided for in Article 6(1) has been applied, the number of pigs killed and processed and the number of pigs which are to be slaughtered at a later date and the time limit laid down for their slaughter;

(d) any information relating to the possible origin of the disease or the origin of the disease if this has been ascertained;

(e) in the case of a primary outbreak or a case of classical swine fever in a slaughterhouse or means of transport, the genetic type of virus responsible for the outbreak or the case;

(f) in cases where pigs have been killed in contact holdings or in holdings containing pigs suspected of being infected with classical swine fever virus, information on:

— the date of killing and the number of pigs of each category killed in each holding,

— the epidemiological link between the outbreak or case of classical swine fever and each contact holding or the reasons that have induced suspicion of classical swine fever in each suspected holding,

— the results of the laboratory tests carried out on the samples taken from the pigs in the holdings and when they were killed.

In cases where pigs in contact holdings were not killed, information must be provided on the reasons for this decision.

ANNEX II

Principles and procedures for cleansing and disinfection

1. General principles and procedures:

(a) the cleansing and disinfection operations and where necessary the measures to destroy rodents and insects are carried out under official supervision and in accordance with the instructions given by the official veterinarian;

(b) the disinfectants to be used and their concentrations are officially approved by the competent authority to ensure destruction of classical swine fever virus;

(c) the activity of disinfectants is to be checked before use, as activity of certain disinfectants is diminished by prolonged storage;

(d) the choice of disinfectants and of procedures for disinfection is to be made taking into account the nature of the premises, vehicles and objects which are to be treated;

(e) the conditions under which degreasing agents and disinfectants are used must ensure that their efficacy is not impaired. In particular technical parameters provided by the

manufacturer, such as pressure, minimum temperature and required contact time, are to be observed;

(f) irrespective of the disinfectant used, the following general rules are to apply:
- — thorough soaking of bedding and litter as well as faecal matter with the disinfectant,
- — washing and cleaning by careful brushing and scrubbing of the ground, floors, ramps and walls after the removal or dismantling, where possible, of equipment or installations so as to avoid impairing the cleansing and disinfection procedures,
- — then, further application of disinfectant for a minimum contact time as stipulated in the manufacturer's recommendations,
- — the water used for cleaning operations is to be disposed of in such a way as to avoid any risk of spreading the virus and in accordance with the instructions of the official veterinarian;

(g) where washing is carried out with liquids applied under pressure, re-contamination of the previously cleansed parts is to be avoided;

(h) washing, disinfecting or destroying of equipment, installations, articles or compartments likely to be contaminated is to be carried out;

(i) following the disinfection procedures, re-contamination is to be avoided;

(j) cleansing and disinfection required in the framework of this Directive is to be documented in the holding or vehicle register and, where official approval is required, be certified by the supervising official veterinarian.

2. Special provisions on cleansing and disinfection of infected holdings:

(a) preliminary cleansing and disinfection:
- — during the killing of the animals all necessary measures are to be taken to avoid or minimise the dispersion of classical swine fever virus. This is to include inter alia the installation of temporary disinfection equipment, supply of protective clothing, showers, decontamination of used equipment, instruments and facilities and the interruption of power supply to the ventilation,
- — carcases of killed animals are to be sprayed with disinfectant,
- — if the carcases must be removed from the holding for processing, covered and leak proof containers are to be used,
- — as soon as the carcases of the pigs have been removed for processing, those parts of the holding in which these animals were housed and any parts of other buildings, yards, etc. contaminated during killing, slaughter or post-mortem examination are to be sprayed with disinfectants approved for use in accordance with Article 12,
- — any tissue or blood which may have been spilled during slaughter or post-mortem or gross contamination of buildings, yards, utensils, etc., is to be carefully collected and processed with the carcases,
- — the disinfectant used is to remain on the treated surface for at least 24 hours;

(b) final cleansing and disinfection:
- — manure and used bedding are to be removed and treated in accordance with point (3)(a),

— grease and dirt are to be removed from all surfaces by the application of a degreasing agent and the surfaces washed with water,

— after washing with water, further spraying with disinfectant is to be carried out,

— after seven days the premises are to be treated with a degreasing agent, rinsed with water, sprayed with disinfectant and rinsed again with water.

3. Disinfection of contaminated bedding, manure and slurry:

(a) manure and used bedding are to be stacked to heat, sprayed with disinfectant and left for at least 42 days or destroyed by burning or burying;

(b) slurry is to be stored for at least 42 days after the last addition of infective material, unless the competent authorities authorise a reduced storage period for slurry which was actually treated in accordance with the instructions given by the official veterinarian so as to ensure the destruction of the virus.

4. However, by way of derogation from points 1 and 2, in case of open-air holdings, the competent authority may establish specific procedures for cleaning and disinfection, taking into account the type of holding and the climatic conditions.

ANNEX III

[F1Duties of national laboratories for classical swine fever]

Textual Amendments

F1 Substituted by Council Directive 2008/73/EC of 15 July 2008 simplifying procedures of listing and publishing information in the veterinary and zootechnical fields and amending Directives 64/432/EEC, 77/504/EEC, 88/407/EEC, 88/661/EEC, 89/361/EEC, 89/556/EEC, 90/426/EEC, 90/427/EEC, 90/428/EEC, 90/429/EEC, 90/539/EEC, 91/68/EEC, 91/496/EEC, 92/35/EEC, 92/65/EEC, 92/66/EEC, 92/119/EEC, 94/28/EC, 2000/75/EC, Decision 2000/258/EC and Directives 2001/89/EC, 2002/60/EC and 2005/94/EC (Text with EEA relevance).

F2 1. . . . . .

Textual Amendments

F2 Deleted by Council Directive 2008/73/EC of 15 July 2008 simplifying procedures of listing and publishing information in the veterinary and zootechnical fields and amending Directives 64/432/EEC, 77/504/EEC, 88/407/EEC, 88/661/EEC, 89/361/EEC, 89/556/EEC, 90/426/EEC, 90/427/EEC, 90/428/EEC, 90/429/EEC, 90/539/EEC, 91/68/EEC, 91/496/EEC, 92/35/EEC, 92/65/EEC, 92/66/EEC, 92/119/EEC, 94/28/EC, 2000/75/EC, Decision 2000/258/EC and Directives 2001/89/EC, 2002/60/EC and 2005/94/EC (Text with EEA relevance).

2. The national classical swine fever laboratories are responsible for ensuring that in each Member State the laboratory testing to detect the presence of classical swine fever and the identification of the genetic type of virus isolates are carried out in accordance with the diagnostic manual. To this end they may make special agreements with the Community reference laboratory or with other national laboratories.

3. The national classical swine fever laboratory in each Member State is responsible for coordinating the standards and diagnostic methods in each classical swine fever diagnostic laboratory within the Member State. To this end:

(a) they may provide diagnostic reagents to individual laboratories;

(b) they are to control the quality of all diagnostic reagents used in that Member State;

(c) they are to arrange comparative tests periodically;

(d) they are to hold isolates of classical swine fever virus from cases and outbreaks confirmed in that Member State.

ANNEX IV

Community reference laboratory for classical swine fever

1. The Community reference laboratory for classical swine fever is: Institut für Virologie, der Tierärztlichen Hochschule Hannover, Bünteweg 17, D-30559 Hannover, Germany.

2. The functions and duties of the Community reference laboratory for classical swine fever are:

(a) to coordinate, in consultation with the Commission, the methods employed in the Member States for diagnosing classical swine fever, specifically by:
- storing and supplying cell cultures for use in diagnosis,
- typing, storing and supplying strains of classical swine fever virus for serological tests and the preparation of antisera,
- supplying standardised sera, conjugate sera and other reference reagents to the national laboratories in order to standardise the tests and reagents employed in the Member States,
- building up and holding a classical swine fever virus collection,
- organising periodic comparative tests of diagnostic procedures at Community level,
- collecting and collating data and information on the methods of diagnosis used and the results of tests carried out,
- characterising isolates of the virus by the most up-to-date methods available to allow greater understanding of the epizootiology of classical swine fever,
- keeping abreast of developments in classical swine fever surveillance, epizootiology and prevention throughout the world,
- retaining expertise on the virus causing classical swine fever and other pertinent viruses to enable rapid differential diagnosis,
- acquiring a thorough knowledge of the preparation and use of the products of veterinary immunology used to eradicate and control classical swine fever;

(b) to make the necessary arrangements for training or re-training experts in laboratory diagnosis with a view to harmonising diagnostic techniques;

(c) to have trained personnel available for emergency situations occurring within the Community;

(d) to perform research activities and whenever possible coordinate research activities directed towards an improved control of classical swine fever.

ANNEX V

Main criteria and risk factors to be considered for the decision to kill pigs in contact holdings

Criteria	**Decision**	
	For killing	**Against killing**
Clinical signs suggesting classical swine fever in the contact holdings	Yes	No
Movements of pigs from the outbreak to contact holdings after the likely time of introduction of virus in the infected holding	Yes	No
Location of contact holdings in an area with a high density of pigs	Yes	No
Likely spreading of virus from the outbreak before application of eradication measures	Massive/unknown	Limited
Location of contact holdings within 500 metres[a] from the outbreak	Yes	No
Proximity of contact holdings to more than one outbreak	Yes	No
Number of pigs in the outbreak and/or in contact holdings	High	Low

a In case of areas with a very high density of pigs, a longer distance must be considered.

ANNEX VI

Main criteria and risk factors to be considered for the decision to apply emergency vaccination in pig holdings

Criteria	**Decision**	
	For vaccination	**Against vaccination**
Number/incidence slope of outbreaks in the previous 10-20 days	High/rising rapidly	Low/shallow or slow rise

Location of holdings where vaccination might be applied in an area with a high density of pigs	Yes	No
Likelihood of further outbreaks in the area for the next two months or more	Highly likely	Not likely
Shortage of processing capacity	Yes	No

ANNEX VII

Criteria and requirements relating to contingency plans

The Member States are to ensure that contingency plans meet the following criteria and requirements at least:

(a) provision must be made to ensure that the legal powers necessary for the implementation of contingency plans exist and make it possible to carry out a rapid and effective eradication campaign;

(b) provision must be made to ensure access to emergency funds, budgetary means and financial resources in order to cover all aspects of the fight against an epizootic of classical swine fever;

(c) a chain of command must be set up to ensure that the decision-taking procedure for an epizootic is rapid and effective. If necessary, the chain of command must be placed under the authority of a central decision-taking unit responsible for directing all the strategies for the fight against an epizootic. The director of the veterinary services must be a member of that unit and effect the liaison between the central decision-taking unit and the national disease control centre provided for in Article 23;

(d) provision must be made for appropriate resources to be available to ensure a rapid and effective campaign, including laboratory staff, equipment and infrastructure;

(e) an instruction manual must be provided. It must give a full, practical description in detail of all the procedures, instructions and measures to be employed in the event of an outbreak of classical swine fever;

(f) if necessary, detailed plans for emergency vaccination must be provided;

(g) the staff must regularly take part in:

  (i) training in the clinical signs, epidemiological enquiries and combating classical swine fever;

  (ii) alarm drills organised at least twice a year;

  (iii) training in communications techniques in order to organise information campaigns concerning an epizootic in progress aimed at the authorities, farmers and veterinarians.

ANNEX VIII

Part A

Directive 80/217/EEC and its successive amending acts (Referred to in Article 28)

Directive 80/1101/EEC[a]	
Directive 80/1274/EEC[b]	only Article 2
Directive 81/476/EEC[c]	only concerning the references made in Articles 1 and 2 of Directive 80/217/EEC
Directive 84/645/EEC[d]	
Directive 85/586/EEC[e]	only concerning the references made in Article 5 of Directive 80/217/EEC
Directive 87/486/EEC[f]	
Directive 91/685/EEC[g]	
Decision 93/384/EEC[h]	

a OJ L 325, 1.12.1980, p. 17.

b OJ L 375, 31.12.1980, p. 75.

c OJ L 186, 8.7.1981, p. 20.

d OJ L 339, 27.12.1984, p. 33.

e OJ L 372, 31.12.1985, p. 44.

f OJ L 280, 3.10.1987, p. 21.

g OJ L 377, 31.12.1991, p. 1.

h OJ L 166, 8.7.1993, p. 34.

Part B

Deadlines for transposition into national law

Directive	**Deadline for transposition**
80/217/EEC	1 July 1981
80/1101/EEC	
80/1274/EEC	1 July 1981
81/476/EEC	
84/645/EEC	31 March 1985

85/586/EEC	1 January 1986
87/486/EEC	31 December 1987
91/685/EEC	1 July 1992

ANNEX IX

CORRELATION TABLE

This Directive	**Directive 80/217/EEC**
Article 1	Article 1
Article 2(a), (b), (e), (f), (m), (n), (o) and (q)	Article 2(a), (e), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k) and (m)
Article 2(c), (d), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (p), (r), (s), (t), (u), (v) and (w)	—
Article 3(1)	Article 3
Article 3(2) and (3)	Article 12
Article 4(1) and (2)	Article 4(1)
Article 4(3)	—
Article 4(4)	Article 4(2)
Article 5(1), (a), (c), (d), (f), (g) and (i)	Article 5(1), except the seventh indent
Article 5(1) (b), (e), (h) and (2)	—
Article 6	Article 6
Article 7(1) and (2), first subparagraph	Article 5(2), Article 10(1)
Article 7(2), second subparagraph and (3)	—
Article 8, first subparagraph and point (b) of the second subparagraph	—
Article 8, except the abovementioned subparagraph and point	Article 7
Article 9(1), first subparagraph	Article 9(1)
Article 9(1), second subparagraph	—
Article 9(2), (3) and (4)	Article 9(2), (3) and (10)
Article 10(1) except (g) and (h), (2) and (3)	Article 9(4)
Article 10(1)(g) and (h)	—
Article 10(4)	Article 9(5)
Article 11(1) and (2)	Article 9(6)
Article 11(3)	Article 9(7)
Article 12(1)	Article 12

Article 12(2)	—
Article 13, except (1)(b)	Article 5(1), seventh indent
Article 13(2)(b)	—
Article 14	—
Article 15(1)	Article 6a(1)
Article 15(2)(a) and (b), fifth and eight indents	—
Article 15(2)(b), except the fifth and eight indents	Article 6a(2)
Article 15(2)(c)	Article 6a(2a)
Article 15(2)(d) and (3)	—
Article 16(1), except the fourth subparagraph, and (2)	Article 6a(3) and (4)
Article 16(3) (b), (c), (g), (j), (k), (l) and (n)	Article 6a(5)
Article 16(1), fourth subparagraph, (3) (a), (d), (e), (f), (h), (i), (m), (o), (p), (q) and (4)	—
Article 17(1) and (2)	Article 11
Article 17(3), (4) and (5)	—
Article 18	Article 14(1)(a) and (c) and (5)
Article 19(1), (3), except (h) and (i), (4), except (c), (5) and (6), except (b)	Article 14(2),(3) and (4)
Article 19(2), (3) (h) and (i), (4) (c), (6) (b), (7), (8) and (9)	—
Article 20	—
Article 21	Article 14a
Article 22(1), (2) and (3)	Article 14b (1), (2), (4)
Article 23	—
Article 24	—
Article 26	Article 16
Article 27	Article 16a
Article 28	—
Article 29	—
Article 30	—
Article 31	—
Article 32	Article 20
Annex I	—

Annex II, point 1, point 2, first and second indents and point 3(b)	—
Annex II, point 2, except the first and second indents and point 3(b)	Annex V
Annex III, points 1 and 3	Annex II
Annex III, point 2	—
Annex IV	Annex VI
Annex V	—
Annex VI	—
Annex VII	—