Case: 55960
Document: 690173
Version updated 12 March 2018

EFTA Surveillance Authority Contingency Plan

on

Animal Health, Food and Feed Safety

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1 Introduction

This Contingency Plan (CP) sets out the procedures to be followed by the EFTA Surveillance Authority (the Authority) in fulfilling its obligations under the Agreement on the European Economic Area (the EEA Agreement) and the Surveillance and Court Agreement (the SCA) in the event of an outbreak of certain serious contagious animal diseases (listed in Annex 3 to this document) in Iceland and Norway, or where a product for food or feed, produced in Iceland or Norway, is found to pose a serious risk to human health, animal health or to the environment.

A flow chart with detailed procedures to the Contingency Plan is found as Annex 1 to this document.

2 Scope of the plan

This document sets out the general contingency plan for the Authority in the event of an outbreak of contagious animal disease or a food or feed safety crisis in Iceland and/or Norway as described in Point 3 below.

The CP contains detailed procedures to be applied by the Authority when it considers that an emergency situation has arisen in Iceland or Norway related to Veterinary Issues or Feedingstuffs or Foodstuffs (Chapter I and II of Annex I and Chapter XII of Annex II to the EEA Agreement).

Animal diseases within the scope of this plan are listed in Annex 3 to this document. Notification procedures in the Animal Disease Notification System (ADNS) are described in Annex 4 to this document.

A food and feed safety crisis should be notified by the Rapid Alert for Food and Feed (RASFF) system (further description in Annex 5 to this document). Situations involving risks notified through the RASFF are normally managed appropriately using existing procedures. However, if the situation involves a serious direct or indirect risk to human health and/or is perceived or publicised as such and/or can be perceived or publicised, the risk is spread or could be spread by a large part of the food/feed chain and it is highly likely that the risk will spread to other/several countries, the CP should be activated.

3 Obligations on Iceland and Norway and the Authority

3.1 Obligations on Iceland and Norway – Animal diseases

Iceland and Norway (the States) have obligations as regards contagious animal diseases both during periods where no outbreaks have been registered and during outbreaks within the individual State.

Firstly, the States have, under the EEA Agreement, certain obligations related to specific diseases, see section 3.1.1. “EEA-diseases", listed in Part 1 of Annex 3.

Secondly, the States have reporting obligations on animal and fish diseases, notifiable to the Office International des Epizooties (OIE), see 3.1.2. “OIE-diseases” are listed in Part 2 of Annex 3.

3.1.1 Obligations on Iceland and Norway – Animal diseases and EEA

The States obligations related to animal diseases under the EEA Agreement are set out in various legal acts contained in Chapter I of Annex I to the Agreement. When an act is not to apply or is to apply partly to Iceland, this is stated in relation to the specific act.

The Act referred to at Point 3.1.10 in Chapter I to Annex I to the EEA agreement, *Council Directive 82/894/EEC of 21 December 1982 on the notification of animal diseases within the Community*, as amended, is applicable to both Iceland and Norway. Consequently both States are obliged to notify diseases listed in Annex I to that Directive. The diseases in question are listed in Part I of Annex 3 to this document.

Furthermore, legal acts listed in Annex 2 to this document are laying down control measures for specific diseases to be applied by the States. Control measures may include obligations for the States to notify diseases or planned vaccination or eradication schemes, and/or to draw up contingency plans (CPs) and submit these to the Authority.

The States should ensure that the national CPs are operational in case of an outbreak of any of the relevant diseases. The need for a CP must be seen in the light of the economic costs of major epidemics that have emerged in the EEA in the past. The main objective of such plans is to minimise the damage the epidemic has on the economy of the countries involved and the EEA as a whole. Furthermore, the aspects of animal welfare must be taken into account when decisions are made on measures to be taken in a contingency situation.

3.1.2 Obligations on Iceland and Norway – Animal diseases and OIE

As members of the World Organisation for Animal Health (the Office International des Epizooties) (OIE), the States have reporting obligations on animal and fish diseases. The OIE has established a single list of notifiable terrestrial and aquatic animal diseases to replace the former Lists A and B.

The aim in drawing up a single list was to be in line with the terminology of the Sanitary and Phytosanitary Agreement of the World Trade Organization (WTO), by classifying diseases as specific hazards and giving all listed diseases the same degree of importance in international trade. The list is reviewed on a regular basis and in case of modifications adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates at its annual General Session, the new list comes into force on 1 January of the following year. The diseases notifiable to OIE are listed in Part II of Annex 3 to this document.

The EFTA Surveillance Authority has no legal competence in relation to the States obligation as members of the OIE. Notification received under this regime will be given the status for information only unless the disease in question also is subject to notification and/or other legal requirements under the EEA Agreement (see chapter 3.1.1).

3.2 Obligations on Iceland and Norway – Food and feed

Iceland and Norway have obligations related to food and feed safety both during periods where no outbreaks/hazards have been identified and as regards food or feed that is found to pose a serious risk to humans or animals either directly or through the environment.

The States shall draw up operational contingency plans setting out measures to be implemented without delay when risks related to feed or food safety are identified and the

competent authorities shall ensure that they have contingency plans in place, and are prepared to operate such plans in the event of an emergency [1].

The need for a CP must be seen in the light of the socioeconomic costs of major epidemics that have emerged in EEA in the past. The main objective of such plans is to minimise the damage the food or feed crisis has on the public health and the economy of the countries involved and the EEA as a whole.

Information available to the states relating to the existence of a serious direct or indirect risk to human or animal health deriving from food or feed, shall be immediately notified[2]. Notifications of risk related to food or feed are transmitted through the Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF), a more detailed description of the RASFF can be found in Annex 5. Situations involving risks notified through the RASFF are normally managed appropriately by the member states using existing procedures.

3.3 Obligations on the Authority

3.3.1 General

The Authority has obligations related to disease control measures in Iceland and Norway, both during periods where no outbreaks have been confirmed and during outbreaks in Iceland or Norway. Likewise, the Authority has obligations in the field of food and feed safety, both during periods where no hazards have been notified in Iceland and Norway and in the event of a notification of a serious hazard.

3.3.2 Obligations on the Authority in times without outbreak

During periods where no outbreaks/hazards have been confirmed, the Authority shall examine the CPs submitted to it by Iceland and by Norway, in order to review their ability to fulfil the objectives of the provisions set out in the relevant EEA legislation. The Authority shall furthermore suggest to the State involved any amendments required to achieve these objectives and approve the CPs in accordance with the procedures referred to in the relevant EEA legislation. The EEA legislation also requires contingency plans for certain diseases to be approved by the Authority. Furthermore, the Authority may arrange for on-the-spot inspections in Iceland and Norway to assess the preparedness of the competent authorities as regards disease outbreak management and the application of the provisions regarding food and feed safety.

Situations involving risks notified through the RASFF are normally managed appropriately using existing procedures, requiring no further action by the Authority.

3.3.3 Obligations on the Authority in a crisis/emergency situation

The obligations of the Authority in this regard are invoked by a notification from Iceland or Norway, which have, *inter alia*, reporting obligations to the Authority in the event of an emergency, such as an outbreak of a contagious animal disease or in case of identified risk to human or animal health associated with food or feed (see chapters 3.1 and 3.2).

3.3.3.1 Obligations on the Authority in case of outbreak of a contagious disease

Tasks imposed on the Authority in case of an outbreak of a contagious animal disease are:

[1] Articles 13 and 4(2)(f) of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004.
[2] Article 50 of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002.

1. review of the measures taken by the country concerned in order to eradicate the disease in question and the measures taken to trace the source of the epidemic;
2. assessment of the risk of the disease spreading further within the country and to other countries taking possible routes of transmission into account;
3. continuous evaluation of the situation in order to be able to adopt a decision allowing emergency vaccination in case the situation should so require;
4. communication and co-operation with the competent authorities of the country concerned, the EFTA Veterinary and Phytosanitary Committee assisting the EFTA Surveillance Authority, the European Commission, the Standing Committee on the food chain and animal health and communication with press and public;
5. on-the-spot checks in the country concerned.

In the event of an outbreak, the Authority shall take appropriate measures as swiftly as possible to ensure that the member state involved take necessary measures to minimise the spread of the disease and thereby the costs of the epidemic.

3.3.3.2 Obligations on the Authority in case of food or feed crisis

In a crisis in the field of feed or food safety, tasks imposed on the Authority are:

1. review of the measures taken by the country concerned in order to contain the product;
2. assessment of the risk for other countries;
3. communication and co-operation with the competent authorities of the country concerned, the EFTA Veterinary and Phytosanitary Committee assisting the EFTA Surveillance Authority, the European Commission, the Standing Committee on the food chain and animal health and communication with press and public;
4. on-the-spot checks in the country concerned.

The Authority shall take appropriate measures in accordance with the seriousness of the situation to ensure that the member state(s) concerned take necessary measures to minimise the consequences of the crisis.

3.3.3.3 Obligations on the Authority in a crisis/emergency situation identified under Article 56(1) of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002

The European Commission may identify situations[3], involving a serious direct or indirect risk to human health deriving from food and feed, where it is evident that the risk cannot be contained satisfactorily by means of measures taken by the state(s) concerned.

If the Authority identifies such a situation in Iceland or Norway it shall forward the information to the European Commission.

Where the Commission identifies, or is notified by the Authority of a situation as referred to above in which an EFTA State is directly concerned and sets up a crisis unit[4] the crisis coordinator(s) designated by the EFTA State directly concerned and the crisis coordinator

[3] Article 56(1) of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002,
[4] Article 56(2) of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002,

designated by the EFTA Surveillance Authority shall take part in the work of the crisis unit[5].

3.3.3.4 Obligations on the Authority in case of safeguard measures adopted by Iceland or Norway against another EEA State

Several EEA Acts contain provisions on emergency or safeguard measures.[6] Paragraph 3 of the Introductory Part to Chapter I of Annex I to the EEA Agreement contain a general adaptation of the procedure to be followed in the event that an EFTA State intends to adopt safeguard measures against another EEA State. The adaptation text to Article 53 of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 prescribes an identical procedure for the purposes of adopting emergency measures under that provision.

The procedure is as follows:

"If the Community or an EFTA State intends to adopt safeguard [or emergency] measures against the other Contracting Parties, it shall inform the other Parties without delay.

The proposed measures shall be notified without delay to each Contracting Party and to both the EC Commission and the EFTA Surveillance Authority.

Without prejudice to the possibility of putting the measures into force immediately, consultations among the EC Commission and the Parties concerned, at the request of any of them, shall take place as soon as possible in order to find appropriate solutions.

In case of disagreement, any of the Parties concerned may refer the matter to the EEA Joint Committee. If an agreement cannot be reached in that Committee, a Contracting Party may adopt appropriate measures. Such measures shall be restricted to what is strictly necessary to remedy the situation. Priority shall be given to such measures as will least disturb the functioning of the Agreement."

It follows from this, that the role of the Authority is limited to receiving the notification of the proposed measures from the party in question. After this, the Authority has no formal role in the process. However, the Authority should keep itself informed on any developments in the case. It will depend on the severity of the situation whether or not the Contingency Team should be convened.

3.3.3.5 Obligations on the Authority in case of safeguard measures adopted against Iceland or Norway by the EU

It follows from chapter **Error! Reference source not found.** above that the procedure prescribed by paragraph 3 of the Introductory Part of Chapter I of Annex I to the EEA Agreement and the adaptation text to Article 53 of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 is to be followed also when the EU intends to adopt safeguard or emergency measures against Iceland or Norway. Accordingly, also in such cases, the formal role of the Authority is limited to receiving the notification of the proposed measures.

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[5] Adaptation text to *Commission Decision 2004/478/EC of 29 April 2004 concerning the adoption of a general plan for food/feed crisis management,* inserted by Decision of the Joint Committee No 134/2007.

[6] A non-exhaustive list of examples include Article 53 of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002, Article 10 of Directive 90/425/EEC and Article 9 of Directive 89/662/EEC.

4 Legal framework

The legal framework for the Authority's responsibilities can be found in: Article 109 to the EEA Agreement; point 4(d) of Protocol 1 to the EEA Agreement; point 10 of the Introductory Part of Chapter I of Annex I to the EEA Agreement; Article 5 of Part II of the Surveillance and Court Agreement; and Article 1(d) and Article 1.2 of Protocol 1 of the Surveillance and Court Agreement.

Obligations on Iceland and Norway regarding contagious diseases are laid down in a number of acts included in Part 3 of Chapter I of Annex I to the EEA Agreement.

Obligations on Iceland and Norway regarding food and feed safety are laid down in point 1.1.11 and 7.13 of Chapter I of Annex I, point 31j and point 41 of Chapter II of Annex I, point 54zzzc and point 54zzzi of Annex II to the EEA Agreement, *Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety* as amended and *Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on official controls performed to ensure the verification of compliance with feed and food law, animal health and animal welfare rules* as corrected and amended.

The legal basis for the Animal Disease Notification System (ADNS) is incorporated into the EEA Agreement and referred to at point 10 of Part 3.1 of Chapter I of Annex I to the EEA Agreement, *Council Directive 82/894/EEC of 21 December 1982 on the notification of animal diseases within the Community*, as amended. Information on the ADNS is given in Annex 4 to this document.

The Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF) was established by Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 to provide the control authorities with an effective tool for the notification of risks to human health deriving from food or feed. Article 50 of that Regulation sets out the scope and requirements for the RASFF to operate. Article 29 of *Regulation EC No 183/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 January 2005 laying down requirements for feed hygiene* extends the scope of the RASFF to serious risks to animal health and to the environment. Further information on the Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF) is given in Annex 5 to this document.

A comprehensive list of legislation incorporated into the EEA Agreement, which place obligations on the EEA States and the Authority related to outbreaks of contagious diseases and food and feed crisis is given in Annex 2 to this document.

5 Financial provisions

The CP will not impose any specific financial obligations on the Authority except for travel and training costs for the Authority's inspectors or national experts where the Internal Market Affairs Directorate (IMA) who has been assigned by delegation the responsibility for coordination of veterinary inspections, considers an on-the-spot inspection necessary. Moreover, the need for overtime compensation, for the personnel involved in the contingency management, may rise in a crisis/emergency.

6 Resources

The contact details of the Contingency Team, the Consultative Panel and other resources are given in Annex 6 to this document.

6.1 The Contingency Team

The Contingency Team consists of at least two of the veterinarians of the Food Safety Unit of the Internal Market Affairs Directorate. Names and contact information on the members of the Contingency Team is given in Annex 6.

The Contingency Team shall:

1. assess and classify the level of alert for the Authority at the outset and as the situation develops taking into account possible routes of transmission;
2. establish a direct contact with the National Disease Control Centre in the EFTA State concerned;
3. follow the disease development in the country concerned on a daily basis and the epidemiological enquiry performed by the EFTA State;
4. evaluate the actions taken in the EFTA State concerned;
5. give advice on actions necessary in a contingency situation to the Director of IMA and the College;
6. communicate with the responsible body in the EFTA State concerned;
7. in cooperation with the Consultative panel, draft decisions for adoption by the College on emergency vaccinations;
8. keep an updated file on actions taken in the countries concerned;
9. perform on-the-spot inspections in the countries concerned. At least two members of the Contingency Team should participate in the inspections. In addition, representatives from the Food and Veterinary Office of the European Commission should be invited as observers, and national experts invited when considered necessary.

6.2 Consultative Panel

The Consultative Panel shall consist of one case handler from IMA and one legal officer from Legal and Executive Affairs. Names and contact information on the members of the Consultative Panel are given in Annex 6.

The Contingency Team alerts the Consultative Panel when a contingency situation emerges in one of the three EFTA States and calls for meetings whenever necessary, at least once a week during a crisis of alert level red as defined in Annex 1.

The Consultative Panel shall provide all necessary assistance to the Contingency Team.

6.3 Other resources

The assistants in IMA shall assist the Contingency Team and the Consultative Panel during the contingency period, including administration of the RASFF and ADNS systems.

The Information Officer of the Authority shall assist in the coordination of external information and contact to the public.

Names and contact information of the assistants and the Information Officer are given in Annex 6.

7 The chain of command

In accordance with Section 2.5 of the Manual of Operational Procedures, the Director of IMA Directorate has by specific delegation nominated the Deputy Director of the Food Safety Unit, to be responsible for the Contingency Plan for animal health, food and feed safety, as set out therein.

The Contingency Team shall coordinate actions to be taken and the level of alert necessary in a contingency situation. The Contingency Team reports directly to the Director of IMA.

After activation of the team in a contingency situation, the work of the team has highest priority and other duties of the members shall be postponed as necessary.

The CP is activated:

- upon a receipt from Iceland or Norway through the ADNS system[7] in case of notification of one of the diseases listed in Part I of Annex 3, or

- in case of hazard related to food or feed originating in the country through the RASFF[8] if the situation involves a serious direct or indirect risk to human health (or is/can be perceived or publicised as such), the risk is spread or could be spread by a large part of the food/feed chain and it is highly likely that the risk will spread to other/several countries, the Authority's CP should be activated.

Should the Authority in any way identify a situation in Iceland and/or Norway that qualifies as an emergency (outbreak of a contagious disease or a food or feed related risk to animal or human health), the CP should be activated. If the outbreak/crisis has not been notified as it should, the Authority should initiate contact with the affected State and request further information.

The Authority shall primarily receive notifications through the RASFF and the ADNS systems. The staff member responsible for receiving the notifications is obliged to notify at least one member of the Contingency Team immediately when a notification, in accordance with the last two paragraphs above, is received from Iceland or Norway. The internal procedure is given in the Operational Manual of the CP (See Annex 1).

To ensure good cooperation and facilitate communication in case of an emergency, the names and contact information of the Contingency Team are forwarded to Iceland and Norway and the European Commission.

8 Training

The members of the Contingency Team, and where relevant the Consultative Panel shall update their skills in crisis management when appropriate. The minimum level of skills for the members of the Contingency Team is given in Annex 7.

Whenever relevant and at least once every three years, a desktop simulation exercise shall be carried out, also involving the EEA/EFTA States if possible. Members of the Contingency team and/or Consultative Panel shall, when possible, attend real time exercises arranged in e.g. Iceland and Norway.

[7] For further information on ADNS please see Annex 5.
[8] For further information on RASFF notifications and activation of the CP please see Annex 5.

9 Evaluation and updating of the Contingency Plan

The CP shall be evaluated and updated with appropriate frequency taking into account *inter alia* the following (not exhaustive list): New legislation, outcome of in-house or other exercises, outcome of discussions with the Member States and/or the European Commission. It is the responsibility of the Deputy Director of the Food safety Unit of the Internal Market Affairs Directorate, in cooperation with the Contingency Team and the Consultative Panel, to evaluate and update the Contingency plan. The Contingency Plan shall be evaluated minimum once every two years.

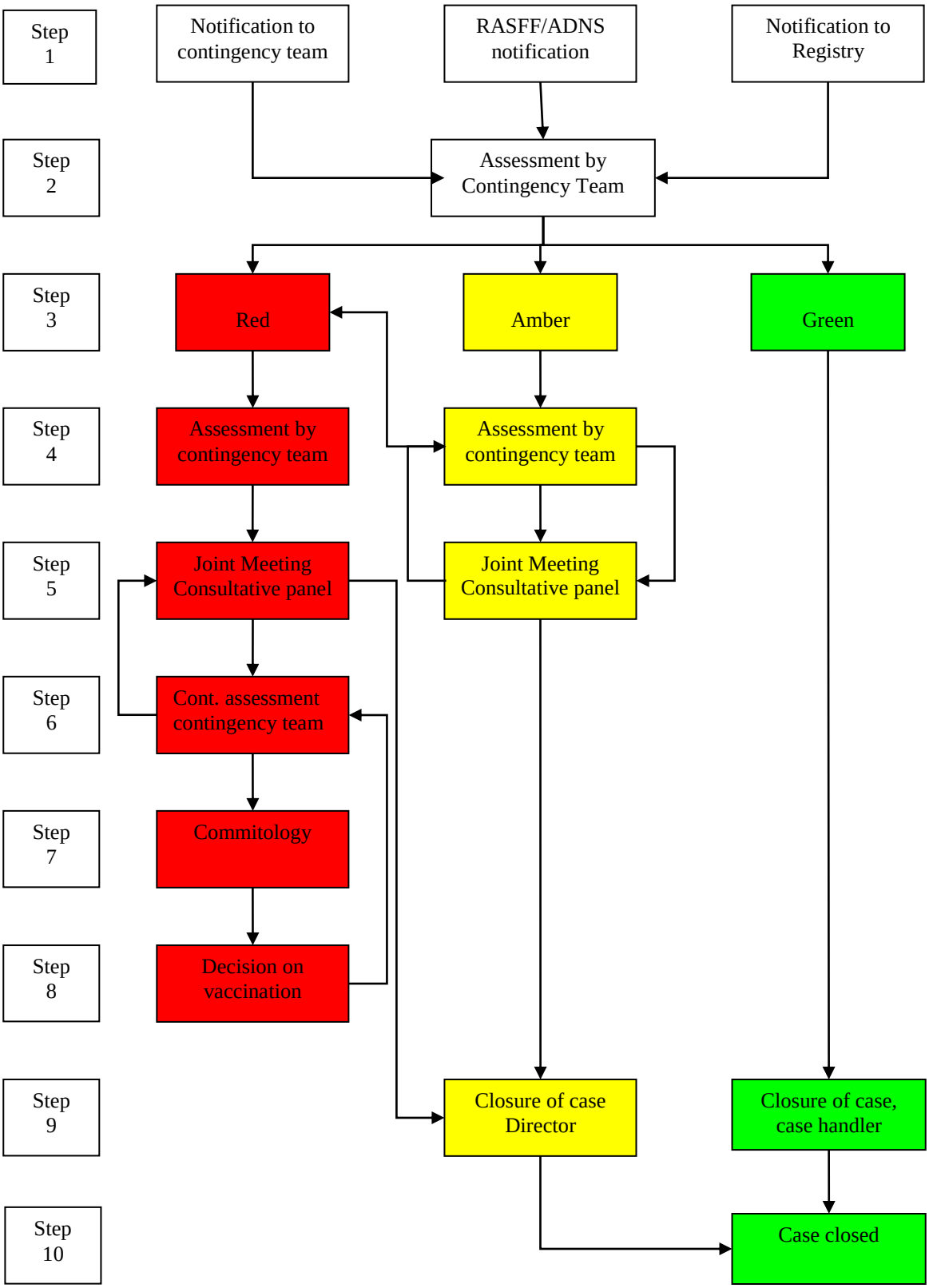
The Contact list contained in Annex 6 to the Contingency Plan shall be updated continuously according to changes of staff, independent of other updates/evaluation of the CP. When Annex 6 is updated, the contact details of the Contingency Team shall be forwarded to the European Commission and the national competent authorities of the States.

10 Approval of the contingency plan

The Director of IMA approves the CP after having introduced it to the College (to be taken note of by the College).

The Director of IMA approves changes in the Operational Manual in Annex 1 after recommendations by the Contingency Team, taking into account experiences gained by simulation exercises or during crises.

Annex 1: Operational manual – Flow cart



Annex 2: Legislation incorporated into the EEA agreement

The Act referred to in point 1.1.11 of Chapter I of Annex I, point 31j of Chapter II of Annex I and point 54zzzi of Chapter XII of Annex II to the EEA Agreement, *Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on official controls performed to ensure the verification of compliance with feed and food law, animal health and animal welfare rules*, as amended and adapted.
(This act applies to Iceland for the areas referred to in paragraph 2 of the Introductory Part.)

The Act referred to at Point 3.1.1(a) in Chapter I to Annex I to the EEA agreement, *Council Directive 2003/85/EC of 29 September 2003 on Community measures for the control of foot-and-mouth disease repealing Directive 85/511/EEC and Decisions 89/531/EEC and 91/665/EEC and amending Directive 92/46/EEC*, as amended and adapted.
(This act shall not apply to Iceland.)

The Act referred to at Point 3.1.3 in Chapter I to Annex I to the EEA agreement, *Council Directive 2001/89/EC of 23 October 2001 on Community measures for the control of classical swine fever*, as corrected, amended and adapted.
(This act shall not apply to Iceland.)

The Act referred to at Point 3.1.4 in Chapter I to Annex I to the EEA agreement, *Council Directive 92/35/EEC of 29 April 1992 laying down control rules and measures to combat African horse sickness*, as amended and adapted.
(This act shall not apply to Iceland.)

The Act referred to at Point 3.1.5(a) in Chapter I to Annex I to the EEA agreement, *Council Directive 2005/94/EC of 20 December 2005 on Community measures for the control of avian influenza and repealing Council Directive 92/40/EEC*, as amended.
(This act shall not apply to Iceland.)

The Act referred to at Point 3.1.6 in Chapter I to Annex I to the EEA agreement, *Council Directive 92/66/EEC of 14 July 1992 introducing Community measures for the control of Newcastle disease*, as amended and adapted.
(This act shall not apply to Iceland.)

The Act referred to at Point 3.1.8(a) in Chapter I to Annex I to the EEA agreement, *Council 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*, as amended and adapted.
(This act applies also to Iceland)

The Act referred to at Point 3.1.9 in Chapter I to Annex I to the EEA agreement, *Council Directive 92/119/EEC of 17 December 1992 introducing general Community measures for the control of certain animal diseases and specific measures relating to swine vesicular disease*, as amended and adapted.
(This act shall not apply to Iceland.)

The Act referred to at Point 3.1.9(a) in Chapter I to Annex I to the EEA agreement, *Council Directive 2000/75/EC of 20 November 2000 laying down specific provisions for the control and eradication of bluetongue*, as amended and adapted.

(This act shall not apply to Iceland.)

The Act referred to at Point 3.1.9(b) in Chapter I to Annex I to the EEA agreement, *Council Directive 2002/60/EC of 27 June 2002 laying down specific provisions for the control of African swine fever and amending Directive 92/119/EEC as regards Teschen disease and African swine fever,* as amended and adapted.
(This act shall not apply to Iceland.)

The Act referred to at Point 3.1.10 in Chapter I to Annex I to the EEA agreement, *Council Directive 82/894/EEC of 21 December 1982 on the notification of animal diseases within the Community*, as amended.

The Act referred to in point 7.1.13 of Chapter I of Annex I, point 41 of Chapter II of Annex I and point 54zzzc of Chapter XII of Annex II to the EEA Agreement, *Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety,* as amended and adapted.

The Act referred to in point 7.2.31 of Chapter I of Annex I and point 54zzze of Chapter XII of Annex II to the EEA Agreement, *Commission Decision 2004/478/EC of 29 April 2004 concerning the adoption of a general plan for food/feed crisis management,* as amended and adapted.

Application texts

The Act referred to at Point 3.2.2 in Chapter I to Annex I to the EEA agreement, Commission Decision 88/397/EEC of 12 July 1988 coordinating rules laid down by Member States in application of Article 6 of Council Directive 85/511/EEC.
(This act shall not apply to Iceland.)

The Act referred to at Point 3.2.5 in Chapter I to Annex I to the EEA agreement, *Commission Decision 91/42/EEC of 8 January 1991 laying down the criteria to be applied when drawing up contingency plans for the control of foot-and-mouth disease, in application of Article 5 of Council Directive 90/423/EEC*.
(This act shall not apply to Iceland.)

The Act referred to at Point 3.2.7 in Chapter I to Annex I to the EEA agreement, *Council Decision 91/666/EEC of 11 December 1991 establishing Community reserves of foot-and-mouth disease vaccines,* as amended.
(This act shall not apply to Iceland.)

The Act referred to at Point 3.2.8 in Chapter I to Annex I to the EEA agreement, *Commission Decision 93/455/EEC of 23 July 1993 approving certain contingency plans for the control of foot-and-mouth disease,* as amended.
(This act shall not apply to Iceland.)

The Act referred to at Point 3.2.9 in Chapter I to Annex I to the EEA agreement, *Commission Decision 93/590/EC of 5 November 1993 for the purchase by the Community of foot-and-mouth disease antigens within the framework of the Community action concerning reserves of foot-and-mouth disease vaccines*, as amended
(This act shall not apply to Iceland.)

The Act referred to at Point 3.2.10 in Chapter I to Annex I to the EEA agreement, *Commission Decision 1999/128/EC of 28 January 1999 repealing Decision 98/339/EC concerning certain protective measures relating to classical swine fever in Spain.*
(This act shall not apply to Iceland.)

The Act referred to at Point 3.2.11 in Chapter I to Annex I to the EEA agreement**,** *Commission Decision 98/502/EC of 27 July 1998 on the use of a slaughterhouse, in accordance with the provisions of point 7 of Annex II, of Council Directive 92/119/EEC, by Italy***.**
(This act shall not apply to Iceland.)

The Act referred to at Point 3.2.12 in Chapter I to Annex I to the EEA agreement**,** *Commission Decision 2000/111/EC of 21 December 1999 designating a new antigen bank and making provisions for the transfer and storage of antigens within the framework of the Community action concerning reserves of foot-and-mouth disease vaccines***.**
(This act shall not apply to Iceland.)

The Act referred to at Point 3.2.13 in Chapter I to Annex I to the EEA agreement, *Commission Decision 2000/112/EC of 14 January 2000 detailing the distribution between antigen banks of antigen reserves established within the framework of the Community action concerning reserves of foot-and-mouth disease vaccines and amending Commission Decisions 93/590/EC and 97/348/EC,* as amended.
(This act shall not apply to Iceland.)

The Act referred to at Point 3.2.14 in Chapter I to Annex I to the EEA agreement, *Commission Decision 2000/428/EC of 4 July 2000 establishing diagnostic procedures, sampling methods and criteria for the evaluation of the results of laboratory tests for the confirmation and differential diagnosis of swine vesicular disease*.
(This act shall not apply to Iceland.)

The Act referred to at Point 3.2.17 in Chapter I to Annex I to the EEA agreement, *Commission Decision 2001/138/EC of 9 February 2001 establishing protection and surveillance zones in the Community in relation with bluetongue.*
(This act shall not apply to Iceland.)

The Act referred to at Point 3.2.18 in Chapter I to Annex I to the EEA agreement, Commission *Decision 2001/246/EC of 27 March 2001 laying down the conditions for the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease in the Netherlands in application of Article 13 of Directive 85/511/EEC,* as amended.
(This act shall not apply to Iceland.)

The Act referred to at Point 3.2.19 in Chapter I to Annex I to the EEA agreement, *Commission Decision 2001/257/EC of 30 March 2001 laying down the conditions for the control and eradication of food-and-mouth disease in the United Kingdom in application of Article 13 of Directive 85/511/EEC,* as amended
(This act shall not apply to Iceland.)

The Act referred to at Point 3.2.20 in Chapter I to Annex I to the EEA agreement, *Commission Decision 2001/295/EC of 10 April 2001 laying down the measures to be carried out before releasing the restrictions applied in accordance with Article 9 of Council Directive 85/511/EEC.*
(This act shall not apply to Iceland.)

The Act referred to at Point 3.2.21 in Chapter I to Annex I to the EEA agreement, *Commission Decision 2001/303/EC of 11 April 2001 laying down the conditions for the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease in endangered species in application of Article 13 of Directive 85/511/EEC.*
(This act shall not apply to Iceland.)

The Act referred to at Point 3.2.23 in Chapter I to Annex I to the EEA agreement, *Commission Decision 2002/106/EC of 1 February 2002 approving a Diagnostic Manual establishing diagnostic procedures, sampling methods and criteria for evaluation of the laboratory tests for the confirmation of classical swine fever,* as amended.
(This act shall not apply to Iceland.)

The Act referred to at Point 3.2.24 in Chapter I to Annex I to the EEA agreement, *Commission Decision 2002/551/EC of 9 July 2002 repealing Decision 2000/721/EC on introducing vaccination to supplement the measures to control avian influenza in Italy and on specific movement control measures.*
(This act shall not apply to Iceland.)

The Act referred to at Point 3.2.25 in Chapter I to Annex I to the EEA agreement, *Commission Decision 2002/552/EC of 9 July 2002 on restrictive measures related to vaccination against avian influenza in Italy.*
(This act shall not apply to Iceland.)

The Act referred to at Point 3.2.28 in Chapter I to Annex I to the EEA agreement, *Commission Decision 2003/422/EC of 26 May 2003 approving an African swine fever diagnostic manual.*
(This act shall not apply to Iceland.)

The Act referred to at Point 3.2.29 in Chapter I to Annex I to the EEA agreement, *Commission Decision 2003/466/EC of 13 June 2003 establishing criteria for zoning and official surveillance following suspicion or confirmation of the presence of infectious salmon anaemia.*
(This act shall not apply to Iceland.)

The Act referred to at Point 3.2.31 in Chapter I to Annex I to the EEA agreement, *Commission Decision 2004/288/EC of 26 March 2004 granting Australia and New Zealand temporary access to the Community reserves of foot-and-mouth disease virus antigens, as amended.*
(This act shall not apply to Iceland.)

The Act referred to at Point 3.2.32 in Chapter I to Annex I to the EEA agreement, *Commission Decision 2005/176/EC of 1 March 2005 laying down the codified form and the codes for the notification of animal diseases pursuant to Council Directive 82/894/EEC, as amended.*
(This act shall not apply to Iceland.)

The Act referred to at Point 3.2.34 in Chapter I to Annex I to the EEA agreement, *Commission Decision 2003/724/EC of 10 October 2003 granting a temporary derogation from Directive 82/894/EEC as regards the frequency of notification of primary outbreaks of bovine spongiform encephalopathy.*
(This act shall not apply to Iceland.)

The Act referred to at Point 3.2.35 in Chapter I to Annex I to the EEA agreement, *Commission Decision 2006/393/EC of 31 May 2006 concerning the designation of the Community reference laboratory for foot-and-mouth disease.*
(This act shall not apply to Iceland.)

The Act referred to at Point 3.2.36 in Chapter I to Annex I to the EEA agreement, *Commission Decision 2006/416/EC of 14 June 2006 concerning certain transitional measures in relation to highly pathogenic avian influenza in poultry or other captive birds in the Community, as amended.*
(This act shall not apply to Iceland.)

The Act referred to at Point 3.2.37 in Chapter I to Annex I to the EEA agreement, *Commission Decision 2006/437/EC of 4 August 2006 approving a Diagnostic Manual for avian influenza as provided for in Council Directive 2005/94/EC.*
(This act shall not apply to Iceland.)

The Act referred to at Point 3.2.39 in Chapter I to Annex I to the EEA agreement, *Commission Decision 2007/598/EC of 28 August 2007 concerning measures to prevent the spread of highly pathogenic avian influenza to other captive birds kept in zoos and approved bodies, institutes or centres in the Member States.*
(This act shall not apply to Iceland.)

The Act referred to at Point 3.2.40 in Chapter I to Annex I to the EEA agreement, *Commission Regulation (EC) No 1266/2007 of 26 October 2007 on implementing rules for Council Directive 2000/75/EC as regards the control, monitoring, surveillance and restrictions on movements of certain animals of susceptible species in relation to bluetongue*, as amended.
(This act shall not apply to Iceland.)

The Act referred to at Point 3.2.41 in Chapter I to Annex I to the EEA agreement, *Commission Regulation (EC) No 737/2008 of 28 July 2008 designating the Community reference laboratories for crustacean diseases, rabies and bovine tuberculosis, laying down additional responsibilities and tasks for the Community reference laboratories for rabies and bovine tuberculosis and amending Annex VII to Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council*, as amended.
(This act shall not apply to Iceland.)

The Act referred to at Point 3.2.42 in Chapter I to Annex I to the EEA agreement, *Commission Decision 2008/896/EC of 20 November 2008 on guidelines for the purpose of the risk-based animal health surveillance schemes provided for in Council Directive 2006/88/EC.*
(This act shall not apply to Iceland.)

The Act referred to at Point 3.2.43 in Chapter I to Annex I to the EEA agreement, *Commission Regulation (EC) No 616/2009 of 13 July 2009 implementing Council Directive 2005/94/EC as regards the approval of poultry compartments and other captive birds compartments with respect to avian influenza and additional preventive biosecurity measures in such compartments.*
(This act shall not apply to Iceland.)

The Act referred to at Point 3.2.44 in Chapter I to Annex I to the EEA agreement, *Commission Decision 2009/712/EC of 18 September 2009 implementing Council Directive 2008/73/EC as regards Internet-based information pages containing lists of*

establishments and laboratories approved by Member States in accordance with Community veterinary and zootechnical legislation.
(This act shall not apply to Iceland.)

The Act referred to at Point 3.2.45 in Chapter I to Annex I to the EEA agreement, *Commission Decision 2010/367/EU of 25 June 2010 on the implementation by Member States of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds.*
(This act shall not apply to Iceland.)

The Act referred to at Point 3.2.25 in Chapter I to Annex I to the EEA agreement, *Commission Regulation (EU) No 175/2010 of 2 March 2010 implementing Council Directive 2006/88/EC as regards measures to control increased mortality in oysters of the species Crassostrea gigas in connection with the detection of Ostreid herpesvirus 1 µvar (OsHV-1 µvar).*
(This act shall not apply to Iceland.)

Annex 3: Diseases which are subject to notification

Part I - Diseases which are subject to notification, Annex I to Council Directive 82/894/EEC of 21 December 1982 on the notification of animal diseases within the Community, as amended[9];

A. *Diseases of terrestrial animals*

List A.1:

1. African horse sickness
2. African swine fever
3. Anthrax
4. Avian influenza (HPAI in poultry, captive birds and wild birds and LPAI in poultry and captive birds)
5. Bluetongue
6. Bovine spongiform encephalopathy
7. Classical swine fever
8. Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia
9. Dourine Equine encephalomyelitis (of the following types:
   a. Eastern equine encephalomyelitis
   b. Japanese encephalitis
   c. Venezuelan eq. encephalomyelitis
   d. West Nile fever
   e. Western equine encephalomyelitis
10. Equine infectious anaemia
11. Foot-and-mouth disease
12. Glanders
13. Lumpy skin disease
14. Newcastle disease
15. Peste des petits ruminants
16. Infection with rabies virus
17. Rift Valley fever
18. Rinderpest (cattle plague)
19. Sheep and goat pox
20. Small hive beetle infestation (*Aethina tumida*)
21. Swine vesicular disease
22. *Tropilaelaps* infestation of honey bees Vesicular stomatitis

List A.2:

1. Bovine brucellosis
2. Bovine tuberculosis
3. Enzootic bovine leukosis
4. Caprine and ovine brucellosis (excluding *Brucella ovis)*

B . *Diseases of aquaculture animals*

1. Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis
2. Infectious haematopoietic necrosis
3. Infectious salmon anaemia
4. Infection with *Perkinsus marinus*
5. Infection with *Microcytos mackini* \
6. Infection with *Marteilia refringens*
7. Infection with *Bonamia ostreae*
8. Infection with *Bonamia exitiosa*
9. Koi herpes virus disease
10. Taura syndrome
11. Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia
12. White spot disease
13. Yellowhead disease

[9] As last amended by Commission Implementing Decision 2012/737/EU

Part II – Diseases which are subject to notification to OIE (http://www.oie.int/animal-health-in-the-world/oie-listed-diseases-2015/)

Multiple species diseases, infections and infestations

1. Anthrax
2. Bluetongue
3. Brucellosis (*Brucella abortus*)
4. Brucellosis (*Brucella melitensis*)
5. Brucellosis (*Brucella suis*)
6. Crimean Congo haemorrhagic fever
7. Epizootic haemorrhagic disease
8. Equine encephalomyelitis (Eastern)
9. Foot and mouth disease
10. Heartwater
11. Infection with Aujeszky's disease virus
12. Infection with *Echinococcosus granulosus*
13. Infection with *Echinococcosus multilocularis*
14. Infection with rabies virus
15. Infection with rinderpest virus
16. Infection with *Trichinella* spp.
17. Japanese encephalitis
18. New world screwworm (*Cochliomyia hominivorax*)
19. Old world screwworm (*Chrysomya bezziana*)
20. Paratuberculosis
21. Q fever
22. Rift Valley fever
23. Surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*)
24. Tularemia
25. West Nile fever

Cattle diseases and infections

1. Bovine anaplasmosis
2. Bovine babesiosis
3. Bovine genital campylobacteriosis
4. Bovine spongiform encephalopathy
5. Bovine tuberculosis
6. Bovine viral diarrhoea
7. Enzootic bovine leukosis
8. Haemorrhagic septicaemia
9. Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/ infectious pustular vulvovaginitis
10. Infection with *Mycoplasma mycoides* subsp. *Mycoides* SC (Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia)
11. Lumpy skin disease
12. Theileriosis
13. Trichomonosis
14. Trypanosomosis (tsetse-transmitted)

Sheep and goat diseases and infections

1. Caprine arthritis/encephalitis
2. Contagious agalactia
3. Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia
4. Infection with *Chlamydophila abortus* (Enzootic abortion of ewes, ovine chlamydiosis)
5. Infection with peste des petits ruminants virus
6. Maedi-visna
7. Nairobi sheep disease
8. Ovine epididymitis (*Brucella ovis*)
9. Salmonellosis (*S. abortusovis*)
10. Scrapie
11. Sheep pox and goat pox

Equine diseases and infections

1. Contagious equine metritis
2. Dourine
3. Equine encephalomyelitis (Western)
4. Equine infectious anaemia

5. Equine influenza
6. Equine piroplasmosis
7. Glanders
8. Infection with African horse sickness virus
9. Infection with equid herpesvirus-1 (EHV-1)
10. Infection with equine arteritis virus
11. Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis

Swine diseases and infections

1. African swine fever
2. Infection with classical swine fever virus
3. Nipah virus encephalitis
4. Porcine cysticercosis
5. Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome
6. Transmissible gastroenteritis

Avian diseases and infections

1. Avian chlamydiosis
2. Avian infectious bronchitis
3. Avian infectious laryngotracheitis
4. Avian mycoplasmosis (*Mycoplasma gallisepticum*)
5. Avian mycoplasmosis (*Mycoplasma synoviae*)
6. Duck virus hepatitis
7. Fowl typhoid
8. Infection with avian influenza viruses and infection with influenza A viruses of high pathogenicity in birds other than poultry including wild birds
9. Infectious bursal disease (Gumboro disease)
10. Newcastle disease
11. Pullorum disease
12. Turkey rhinotrecheitis

Lagomorph diseases and infections

1. Myxomatosis
2. Rabbit haemorrhagic disease

Bee diseases, infections and infestations

1. Infection of honey bees with *Melissococcus plutonius* (European foulbrood)
2. Infection of honey bees with *Paenibacillus larvae (*American foulbrood)
3. Infestation of honey bees with *Acarapis woodi*
4. Infestation of honey bees with *Tropilaelaps* spp.
5. Infestation of honey bees with *Varroa* spp. (Varroosis)
6. Infestation with *Aethina tumida* (Small hive beetle)

Fish diseases

1. Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis
2. Infection with *Aphanomyces invadans* (epizootic ulcerative syndrome)
3. Infection with *Gyrodactylus salaris*
4. Infection with HPR-deleted or HPR0 infectious salmon anaemia virus
5. Infection with salmonid alphavirus
6. Infectious haematopoietic necrosis
7. Koi herpesvirus disease
8. Red sea bream iridoviral disease
9. Spring viraemia of carp
10. Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia

Mollusc diseases

1. Infection with abalone herpesvirus
2. Infection with *Bonamia exitiosa*
3. Infection with *Bonamia ostreae*
4. Infection with *Marteilia refringens*
5. Infection with *Perkinsus marinus*
6. Infection with *Perkinsus olseni*
7. Infection with *Xenohaliotis californiensis*

Crustacean diseases

1. Crayfish plague (*Aphanomyces astaci*)
2. Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis
3. Infectious myonecrosis
4. Necrotising hepatopancreatitis
5. Taura syndrome
6. White spot disease
7. White tail disease
8. Infection with yellow head virus

Amphibians

1. Infection with *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis*
2. Infection with ranavirus

Other diseases and infections

1. Camelpox
2. Leishmaniosis

Annex 4: Animal Disease Notification System

The **Animal Disease Notification System** (ADNS) application is a notification system that has as its main purpose the registration and documentation of certain important infectious animal diseases. It is mainly a management tool that ensures detailed information about outbreaks of these animal diseases in the countries that are connected to the application. This permits immediate access to information about contagious animal disease outbreaks and ensures that trade in live animals and products of animal origin are not affected unnecessarily.

ADNS is a system not directly related with food safety and it has no impact on public health.

Objectives

The operational objective of the system is to ensure rapid exchange of information between the competent national authorities responsible for animal health and the Commission on outbreaks of contagious animal diseases.

The system allows the co-ordination and monitoring of outbreaks of contagious animal diseases and enables Member States and Commission services to take immediate measures to prevent the spread of the diseases in question.

Legal basis

Council Directive 82/894/EEC[10] (as last amended by Commission Implementing Decision 2012/737/EU) provides the legal basis for ADNS. This Directive makes it compulsory for the Member States to notify primary and secondary outbreaks of listed infectious animal diseases such as Foot and Mouth Disease, Classical swine fever, Newcastle disease, etc. In the same Directive the rules are laid down about the procedures for notification, in particular the information to be sent and the time limits for notification.

Commission Decision 2005/176/EC lays down the codified form and the codes for the notification of these contagious animal diseases. The list of Countries provided by this Decision includes the EU Member States and: Andorra, Faroe Islands, Norway and Switzerland.

Procedures

The Member States and the other countries connected to the application are responsible for supplying ADNS with the necessary information. Two types of outbreak exist:

Primary outbreak: An outbreak of a contagious animal disease not epizootiologically linked with a previous outbreak in a region or the first outbreak in a previously unaffected region of a Member State. For this kind of outbreak, all members need to be immediately informed. Council Directive 82/894/EEC provides that the notification must be sent within 24 hours of confirmation of the outbreak. The notification can be inserted directly into the ADNS system via the internet or sent by a structured e-mail to the Commission and the information is automatically inserted into the ADNS system. Once a primary outbreak is entered into the system, an e-mail is sent to all the countries connected to the application.

Secondary outbreak: An outbreak following a primary outbreak in an already infected region. For the secondary outbreak, the notification must be sent at least on the first working day of each week.

[10]A copy of the Directive (as last amended by Commission Implementing Decision 2012/737/EU) is included in the CP folder

Annex 5: Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (iRASFF)

The notification procedure described below is that laid down in Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety.

The Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed established by Article 50 of Regulation 178/2002/EC provides for the application of an emergency procedure regarding rapid exchange of information in case of direct or indirect risk to human health deriving from food or feed. It involves the EU and EFTA Member States, the Commission, the EFTA Surveillance Authority and the European Food Safety Authority.

The Member States, the Commission, the Authority and the European Food Safety Authority shall each designate a contact point, which shall be a member of the network. The Commission shall be responsible for managing the network.

In 2012, the European Commission introduced the iRASFF website where all RASFF notifications are uploaded. For feed and food related notifications, the procedure is as follows:

Where Iceland or Norway has any information relating to the existence of a serious direct or indirect risk to human health deriving from food or feed, this information shall be immediately notified under the rapid alert system.

Iceland and Norway uploads new notifications or follow-up notifications[11] on to the iRASFF website. The Authority automatically receives an e-mail notifying it that there is a new notification/follow-up that needs validating. The assistants verify that all fields have been duly completed and submit the notification to the Commission. The Commission will then validate or reject the notification.

Certain criteria determine the acuteness of the further transmission of the message. The Commission allocates a number code for an alert, or a letter code for a non-alert notification.

All iRASFF members receive an e-mail that a new notification has been uploaded. All notifications are available electronically on iRASFF.
The Authority receives daily the so-called Daily Tables which is forwarded to the EFTA States where we highlight notifications that concern the EFTA States in some way. All other relevant information is also forwarded to the EFTA States.

[11] Follow-up by EFTA States to notifications not available on iRASFF, e.i. notified before 2012, is sent by e-mail and forwarded to the Commission RASFF team for upload onto Circa

Annex 6: Contact lists for EFTA Surveillance Authority's Contingency Plan on Animal Health and Food/Feed Safety

Office phone is **+32 2 286 1** + extension given in the tables below.

Contingency Team

Name	Function	email	Office phone	mobile phone
KARLSSON, Karl	Deputy Director Contingency Plan responsible	kka@eftasurv.int	881	+32 491 86 32 98
BRECELJ, Ales	ADNS responsible (disease outbreaks)	alb@eftasurv.int	865	+32 490 57 63 13
QUILIQUINI, Diana	RASFF responsible (food and feed crisis)	dqu@eftasurv.int	857	+32 490 57 63 33
JOHANSON, Lennart	Contingency Plan	ljo@eftasurv.int	834	+32 490 57 63 24

Consultative Panel

Name	Function	email	Office phone	mobile phone
VILHJALMSDÓTTIR, Ingalóa	Legal advice	iov@eftasurv.int	899	+32 473 66 80 33
BAUDOUIN, Maxime	Legal, RASFF (food and feed)	mba@eftasurv.int	875	+32 490 57 63 35
SIMPSON, Craig	Legal, ADNS (disease outbreak)	csi@eftasurv.int	838	+32 491 92 63 05

Other resources

Name	Function	email	Office phone	mobile phone
VESTBAKKE, Anne Marte	Press and information	ave@eftasurv.int	866	+32 490 57 63 53
VERHELST, Katty	Assistant (ADNS and RASFF)	kve@eftasurv.int	863	+32 490 57 63 45
JORE, Lindsay	Assistant (ADNS and RASFF)	lij@eftasurv.int	843	+32 491 86 32 76
EVERETT, Christina	Temporary Assistant (ADNS and RASFF)	cev@eftasurv.int	870	+32 492 25 90 43
SNEVE, Kjersti	Registry	registry@eftasurv.int	837	+32 491 86 32 59