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1-28-02

Dr. Alfonso Torres
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Dear Dr. Torres:

Enclosed please find a letter of the German Federal Ministry of Consumer Protection, Food and Agriculture which informs about the current case of an outbreak of classical swine fever for your kind attention.

I suppose that you have already received that letter via e-mail. To make sure that you really have received it, I was asked to send a hard copy directly as well.

Furthermore, you will find enclosed some information on the situation and measures in relation to classical swine fever in Germany for your kind attention.

Yours sincerely,

Friedrich Wacker
Minister Counselor



BUNDESMINISTERIUM FÜR-VERBRAUCHERSCHUTZ,
ERNÄHRUNG UND LANDWIRTSCHAFT

Geschäftszeichen (bei Antwort bitte angeben)
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☎ 0228/529- oder 01888 529-
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31.10.2001

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Klassische Schweinepest (KSP) in Deutschland: fünfter Fall (2001/05)

In der Bundesrepublik Deutschland ist folgender Fall von KSP festgestellt worden:

Rheinland-Pfalz

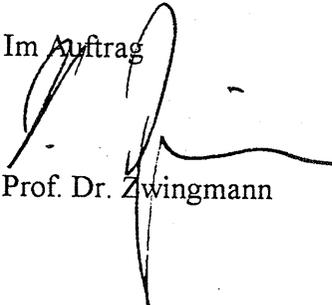
- in dem Kreis

Bitburg-Prüm am 22.10.2001 in einem Betrieb mit 651 Tieren

Infektionsursache: Kontakt zum Bestand mit KSP-Ausbruch 2001/04

Die Tierkörper wurden nach der Tötung der Tiere unschädlich beseitigt; die notwendigen veterinärbehördlichen Maßnahmen wurden angeordnet.

Im Auftrag


Prof. Dr. Zwingmann



FEDERAL MINISTRY OF
CONSUMER PROTECTION,
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Geschäftszeichen (bei Antwort bitte angeben)

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2001

Bundesministerium für Verbraucherschutz, Ernährung und Landwirtschaft
Postfach 14 02 70, 53107 Bonn

Translation

USDA-APHIS
1400 Independence Avenue SW
J. L. Whitten Bldg.

Washington D. C. 20250

Exportation of pigs and pig meat from Germany to USA;
re: situation and measures in relation to classical swine fever (CSF) in Germany

Dear Madam/Sir,

I would like to take the opportunity to inform you about the situation and measures in relation to classical swine fever (CSF) in Germany and send you the following report:

Measures taken after detection of classical swine fever (CSF)

I. The following provisions are in effect for regions affected by classical swine fever in domestic pigs:

In the case of a CSF outbreak in a domestic pig herd, the measures outlined below are ordered in accordance with Council Directive 80/217/EEC of 22 January 1980 introducing Community measures for the control of Classical Swine Fever (OJ EC No. L 1, p.1), transposed into national law by the Ordinance on the protection against swine fever and African swine fever (Swine Fever Ordinance):

1. culling and safe disposal of all pigs in the infected herd and within a 1,000 m radius around the epizootic centre;

2. recording of all herds having had contacts with the epizootic centre during the past 42 days (in particular through animals, man and vehicles). In the case of animal contacts, the respective herd is also immediately culled as a precaution as a rule. With respect to other contacts, the herd is isolated with comprehensive clinical and laboratory-diagnostic examinations being conducted.
3. A ban on the movement of live pigs and pigmeat is imposed on an area within a 10 km radius at least around the epizootic centre.
4. The restrictions are lifted at the earliest after clinical or laboratory-diagnostic examinations of pig herds in the controlled regions have taken place.
The examination for lifting restrictions starts in the isolation zone (0 - 3 km around the epizootic centre) 30 days at the earliest, in the surveillance zone (3 - 10 km around the epizootic centre) 15 days at the earliest after the culling of animals in the infected herd and an initial cleansing and disinfection.

You can access the English version of Directive 80/217/EEC on the internet at:

http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/lif/dat/1980/en_380L0217.html

II. The following provisions are in effect for regions affected by CSF in wild boar:

1. as regards wild boar

- Wild boar shot in the infected area are all collected at a collection centre and subjected to a virological as well as a serological examination. Infected animals are destroyed.
 - Wild boar found dead are all compulsorily subjected to a diagnostic laboratory test for CSF.
- In the surroundings of the infected area, at least 30% of shot wild boar are serologically examined for CSF, while wild boar found dead and wild boar injured from shots are all compulsorily subjected to a virological examination for CSF.

1. As regards domestic pigs

- Domestic pigs are isolated in such a way that they cannot come into contact with wild boar.
- Breeding pigs are subject to regular laboratory-diagnostic spot checks.

- Domestic pigs may only be moved within Germany if they
 - come from herds not having introduced any live pigs during the last 30 days prior to dispatch,
 - were examined by a veterinarian with a negative result for CSF 24 hours prior to dispatch,
 - tested negative virologically and serologically in spot checks for CSF 10 days prior to dispatch,
 - are subjected to adequate protective arrangements in the recipient farms, too. Pigs intended for production may only be directly delivered from the recipient farms to slaughterhouses in the first 30 days.

To prevent and control CSF, Germany drafts a plan every year which also contains the active and passive monitoring programmes. For the year 2001, for example, around 400,000 serological and virological control examinations have been budgeted (encl. 1), in particular of breeding stock, pigs in areas with many small farms, pigs in regions affected by swine fever in wild boar, to clarify unspecific diseases and to control culled wild boar as well as wild boar found dead.

On the basis of the above legal provisions governing CSF control, the organization of control (i.a. establishment of crisis centres, formation of different working groups, questionnaires for epidemiological enquiries) as well as the diagnostic regime are all compiled in the contingency plans issued by the Federal Ministry of Consumer Protection, Food and Agriculture and the *Laender*.

As regards CSF in domestic pigs, enclosure 2 lists the number of districts concerned and animals. The official restrictions imposed in cases 1 and 2 were lifted by the competent veterinary authorities of the rural district of Soltau-Fallingbostel on 10 and 23 August 2001. Case 3 in Brandenburg was cancelled because the diagnosis of swine fever could not be confirmed by the national reference laboratory. Cases 4 and 6 (one primary outbreak and two secondary outbreaks) occurred in Rhineland-Palatinate and should be seen in the context of the outbreaks of swine fever in wild boar there. Official restrictions have already been dismantled and it is expected that they will be lifted altogether in mid-November.

- / Enclosures 3 and 4 list the number of districts concerned and positive animals in relation to CSF in wild boar.

The Commission of the European Community adopted a decision approving the plans submitted by Germany to eradicate CSF in the wild boar population of the *Laender* of Baden-Württemberg, Brandenburg, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, Lower Saxony, Rhineland-Palatinate and Saxony-Anhalt. In 2000, the serological and virological examinations listed in encl.5 were carried out on culled wild boar and wild boar found dead to control and monitor CSF in wild boar in these *Laender*.

CSF cases in wild boar are notified to the International Office of Epizootics (OIE) on a monthly basis. The frequency of CSF cases in wild boar has clearly declined over the past few years (encl. 6).

Yours sincerely,
signed: Dr. Gaus

**Plan
for combating swine fever and keeping it under surveillance
in 2001**

Planned serological and virological investigations

Federal Land	Domestic pigs	Wild boar
Rhineland-Palatinate	43.300	11.600
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	23.920	30.000
Saxony	3.450	1.910
Brandenburg	19.622	8.528
Baden-Württemberg	29.500	6.000
Saarland	800	200
Lower Saxony	162.500	6.776
Saxony-Anhalt	18.703	10.800
North-Rhine Westphalia	9.770	500
Schleswig-Holstein	-	1.000
Thuringia	150	1.100
Bavaria	-	1.000
Berlin	-	2.067
Hesse	-	1.200