Document Generated: 2023-09-30

Status: EU Directives are being published on this site to aid cross referencing from UK legislation. After IP completion day (31 December 2020 11pm) no further amendments will be applied to this version.

#### ANNEX III

#### PART A

### Health status of aquaculture zones or compartments to be considered for the application of Article 12

## Aquaculture animals for farming and restocking

Category	Health	May	Health certifi	May		
	status	introduce animals from	Introduction	Dispatching	dispatch animals to	
I	Disease-free (Articles 49 or 50)	Only category I	YES	NO when dispatched to category III or V	All categories	
				YES when dispatched to categories I, II or IV		
II	Surveillance Programme (Article 44(1))	Only category I	YES	NO	Categories III and V	
III	Undetermined (not known to be infected but not subject to a programme for achieving disease-free status)	Categories I, II, or III	NO	NO	Categories III and V	
IV	Eradication Programme (Article 44(2))	Only category I	YES	YES	Only category V	
V	Infected (Article 39)	All categories	NO	YES	Only category V	

#### PART B

## Recommended surveillance and inspections on farms and mollusc-farming areas

Species	Health	Risk	SurveillancRecommenRedommenRpdcific Comments
present	status	level	inspection inspection requirements

Document Generated: 2023-09-30

Status: EU Directives are being published on this site to aid cross referencing from UK legislation. After

IP completion day (31 December 2020 11pm) no further amendments will be applied to this version.

	as referred to in Part A			by the	frequency by t qualified aquatic animal health services (Article 10)	for inspection sampling and surveillan necessary to maintain the health status	
No species susceptible to the diseases listed in Annex IV	Category I Declared disease- free in accordance with Article 49(1)(a) or (b) or Article 50(1)(a) or (b).	Low	Passive	1 every 4 years	1 every 4 years	for the	specific requirements mentioned for each health status. However, where possible, such inspections and sampling should be combined with the inspections required ngursuant to
Species susceptible to one or more of the diseases listed in Annex IV	Category I Declared disease- free in accordance with of Article 49(1) (c) or of Article 50(1)(c).	High	targeted or passive	1 every year	1 every year	Specific requirement in accordance with	
		Medium		1 every 2 years	1 every 2 years		
		Low		1 every 4 years	1 every 2 years		
	Category II Not declared disease- free but subject to a surveillanc programme approved in accordance with	High	Targeted	1 every year	1 every year		
		Medium		1 every 2 years	1 every 2 years		
		•		1 every 4 years	1 every 2 years	Article 44(1).	

Status: EU Directives are being published on this site to aid cross referencing from UK legislation. After IP completion day (31 December 2020 11pm) no further amendments will be applied to this version.

Article 44(1).  Category III  Not known to be infected but not subject to surveillanc programme for achieving disease-free		Active	1 every year 1 every year 1 every 2 years	3 every year 2 every year 1 every year		in accordance with Article 7. The aim of inspections by qualified aquatic animal health services is to check the health status of the
Category IV Known to be infected but subject to an eradication programme approved in accordance with Article 44(2).	High Medium	Targeted	1 every year 1 every 2	1 every year 1 every 2	Specific requirement in accordance	animals, to advise
			1 every 4 years	1 every 2 years	with Article 44(2).	business operator on aquatic animal health issues, and where necessary, undertake the necessary veterinary measures.
Category V Known to be infected. Subject to minimum control measures as provided for in Chapter V.	High Medium	Passive	1 every 4 years 1 every 4 years	1 every year  1 every 2 years	Specific requirement in accordance with Chapter V.	its
	Low		1 every 4 years	1 every 4 years		

# Risk levels

A high-risk farm or mollusc farming area is a farm or mollusc farming area which:

Status: EU Directives are being published on this site to aid cross referencing from UK legislation. After IP completion day (31 December 2020 11pm) no further amendments will be applied to this version.

- (a) has a high risk of spreading diseases to or contracting diseases from other farms or wild stocks;
- (b) operates under farming conditions which could increase the risk of disease outbreaks (high biomass, low water quality), taking into account the species present;
- (c) sells live aquatic animals for further farming or restocking.

A medium-risk farm or mollusc farming area is a farm or mollusc farming area which:

- (a) has medium risk of spreading diseases to or contracting diseases from other farms or wild stocks;
- (b) operates under farming conditions which would not necessarily increase the risk of disease outbreaks (medium biomass and water quality), taking into account the species present;
- (c) sells live aquatic animals mainly for human consumption.

A low-risk farm of mollusc farming area is a farm or mollusc farming area which:

- (a) has a low risk of spreading diseases to or contracting diseases from other farms or wild stocks;
- (b) operates under farming conditions which would not increase the risk of disease outbreaks (low biomass, good water quality), taking into account the species present;
- (c) sells live aquatic animals for human consumption only.

Types of health surveillance

Passive surveillance shall include mandatory immediate notification of the occurrence or suspicion of specified diseases or of any increased mortalities. In such cases investigation in accordance with Section 2 of Chapter V shall be required.

Active surveillance shall include:

- (a) routine inspection by the competent authority or by other qualified health services on behalf of the competent authorities;
- (b) examination of the aquaculture animal population on the farm or in the mollusc farming area for clinical disease;
- (c) diagnostic samples to be collected on suspicion of a listed disease or observed increased mortality during inspection;
- (d) mandatory immediate notification of occurrence or suspicion of specified diseases or of any increased mortalities.

Targeted surveillance shall include:

- (a) routine inspection by the competent authority or by other qualified health services on behalf of the competent authorities;
- (b) prescribed samples of aquaculture animals to be taken and tested for specific pathogen(s) by specified methods;
- (c) mandatory immediate notification of occurrence or suspicion of specified diseases or of any increased mortalities.