

**COMMISSION  
OF THE  
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES**

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**Directorate-general for Agriculture**

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**VI/B.II.2**

**PROPOSED  
VETERINARY ERADICATION PROGRAMME  
PRESENTED FOR 1999  
BY GERMANY  
FOR CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER**

\* in accordance with Decision 90/424/EEC

**Fax dated 22 May 1998**

**From:** the Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry, Bonn

**To:** DG VI.B.II.2,  
Directorate-General for Agriculture,  
European Commission,  
Rue de la Loi 84 - 7/23  
B - 1049 Brussels

For the attention of Mr. B. van Goethem

My ref.:

326-1314/2 (99)  
326-1314-14/7  
328-1317-1/9

**Plans of the Federal Republic of Germany for combating rabies, Aujeszky's disease and classical swine fever in 1999**

I am requesting financial support from the Community in respect of the costs of combating rabies, Aujeszky's disease and classical swine fever in 1999.

**3. Plan of the Federal Republic of Germany for the control and monitoring of classical swine fever, 1999**

The plan of the Federal Republic of Germany for the control and monitoring of classical swine fever in accordance with Article 24, par. 3 of Council Decision 90/424/EEC and in the context of the criteria listed in Annex I of Council Decision 90/638/EEC is attached as **Annex III**.

The costs of collection and safe disposal of wild boars have yet to be added to the table attached to the plan, "Calculation of the costs of measures for the control and monitoring of classical swine fever in the Federal Republic of Germany"; I shall send these missing data in a separate letter before 1.6.1998.

In order to ensure that we meet the stipulated deadline - 1.6.1998 - I am sending the plans cited above (excluding annexes) by fax in the first instance.

The complete documentation will be dispatched to you by post.

by order of

[signature]

Dr Zwingmann

## **Annex III**

**Federal Republic of Germany plan  
for the control and monitoring of classical swine fever (CSF)**

**1999**

- I. The purpose of this plan is to specify further measures for the control of CSF and the monitoring of the epidemiological situation in Germany with the aim of finally eradicating the disease and preventing its re-introduction via wild boar from non-EU member countries.

The plan is based on

Decision 90/424/EEC (funding Decision) of 26 June 1990, and  
Decision 90/638/EEC (Community criteria) of 27 November 1990.

II. Planning criteria

1. In the period between 1993 and 16 April 1998 there were a total of 325 outbreaks of CSF in **domestic pigs** in 10 German *Länder*. In wild boar, the disease was found in the *Länder* of Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, Lower Saxony and Brandenburg in 1997 and 1998.

Analysis of the viral strains showed that the types of pathogen identified in Germany were not native, but had been brought in in recent years. This was probably the result of infected meat from both domestic pigs and wild boar being introduced into the domestic pig population through the unauthorised feeding of unpasteurised kitchen scraps. The infection was then spread through pig dealing and neighbourhood and personal contact. A further source of infection was the presence of the disease in local wild boar.

In the course of 1997 there were 44 outbreaks, with the majority occurring in the first six months. In the first six months of 1998, the following outbreaks have so far been officially confirmed in Germany: one in North Rhine-Westphalia; six following indirect contact with wild boar (including secondary outbreaks) in Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, and one case of an outbreak spreading to Lower Saxony.

The total domestic pig population amounts to 24.29 million pigs (Annex 1).

In **wild boar**, there has been a slight reduction in the number of cases of evidence of the virus, although there has been no reduction in the overall size of the at-risk area. Infected wild boar piglets in particular present a high risk.

The areas at risk of swine fever in wild boar, in the three *Länder* affected, cover a total of 10 100 km<sup>2</sup>.

Of the 18 789 wild boar tested in 1997, 125 animals tested positive for the virus.

- the health situation in wild boar should have been further monitored and consolidated.
4. The competent central authority is the "NATIONAL CRISIS CENTRE FOR MONITORING ANIMAL DISEASES" at the Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry in Bonn.
  5. The notification of suspected and confirmed disease, measures to be taken when stock is infected, farm registration, marking of animals to identify their herd of origin, diagnostic rules and rules on compensation are already covered in Germany by
    - the Law on infectious diseases in animals (Tierseuchengesetz),
    - the Swine Fever Order (Schweinepest-Verordnung),
    - the Order on the movement of livestock (Viehverkehrsverordnung).

### III. Epidemiological surveillance programme

#### 6. Test programmes

- 6.1 Purposeful continuation of the programme of serological and virological tests on breeding and boar stock in endangered and high-risk areas in the following *Länder*: Lower Saxony, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, Brandenburg, Saxony-Anhalt, Rheinland-Pfalz and Saxony.

Tests will be performed primarily on domestic pigs in districts containing infected wild boar and in regions bordering on such districts within Germany and bordering on France and Poland.

- 6.2 Virological and serological tests and veterinary checks will be performed
  - on breeding stock in areas containing infected wild boar or large numbers of wild boar,
  - in piglet production regions with large numbers of small sow herds (fewer than 20),
  - on farms using kitchen scraps as food (serology only),
  - to clarify the facts in suspected cases.
- 6.3 Examination of wild boar which have been killed or found dead:
  - in areas known to have the disease,
  - where large numbers of dead animals have been found,
  - in areas around disposal sites for household waste and scraps,

## 9. Feeding with scraps

Feeding domestic pigs with scraps is, in principle, prohibited. Special authorisation is required for exceptions to this, and a very high safety standard is then imposed. The aim for Germany will be to feed only those scraps which have been pasteurised in premises physically separate from the pig farms. To achieve this aim, the following steps must be taken:

- a) Consistent continuation of the system of regular monitoring of the strict ban on feeding with unpasteurised scraps.

This monitoring applies both to pig farms and to all establishments supplying and collecting scraps.

The supply, collection, pasteurisation and feeding of scraps are all subject to authorisation.

Breaches of this rule are punishable under

- the Law on infectious diseases in animals,
  - the Law on carcass disposal (*Tierkörperbeseitigungsgesetz*),
  - the Order on the movement of livestock.
- b) Checks on authorised pasteurising facilities in pig-fattening establishments at least twice a year, for:
- technical efficiency,
  - hygienic separation of the feed collection and pasteurising areas from the pig population,
  - authorisation for establishments supplying scraps.

Authorisation to feed scraps is subject to immediate withdrawal in the event of infringements. Suppliers must be informed immediately.

- c) No new permits should be granted for pasteurising facilities in fatstock pig holdings; instead, facilities which are physically separate from pig-keeping areas should be used.

Pigs from herds fed on scraps may only be sent for slaughter. These holdings are subject to additional serological testing in accordance with point 6.2.

**Pig stocks in the Federal Republic of Germany**  
 Census, 3 April 1997<sup>m</sup>

	in 1000 head
Baden-Württemberg	2 237
Bavaria	3 731
Berlin	1
Brandenburg	714
Bremen	3
Hamburg	3
Hessen	842
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	575
Lower Saxony	6 869
North Rhine-Westphalia	5 740
Rheinland-Pfalz	389
Saarland	23
Saxony	574
Saxony-Anhalt	703
Schleswig-Holstein	1 245
Thuringia	637
<b>Total</b>	<b>24 286</b>

*Source: Federal Statistical Office*

**Calculation of the costs of measures for the control and monitoring  
of classical swine fever, 1999**

**Federal Republic of Germany - in DM**

Domestic pigs		Wild boar		Measures in the context of further training and information	Other costs (herd inspections, rulings)
		Virological, serological and pathological tests and preventive screening			
Virological and serological tests - on breeding animals (sows, boars) in selected <i>Länder</i> - in holdings feeding scraps - in areas with infected wild boar or a large wild boar population, and - in piglet-producing regions with many small herds of sows		Tests to identify non-specific diseases			
3 505 000.00		787 000.00	2 313 000.00	50 000.00	20 000.00
		<b>6 675 000.-</b>			