

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

COM(80) 206 final.

Brussels, 5 May 1980.

Proposal for a

COUNCIL DIRECTIVE

relating to the date of entry into force of Directive 80/217/EEC introducing
Community measures for the control of classical swine fever

Amendments to the

Proposal for a

COUNCIL REGULATION

Laying down conditions designed to render and keep the territory of the
Community free from classical swine fever

(amendments under the second paragraph of Article 149 of the Treaty)

Proposal for a

COUNCIL DECISION

introducing Community financial measures for the control of classical
swine fever

(submitted to the Council by the Commission)

COM(80) 206 final.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

Swine fever is a serious menace to pig-farming in the Community, adversely affecting the profitability of that activity and causing public expenditure to be incurred.

In 1976 the financial impact of this disease was put at 35 m EUA per year (losses sustained by the pig farmers and public expenditure). The mere cost of preventive systematic vaccination in Italy and Belgium, Member States where it is compulsory, exceeds 12 million units of account per year.

Moreover, its existence creates considerable obstacles to trade between Member States which are free of it and those which are not.

Lastly, now that the campaigns undertaken to fight the disease have succeeded in substantially reducing its impact, it will be possible to pass on to the systematic eradication stage by abolishing vaccination and achieving the total elimination of the disease in the Community.

In its Resolution of 18 January the European Parliament emphasized the advantages of a total and definitive elimination of the disease.

When it adopted Directive 80/217/EEC introducing Community measures for the control of classical swine fever on 22 January 1980 the Council requested the Commission to put forward a Community common measure aimed at eliminating the disease from the territory of the Community in as short a period as possible.

Consequently, the Commission proposes to the Council a programme for the eradication of this disease based on the following rules :

- firstly, Council Directive 80/217/EEC of 22 January 1980 introducing Community measures for the control of classical swine fever already adopted by the Council and which lays down the measures to be taken when an outbreak of the disease occurs. The date of entry into force of this instrument has still to be decided by the Council. It is proposed that the date should be 1 January 1981;
- secondly, the proposal for a Regulation laying down conditions designed to render and keep the territory of the Community free from classical swine fever. This proposal lays down general eradication measures. However, it must be amended so as to require the Member States to prepare a programme for eradicating the disease in five years instead of simply giving them the option, as envisaged in the original proposal.

The aforementioned two instruments contain the technical basis of the measure.

- Lastly the proposal for a Council Decision introducing a Community financial measure for the control of classical swine fever.

This last proposal constitutes the financial basis of the measure. It provides for a contribution of 35 million EUA from the EAGGF Guidance Section to cover expenditure incurred during the five years.

TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL DATA CONCERNING THE ERADICATION
OF CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER IN COMMUNITY TERRITORY

I. History of classical swine fever in Community territory

A review of classical swine fever in the territory of the nine Member States of the present European Community shows that since 1960 the disease has tended to decline despite periodical renewed outbreaks every three to four years.

In 1960 the number of outbreaks was 4,537; this figure increased to 8,221 in 1962 then dropped to 884 in 1969 and again rose to 5,043 in 1973 and fell to 341 in 1975 and 455 in 1978.

Two main factors have contributed to this general decline. Most countries have introduced increasingly stringent disease prevention measures based on the systematic slaughter of diseased or contaminated animals and the destruction or sterilization of meat obtained from them.

In addition, the preparation of an effective and lasting vaccine (the "Chinese" strain) has made it possible to limit the spread of outbreaks by preventive vaccination of animals at risk (ring vaccination). Some countries which were apparently infected or threatened have even applied a policy of systematic preventive vaccination either nationally or in certain regions.

With regard to the trend and the characteristics of the disease in recent years it should also be noted that the disease very often takes a chronic and sub-clinical form which goes unnoticed but it may become exacerbated at some time for reasons that are not entirely clear, taking on its clinical and pathogenic aspect; if the competent services do not remain vigilant it may rapidly become epizootic.

The enlargement of the Community with the entry of Greece on 1 January 1981 will not bring about any change in the general situation in view of the fact that the disease in that country has followed a similar trend during the period under consideration : 605 outbreaks in 1969, 29 in 1972, 443 in 1974 and 3 in 1978.

II. Current situation

The current situation in the nine Member States will serve as a basis for a programme to eradicate this disease. The situation differs from one Member State to another not only because of the variation in the incidence of the disease but also because of the control or prevention methods used.

1. Three Member States, if not four, are totally free from the disease :

(a) Ireland :

The disease has not been diagnosed for over 20 years.

No vaccination is practised; the use of all vaccine is prohibited.

(b) Denmark :

The same situation exists as in Ireland.

(c) United Kingdom :

As regards Northern Ireland, the situation is the same as in the two preceding countries.

The remainder of the territory has been free from swine fever since 1967 (with the exception of an outbreak in a laboratory in 1971).

No vaccination is practised; the use of all vaccine is prohibited.

(d) Luxembourg :

Luxembourg has been free from the disease since 1964 (apart from two outbreaks in 1970 and one outbreak in 1971).

Vaccination is not carried out but imports of vaccinated animals are authorized; as a result both vaccinated and non-vaccinated animals are found on the territory.

2. Two Member States, Belgium and Italy, have based their disease control and prevention measures on systematic compulsory vaccination.

(a) Belgium has been free from the disease since 1977 (one outbreak).

(b) The incidence of the disease in Italy varies considerably : three outbreaks in 1975 and 1976, 62 outbreaks in 1978.

3. The Netherlands occupies a special position at present. Although there was no outbreak of the disease in 1979 the incidence was high in preceding years (111 outbreaks in 1977).

Vaccination is prohibited in principle; it is practised only under the control and by the decision of the competent authorities for limited periods and in clearly defined regions exposed to the risk of contamination. This policy takes account of the high concentration of pig farms in producer regions.

4. There is still a high incidence of the disease in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Since 1960 a large number of outbreaks (up to 4,000 per year) has been notified. At present the disease is following the general trend to decline while remaining enzootic : 202 cases in 1977, 349 cases in 1978.

Systematic slaughter is carried out in the event of an outbreak of the disease but in certain cases slaughter can be postponed until fattening is completed (unaffected or non-contaminated animals on large farms).

Vaccination is prohibited but authorization may exceptionally be given under certain conditions for the vaccination of animals for fattening.

5. The disease exists permanently in France but the incidence is relatively low. Since 1960, apart from 1962 when 1,350 outbreaks were notified, the annual number of notifications has not exceeded 1,000 and at present it is well below one hundred (17 in 1977, 39 in 1978).

Stamping out is practised in the outbreak areas but slaughter can be postponed in certain cases until fattening is completed. Vaccination is freely carried out irrespective of the type of animal.

6. In Greece, disease prevention measures are based on the same general rules as in France, i.e. slaughter in the outbreak areas and vaccination carried out freely.

III. Basic principles of the eradication of classical swine fever

On the basis of the current situation where four or even five Member States are or may be considered to be free from the disease, eradication of swine fever should result in a uniform Community health situation at the highest level (absence of the disease, non-utilization of vaccination which in cases where the risks of contamination are non-existent proves very costly).

Consequently the bases of any action are as follows :

- (a) Stamping out of outbreaks as soon as they appear by taking every precaution to prevent the spread of the disease, in particular by actively seeking out suspect or contaminated animals and slaughtering them once the disease is confirmed.
- (b) Systematic detection of animals infected with sub-clinical forms or showing serological aspects of the disease with a view to immediate slaughter in order to prevent any recurrence of the disease or any possibility of its transmission in national or intra-Community trade.

For these two operations, especially the detection of animals which might be infected, the use of laboratory tests will make the measures more effective and will help to eradicate the disease more swiftly and more surely from a territory or part of a territory.

IV. Procedures for applying the eradication principles

- (a) The procedures to be adopted once an outbreak is confirmed are set out in the directive adopted recently by the Council concerning the control of classical swine fever and in particular Articles 4, 5, 6 and 8.

(b) To apply the second measure it is necessary to define a territory or a part of a territory where all movements of swine are strictly controlled and in which there is systematic detection of breeding animals who are carriers of antibodies.

Within the defined area, blood samples should be taken from 20% of the breeding pigs on each holding for detection of swine fever antibody. When on any holding one or more of the animals among the 20% tested show a reaction all the breeding pigs on the holding should be tested.

All breeding pigs which are reactors must be slaughtered quickly and their progeny (in the case of sows) fattened for slaughter. This practice will make it possible to establish rapidly regions or territories free from all possibility of recurrence of the disease and providing all the necessary guarantees for trade. This is the programme envisaged in the draft regulation designed to render and maintain the territory of the Community free from classical swine fever. The programme will be given a dynamic aspect by the active detection and slaughter of animals that are an infection risk. This will make it possible to classify regions or territories more rapidly.

It should be noted, however, that this accelerated programme will run into problems arising from the practice of systematic vaccination in two Member States, controlled vaccination in another Member State and free vaccination in a fourth Member State. Confirmation of the disease can be absolute only after isolation of the disease virus. The presence of antibody without any clinical symptoms is regarded as suspicious except in the case of vaccinated animals because it is not possible at that stage to differentiate between vaccine antibody and infectious antibody.

Accordingly a programme for the accelerated eradication of the disease can only be envisaged following the abolition of vaccination, even if in the initial stage this abolition applies only to breeding animals.

In addition, without strict control, the use of vaccination as an emergency measure for livestock threatened by an outbreak could result in the maintenance of vaccinated animals, the presence of which could hamper detection operations. To remedy these disadvantages and prevent the spread of an accidental outbreak, vaccinated animals should be kept on their original farms and considered as animals for fattening.

V. Financial estimate for five-year control and eradication programme

On the basis of the technical data, the financial programme should relate both to the elimination of outbreaks of the disease and the elimination of risks of the disease spreading or recurring.

A. Stamping out of outbreaks by slaughter

(a) Estimated number of outbreaks :

An estimate must be made of the likely number of outbreaks in the Member States where the disease exists or has existed in recent years, namely the Netherlands, Germany, Italy, France, Belgium and Greece as from 1981.

In order to take account of the general trend of the disease, it appears prudent to evaluate the number of outbreaks recorded in these six countries over the past ten years and adjust the average thus obtained by a correction factor allowing for the marked decline in the disease in the last three years.

For the first year of the eradication programme, estimates for each of the six countries concerned are as follows :

Netherlands	160
Germany	510
Italy	35
France	65
Belgium	65
Greece	45
TOTAL	<u>880</u>

The figure thus obtained is the estimated figure for the first year. With the simultaneous impact of the detection campaign, there are good prospects of a rapid decrease in the number of outbreaks in the following years, especially as in the Netherlands it appears likely that the disease has already been eradicated; however, an estimate on the high side should be maintained because the gradual abolition of vaccination in the countries where it is systematically applied calls for a cautious approach.

The number of outbreaks can be estimated as follows over the five year period :

First year	880
Second year	700
Third year	400
Fourth year	250
Fifth year	less than 100

(b) Estimate of the cost of stamping out an outbreak.

It is very difficult, and indeed risky, to put forward an average number for the pigs liable to be slaughtered, thereby giving rise to compensation for the pig farmer (100% of the value of the pig). Moreover, in this estimate account must be taken of the option open to pig farmers under certain conditions to keep certain categories of pigs in order to complete their fattening for slaughter.

The number of pigs varies considerably from one farm to another. On the basis of statistical studies carried out in certain regions of the Community (France, Germany, Netherlands), the constant average number on a holding can be estimated at sixty pigs of which twenty are breeding pigs.

Average value of a breeding pigs	100 EUA
Average value of a pig	70 EUA

Cost of an outbreak :	48 pigs at 70 EUA	=	2 800 EUA
	20 breeding pigs at 100 EUA	=	2 000 EUA
	Disinfection		500 EUA
			<u>5 300 EUA</u>

(c) Annual financial estimates for five years

First year	880	X	5 300	=	4 664 000	EUA
Second year	700	X	5 300	=	3 710 000	EUA
Third year	400	X	5 300	=	2 120 000	EUA
Fourth year	250	X	5 300	=	1 325 000	EUA
Fifth year	less than 100			=	500 000	EUA

TOTAL : 12 319 000 EUA = approx. 12 500 000 EUA

B. Eradication of swine fever

A campaign should be organised to detect and slaughter animals which might be a disease risk.

This operation would cover only breeding animals since animals for fattening have a relatively short life.

(a) Detection would be carried out systematically on all holdings having breeding pigs. It would cover 20% of these pigs. All breeding pigs would be tested on holdings where detection revealed the presence of one or more reactors.

(b) Reactors must be slaughtered.

The eradication plan would be phased over a maximum period of five years. It could begin immediately on large parts of the territory in these Member States where vaccination is not practised systematically and on a compulsory basis (Germany, France, Netherlands). It could not begin until at least two years after vaccination has been stopped in the Member States where vaccination is compulsory. Since the two influences are complementary it can be estimated that each year it would cover one-fifth of the pig numbers in the "infected" countries.

The constant number of pigs in the five infected Member States is estimated at 53 000 000 of which about 17 500 000 are breeding pigs; thus each annual instalment would cover 10 500 000 pigs of which 3 500 000 are breeding pigs.

Systematic detection of the disease would take place only in regions or holdings where it is suspected that the disease exists in its chronic or sub-clinical form. In other regions, detection could take the form of routine checks. Samples could be taken in slaughterhouses to check that the disease is not present in a non-apparent form. Taking into account the present distribution of the disease, it can be expected that some 400 000 animals would be subjected every year to these operations and that systematic examination in suspect holdings will apply to 500 000 animals, i.e. a total of 900 000 examinations per year on average.

Detection costs are made up of the cost of laboratory examinations and the cost of taking samples. At present it can be estimated that a laboratory examination costs about 4 EUA, which may well be reduced as the operation progresses and the number of examinations increases.

The cost of taking samples varies considerably depending on where they are taken and on the remuneration of those taking them. These costs will not be taken into account in this study.

The experiments carried out in the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and in certain regions of France and the Federal Republic of Germany show that in territories with a low incidence of the disease where vaccination is not practised, it can be estimated that 3% of the breeding pigs tested have antibodies.

The annual estimate for detection operations may consequently be as follows :

Detection costs : 3 600 000 EUA

Compensation for slaughter of reactor pigs : 10 000 000

Estimate for the five-year programme :

slaughter : 50 000 000

detection : 18 000 000

As regards detection costs, a Community flat-rate contribution should be envisaged in view of the fact that it is difficult to make estimates over real costs.

C. Estimate for the five-year programme to eradicate classical swine fever

1. Stamping out of outbreaks : 12 500 000 EUA

2. Elimination of detected animals : 50 000 000 EUA

Total : 62 500 000 EUA

3. Detection costs : 18 000 000 EUA

CONCLUSIONS

The programme described in this study aims to control the disease solely by stamping out outbreaks and to eradicate it by slaughtering breeding animals which are antibody carriers.

It is designed to bring about, throughout the existing territory of the Community, a uniform health situation in the Member States which have not notified any further cases of swine fever and as a result completely to liberalize intra-Community trade without imposing a burden on exports of pigs and pigmeat to certain non-member countries.

The use of emergency vaccination where there is a risk of an outbreak spreading could be maintained, but under very strict conditions involving the slaughter of vaccinated animals within a given period, so that the original health situation can be restored as quickly as possible in the region concerned.

Proposal for a
Council Directive

relating to the date of entry into force of Directive 80/217/EEC introducing
Community measures for the control of classical swine fever

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 80/217/EEC of 22 January 1980 introducing
Community measures for the control of classical swine fever¹, and in particular
Article 19 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament,

Having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee,

Whereas the abovementioned Directive 80/217/EEC must enter into force on a date to
be fixed before 1 July 1980;

Whereas the said Directive forms part of the Community programme for the eradication
of classical swine fever, and whereas its entry into force should therefore coincide
with the implementation of that programme;

HAS ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE,

Article 1

Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative
provisions necessary to comply with Directive 80/217/EEC on 1 January 1981.

Article 2

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels,

For the Council

The President

¹OJ No L 47, 21.2.1980, p. 11

**Amendments to the
PROPOSAL**

for a Council Regulation

**laying down conditions designed to render and keep
the territory of the Community free from classical
swine fever**

On 11 July 1979, the Commission submitted the abovementioned Proposal to the Council. For the reasons mentioned in the Explanatory Memorandum, the following amendments should be made to the initial proposal.

Amendments to the
Proposal for a
COUNCIL REGULATION

Laying down conditions designed to render and keep the territory of the Community free from classical swine fever

1. Article 1 is replaced by the following Article :

"This Regulation defines the measures to be applied by the Member States in order to eradicate classical swine fever from all or part of their territory and to keep it free from that disease".

2. In Article 2 :

- at (g) the following phrase is added to the second indent :

"or breeding pigs which have given a positive reaction to tests for the detection of swine fever carried out as indicated in Annex I, have been slaughtered".

- at (h) the following phrase is added to the second indent :

"or breeding pigs which have given a positive reaction to tests for the detection of swine fever carried out as indicated in Annex I, have been slaughtered".

3. Article 11 is replaced by the following:

"1. Each Member State on whose territory swine fever has been detected during the past 12 months or whose entire territory is not officially free from swine fever shall prepare a plan for eradicating the disease in accordance with the requirements of paragraph 2.

2. The plan shall :

(a) be designed to ensure that within five years the territory of the Member State consists solely of regions officially free from swine fever;

(b) indicate the number of regions or groups of regions with the same classification into which it has been or will be divided and the reasons for the classification and composition of each;

- (c) specify the measures planned to enable the regions to be classified as officially free from swine fever and for each region the planned date for qualification for this classification;
- (d) indicate for each region or group of regions for which the same classification is to be obtained the following details as appropriate :
 - date of prohibition of vaccination of breeding pigs
 - date of prohibition of vaccination of fattening pigs
 - date of commencement of the exercise for detection of swine fever
 - number of breeding pigs that the exercise will cover.

3. The Member States shall notify the Commission :

- (a) of annual expenditure in connection with swine fever in each of the last three years, with a breakdown of this expenditure;
- (b) estimated annual expenditure on the five-year plan.

4. Member States whose territory is officially free from swine fever shall notify the Commission of the action taken to prevent recurrence of the disease.

5. Member States shall provide the Commission with any further information it requests with regard to implementation of the plan."

4. Article 12 is replaced by the following:

"1. Member States shall, in accordance with Article 5 of Decision /EEC, notify the Commission of the plans specified in Article 11.

2. Plans which have been approved in accordance with Article 5 of the Decision referred to in paragraph 1 may be modified or supplemented by the same procedure in order to keep pace with developments in the situation with regard to swine fever in the Member State concerned.

5. The date '1 July 1981' in Article 5 is replaced by '1 January 1981'.

6. The following Annex I is added :

"Detection of swine fever shall be by detection of the antibody produced in reaction to the disease, in accordance with Annex I(c) of Directive 80/217/EEC.

The operation shall be carried out as follows :

1. Blood samples shall be taken from 20% of the breeding pigs on each holding and examined in a laboratory.
2. If one or more pigs on a holding are found to be carrying antibodies, blood samples must be taken from all pigs on the holding and examined in a laboratory."

**Proposal for a
COUNCIL DECISION**

introducing Community financial measures for the control of classical
swine fever

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and
in particular Article 43 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament,

Having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee,

Whereas one of the tasks of the Community in the veterinary field is to improve
the health of livestock and thus make stock-breeding more profitable;

Whereas such measures must help to remove those remaining barriers to trade
between Member States in fresh meat or live animals which are due to differences
in health situations;

Whereas measures have already been adopted by the Community with regard to certain
bovine diseases;

Whereas other similar initiatives have been taken in the pig sector; whereas,
insofar as they are intended to achieve the objectives set out in Article 39(1)(a)
of the Treaty, they constitute common measures within the meaning of Article 6(1)
of Council Regulation (EEC) No 729/70 of 21 April 1970 on the financing of the
common agricultural policy¹;

Whereas, in as much as the Community contributes to the financing of the common
measures, it must be in a position to ascertain that the provisions adopted by
the Member States for the implementation of these measures will contribute towards
the achievement of the objectives thereof; whereas, to this end, provision should
be made for a procedure establishing close cooperation between the Member States
and the Commission,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION :

¹OJ No L 94, 28.4.1970, p. 13

Article 1

The measures provided for by:

- Council Directive 80/217/EEC of 22 January 1980 introducing Community measures for the control of classical swine fever¹, and
- Council Regulation (EEC) No * of laying down conditions designed to render and keep the territory of the Community free from classical swine fever²

shall constitute, insofar as they are intended to achieve the objectives set out in Article 39(1)(a) of the Treaty, common measures within the meaning of Article 6(1) of Regulation (EEC) No 729/70.

Article 2

1. The period for carrying out the common measure shall be five years.
2. The total contribution by the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund, hereinafter called 'the Fund', is estimated at 35 million EUA for the five years.

Article 3

1. Expenditure by Member States in respect of steps taken under the common measures shall be eligible for assistance from the Guidance Section within the limits indicated in Article 4.
2. The Guidance Section of the Fund shall reimburse the Member States under the eradication programme :
 - (a) up to 50% of the cost incurred in respect of
 - compensation to owners for the slaughter and destruction of animals and the disinfection of holdings,
 - the price of the vaccine used in the event of an emergency vaccination in an officially free region carried out in accordance with Article 14(b) of Directive 80/217/EEC in an area delimited in accordance with Article 9(2)(b) of Regulation (EEC) No *¹, provided that the vaccinated pigs are considered as fattening pigs and slaughtered within three months following this vaccination.
 - (b) Up to 1 EUA per sample examined in a laboratory as part of a detection test carried out with a view to ascertaining which holdings or regions are officially free from classical swine fever.

*Draft being examined by the Council.

¹OJ No L 47, 21.2.1980, p.11.

3. The provisions of paragraph 2 shall apply in respect of measures taken immediately following the appearance of classical swine fever in a Member State the entire territory of which is officially free from this disease.
4. Detailed rules for applying this Article shall be adopted according to the procedure laid down in Article 13 of Regulation (EEC) No 729/70.
5. Measures adopted by Member States shall not be eligible to benefit from financial contributions by the Community unless a favourable decision in accordance with Article 5(3) has been given in respect of the provisions relating thereto.

Article 4

1. Applications for payment shall relate to expenditure incurred by Member States in the course of a calendar year and shall be submitted to the Commission before 1 July of the following year.
2. The granting of aid from the Fund shall be decided in accordance with Article 7(1) of Regulation (EEC) No 729/70.
3. Detailed rules for applying this Article shall be adopted according to the procedure laid down in Article 13 of Regulation (EEC) No 729/70.

Article 5

1. Member States shall forward to the Commission the plan provided for in Article 11(2) of Regulation (EEC) * before implementation and not later than six months after the entry into force of that Regulation; however, this time limit of six months shall not be applied to Member States the entire territory of which was officially free from classical swine fever and which lost that status for the duration of the measure provided for in Article 2(1) following the appearance and persistence of the disease.

(1) Draft being examined by the Council.

2. The Member States shall inform the Commission as soon as possible of the measures taken under the second indent of Article 3(2)(a) or (3) should there be an outbreak of classical swine fever.
3. The Commission shall examine the plans and measures forwarded in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 for the purpose of determining whether they are in conformity with the rules referred to in Article 1 and the objectives thereof, such that the conditions for financial contributions by the Community are met. Within two months following the receipt of the plans or measures, the Commission shall submit a draft decision to the Standing Veterinary Committee. The Committee shall deliver its opinion in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 6 within the time limit set by the Chairman. The Fund Committee shall be consulted on the financial aspects.

Article 6

1. Where the procedure laid down in this Article is to be followed, the matter shall be referred by the chairman, either on his own initiative or at the request of a Member State, to the Standing Veterinary Committee set up by Council Decision 68/361/EEC², hereinafter called 'the Committee'.
2. Within the Committee the votes of the Member States shall be weighted as provided for in Article 148(2) of the Treaty. The chairman shall not vote.
3. The Commission representative shall submit a draft of the measures to be adopted. The Committee shall deliver its opinion on these measures within a time limit set by the chairman, having regard to the urgency of the questions under examination. Opinions shall be adopted by a majority of 41 votes.
4. The Commission shall adopt the measures and shall apply them immediately, where they are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee. Where they are not in accordance with the opinion of the Committee, or if no opinion is delivered, the Commission shall without delay submit a proposal to the Council on the measures to be adopted. The Council shall adopt the measures by a qualified majority.

If the Council has not adopted any measures within three months of the date on which the proposal was referred to it, the Commission shall adopt the proposed measures and apply them immediately.

¹OJ No L 255, 18.10.1968, p.23.

Article 7

Article 6 shall apply until 21 June 1981.

Article 8

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels,

For the Council

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date :

1. BUDGET HEADING : 8315 (Orientation Section)

APPROBIATIONS :

2. TITLE : Community financial measures for the control of classical swine fever

3. LEGAL BASIS : Council Decision

4. AIMS OF PROJECT : Control of classical swine fever

5. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS	PERIOD OF 12 MONTHS	CURRENT FINANCIAL YEAR (80)	FOLLOWING FINANCIAL YEAR (81)	
5.0 EXPENDITURE				
- CHARGED TO THE EC BUDGET				
- NATIONAL				
5.1 RECEIPTS				
- OWN RESOURCES OF THE EC (LEVIES/CUSTOMS DUTIES)				
- NATIONAL				

	1982	1983	1984	1985
5.0.1 ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE				
5.1.1 ESTIMATED RECEIPTS				

5.2 METHOD OF CALCULATION 35 MEUA (divided as follows)

1981	8,100	MEUA
1982	7,650	MEUA
1983	6,850	MEUA
1984	6,400	MEUA
1985	6	MEUA

(Technical and financial data attached)

6.0 00000

6.1 00000

6.2 00000

6.3 WILL FUTURE BUDGET APPROBIATIONS BE NECESSARY ? YES

OBSERVATIONS :