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To:	Ms Thérèse BLANCHET, Secretary-General of the Council of the European Union
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Subject:	ANNEX to the COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) .../... amending and correcting Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and the Council as regards rules for the prevention and control of certain listed diseases

Delegations will find attached document C(2026) 766 annex.

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ANNEX

ANNEX

to the

COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) …/...

amending and correcting Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and the Council as regards rules for the prevention and control of certain listed diseases

ANNEX

Annexes I, II, IV to XII and XV are amended as follows:

1. Annex I is replaced by the following:

‘*ANNEX I*

CLINICAL EXAMINATIONS, SAMPLING PROCEDURES, DIAGNOSTIC METHODS OF CATEGORY A DISEASES AND TRANSPORT OF SAMPLES

(referred to in Article 3)

A. Sampling procedures

A.1 SAMPLING OF ANIMALS FOR CLINICAL EXAMINATIONS

1. Clinical examinations must include, if possible:

   (a) animals showing clinical signs of category A diseases;

   (b) animals likely to have recently died from a suspected or confirmed category A disease;

   (c) animals with an epidemiological link to a suspected or confirmed case of a category A disease;

   (d) animals that obtained positive or non-conclusive results in previous laboratory examinations.

2. The animals to be examined must be selected at random, in a number large enough to allow the detection of the category A disease, if present, where there are no obvious signs of disease or post-mortem lesions suggesting the presence of category A diseases.

3. The animals to be examined and the sampling method must be chosen in accordance with the instructions of the competent authority, the relevant scientific evidence for the relevant category A disease, and with the relevant contingency plan as referred to in Article 43 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429. The animals to be examined and the sampling method must take into account the disease profile, and:

   (a) the purpose of the sampling;

   (b) the listed species kept in the establishment;

   (c) the number of animals of listed species kept in the establishment;

   (d) the category of the kept animals;

   (e) the available production, health and traceability records of the kept animals relevant for the investigation;

   (f) the type of establishment and the husbandry practices;

   (g) the level of exposure risk taking into account:

      (i) the likelihood of exposure to the category A disease agent or to the vector;

      (ii) the absence of immunisation of the animals due to vaccination or maternal immunity;

      (iii) the history of residence in the establishment;

(h) other relevant epidemiological factors.

4. The minimum number of animals to be examined must be in accordance with the instructions of the competent authority, and with the relevant contingency plan as referred to in Article 43 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429. The minimum number of animals to be examined must take into account the relevant category A disease profile, and in particular:

   (a) the expected prevalence of the relevant category A disease in the establishment;

   (b) the level of confidence desired of the survey results, which in any case must not be lower than 95 %;

   (c) international standards and the relevant scientific evidence for the relevant category A disease.

A.2 SAMPLING OF ANIMALS FOR LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS

1. Sampling for laboratory examinations must take into account the outcome of the clinical examinations referred to in point A.1 and, if possible, must include the animals referred to in paragraph 1 of point A.1.

2. If there are no obvious signs of disease or post-mortem lesions suggesting category A diseases, samples must be collected at random in each epidemiological unit of the establishment and must allow the detection of the relevant category A disease, if present.

3. The animals to be sampled, the nature of the samples to be collected and the sampling method must be in accordance with the instructions of the competent authority, the relevant scientific evidence for the relevant category A disease, the relevant details and guidance of the European Union Reference Laboratories (EURL) and of the Commission, and with the relevant contingency plan referred to in Article 43 of the Regulation (EU) 2016/429. The animals to be sampled, the nature of the samples to be collected and the sampling method must take into account the relevant category A disease profile and the criteria set out in paragraph 3 of point A.1.

4. The minimum number of animals to be sampled must be in accordance with the instructions of the competent authority, the relevant scientific evidence for the relevant category A disease, the relevant details and guidance of the EURL and of the Commission, and the relevant contingency plan referred to in Article 43 of the Regulation (EU) 2016/429. The minimum number of animals to be sampled must take into account the criteria set out in paragraph 4 of point A.1 and the performance of the tests used.

5. In the case of wild animals, samples must be collected from animals shot, found dead or purposely trapped or must be obtained on the basis of non-invasive methods such as salt licks and chewing ropes or baits. The minimum number and the nature of the samples must take into account the estimated size of the wild population and the relevant criteria set out in paragraph 3 and 4 of point A.1.

A.3 SAMPLING OF ESTABLISHMENTS FOR VISITS

The choice of establishments where the samples are to be taken, the minimum number of establishments to be visited and the sampling method must be in accordance with the instructions of the competent authority, the relevant scientific evidence for the relevant category A disease, and with the relevant contingency plan referred to in Article 43 of the Regulation (EU) 2016/429. The choice of establishments where samples are to be taken and the sampling method must take into account the relevant category A disease profile and the criteria set out in paragraph 3 of point A1.

B. Diagnostic methods

The techniques, reference materials, their standardisation and the interpretation of the results of tests carried out using the relevant diagnostic methods for category A diseases must comply with Article 6 and with Part III of Annex VI to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689.

The diagnostic methodology must aim to maximise the sensitivity of the surveillance. In certain circumstances this surveillance may include the use of laboratory examinations in order to assess previous exposure to disease.

C. Transport of samples

1. All the samples taken to confirm or rule out the presence of a category A disease must be sent, with a proper labelling and identification, to an official laboratory which has been informed of their arrival. These samples must be accompanied by the appropriate forms, in accordance with the requirements established by the competent authority and the laboratory receiving the samples. These forms must include at least:

   (a) the establishment of origin of the sampled animals;

   (b) information on the species, age and category of the sampled animals;

   (c) the clinical history of the animals, if available and relevant;

   (d) the clinical signs and post-mortem findings;

   (e) any other relevant information.

2. All samples must be:

   (a) stored in watertight and unbreakable containers and packages and in accordance with applicable international standards;

   (b) kept at the most appropriate temperature and other conditions during transport taking into account the factors that may affect the sample quality.

3. The exterior of the package must be labelled with the address of the recipient laboratory and the following message must be prominently displayed:

   ‘Animal pathological material; perishable; fragile; do not open outside the laboratory of destination.’

4. The person responsible in the official laboratory receiving the samples must be informed in due time of the arrival of the samples.’;

2. in ANNEX II, the table is amended as follows:

(a) in the row for Infection with *Mycoplasma mycoides subsp. mycoides SC* (Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia) (CBPP), in the second column, the monitoring period of ’45 days’ is replaced by ’90 days’;

(b) in the row for Classical swine fever (CSF), in the second column, the monitoring period of ‘15 days’ is replaced by ‘25 days’;

3. Annex IV is amended as follows:

(a) the title is replaced by the following:

‘*ANNEX IV*

PROCEDURES FOR CLEANING, DISINFECTION AND WHEN NECESSARY CONTROL OF INSECTS AND RODENTS

(referred to in Articles 12, 15, 16, 39, 45, 55 and 57)’;

(b) in point B, point (e) is replaced by the following:

‘(e) the disinfectant must remain on the treated surface for at least 24 hours, except otherwise authorised by the competent authority considering the minimum required contact time as indicated by the manufacturer;’;

(c) in point C, in point 1, point (a)(i) is replaced by the following:

‘(i) undergo a steam treatment at a temperature of at least 70°C for a minimum period of 60 minutes;’;

(d) in point C, point 3 is replaced by the following:

‘3. After 7 days, or earlier if the buildings, surfaces and equipment have completely dried out after the completion of activities required in accordance with point 2, the establishments must be cleaned and disinfected again.’;

4. Annexes V, VI and VII are replaced by the following:

‘*ANNEX V*

MINIMUM RADIUS OF PROTECTION AND SURVEILLANCE ZONES

(referred to in Article 21)

Indicated as the radius of a circle centred on the establishment

Category A diseases	**Protection Zone**	**Surveillance Zone**
Foot and mouth disease	3 km	10 km
Infection with rinderpest virus	4 km	10 km
Infection with Rift Valley fever virus	20 km	50 km
Infection with lumpy skin disease virus	20 km	50 km
Infection with *Mycoplasma mycoides subsp. mycoides SC* (Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia)	1 km	3 km
Sheep pox and goat pox	5 km	20 km

Infection with peste des petits ruminants virus	5 km	20 km
Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia	1 km	3 km
African horse sickness	100 km	150 km
Infection with *Burkholderia mallei* (Glanders)	Establishment	Establishment
Classical swine fever	3 km	10 km
African swine fever	3 km	10 km
Highly pathogenic avian influenza	3 km	10 km
Infection with Newcastle disease virus	3 km	10 km

ANNEX VI

PROHIBITIONS IN THE RESTRICTED ZONE

(referred to in Article 27)

Table: Prohibitions of activities concerning animals of listed species and products thereof

PROHIBITIONS OF ACTIVITIES CONCERNING ANIMALS AND PRODUCTS RELATED TO CATEGORY A DISEASES[1]	FMD	RP	RVFV	LSD	CBPP	SPGP	PPR	CCPP	CSF	ASF	AHS	GLANDERS	HPAI	NCD
Movements of kept animals of listed species from establishments in the restricted zone	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	NA	X	X
Movements of kept animals of listed species to establishments in the restricted zone	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	NA	X	X
Restocking of game animals of listed species	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	NA	X	X
Fairs, markets, shows and other gatherings of kept animals of listed species including collection and dispersion of those species	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	NA	X	X
Movements of semen, oocytes and embryos obtained from kept animals of listed species from establishments in the restricted zone	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	NA	NA	NA
Collection of semen, oocytes and embryo from kept animals of listed species	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	NP	NA	NA	NA
Itinerant artificial insemination of kept animals of listed species	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	NA	NA	NA
Itinerant natural service for breeding of kept animals of listed species	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	NA	NA	NA

[1] Abbreviations for Category A diseases in accordance with Annex II

Movements of hatching eggs to and from establishments in the restricted zone		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	X
Movements of fresh meat excluding offal from kept and wild animals of listed species from slaughterhouses or game handling establishments in the restricted zone		X	X	X	NP	NP	NP	X	NP	X	X	NP	NA	X	X
Movements of offal from kept and wild animals of listed species from slaughterhouses or game handling establishments in the restricted zone		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	NP	NA	X	X
Movements of meat products obtained from fresh meat of listed species from establishments in the restricted zone		X	X	X	NP	NP	NP	X	NP	X	X	NP	NA	X	X
Movement of raw milk and colostrum obtained from kept animals of listed species from establishments in the restricted zone		X	X	X	X	NP	X	X	NP	NA	NA	NP	NA	NA	NA
Movement of dairy products and colostrum based products from establishments in the restricted zone		X	X	X	NP	NP	NP	X	NP	NA	NA	NP	NA	NA	NA
Movement of eggs for human consumption from establishments in the restricted zone		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	X
Movements of animal by-products from kept animals of listed species from establishments in the restricted zone, except entire bodies or parts of dead animals	Manure, including litter and used bedding	X	X	X	X	NP	X	X	NP	X	X	NP	NA	X	X
	Hides, skins, wool, bristles and feathers	X	X	NP	X	NP	X	X	NP	X	X	NP	NA	X	X
	Animal by-products other than manure, including litter and used bedding, and other than hides, skins, wool, bristles and feathers	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	NP	NA	X	X
Movement feed materials of plant origin and straw obtained in the restricted zone		X	X	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NA	NP	NP.

NA = Not applicable
X = Prohibition
NP = Not prohibited

ANNEX VII

Part I

RISK MITIGATING TREATMENTS FOR PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN FROM THE RESTRICTED ZONE

(referred to in Articles 27, 33 and 49)

1. Treatments for foot-and-mouth disease

Meat

Heat treatment in a hermetically sealed container, to achieve a minimum F_0 * value of 3;

Heat treatment to achieve a core temperature of at least 80°C;

Heat treatment to achieve a core temperature of 70°C for a minimum of 30 min;

Heat treatment in a hermetically sealed container, applying at least 60°C for a minimum of 4 hours;

Natural fermentation and maturation for a minimum period of 9 months, to achieve maximum values of Aw of 0,93 and pH of 6 throughout the product;

Drying after salting for a minimum period of 182 days, for porcine meat only.

Casings

Salting with sodium chloride (NaCl) either dry or as saturated brine (Aw < 0,80), for a continuous period of 30 days or longer at an ambient temperature of 20°C or above;

Salting with phosphate supplemented salt 86,5 % NaCl, 10,7 % Na2HPO4 and 2,8 % Na3PO4 either dry or as saturated brine (Aw < 0,80) for a continuous period of 30 days or longer at an ambient temperature of 20°C or above.

Milk

Heat treatment, namely a sterilisation process, to achieve a minimum F_0 value of 3;

Heat treatment Ultra High Temperature (UHT) at a minimum of 132°C for a minimum of one second;

If milk pH is lower than 7, heat treatment High temperature short time (HTST) pasteurisation at a minimum of 72°C for a minimum of 15 seconds;

If milk pH is 7 or higher, heat treatment HTST pasteurisation at a minimum of 72°C for a minimum of 15 seconds, applied twice;

Heat treatment HTST pasteurisation at a minimum of 72°C combined with a physical treatment to achieve pH value below 6 for a minimum of one hour;

Heat treatment HTST pasteurisation at a minimum of 72°C combined with desiccation.

2. Treatments for Rinderpest

There is no risk mitigating treatment for Rinderpest.

3. Treatments for Rift Valley fever

Meat without offal

Maturation of carcasses at a minimum temperature of 2°C for a minimum of 24 hours following slaughter.

Offal and meat from carcasses not matured

Heat treatment in a hermetically sealed container, to achieve a minimum F_0 value of 3.

Milk

Heat treatment, namely a sterilisation process, to achieve a minimum F_0 value of 3;

Heat treatment High temperature short time (HTST) pasteurisation at a minimum of 72°C for a minimum of 15 seconds.

4. Treatments for lumpy skin disease

Offal

Heat treatment in a hermetically sealed container, to achieve a minimum F_0 value of 3.

Casings

Safe commodity.

Milk

Heat treatment, namely a sterilisation process, to achieve a minimum F_0 value of 3;

Heat treatment Ultra High Temperature (UHT) at a minimum of 132°C for a minimum of one second;

Heat treatment High temperature short time (HTST) pasteurisation at a minimum of 72°C for a minimum of 15 seconds;

Treatment to achieve a pH value below 6 for a minimum of one hour.

5. Treatments for contagious bovine pleuropneumonia

Offal

Heat treatment in a hermetically sealed container, to achieve a minimum F_0 value of 3.

6. Treatments for Sheep Pox and Goat Pox

Offal

Heat treatment in a hermetically sealed container, to achieve a minimum F_0 value of 3.

Milk

Heat treatment, namely a sterilisation process, to achieve a minimum F_0 value of 3;

Heat treatment Ultra High Temperature (UHT) at a minimum of 132°C for a minimum of one second;

Heat treatment High temperature short time (HTST) pasteurisation at a minimum of 72°C for a minimum of 15 seconds;

Treatment to achieve a pH value below 6 for a minimum of one hour.

7. Treatments for Peste des Petits ruminants

Meat

Heat treatment in a hermetically sealed container, to achieve a minimum F_0 value of 3;

Heat treatment to achieve a core temperature of at least 80°C;

Heat treatment to achieve a core temperature of 70°C for a minimum of 30 min;

Heat treatment to achieve a core temperature of 65°C for a period of time to achieve a minimum pasteurisation value of 40;

Heat treatment in a hermetically sealed container, applying at least 60°C for a minimum of 4 hours.

Casings

Salting with sodium chloride (NaCl) either dry or as saturated brine (Aw < 0,80), for a continuous period of 30 days or longer at an ambient temperature of 20°C or above;

Salting with phosphate supplemented salt 86,5 % NaCl, 10,7 % Na2HPO4 and 2,8 % Na3PO4 either dry or as saturated brine (Aw < 0,80) for a continuous period of 30 days or longer at an ambient temperature of 20°C or above.

Milk

Heat treatment, namely a sterilisation process, to achieve a minimum F_0 value of 3;

Heat treatment Ultra High Temperature (UHT) at a minimum of 132°C for a minimum of one second;

If milk pH is lower than 7, heat treatment High temperature short time (HTST) pasteurisation at a minimum of 72°C for a minimum of 15 seconds;

If milk pH is 7 or higher, heat treatment HTST pasteurisation at a minimum of 72°C for a minimum of 15 seconds, applied twice;

Heat treatment HTST pasteurisation at a minimum of 72°C combined with a physical treatment to achieve pH value below 6 for a minimum of one hour;

Heat treatment HTST pasteurisation at a minimum of 72°C combined with desiccation.

8. Treatments for contagious caprine pleuropneumonia

Offal

Heat treatment in a hermetically sealed container, to achieve a minimum F_0 value of 3.

9. Treatments for classical swine fever

Meat

Heat treatment in a hermetically sealed container, to achieve a minimum F_0 value of 3;

Heat treatment to achieve a core temperature of at least 80°C;

Heat treatment to achieve a core temperature of 70°C for a minimum of 30 min;

Heat treatment in a hermetically sealed container, applying at least 60°C for a minimum of 4 hours;

Natural fermentation and maturation for a minimum period of 9 months, (except for loins: a minimum period of 140 days and for hams: a minimum period of 190 days), to achieve maximum values of Aw of 0,93 and pH of 6;

Drying after salting for a minimum period of 182 days.

Casings

Salting with sodium chloride (NaCl) either dry or as saturated brine (Aw < 0,80), for a continuous period of 30 days or longer at an ambient temperature of 20°C or above;

Salting with phosphate supplemented salt 86,5 % NaCl, 10,7 % Na2HPO4 and 2,8 % Na3PO4 either dry or as saturated brine (Aw < 0,80) for a continuous period of 30 days or longer at an ambient temperature of 20°C or above;

Salting with citrate supplemented salt 89.2% NaCl, 8.9% trisodium citrate dihydrate and 1.9% citric acid monohydrate (wt/wt/wt) with pH 4.5, for a continuous period of 30 days or longer at an ambient temperature of 20°C or above.

10. Treatments for African swine fever

Meat

Heat treatment in a hermetically sealed container, to achieve a minimum F_0 value of 3;

Heat treatment to achieve a core temperature of at least 80°C;

Heat treatment to achieve a core temperature of at least 70°C for a minimum of 30 minutes;

Heat treatment in a hermetically sealed container, applying at least 60°C for a minimum of 4 hours;

For deboned meat, natural fermentation and maturation of for minimum period of 9 months (except for loins: a minimum of 140 days and for hams: a minimum period of 190 days), to achieve maximum values of Aw of 0,93 and pH of 6;

Drying after salting for a minimum period of 182 days.

Casings

Salting with sodium chloride (NaCl) either dry or as saturated brine (Aw < 0,80), for a continuous period of 30 days or longer at an ambient temperature of 20°C or above;

Salting with phosphate supplemented salt 86,5 % NaCl, 10,7 % Na2HPO4 and 2,8 % Na3PO4 either dry or as saturated brine (Aw < 0,80) for a continuous period of 30 days or longer at an ambient temperature of 20°C or above.

11. Treatments for African horse sickness

Meat, casings and milk are safe commodities.

12. Treatments for highly pathogenic avian influenza

Meat

Heat treatment in a hermetically sealed container, to achieve a minimum F_0 value of 3;

Heat treatment to achieve a core temperature of at least 70°C;

Heat treatment to achieve a core temperature of at least 65,0°C for a minimum of 42 seconds;

Heat treatment to achieve a core temperature of at least 60°C for a minimum of 507 seconds.

Eggs

Heat treatment, with temperatures reaching at the core of the product at least the indicated value for a minimum of the time indicated:

Whole egg:

– Completely cooked;

– 60°C - 188 seconds.

Whole egg blends:

– Completely cooked;

– 61,1°C - 94 seconds;

– 60°C - 188 seconds.

Liquid egg white:

– 56,7°C - 232 seconds;

– 55,6°C - 870 seconds.

Plain or pure egg yolk:

– 60°C - 288 seconds.

10 % salted yolk:

– 62,2°C - 138 seconds.

Dried egg white:

– 67°C - 20 hours;

– 54,4°C - 513 hours.

13. Treatments for Newcastle disease

Meat

Heat treatment in a hermetically sealed container, to achieve a minimum F_0 value of 3;

Heat treatment to achieve a core temperature of at least 70°C;

Heat treatment to achieve a core temperature of 60°C for a minimum of 507 seconds;

Heat treatment to achieve a core temperature of 57,8°C for a minimum of 63 minutes and 18 seconds.

Eggs

Heat treatment, with temperatures reaching at the core of the product at least the indicated value for a minimum of the time indicated:

Whole egg:

– Completely cooked;

– 59 °C - 674 seconds;

– 57 °C - 1 596 seconds;

– 55 °C - 2 521 seconds.

Fortified egg:

– 62,2°C – 3 minutes and 30 seconds;

– 61,1°C – 6 minutes and 12 seconds.

Sugared/salted egg:

– 63,3°C - 3 minutes and 30 seconds;

– 62,2°C - 6 minutes and 12 seconds.

Liquid egg white:

– 59°C - 301 seconds;

– 57°C - 986 seconds;

– 55°C - 2 278 seconds.

Plain or pure egg yolk:

– 61.1°C - 3 minutes and 30 seconds;

– 60°C - 6 minutes and 12 seconds.

10 % salted egg yolk:

– 55°C - 176 seconds.

Dried egg white:

– 57°C – 50 hours and 24 minutes.

* F_0 is the calculated killing effect on bacterial spores. An F_0 value of 3 means that the coldest point in the product has been heated sufficiently to achieve the same killing effect as 121ºC (250ºF) in three minutes with instantaneous heating and chilling.

Part II

METHODS TO MITIGATE THE RISK OF THE SPREAD OF CATEGORY A DISEASES FOR ANIMAL BY-PRODUCTS AND DERIVED PRODUCTS FROM THE RESTRICTED ZONE

(referred to in Articles 27, 35, 37, 51 and 53)

The following methods for the treatment, transformation or processing, as described in the following Chapters and Annexes of Regulation (EU) No 142/2011:

1. Processing of derived products by standard processing methods 1 to 5, referred to in Annex IV, Chapter III.

2. Transformation or composting by standard transformation parameters for biogas transformation or composting, referred to in Annex V, Chapter III, Section 1.

3. Double heat treatment for processing of milk-derived or milk-based products, referred to in Annex X, Chapter II, Section 4, Part 1, point B.

4. Heat treatment for processing of manure, referred to in Annex XI, Chapter I, Section 2 point (b).

5. Heat treatment for the manufacture of petfood (namely, processed petfood, dog chews and flavouring innards) referred to in Annex XIII, Chapter II, point 3(a) and point 3(b)(i), (ii) and (iii).

6. Treatment of blood products from Equidae by one of the treatments followed by an effectiveness check, as set out in Annex XIII, Chapter IV, point 2(b)(ii).

7. Treatment of hides and skins, referred to in Annex I, point 28; and the processing of hides and skins, referred to in Annex XIII, Chapter V, point C2.

8. Treatment or processing of game trophies, referred to in Annex XIII, Chapter VI, point C.

9. Treatment of pig's bristles, referred to in Annex XIII, Chapter VII, point A2(a).

10. Treatment of wool and hair, referred to in Annex XIII, Chapter VII, point B, third subparagraph.

11. Treatment for feather and down, referred to in Annex XIII, Chapter VII, point C.

12. Processing of fat derivates, referred to in Annex XIII, Chapter XI, points 1 and 2.';

5. in ANNEX VIII, in the table, in the first column, the text in the third row is replaced by the following:

'Storage in package or bales under shelter at premises situated not closer than 2 km to the nearest outbreak and the releasing of the feed materials of plant origin and straw from the premises do not take place before at least four months have elapsed following the completion of the cleaning and disinfection in accordance with Article 15.';

6. Annexes IX, X and XI are replaced by the following:

'*ANNEX IX*

MARKING OF FRESH MEAT FROM THE RESTRICTED ZONE

(Special health or identification marks)

(referred to in Articles 33 and 49)

1. The special identification mark to be applied to fresh meat of poultry originating in the protection zone and not intended for another Member State as referred to in Article 33(1), point (b), of this Regulation shall be the identification mark provided for in Article 5(1), point (b), of Regulation (EC) No 853/2004, with two additional diagonal parallel lines enabling the information on it to remain perfectly legible.

2. The special health mark or, where relevant, the special identification mark to be applied to fresh meat intended for treatment in a processing establishment in accordance with Articles 33(2), point (a), and 49(2), point (a), of this Regulation shall consist of the health mark provided for in Article 48 and Annex II to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/627 or, where relevant, the identification mark provided for in Section I of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 853/2004, with an additional diagonal cross consisting of two straight lines intersecting at the centre of the stamp and enabling the information on it to remain perfectly legible.

ANNEX X

DURATION OF THE MEASURES IN THE PROTECTION ZONE

(referred to in Article 39)

Category A diseases	**Minimum period of duration of measures in the protection zone (Article 39(1))**	**Additional period of duration of surveillance measures in the protection zone (Article 39(3))**
Foot and mouth disease	15 days	15 days
Infection with rinderpest virus	21 days	9 days
Infection with Rift Valley fever virus	30 days	15 days
Infection with lumpy skin disease virus	28 days	17 days
Infection with *Mycoplasma mycoides subsp. mycoides SC* (Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia)	90 days	Not applicable
Sheep pox and goat pox	21 days	9 days
Infection with peste des petits ruminants virus	21 days	12 days
Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia	45 days	Not applicable
African horse sickness	12 months	Not applicable
Infection with *Burkholderia mallei* (Glanders)	6 months	Not applicable
Classical swine fever	25 days	15 days
African swine fever	15 days	15 days
Highly pathogenic avian influenza	21 days	9 days
Infection with Newcastle disease virus	21 days	9 days

ANNEX XI

DURATION OF THE MEASURES IN THE SURVEILLANCE ZONE

(referred to in Article 55 and 56)

Category A diseases	**Minimum period of duration of measures in the surveillance zone**
Foot and mouth disease	30 days
Infection with rinderpest virus	30 days
Infection with Rift Valley fever virus	45 days
Infection with lumpy skin disease virus	45 days
Infection with *Mycoplasma mycoides subsp. mycoides SC* (Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia)	90 days
Sheep pox and goat pox	30 days

Infection with peste des petits ruminants virus	33 days
Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia	45 days
African horse sickness	12 months
Infection with *Burkholderia mallei* (Glanders)	Not applicable
Classical swine fever	40 days
African swine fever	30 days
Highly pathogenic avian influenza	30 days
Infection with Newcastle disease virus	30 days

‘;

7. in ANNEX XII, in paragraph 1, points (a) and (b) are replaced by the following:

‘(a) the clinical examination and the sampling for laboratory examinations must include, as relevant:

(i) aquaculture animals of listed species showing clinical signs of the relevant category A disease;

(ii) aquaculture animals likely to have recently died from the suspected or confirmed category A disease;

(iii) aquaculture animals suspected of being infected with a Category A disease;

(b) the minimum number of samples that must be collected is set out in the following table:

	Scenario		
Type of animals	**Report of increased mortality**	**Post-mortem or clinical signs observed**	**Suspicion based on epidemiological link or other circumstances**
Molluscs (the whole animal)	30	—	150
Crustaceans	30	10	150
Fish	30	10	150

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8. in ANNEX XV, Table 2 is replaced by the following:

‘Table 2

1. Specific scheme for surveillance comprising health visits and sampling in establishments for epizootic haematopoietic necrosis (EHN) in aquaculture animals [1]

Type of establishment	Number of health visits per year	Number of samplings per year	Number of fish in the sample	
			Number of growing fish	Number of broodstock fish (2)
(a) Establishments with broodstock	2	2	150 (first and second visit)	150 (first or second visit)
(b) Establishments with broodstock only	2	1	0	150 (first or second visit)
(c) Establishments without broodstock	2	2	150 (first and second visit)	0
Maximum number of fish per pool: 10				

(1) The sampling of fish for laboratory examination must be carried out whenever the water temperature is between 11 and 20°C. The water temperature requirement must also apply to health visits. In establishments where the water temperature does not reach 11°C during the year, sampling and health visits must be carried out when the water temperature is at its highest level.

(2) Samples from broodstock must not include gonadal fluids, milt or ova as there is no evidence of EHN causing reproductive tract infection.

2. Duration of the control measures in the surveillance zone

Category A disease	Minimum periods of surveillance
Infection with *Mikrocytos mackini*	3 years
Infection with *Perkinsus marinus*	3 years
Infection with Taura syndrome virus	2 years
Infection with Yellow head syndrome virus	2 years
Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis	2 years

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