



EUROPEAN COMMISSION  
HEALTH & CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL  
Unit 04 - Veterinary Control Programmes

**SANCO/4355/2009**

*Programmes for the eradication, control and monitoring of certain  
animal diseases and zoonoses*

**Multi-annual programme for the eradication of viral  
haemorrhagic septicaemia (VHS)**

**Approved\* for 2009 by Commission Decision 2008/897/EC**

**Denmark**

\* in accordance with Commission Decision 90/424/EEC



<b>4. Request for co-finance</b>	
4.1. Indicate the year(s) for which co-finance is requested	2009-2013
4.2. Agreement of the managing authority of the operational programme <sup>2</sup> (signature and stamp)	<p>Agreeing to contribute to the financing of the programme (under the assumption that the necessary means are provided by the national Financial Act)</p> <p><i>Wilde Jensen</i> 20/4 2008</p> <p>Vibeke Faurby, Head of Division for Development Subsidies The Directorate for Food, Fisheries and Agri Business Nyropsgade 30, 1780 Copenhagen V, Denmark, telephone: +45 3395 8000, telefax: +45 3315 8027, e-mail: udvikingsstotte@dffe.dk</p>
<b>5. Diseases</b>	
5.1. Fish	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VHS <input type="checkbox"/> IHN <input type="checkbox"/> SVC <input type="checkbox"/> ISA <input type="checkbox"/> KHV
5.2. Molluscs	<input type="checkbox"/> Marteilia refringens <input type="checkbox"/> Bonamia ostreae
5.3. Crustaceans	<input type="checkbox"/> White spot disease

<sup>2</sup> In accordance with Article 12 of Commission Regulation (EC) N 498/2007 of 26 March 2007 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 1198/2006 on the European Fisheries Fund (OJ L 120, 10.5.2007, p. 1).



ANNEX V

**Standard requirements for the submission of national programmes for the eradication of the aquacultures animal diseases referred to in Article 1(e)**

<i>Requirements/information needed</i>	<i>Information/Further explanation and justification</i>
<b>1. Identification of the programme</b>	
1.1. Declaring Member State	Denmark
1.2. Competent authority (address, fax, e-mail)	Danish Veterinary and Food Administration, Møvekøjs Bygade, 2860 Søborg. Fax: +45 39675248. Phone: +45 33956383. e-mail: stim@fvst.dk
1.3. Reference of this document	Stig Møllergaard
1.4. Date sent to the Commission	
<b>2. Type of communication</b>	
2.1. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Application for eradication programme	
<b>3. National legislation<sup>1</sup></b>	
	At the date of application; Order nr. 856 of 12 <sup>th</sup> September 2000 of Danish Veterinary and Food Administration: "Bekendtgørelse om afsætning af akvakulturdyr og produkter inden for Den Europæiske Union (EU) samt indførsel heraf fra tredjelande" and order nr. 755 of 28 <sup>th</sup> July 2005 of Danish Veterinary and Food Administration: "Bekendtgørelse om bekæmpelse af visse smitsomme sygdomme hos fisk".
	Due to the implementation of Council Directive 2006/88/EC of 28 October 2006 on animal health requirements for aquaculture animals and products thereof, and on the prevention and control on certain diseases in aquaculture animals the total Danish

<sup>1</sup> National legislation in force applicable to the application for eradication programme.

legislation on aquaculture animal diseases are under revision. The process is well progressed. The legislation is expected to be in force not later than the Directive demand of August 2008. The revised legislation will, as the existing is, be based in "low on hold of dye"

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<sup>2</sup> In accordance with Article 12 of Commission Regulation (EC) N 498/2007 of 26 March 2007 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 1198/2006 on the European Fisheries Fund (OJ L 120, 10.5.2007, p. 1).

## 6. General information on the programmes

6.1. Competent Authority <sup>1</sup>	Danish Veterinary and Food Administration, Section of Aquaculture, Region South, Control and Enforcement Office Vejle.
	Three veterinarians specialized as fish pathologists are employed full time at the section and one is employed on ad hoc basis. The staff covers the surveillance and monitoring of health and diseases in aquaculture animals in all parts of Denmark. Further a halftime administrative person is employed in the section.
	The veterinarians main duty are to carry out health inspections, and sampling for laboratory control of health status of the fish farms. They conduct on annual basis clinical inspection of all fish farms, collect samples of fish for laboratory testing, and provide export certification pertaining to fish diseases. Broad stock farms are inspected twice a year, samples for laboratory tests are taken at each inspection. Between visits, fishfarms must keep records of introductions and fish mortalities, which are audited periodically by the veterinarians.
	Surveillance visits have the following features: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Visits are 'unannounced'.</li></ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The veterinarian inspects each pond/channel, with particular attention to outlet channels, and records findings</li></ul>

A description shall be provided of the structure, competencies, duties and powers of the Competent Authority or Competent Authorities involved.



<p>of abnormal, sick or dead fish;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sick or dead fish are subjected to post mortem examination at the pond side and samples submitted to the laboratory as appropriate;</li> <li>▪ Checking of bio-security arrangements (fencing, bird screening and truck loading areas);</li> <li>• Normally, the operator meets with the veterinarian to discuss any significant findings;</li> <li>• Checking of transport vehicles, including records of disinfection, which must be held for each loading of fish.</li> </ul> <p>If the presence of a notifiable disease (including any exotic disease) is suspected, samples are sent to the laboratory and interim restrictions are placed on the farm, in consultation with the farmer, pending the conduct of further investigations. In the period prior to laboratory diagnosis the farm is not allowed to sell live fish but may sell dead fish for human consumption providing that the fish are not clinically diseased. Restrictions are also placed on downstream farms and possible hazardous contacts are ruled out.</p>	
<p><b>Section of Aquaculture, Danish Veterinary and Food Administration, Region South, Control and Enforcement Office Vejle is in charge for supervision and coordination for</b></p>	<p>6.2. Organisation, supervision of all stakeholders involved in the programme<sup>4</sup></p>

<sup>4</sup> A description shall be provided of the authorities in charge of the supervision and coordination of the programme and the different operators involved.

<p>6.3. An overview of the structure of the aquaculture industry in the area in question including types of production, species kept etc</p>	<p>all stakeholders in the programme area.</p> <p>The programme zone consists of the catchments area of the watercourses of: Tim Å (2), Høver Å (5), Heager Å (1), Velling Å (3), Skjelm Å (56), Hemmet Mølle Bæk (1), Lyden Å (1), Kongeå (6), Kolding Å (4), Vejle Å (27) and brackish water farms at Holmsland Klit (8).</p> <p>The numbers of fish farms are indicated in brackets at each watercourse. Thus the total number of fish farms in the area are 114. Thereof are 110 housing rainbow trout, 2 Atlantic salmon, 10 Brown trout/Sea trout, 5 Brook trout and 1 White fish. The numbers indicate that mixed stocks of e.g. Rainbow trout / Brown trout and Atlantic salmon/Sea trout exists. The main activity at the farms in the programme zone: 10 brood stock farms producing mainly eggs and fry and fingerlings for transfer to other farms, 11 farms producing mainly fry and fingerlings for transfer to other farms, 5 farms producing fish for restocking natural waters and its mainly producing fish for consumption, fish for stocking put and lake fisheries, stocking Danish sea farms or for live export purposes.</p>
<p>6.4. Notification to the competent authority of suspicion and confirmation of the disease(s) in question has been compulsory since when?</p>	<p>October 2nd, 1974</p>
<p>6.5. Early detection system in place throughout the Member States, enabling the competent authority to undertake effective disease investigation and reporting since when?</p>	<p>October 2nd, 1974</p>

The early detection systems shall in particular ensure the rapid recognition of any clinical signs consistent with the suspicion of a disease, emerging disease, or unexplained mortality in farms or molluscs farming areas, and in the wild, and the rapid communication of the event to the competent authority with the aim to activating diagnostic

<p>6.6. Source of aquaculture animals of susceptible species to the disease in question entering in the Member State, zone or compartments for farming</p>	<p>With a few exceptions of imports of trout eggs from Ireland and South Africa the fish farms under the same jurisdiction as the eradication area. Within the eradication area the supply of stocking material are either from fish farms which are situated in zones or farms approved by the EU Commission as VHS-free or from brood stock farm situated within the area. These farms are usually situated in top of the catchment areas. A few farms raise fingerlings for restocking of wild populations of Atlantic salmon and Sea trout in natural waters on the base of catch of parent fish caught in the same watercourses as they are released in. All supplies of material originate hereby from populations that are EU- approved as VHS free or from farms that are permitted according to the Danish national register of VHS-free farms</p>
<p>6.7. Guidelines on Good hygiene practice<sup>6</sup></p>	<p>As Directive 2006/88 not has been implemented the exact measures are not yet outlined, but the stakeholders organization have agreed on following the existing rules according prevention and control of disease. This includes that fish farms in the programme zone are only allowed to take in fish, eggs or semen from other farms which</p>

investigation with minimum delay. The early detection system shall include at least the following:

- (a) broad awareness, among the personnel employed in aquaculture businesses or involved in the processing of aquaculture animals, of any signs consistent with the presence of a disease, and training of veterinarians of aquatic animals health specialists in detecting and reporting unusual disease occurrence;
  - (b) veterinarians or aquatic animal health specialists trained in recognising and reporting suspicious disease occurrence;
  - (c) access by the competent authority to laboratories with the facilities for diagnosing and differentiating listed and emerging diseases.
- A description shall be provided in accordance with Article 9 of Directive 2006/88/EC of 24 October 2006 on animal health requirements for aquaculture animals and products thereof, and on the prevention and control of certain diseases in aquatic animals (OJ L 328. 24.11.2006, p. 14).

	<p>are listed in the national register of farm free of VHS or from EU-approved facilities/zones, loading areas has to be constructed in a way that water wasted in connection with loading of fish is prevented in running to the fish farm, its inlet water or the water course, fully covered of fish farms with net or wires to protect against protruding bird to introduces infectious agents, supply entrance to the facilities with disinfectant baths for footwear and safe handling of dead fish in a way that they do not pose a risk of spreading disease.</p>
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6.8. Epidemiological situation of the disease in at least the previous 4 years before the commencement of the programme <sup>7</sup>	See 10.
6.9. Estimated costs and the anticipated benefits of the programme. <sup>8</sup>	<p>The expected costs are less than 3 mill. €. The total budget will be 7,7 mill. €.</p> <p>A preliminary analysis of socio-economic consequences has been made. The analysis indicates that the benefit of the eradication programme over a 5 years period using 6 % discount rate is 6,4 mill. €.</p> <p>The other anticipated benefits are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Avoiding intensive mortalities due to VHS outbreaks.</li> <li>- Increased profit for the farmers</li> <li>- Avoiding the risk of spreading VHS infection posed by migrating fish due to mandatory improved fauna passages in the water streams (Water Frame Directive)</li> <li>- Improved trade patterns</li> <li>- Improved fish welfare</li> <li>- Improved export opportunities (see appendix 6.9)</li> </ul>
6.10. Description of the submitted programme <sup>9</sup>	(see appendix 6.10)
6.11. Duration of the programme	5 years

<sup>7</sup> Information shall be given using the table laid down in Part 10 of Annex V to this Decision.

<sup>8</sup> A description shall be provided of the benefits for farmers and society in general.

<sup>9</sup> A concise description of the programme shall be given with the main objectives, the main measures, the target population, the areas of implementation and the definition of a positive case.

<p>7. <b>Area covered</b><sup>10</sup></p>	
<p>7.1. <input type="checkbox"/> Member State</p>	
<p>7.2. <input type="checkbox"/> Zone (entire water catchment area)<sup>11</sup></p>	
<p>7.3. <input type="checkbox"/> Zone (part of water catchment area)<sup>12</sup></p> <p>Identify and describe the artificial or natural barrier that delimits the zone and justify its capability to prevent the upward migration of aquatic animals from the lower stretches of the water catchment area.</p>	
<p>7.4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X: Zone (more than one water catchment area)<sup>13</sup></p>	<p>The programme zone consists of the catchments area of the watercourses of: Tim Å (2), Høver Å (5), Heuger Å (1), Velling Å (3), Skjern Å (56), Hennemølle Mølle Bæk (1), Lydum Å (1), Kongeså (6), Kolding Å (5), Vejle Å (27) and brackish water farms at Holmsland Klit (8). The numbers of fish farms are indicated in brackets at each watercourse. Thus the total number of fish farms in the area are 115. A map is showed as Annex 7.4.</p>

<sup>10</sup> The area covered shall be clearly identified and described in a map, which should be attached as an Annex to the application.

<sup>11</sup> An entire water catchment area from its sources to its estuary.

<sup>12</sup> Part of a water catchment area from the source(s) to a natural or artificial barrier that prevents the upward migration of aquatic animals from the lower stretches of the water catchment area.

<sup>13</sup> More than one water catchment area, including their estuaries, due to the epidemiological link between the catchment areas through the estuary.

7.5.	<p>1. <b>Compartment independent on the surrounding health status<sup>14</sup></b></p> <p>Identify and describe for each farm the water supply<sup>15</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ Well, borehole or spring</li> <li>□ Water treatment plant inactivating the relevant pathogen<sup>16</sup></li> </ul>	
	<p>Identify and describe for each farm natural or artificial barriers and justify its capability to prevent that aquatic animals enter each farm in a compartment from the surrounding watercourses.</p>	
	<p>Identify and describe for each farm the protection against flooding and infiltration of water from the surrounding</p>	

<sup>14</sup> Compartments comprising one or more farms or mollusc farming areas where the health status regarding a specific disease is independent on the health status regarding that disease of surrounding natural waters.

<sup>15</sup> An compartment which is independent of the health status of surrounding waters, shall be supplied with water:  
 (a) through a water treatment plant inactivating the relevant pathogen in order to reduce the risk of the introduction of the disease to an acceptable level; or  
 (b) directly from a well, a borehole or a spring. Where such water supply is situated outside the premises of the farm, the water shall be supplied directly to the farm, and be channelled through a pipe.

<sup>16</sup> Technical information shall be provided to demonstrate that the relevant pathogen is inactivated in order to reduce the risk of the introduction of the disease to an acceptable level.

<p>7.6. X: Compartment dependent on the surrounding health status<sup>17</sup></p>	
<p>X: One epidemiological unit due to geographical localisation and distance from other farms/farming areas<sup>18</sup></p>	<p>The eradication zone can be considered as an epidemiological unit as it has all been provided with the same intensive inspection and surveillance rate and eradication policy. Also the restrictions on imports to the area are equal. Furthermore, all water courses and natural waters surrounding the eradication zone has already EU been approved by EU as free of VHS, or are in the process of being categorised as Category I due to directive 2006/88. For visual information see Annex I.</p>
<p>X: All farms comprising the compartment fall within a common bio security system.<sup>19</sup></p>	<p>All fish holding facilities, other aquaculture businesses and any person in contact with farmed fish are obliged to notify to the competent authority if symptoms might indicate or suspect the presence of VHS.</p> <p>Targeted inspection and surveillance system is in place.</p> <p>The fish farms are covered with wire to protect against intruding birds that could introduce infective agents.</p> <p>Constructions of loading areas are mandatory in order to protect against introduction of disease from vehicles transporting fish away from the farms. Water that may be wasted from the trucks during the loading process is not allowed being able to reach the water inlet to the fish farm neither as is it allowed to be able to run into ponds or canals of the farm or to the water course.</p> <p>All vehicles entering the loading area have to be properly disinfected in advance.</p>

<sup>17</sup> Compartments comprising one or more farms or mollusc farming areas where the health status regarding a specific disease is dependent on the health status regarding that disease of surrounding natural waters.

<sup>18</sup> A description shall be provided of the geographical localisation and the distance from other farms/farming areas that make possible to consider the compartment as one epidemiological unit.

<sup>19</sup> A description shall be provided of the common biosecurity system.



	<p>Dead fish, if any, are collected in containers and brought by the staff of the fish farm to tank outside the farm. From here the waste is removed regularly for final destruction. Excrements and other solids from the production area are deposit in a sludge pond. Material from the sludge pond is regularly plowed in arable land. Vaccination against viral diseases is prohibited.</p>
<p>⇒ Any additional requirements<sup>26</sup></p>	<p>No buffer zones are necessary as all surrounding water courses and natural waters in the eradication zone has already been EU approved as free of VHS, or are in the process of being categorised as Category I due to directive 2006/88.</p>
<p>7.7. Farms or mollusc farming areas covered by the programme (registration numbers and geographical situation)</p>	<p>The watercourses are all located in the middle and southern part of Jutland. See Annex 7.4. The numbers of fish farms are indicated in brackets at each watercourse followed by the name and registration number of each farm.</p> <p><b>Tim Å (2):</b> Nørre Esp Fiskeri: 251401, Tim Molles Fiskeri: 251402.</p> <p><b>Hover Å (5):</b> Brænderigårdens Dambrug: 251701, Vadhoved Mølles Fiskeri: 251704, Foss Dambrug: 251705, Bratbjerg Dambrug: 251706, Voldbjerg Mølles Fiskeri: 251707.</p> <p><b>Heager Å (1):</b> Oxfeldt Dambrug: 251801.</p> <p><b>Velling Å (3):</b> Bækkelund Fiskeri: 260201, Ny Mølle Dambrug: 260202, Rogind Yngelanlæg: 260203.</p> <p><b>Skjern Å (56):</b> Vester Mølle Dambrug: 270102, Tykskov Dambrug: 270107, Hytten Dambrug: 270109.</p>

Each farm or mollusc farming area in a compartment which is dependent on the health status of surrounding waters shall be subject to additional measures imposed by the competent authority, when considered necessary to prevent the introduction of diseases. Such measures may include the establishment of a buffer zone around the compartment in which a monitoring programme is carried out, and the establishment of additional protection against the intrusion of possible pathogen carriers or vectors.

Sønder Green Dambrug: 270110, Hesselvig Dambrug: 270111, Vesterkrug Dambrug: 270113, Skærild Vandmølle Dambrug: 270114, Åbro Dambrug: 270115, Pindvig Dambrug: 270116, Silstrupgård Dambrug: 270118, Karløse Dambrug: 270120, Ahler Østergård Fiskeri: 270121, Tarp Dambrug: 270123, Danmarks Center f. Vildtaks, Skjern: 270125, Midtjysk Lystfiskercenter f/s: 270305, Fjstrupholm Dambrug: 270306, Hygild Dambrug: 270307, Harrildgård Fiskeri: 270310, Kidnøse Dambrug: 270311, Isenvad Dambrug: 270401, Vester Isen Dambrug: 270402, Fønnebak Dambrug: 270403, Kalkær Fiskeri: 270404, Kilderis Dambrug: 270405, Hestlund Dambrug: 270501, Ristbjerg Dambrug: 270502, Skærtund Dambrug: 270504, Brogård Dambrug: 270505, Karstoft Fiskeri: 270507, Nørre Karstoft Fiskeri: 270509, Sønder Karstoft Fiskeri: 270510, Romnum Dambrug: 270511, Abild Dambrug: 270701, Herborg Dambrug: 270702, Nørre Vium Dambrug: 270703, Toudal Fiskeri: 270704, Fjoldal Fiskeri: 270705, Farre Fiskeri: 270802, Flåskov Dambrug: 270809, Hallundbæk Dambrug: 270810, Blåhøj Fiskeri: 270811, Sønder Orme Dambrug: 270812, Ørbækluude Dambrug: 270814, Hjortlund Dambrug: 270817, Kærgård Fiskeri: 270818, Helleskov Dambrug: 270820, Hæckjær Dambrug: 270823, Iløven Mølle Dambrug: 270824, Egebæk Dambrug: 270828, Igebæk Dambrug: 270901, Bisgård Dambrug: 270903, Højhøj Dambrug: 271008, Tylvad Dambrug: 271009, Kongsholm Fiskeri: 271010, Kongsholm Fiskeri Øst: 271011, Ganer Mølles Dambrug: 271012.

**Hemmet Mølle Bæk (1): Hemmet Mølle Dambrug: 260901.**

**Lydum Å (1): Skrumnsager Dambrug: 261103, Kongeå (6): Vejen St. Vandmølle: 270803, Vejen Lille Vandmølle: 270804, Kongeåens Dambrug: 270806, Nielsby Dambrug: 270808, Nielsby Møllegård Dambrug: 270810, Jedsted Mølles Dambrug: 270813.**

**Kolding Å (5):** Skovtjælde Dambrug: 120503, Haugård Fiskeri: 120514, HVILESTED Dambrug: 120518, Seest Mølle Dambrug: 120519.

**Vejle Å (27):** Ådal Dambrug: 121602, Hammers Dambrug: 121603, 121604, Liime Fiskeri: 121604, Kobberbæk Fiskeri I: 121608, Tingkærvad Dambrug: 121610, Hulvig Dambrug: 121616, Linnskov Dambrug: 121617, Grønbjerglund Dambrug: 121618, Slotsbjerg Fiskeri: 121620, Potkær Fiskeri: 121621, Skovgård Fiskeri: 121626, Tågelundgård Fiskeri: 121628, Refsgård Klækkeri: 121631, Ege-Tved Fiskeri: 121632, Refsgård Dambrug: 121633, Refsgård Fiskeri I: 121634, Liegård Fiskeri: 121635, Advokat Busks Dambrug: 121636, Refsgårdslund Dambrug: 121641, Vorkdal Dambrug: 121645, Vork Dambrug: 121646, Ravning Dambrug: 121647, Ravningkær Dambrug: 121651, Vingsted Dambrug: 121654, Høllund Klækkeri: 121655, Bøgedal Dambrug: 121658, Piledal Dambrug: 121693,

**Brackish water farms at Holmsland Klit (8):** Sønder Lyngvig Dambrug: 260001, Langsand Dambrug: 260002, Elvide Sande Dambrug: 260003, Strandgårde Fiskeri: 260005, Klitsgårdens Dambrug: 260006, Klittens Dambrug: 260007, Haurvig Dambrug: 26008, Foreningen, for Høllækkeri Ringkøbing: 260009.

### 8. Measures of the submitted programme

#### 8.1. Summary of the measures under the programme

First year	Last year
<p><b>X: Testing</b></p>	<p><b>X: Testing</b></p>
<p><b>X:</b> Harvesting for human consumption or further processing</p>	<p><b>X:</b> Harvesting for human consumption or further processing</p>
<p><b>X:</b> Immediate</p>	<p><b>X:</b> Immediate</p>
<p><input type="checkbox"/> Delayed</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Delayed</p>
<p><b>X:</b> Removal and disposal</p>	<p><b>X:</b> Removal and disposal</p>
<p><b>X:</b> Immediate</p>	<p><b>X:</b> Immediate</p>
<p><input type="checkbox"/> Delayed</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Delayed</p>
<p><input type="checkbox"/> Vaccination (<b>Prohibited</b>)</p>	<p><b>X:</b> Other measures (specify)</p>
<p><b>X:</b> Other measures (specify)</p>	<p>Intensive health inspections and surveillance</p>
<p>Removal of all fish from known VYIS-infected farms</p>	<p>Intensive health inspections and surveillance</p>
<p>Intensive health inspections and surveillance</p>	<p>All Danish fresh water farms will be upgraded as Category I.</p>
<p>Fallowing of chronically infected farms and farms with historically high risk of re-infection</p>	
<p>Establishment of sanitary cutting plants</p>	

8.2. Description of the measures of the programme <sup>21</sup>	<p>Primarily Rainbow trout but also other salmonids such as Brown trout, Brook trout, White fish, Atlantic salmon and other vector species.</p> <p>Sampling and diagnostic tests will follow the guidelines given in Commission decision 2001/183/EC. All test will be carried out at the National Veterinary Institute, Technical University of Denmark, for Fish Disease Section. The laboratory is both the National and the Community Reference Laboratory for Fish Diseases, and is accredited according to ISO 17025</p> <p>Will be regulated in national legislation, which implement Council Directive 2006/88/EC.</p> <p>Main feature: Stocking of farms will only be legal with Category I material or material from other VHS-free farms within the eradication zone.</p> <p>Prohibited.</p> <p>A stamping out procedure will be carried out. Immediate harvesting for human consumption if possible. Fish not slaughtered will immediate be killed and destroyed.</p> <p>Fish from infected farms will only be slaughtered in cutting plan authorised for processing VHS-infected fish.</p> <p>From the day of suspicion of infection, the authorities will lay down the following restriction on the farm:</p> <p>All transport of fish material from and to the farm will be prohibited, unless the</p>
Target population/species	
Used tests and sampling schemes. Laboratories involved in the programme. <sup>22</sup>	
Rules on movements of animals	
Used vaccines and vaccination schemes	
Measures in case of a positive result <sup>23</sup>	

<sup>21</sup> A comprehensive description needs to be provided unless reference can be made to Community legislation. The national legislation in which the measures are laid down shall be mentioned.

<sup>22</sup> Describe diagnostic methods and sampling schemes. When OIE or ILO standards are applied, refer to them. If not, describe them. Name the laboratories involved in the programme (National Reference Laboratory or designated laboratories).

<sup>23</sup> A description is provided of the measures as regards positive animals (immediate or delayed harvesting for human consumption, immediate or delayed removal and disposal, measures to avoid the spread of the pathogen when harvesting, further processing or removal and disposal takes place, a procedure for the disinfection of the infected farms or mollusc farming areas, a procedure for restocking with healthy animals in farms or farming areas which have been depopulated and creation of surveillance zone around the infected farm or farming area., etc.).

	<p>competent authorities have approved the transport.</p> <p>Unnecessary access to the farm will be restricted.</p> <p>Signs indicating infected area will be put up at all entrances to the farm.</p> <p>Disinfection of foot ware will be mandatory.</p> <p>Transport of fish (alive or dead) from the farm must be carried out in vehicles where water cannot be spilled.</p> <p>The infected farm will be cleaned and disinfected according to the Danish rules. Following for 6 week during the period of 1<sup>st</sup> of April to 1<sup>st</sup> of October.</p> <p>Restocking of farms will only be legal with Category I material or material from other VHS-free farms within the eradication zone.</p>
<p>Compensation scheme for owners</p>	<p>Owners will be compensated with the value that the fish had the day before the diagnosis was confirmed. This will be regulated in a national Order, which is in preparation.</p>
<p>Control and supervision on the implementation of the programme and reporting</p>	<p>Section of Aquaculture, Vejle, will carry out the programme. The Section is under control and supervision by Danish Veterinary and Food Administration, Mørkøvej Bygade, 2860 Søborg.</p>

**10. Data on the epidemiological situation/evolution of the disease in the last four years (one table for each year of implementation)**

**10.1. Data on testing animals**

Member State, Zone or Compartment <sup>(a)</sup>

Disease: **VHS** Year 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007

Farm or aquaculture farming area	Number of samplings	Number of clinical inspections	Water temperature at sampling/ inspection	Species at sampling	Species sampled	Number of animals sampled (total and by species)	Number of tests	Positive results of laboratorial examination	Positive results of clinical inspections	
Eradication zone 2004	118	231	1-14°C	Rainbow trout, Brown trout, Brook trout, Atlantic salmon	Rainbow trout, Brown trout, Brook trout, Atlantic salmon	3200	320	13	13	
Eradication zone 2005	99	175	1-14°C	Rainbow trout, Brown trout, Brook trout, Atlantic salmon	Rainbow trout, Brown trout, Brook trout, Atlantic salmon	3200	320	8	7	
Eradication zone 2006	93	165	1-14°C	Rainbow trout, Brown trout, Brook trout, Atlantic salmon	Rainbow trout, Brown trout, Brook trout, Atlantic salmon	2860	286	7	7	
Eradication zone 2007	95	157	1-14°C	Rainbow trout, Brown trout, Brook trout, Atlantic salmon	Rainbow trout, Brown trout, Brook trout, Atlantic salmon	2870	287	12	12	
<b>TOTAL</b>										<b>TOTAL</b>

(a) Member State, zone or compartment as defined in Point 7 of Annex V.

### 10.2. Data on testing farms or farming areas

Disease:

Year:

Member State, Zone or Compartment (a)	Total number of farms or mollusc farming areas <sup>(b)</sup>	Total number of farms or mollusc farming areas under the programme	Number of farms or mollusc farming areas checked <sup>(c)</sup>	Number of positive farms or mollusc farming areas <sup>(d)</sup>	Number of new positive farms or mollusc farming areas <sup>(e)</sup>	Number of farms or mollusc farming areas depopulated	% positive farms or mollusc farming areas depopulated	Animals removed and disposed of <sup>(f)</sup>	TARGET INDICATORS		
									10 =	11 = $(5/4) \times 100$	12 = $(6/4) \times 100$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 =	9	10 =	11 = $(5/4) \times 100$	12 = $(6/4) \times 100$
Eradication zone 2004	130	130	130	23	8	10	32	?	100		
Eradication zone 2005	122	122	122	22	7	7	24	?	100		
Eradication zone 2006	115	115	115	22	5	8	30	?	100		
Eradication zone 2007	115	115	115	16	14	19	63	?	100		
Total											

(a) Member State, zone or compartment as defined in Point 7 of Annex V.

(b) Total number of farms or mollusc farming areas existing in the Member State, Zone or Compartment as defined in Point 7 of Annex V.



- (c) Check means to perform a farm/mollusc farming area level test under the programme for the respective disease with the purpose of upgrading the health status of the farm/mollusc farming area. In this column a farm/mollusc farming area should not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than once.
- (d) Farms or mollusc farming areas with at least one positive animal during the period independent of the number of times the farms or mollusc farming areas has been checked.
- (e) Farms or mollusc farming areas which health status in the previous period was, in accordance with Part A of Annex III to Directive 2006/88/EC, category I, category II, category III or category IV and have at least one positive animal in this period.  
In the case of programmes submitted before 1 August 2008, Farms or mollusc farming areas which were not positive to the disease in question in the previous period and have at least one positive animal in this period.
- (f) Animals x 1000 or total weight of animals removed and disposed of.

11. Targets (one table for each year of implementation)

11.1. Targets related to testing animals

Member State, Zone or Compartment <sup>(a)</sup>

Disease: VHS

Year: 2009 - 2013

Farm or mollusc farming area	Number of samplings	Number of clinical inspections	Water temperature at sampling/last section	Species at sampling	Species sampled	Number of animals sampled (total and by species)	Number of tests
2009	115	230	1-14°C	Salmonids	Rainbow trout if present	3450 total 3330 rainbow trout 60 brook trout 30 atlantic salmon 30 white fish	345
2010	230	230	1-14°C	Salmonids	Rainbow trout if present	6900 total 6660 rainbow trout 120 brook trout 60 atlantic salmon 60 white fish	690
2011	230	230	1-14°C	Salmonids	Rainbow trout if present	6900 total 6660 rainbow trout 120 brook trout 60 atlantic salmon 60 white fish	690

2012	230	230	1-14°C	Salmonids	Rainbow trout if present	6900 total 6660 rainbow trout 120 brook trout 60 atlantic salmon 60 white fish	690
2013	230	230	1-14°C	Salmonids	Rainbow trout if present	6900 total 6660 rainbow trout 120 brook trout 60 atlantic salmon 60 white fish	690
<b>TOTAL</b>							

(a) Member State, zone or compartment as defined in Point 7 of Annex V.

## 11.2. Targets on testing farms or farming areas

**Disease:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Year:** \_\_\_\_\_

Member State, Zone or Compartment <sup>(1)</sup>	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 = $(7/5) \times 100$	TARGET INDICATORS		
								9 = $(4/3) \times 100$	10 = $(5/4) \times 100$	11 = $(6/4) \times 100$
	Total number of farms or mollusc farming areas <sup>(2)</sup>	Total number of farms or mollusc farming areas under the programme	Number of farms or mollusc farming areas expected to be checked <sup>(3)</sup>	Number of expected positive farms or mollusc farming areas (4)	Number of expected new positive farms or mollusc farming areas (5)	Number of farms or mollusc farming areas expected to be depopulated	% positive farms or mollusc farming areas expected to be depopulated	Expected % farms or mollusc farming areas coverage	Expected period mollusc farming areas prevalence	Expected farms or mollusc farming areas incidence
2009	115	115	115	0-10	0-10	23-33	100	100	0-9 %	0-9 %
2010	115	115	115	0-10	0-10	23-33	100	100	0-9 %	0-9 %
2011	115	115	115	0	0	0	100	100	0	0
2012	115	115	115	0	0	0	100	100	0	0
2013	115	115	115	0	0	0	100	100	0	0
<b>Total</b>										

- (a) Member State, zone or compartment as defined in Point 7 of Annex V.
- (b) Total number of farms or mollusc farming areas existing in the Member State, Zone or Compartment as defined in Point 7 of Annex V.
- (c) Check means to perform a farm/mollusc farming area level test under the programme for the respective disease with the purpose of upgrading, the health status of the farm/mollusc farming area. In this column a farm/mollusc farming area should not be counted twice even if has been checked more than once.
- (d) Farms or mollusc farming areas with at least one positive animal during the period independent of the number of times the farms or mollusc farming areas has been checked.
- (e) Farms or mollusc farming areas which health status in the previous period was, in accordance with Part A of Annex III to Directive 2006/88/EC, category I, category II, category III or category IV and have at least one positive animal in this period.

12. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme (one table per year of implementation)

Year	2009						Community funding requested (yes/no)
		Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR		
<b>Costs related to</b>							
<b>1. Testing</b>		It is expected that there will be only marginal more sampling and test compared to the current situation.					No. According to Commission Regulation (EC) nr. 498/2006 Article 12 this is not possible. Will be paid by the authorities or/and the farmers.
1.3. Other costs							No
<b>2. Vaccination or treatment</b>		No vaccination or treatment					
<b>3. Removal and disposal of the aquaculture animals</b>		After 1 <sup>st</sup> of March 2009 all fish from new infected farms will be slaughtered or disposed.					
3.1. Compensation of animals		We estimate maximum 2.000 tonnes of fish from re-infected farm. It is estimated that most of this can be processed and will have 1/3 the value of the fish originally value.	2.000.000 kg	1.208	2.416.107		Yes. If the money is not used in 2009 it will be transferred to 2010
3.2. Transport costs			0				
3.3. Disposal costs		Only few tonnes (maybe 10 percent) are expected to be disposed	200.000 kg	0.134	26.846		Yes Transport included in disposal costs
3.4. Loss in case of removal		Will be covered by the compensation of animals					
<b>4. Cleansing and disinfection</b>		For re infected farms this will be covered by the compensation					
		Following of farms during spring (6 weeks). Not infected farms.	2.100.000 kg	0.336	704.698		Yes
		Following of farms (7) during the hole year. Not infected farms.	985.000 kg	0.336	330.535		Yes
<b>5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)</b>		The programme and its effect will be reported in English. Important for other countries that later would like to copy the programme.	2000 hours	67	13.400		Yes

<b>6. Consumables and specific equipment</b>						
<b>7. Other costs</b>						
<i>Marketing</i>	Specific streams will be electrified 1-2 times a year to remove escaped Rainbow Trout			13,400		Yes
<i>Caring plants</i>	1-2 fish processing plant will be upgraded so they comply with the rules in Article 4, 33 and 36. This will save money if or when a re-infection appears.			671,141		Yes
<b>TOTAL</b>				4,176,127		Yes

Year		2010				Community LEFunding requested (yes/no)
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR		
<b>1. Testing</b>	It is expected that there will be only marginal more sampling and test compared to the current situation.					No. According to Commission Regulation (EE) nr. 498/2006 Article 12 this is not possible. Will be paid by the authorities around the farmere.
<i>1.3. Other costs</i>						
<b>2. Vaccination or treatment</b>		No vaccination or treatment				
<b>3. Removal and disposal of the aquaculture animals</b>	After 1 <sup>st</sup> of March 2009 all fish from new infected farms will be slaughtered or disposed.					Yes If the money is not used in 2010 it will be transferred to 2011
<i>3.1. Compensation of animals</i>	We estimate maximum 2,000 tonnes of fish from re-infected farm. It is estimated that most of this can be processed and will have 1/3 the value of the fish originally value	2,000,000 kg	1,208	2,416,167		

3.2. Transport costs		€					
3.3. Disposal costs	Only few tomics (maybe 10 percent) are expected to be disposed	200.000 kg	0,134	26.846	Yes	Transport included in disposal costs	
3.4. Loss in case of removal	Will be covered by the compensation of animals						
<b>4. Cleansing and disinfection</b>	For re-infected farms this will be covered by the compensation						
	Fallowing of farms during spring (6 weeks). Not infected farms.	2.100.000 kg	0,134	704.698	Yes		
	Fallowing of farms (?) during the hole year. Not infected farms..	985.000 kg	0,336	330.335	Yes		
5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)	The programme and its effect will be reported in English. Important for other countries that later would like to copy the programme.	200 hours	67	13.400	Yes		
6. Consumables and specific equipment							
7. Other costs							
Electrofishing	Specific stream will be electrified 1-2 times a year to remove escaped Rainbow Trout			13.400	Yes		
<b>TOTAL</b>				3.504.986	Yes		

Year	2011	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested (yes/no)
Costs related to						

<b>1. Testing</b> 1.3. Other costs	It is expected that there will be only marginal more sampling and test compared to the current situation.	No, according to Commission Regulation (EE) nr. 498/2006 Article 12 this is not possible. Will be paid by the authorities or/and the farmer's.	
<b>2. Vaccination or treatment</b>	No vaccination or treatment	No	
<b>3. Removal and disposal of the aquaculture animals</b>	After 1 <sup>st</sup> of March 2010 all fish from new infected farms will be slaughtered or disposed.		
3.1. Compensation of animals	After the first two years of the eradication program it is not expected that re-infections will occur. But to make the programme a success, it is important to reserve money if the virus unexpectedly reappears in the years after eradication. Unused money from 2009 and 2010 budget will be reserved for this.	No extra funding. Only an amount that equals unused money in 2009-2010.	
3.2. Transport costs			
3.3. Disposal costs			
3.4. Loss in case of removal			
<b>4. Cleansing and disinfection</b>	For re-infected farms this will be covered by the compensation		
<b>5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)</b>	The programme and its effect will be reported in English. Important for other countries that later would like to copy the programme.	Yes	
<b>6. Consumables and specific equipment</b>			
<b>7. Other costs</b>			
<b>TOTAL</b>	13 400	Yes	



Year		2012				Community [1] funding requested (yes/no)
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR		
<b>1. Testing</b>	It is expected that there will be only marginal more sampling and test compared to the current situation.				No. According to Commission Regulation (EF) nr. 498/2006 Article 12 this is not possible. Will be paid by the authorities or/and the farmers.	
1.3. Other costs						
<b>2. Vaccination or treatment</b>	No vaccination or treatment				No	
<b>3. Removal and disposal of the aquaculture animals</b>	After 1 <sup>st</sup> of March 2009 all fish from new infected farms will be slaughtered or disposed.					
3.1. Compensation of animals	After the first two years of the eradication program it is not expected that anymore re-infections will occur. But to make the programme a success, it is important to reserve money if the virus unexpectedly reappears in the years after eradication. Unused money from 2009 and 2010 budget will be reserved for this.				No extra funding. Only an amount that equals unused money in 2009 / 2010 / 2011	
3.2. Transport costs						
3.3. Disposal costs						
3.4. Loss in case of removal						
<b>4. Cleansing and disinfection</b>	For re-infected farms this will be covered by the compensation					

5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)	The programme and its effect will be reported in English. Important for other countries that later would like to copy the programme	200 hours	07	13,400	Yes
6. Consumables and specific equipment					
7. Other costs					
TOTAL				13,400	Yes

Year	2013				
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community [1] funding requested (yes/no)
1. Testing	It is expected that there will be only marginal more sampling and test compared to the current situation.				No. According to Commission Regulation (EE) no. 498/2006 Article 12 this is not possible. Will be paid by the authorities or/and the farmers.
1.3. Other costs					
2. Vaccination or treatment		No vaccination or treatment			
3. Removal and disposal of the aquaculture animals	After 1 <sup>st</sup> of March 2009 all fish from new infected farms will be slaughtered or disposed.				No extra funding. Only an amount that equals unused money in 2009 / 2010 / 2011 : 2012
3.1. Compensation of animals	After the first two years of the eradication program it is not expected that anymore re-infections will occur. But to make the programme a success, it is important to reserve money if the virus unexpectedly reappears in the years after eradication. Unused money from 2009 and 2010 budget will be reserved for this.				
3.2. Transport costs					

3.3. Disposal costs							
3.4. Loss in case of removal							
<b>4. Cleansing and disinfection</b>							
	<i>For re-infected farms this will be covered by the compensation</i>						
5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)		200 hours	67	13.400			Yes
6. Consumables and specific equipment							
7. Other costs							
<b>TOTAL</b>				13.400			Yes

### Total Budget

Year	2009 - 2013	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community [1] funding requested (yes/no)
Costs related to						
<b>1. Testing</b>		It is expected that there will be only marginal more sampling and test compared to the current situation.				No. According to Commission Regulation (EF) nr. 498/2006 Article 12 this is not possible. Will be paid by the authorities around the farmers.
1.3. Other costs						
<b>2. Vaccination or treatment</b>		No vaccination or treatment				No

<b>3. Removal and disposal of the aquaculture animals</b>	<p>After 1<sup>st</sup> of March 2009 all fish from new infected farms will be slaughtered or disposed.</p>			4,532,214	Yes
3.1. Compensation of animals	<p>The estimate maximum 4,000 tonnes of fish from re-infected farm. It is estimated that most of this can be processed and will have 1/3 the value of the fish originally value.</p>	4,000,000 kg	1,208	4,532,214	
3.2. Transport costs		0			
3.3. Disposal costs	<p>Only few tonnes (maybe 1%) percent) are expected to be disposed</p>	400,000 kg	0,134	53,692	Yes
3.4. Loss in cure of removal	<p>Will be covered by the compensation of animals</p>				
<b>4. Cleansing and disinfection</b>	<p>For re-infected farms this will be covered by the compensation</p>				
	<p>Following of farms during spring (6 weeks). Not infected farms 2009 - 2010</p>	4,200,000 kg	0,134	1,409,396	Yes
5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)	<p>Following of farms (?) during the hole year. Not infected farms. 2009 - 2010</p>	1,970,000 kg	0,336	661,070	Yes
6. Consumables and specific equipment	<p>The programme and its effect will be reported in English. Important for other countries that later would like to copy the programme</p>	1,000 hours	67	67,000	Yes
7. Other costs					
Electrofishing	<p>Specific stream will be electrofished 1-2 times a year to remove escaped Rainbow Trout (2009 - 2010)</p>			26,500	Yes
Culling plans	<p>1-2 fish processing plant will be upgraded so they comply with the rules in Article 4, 33 and 35. This will save money if or when a re-infection appears.</p>			671,141	Yes

												TOTAL		

7.721.313

Yes

TOTAL

## Appendix 6.9.

The expected costs are less than 3 mill. €. The total budget will be 7,7 mill. €.

### Comments:

The situation in Denmark is right now in favour of a total eradication. An eradication strategy, managed and controlled by the Danish Veterinary and Food Administration, but financed by the trout industry itself, have created a situation where only few farms will be at a serious risk of getting re-infected after all fish from the known infected farms are removed.

This eradication programme is actually the finalisation of an eradication strategy that has been going on for more than 30 years. Until now all paid by the trout farmers themselves. Estimating the cost of this strategy until now is impossible to calculate, but is predicted to be more than 50 million €.

The costs in the suggested programme will be focused on avoiding re-infection after voluntary eradication and damage control if and when a single or few new outbreaks appears. The cost of these activities will be approximately 3 million €.

But the success of a total eradication plan will also be based on immediately removal of newly infected fish. The predicted costs of this activity (disinfection / compensation) are very difficult to estimate. But based on history, and the level of infection risk, we estimate that worst case scenario will be 5 million € over 5 years. The risk of re-infection will be highest during the first 2-3 years.

### Benefits.

#### Farmers:

Avoiding risk of infection, better production planning, more profitable production, safer trade, improving the export possibilities and better fish welfare.

The expected benefit for the farmers is estimated to have a value of at least 1,6 – 2,7 million € per year.

#### Society in general:

A preliminary analysis of socio-economic consequences has been made. The analysis indicates that the benefit of the eradication programme over a 5 year period using 6 % discount rate is 6,4 million €.

## Appendix 6.10.

### The eradication programme.

#### *Background.*

VHS (viral haemorrhagic septicaemia) is a serious fish disease in Denmark. Since the first reported incidence in the 1950's, the virus disease has caused big losses in the Danish trout farming industry. A voluntary based surveillance and eradication strategy was established in the 1960's, and since then, the strategy has eradicated the disease from most of Denmark. Since 1974 the eradication strategy has been managed and controlled by the Danish Veterinary and Food Administration. In 1965 80 % of the farm were infected, today it only approximates 5 % (10-15 farms). The principle of eradication has been stamping out (total or part of river systems), disinfection of farms and fallowing for 6-8 weeks during periods with water temperatures above 10°C (where virus is proven relatively unstable above 10°C). The method has been a big success but despite several attempts a total eradication has not been achieved. The reason for that is difficult to say, but the Danish fish veterinarians are pointing at things like: Many farms in the same water system, not consistent fallowing, re-infection from escapees (rainbow trout) and greater opportunities for wild fish to swim upstream (caused by environmental legislation according to the Water Frame Directive).

Fallowing is expensive but reduces the risk of infection / re-infection of the trout farm considerably. The yearly loss for the industry is estimated at minimum to be between 2-3 million €.

Aquaculture farming is expanding worldwide. EU wants this to happen also in the EU Member States and the Danish government has a goal of expanding from the present production of 40.000 tonnes of fish to 115.000 tonnes in 2013. Most of the production is still believed to be in the rainbow trout business, but VHS is considered to be a serious obstacle to reach the goal of more than 100.000 tonnes. The profitability of rainbow trout farming in Denmark is completely dependent on production without VHS.

#### *Objectives.*

- A total eradication of VHS-virus from Danish land territory. All fresh water farms in Denmark will in 2012/2013 be in Category 1 (Disease free) of VHS according to Council Directive 2006/88/EC.
- Making a model of an eradication program, that can be used in other EU Member States.

### *Measures:*

The eradication programme consists of many measures.

The most important things are:

#### General measures:

- All fish in known infected farms will be removed (slaughtered or destruction). This part will take place in the end 2008 and is intended to be carried out before the 1<sup>st</sup> of March 2009. It will be done on voluntarily basis by the trout farming industry. No compensation will be paid to this activity.
- All the infected farms will be followed until late May 2009.
- From the 1<sup>st</sup> of March 2009 a new Danish order will go into force. This will make compulsory slaughtering/destruction of all fish in new infected farm (infection registered after 1<sup>st</sup> March). Compensation will be paid to the farmer. Compensation will cover the value of the fish the day before VHS is discovered.

Measures to reduce the risk of getting re-infection or/and reducing the amount of money paid to compensation of re-infected farms:

- 7 farms have been chronically infected for decades. These farms will be taken out of production in 2009 and 2010. Compensation will be paid.
- A few water systems that historically are known as difficult to maintain VHS free will be followed during 6-8 weeks from 1<sup>st</sup> of April in 2009 + 2010. Reduced compensation will be paid.
- One or a few processing facilities will in 2009 be upgraded to process fish that come from infected farms (according to Council Directive 2006/88/EC Article 4 and 33) in way that no risk of transmitting virus will exist. The facilities will be compensated for this activity.
- In some "risk" streams electro-fishing will be carried out to remove wild rainbow trout (2009 and 2010).
- Intensive surveillance of the farms (visits by veterinarians and tests)
- A lot of secondary measures are already or will be implemented (see 6.7). Most of these measures are in an agreement between the authorities and the farming industry implemented in national legislation. This way the measure are not just "good hygienic practice", but instead upgraded to obligatory rules.



### *Target population.*

Salmonids species, but mainly rainbow trout.

### *Areas of implementation.*

The programme will cover all farms in Denmark.

From august 2008, after implementation of Council Directive 2006/88/EC, all Danish fish farms will (for VHS) be placed in zones or compartments categorised in three Categories (according to Council Directive 2006/88/EC Annex III Part A).

#### Category 1:

All farms that today are in an approved zone or approved farm in non-approved zone with respect to VHS. Furthermore, several farm that have been VHS-free for more than 10 years will be upgraded. Total number of farms: 203

#### Category 3:

All marine farms or seawater based farms. Total number of farms: 26

#### Category 4:

All farms placed in areas where the VHS virus has been detected within the last 10 years. Total number of farms: 115

The risk of re-infection is of course highest in the Category 4 farms. But it is very important for the success of the eradication programme that all new VHS infected fish in DK are covered by the programme. This means that it might be necessary to change the number of farms that are covered by the programme during the period. The mandatory stamping out legislation will cover all Danish territory, and thereby it is intended that all new re-infected farms will be compensated by the programme.

### *Definition of a positive case.*

Positive cases will a farm from which a positive laboratory diagnosis has been made according to tests validated in Commission Decision 2001/183/EC. All tests will be carried out at the National Veterinary Institute, Technical University of Denmark, Section for fish diseases. The laboratory is both the National and the Community reference laboratory for fish diseases, and is accredited according to ISO 17025. All farms downstream (receiving water contaminated from a farm tested positive) farms tested positive for VHS will also be counted as infected, regardless of clinical symptoms occurs or not.

#### **Point 4.2: agreement of the managing authority of the operational programme**

What precisely do you mean by the statement "under the assumption that the necessary means are provided by the national financial act"?

Are the financial funds available from your side to implement your programme?  
Prior to approval of your multiannual programme it is essential to know whether your financial funds will be available.

Commission Decision 2008/425/EC as regards laying down standard requirements for the submission by the MSs of national programmes for Community financing preamble (1) lays down that, pursuant to Decision 90/424/EEC a Community financial measure is to be introduced to reimburse the expenditure incurred by the Member States for the financing of national programmes listed in the Annex to CD 2008/425/EC

The VHS eradication project is very costly and will, therefore, need a political endorsement of the Danish co-financing. However, before activating the political system for such a decision it is important to be sure that the Commission will approve the project.

As this is the first project of its kind within the history of EU where a disease eradication project within aquaculture have to be funded via the European Fisheries Fund (EFF) with a contribution of 3.85 mill. € from the EU and the Danish government, respectively, the Danish political system will off course be sure that it can be approved before starting political negotiations for the co-financing.

It is, therefore, important that the Commission continue the scrutiny of the project and come up with its judgement before the final decision on the Danish co-financing may be taken.

Whether or not the Danish co-financing of the project will be endorsed by the political system it will not as far as I can see affect the EU budget directly as the Danish share of the EFF for the coming years already are fixed and not affected by what projects the Danish authorities decide to support by EFF money. Therefore, the Commission should be able to finalise the evaluation of the project disregarding the final decision on the Danish co-financing

#### **6.3: an overview of the structure of the aquaculture industry in the area in question including types of production, species kept, etc**

You say that the programme zone consists of the catchments areas of several watercourses.

Then, in Appendix 6.10 you say that the programme will cover all farms in Denmark.  
A clarification is needed.

A large part of Denmark is already VHS free due to the successful eradication of the disease. In the VHS free areas eradication is of course not necessary. But to achieve a successful total eradication of VHS from the whole country it is important that in case of the occurrence of new cases of VHS in the free zone such outbreaks will be handled the same way (killing of fish and fallowing) as in the eradication area. Therefore, the national Order of compulsory destruction in case of new VHS that will be issued if the eradication programme is approved has to cover the whole area of DK. And thereby it will also be necessary that compensation will/can be paid to all farms in DK in the worse case situation.

The eradication programme will off course focus on the area where the infection actually exists at the moment, but the total programme refers to all farms in DK (in case of new outbreaks).

#### **6.6.: source of aquaculture animals entering in the zone and 6.7 guidelines on Good hygiene practice**

It is not clear if the stocking material will be sourced only from approved farms/zones/compartments (cat 1) or from approved farms + farms located within the eradication zone. If the 2nd option is right, which degree of VHS-freedom is expected in this farms supplying stocking material and located within the eradication area? (See as well point

8.2, rules on movements: main feature: stocking of farms will only be legal with cat 1 material or material from other VHS-free farms within the eradication zone).

The source of material for restocking has to be either of category I origin or from other VHS free farms within eradication zone. In the last case the demands to VHS-freedom will be in accordance with existing national rules for the registration of a farm as free of VHS if: The farms has carried out an official approved stamping out (removal of all fish and gametes, rinsing and disinfection), fallowing for at least 6 weeks during the warm period of the year (April 1<sup>st</sup> – October 1<sup>st</sup>), restocking with VHS-free material and a quarantine period for one year (a status corresponding to category II).

7.4:

It would very useful if you can provide us with a more detailed map showing the location of the farms.

See attached annex (attached PDF file).

7.7: farms covered by the programme

There is no information with regard to the 6 farms in Kongea River.

A minor printers error has occurred in the text. A line shift should have been inserted just before "Kongeå" and the six farms mentioned hereafter is situated along the Kongeå River.

8.2 Compensation scheme for owners

When will the national order be ready? We have to approve the programme in November.

The Order will not be issued until the project is approved. As the programme is initiated from 2009 there will be time enough from November to end of December to prepare the legislative support.

12. detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

4. Cleansing and disinfection

Could you please explain what costs are you covering under the term fallowing? A direct aid to the farmer for being out of business during the fallowing period?

The fallowing costs are covering:

- Costs of depopulation of the fish farm (eg. harvesting, extra grading and transport to slaughterhouse in order to minimise the costs)
- Compensation for destruction of fish that are unsaleable (under sized) or sale of fish under marked prices.
- Cleaning (mechanical) and disinfection (eg. quick lime, Virkon S). Expenses on time and utensils.
- Compensation for loss of production in the fallowing period.

The farmer is been paid partly for being out of business during the fallowing period. But it is evaluated that this fallowing is essentially for a successful eradication, and, therefore, is fundamental to keep down the expenses for the project. If this fallowing is not performed, the risk of getting new VHS infections is much higher, and the expenses to pay compensation for compulsory slaughtering/destruction will very easily be much higher than the amount paid for the fallowing. The fallowing compensation that will be paid is

estimated to be half the factual costs. The farmer will pay the other half of the costs of the following expenses. This has been accepted by the industry.

#### **7. Other costs: cutting plants**

What kind of structural investment and measures do you foresee to upgrade the cutting plants?

A few cutting plants will be upgraded to handle the effluent water (transport and process waste water) by disinfection (eg. chlorine, UV, pasteurisation, acidification), or percolation through soil. This will take away the risk of infection of fish (farmed and wild) in water systems wherein the cutting plants are placed.

#### **Appendix 6.9 and 6.10**

You refer to a voluntary eradication scheme in well known infected farms: what do you mean with voluntary?

How do you make your FBOs interested to implement these voluntary eradication scheme ?

This explanation is given based on the assumption that you with FBO mean "Fish Breeders Organisation".

The eradication programme of VHS in Denmark was originally initiated by the FBO on voluntary basis and all costs connected with the programme have been held by the individual fish farmer. The present eradication programme has been drawn up on request by the FBO as the final eradication of VHS seems to demand more stringent and costly measures than formerly applied to reach the present level in Denmark. So this programme is funded on a wish from the whole aquaculture industry.

You foresee compensation for the farmer in the case of stamping out. Only in farms in the eradication zone or in the whole DK? (see my question to point 6.3 above)

See the answer to point 6.3 above.

You foresee compensation for farms chronically infected taken out of the production. Which kind of compensation? Please specify which farms are those chronically infected?

The compensation will cover:

- Costs of depopulation of the fish farm (eg. harvesting, extra grading and transport to slaughterhouse in order to minimise the costs)
- Compensation for destruction of fish that are unsaleable (under sized) or sale of fish under marked prices.
- Cleaning (mechanical) and disinfection (eg. quick lime, Virkon S). Expenses on time and utensils.
- Compensation for loss of production in the following period (2 years).

The following compensation that will be paid is estimated to be half the factual expenses. The farmer will pay the other half of the costs of the following expenses. This has been accepted by the industry.

The farms are placed at Holmsland Klit, which create a part of the estuary of Skjern Å. It is 7 rainbow trout farms. The eighth farm mentioned under point 7.7 under "Brackish water farms at Holmsland Klit is a hatchery for lavaret, *Coregonus lavaretus*, which is based on a closed recirculation system and is free of VHS. The seven trout farms are placed in the area of DK that is predicted to have the highest risk of getting re-infected with VHS.

You foresee compensation for farms fallowed in water systems historically known as difficult to maintain VHS free. Which kind of compensation?

- Costs of depopulation of the fish farm (eg. harvesting, extra grading and transport to slaughterhouse in order to minimise the costs)
- Compensation for destruction of fish that are unsaleable (under sized) or sale of fish under marked prices.
- Cleaning (mechanical) and disinfection (eg. quick lime, Virkon S). Expenses on time and utensils.
- Compensation for loss of production in the fallowing period (6-8 weeks from 1<sup>st</sup> of April in 2009 and/or 2010) and partly compensation for disturbance of normal production plan.

The fallowing compensation that will be paid is estimated to be half the factual expenses. The farmer will pay the other half of the costs of the fallowing expenses. This has been accepted by the industry.

Please specify which farms are those?

This is not decided yet. It will depend on the infection situation during the winter and early springtime in 2008/2009 and 2009/2010. The Danish Veterinary and Food Administration will decide which farms and watercourses that are in greatest risk and appoint the farms pending on the actual situation. This will give best value for money

**Amount of money:**

You refer to 7.7 million € as total budget of the programme.

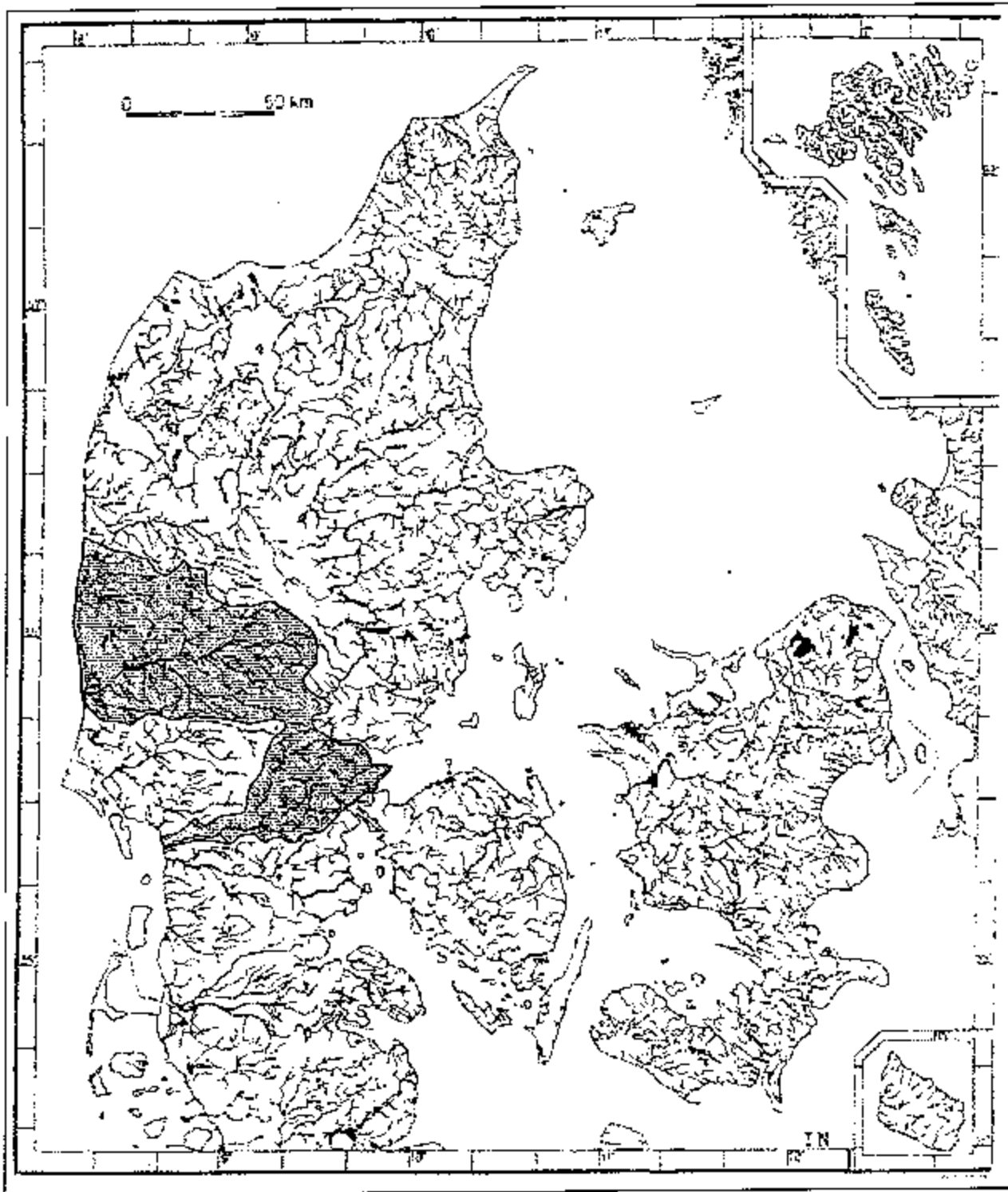
Is this the estimated budget per year or for the whole period 2009/2013?

This is the total budget for the whole period 2009-2013 included the compensation to be paid in case of re-infection where a "worse case" scenario is used.

Please confirm whether this 7.7, million € is the total public aid composed of Danish funds+Community funds or funds from DK or from the Community (it would imply a total budget of 7.7 x 2)

This is the total public aid from Danish funds and Community funds ( 3,85 million € from the Community and 3,85 from DK).

# Annex 7.4



Eradication zone 2009-2013







