EU position

The EU supports the deletion of the chapters 11.4, 11.10, 12.4, 12.12, 12.13, 15.2 and 15.6. Indeed, whenever a disease has been deleted from the OIE listed diseases, any reference of this disease in the Code should be deleted too.

CHAPTER 11.4.

BOVINE CYSTICERCOSIS

Article 11.4.1.

General provisions

Standards for diagnostic tests are described in the Terrestrial Manual.

Article 11.4.2.

Recommendations for the importation of fresh meat of cattle

Veterinary Authorities of importing countries should require the presentation of an international veterinary certificate attesting that the entire consignment of meat comes from animals which have been subjected to ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections as described in Chapter 6.2.

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Annex III (contd)

CHAPTER 11.10.

DERMATOPHILOSIS

Article 11.10.1.

General provisions

Standards for diagnostic tests are described in the Terrestrial Manual.

Article 11.10.2.

Recommendations for importation from countries considered infected with dermatophilosis for ruminants and equines

Veterinary Authorities should require the presentation of an international veterinary certificate attesting that the animals:

1. showed no clinical sign of dermatophilosis on the day of shipment;
2. were treated with acaricides prior to shipment and were completely free of ticks.

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CHAPTER 12.4.

EPIZOOTIC LYMPHANGITIS

Article 12.4.1.

General provisions

Standards for diagnostic tests are described in the Terrestrial Manual.

Article 12.4.2.

Recommendations for the importation of domestic horses

Veterinary Authorities of importing countries should require the presentation of an international veterinary certificate attesting that the animals:

1. showed no clinical sign of epizootic lymphangitis on the day of shipment;
2. were kept in establishments in which no case of epizootic lymphangitis was officially reported during the 2 months prior to shipment.

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Annex III (contd)

CHAPTER 12.12.

HORSE MANGE

Article 12.12.1.

General provisions

Standards for diagnostic tests are described in the Terrestrial Manual.

Article 12.12.2.

Recommendations for the importation of equines

Veterinary Authorities of importing countries should require the presentation of an international veterinary certificate attesting that the animals:

1. showed no clinical sign of horse mange on the day of shipment;
2. were kept for the 3 months prior to shipment in an establishment where no case of horse mange was officially reported during that period.

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CHAPTER 12.13.

HORSE POX


Recommendations for the importation of equines

Veterinary Authorities of importing countries should require the presentation of an international veterinary certificate attesting that the animals:

1. showed no clinical sign of horse pox on the day of shipment;

2. were kept for the 3 months prior to shipment in an establishment where no case of horse pox was officially reported during that period.

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CHAPTER 15.2.

ATROPHIC RHINITIS OF SWINE

Article 15.2.1.

General provisions

Standards for diagnostic tests are described in the Terrestrial Manual.

Article 15.2.2.

Recommendations for the importation of pigs for breeding or rearing

Veterinary Authorities of importing countries should require the presentation of an international veterinary certificate attesting that the animals:

1. showed no clinical sign of atrophic rhinitis on the day of shipment;

2. were kept in the exporting country, since birth or for the 6 months prior to shipment, in an establishment where no case of atrophic rhinitis was officially reported during the past year.

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CHAPTER 15.6.

TESCHOVIRUS ENCEPHALOMYELITIS
(previously enterovirus encephalomyelitis, Teschen disease, Talfan disease)

Article 15.6.1.

General provisions

For the purposes of the Terrestrial Code, the incubation period for Teschovirus encephalomyelitis shall be 40 days.

Standards for diagnostic tests and vaccines are described in the Terrestrial Manual.

Article 15.6.2.

Teschovirus encephalomyelitis free country

A country may be considered free from Teschovirus encephalomyelitis when it has been shown that Teschovirus encephalomyelitis has not been present for at least the past 3 years.

This period shall be 6 months after the slaughter of the last affected animal for countries in which a stamping out policy is practiced with or without vaccination against Teschovirus encephalomyelitis.

Article 15.6.3.

Teschovirus encephalomyelitis infected zone

A zone shall be considered as infected with Teschovirus encephalomyelitis until:

1. at least 40 days have elapsed after the confirmation of the last case and the completion of a stamping out policy and disinfection procedures, or

2. 6 months have elapsed after the clinical recovery or death of the last affected animal if a stamping out policy was not practiced.

Article 15.6.4.

Recommendations for importation from Teschovirus encephalomyelitis free countries

for domestic pigs

the presentation of an international veterinary certificate attesting that the animals:

1. showed no clinical sign of Teschovirus encephalomyelitis on the day of shipment;

2. were kept in a country free from Teschovirus encephalomyelitis since birth or for at least the past 40 days.
Annex III (contd)

Article 15.6.5.

Recommendations for importation from Teschovirus encephalomyelitis free countries

for wild pigs

Veterinary Authorities should require the presentation of an international veterinary certificate attesting that the animals:

1. showed no clinical sign of Teschovirus encephalomyelitis on the day of shipment;
2. come from a country free from Teschovirus encephalomyelitis;
3. were kept in a quarantine station for the 40 days prior to shipment.

Article 15.6.6.

Recommendations for importation from countries considered infected with Teschovirus encephalomyelitis

for domestic pigs

Veterinary Authorities should require the presentation of an international veterinary certificate attesting that the animals:

1. showed no clinical sign of Teschovirus encephalomyelitis on the day of shipment;
2. were kept since birth, or for the past 40 days, in an establishment where no case of Teschovirus encephalomyelitis was officially reported during that period, and that the establishment of origin was not situated in a Teschovirus encephalomyelitis infected zone, or
3. were kept in a quarantine station for the 40 days prior to shipment;
4. have not been vaccinated against Teschovirus encephalomyelitis, or
5. were vaccinated against Teschovirus encephalomyelitis, not less than 30 days and not more than one year prior to shipment (the nature of the vaccine used, whether inactivated or modified live virus, and the virus types and strains included shall also be stated in the certificate).

Article 15.6.7.

Recommendations for importation from countries considered infected with Teschovirus encephalomyelitis

for wild pigs

Veterinary Authorities should require the presentation of an international veterinary certificate attesting that the animals:
1. showed no clinical sign of Teschovirus encephalomyelitis on the day of shipment;
2. were kept in a quarantine station for the 40 days prior to shipment;
3. have not been vaccinated against Teschovirus encephalomyelitis, or
4. were vaccinated against Teschovirus encephalomyelitis, not less than 30 days and not more than one year prior to shipment (the nature of the vaccine used, whether inactivated or modified live virus, and the virus types and strains included shall also be stated in the certificate).

Article 15.6.8.

Recommendations for importation from Teschovirus encephalomyelitis free countries

for semen of pigs

Veterinary Authorities should require the presentation of an international veterinary certificate attesting that the donor animals:
1. showed no clinical sign of Teschovirus encephalomyelitis on the day of collection of the semen;
2. were kept in a country free from Teschovirus encephalomyelitis for not less than 40 days prior to collection.

Article 15.6.9.

Recommendations for importation from countries considered infected with Teschovirus encephalomyelitis

for semen of pigs

Veterinary Authorities should require the presentation of an international veterinary certificate attesting that the donor animals:
1. showed no clinical sign of Teschovirus encephalomyelitis on the day of collection of the semen;
2. were kept in the exporting country, for the 40 days prior to collection, in an establishment or artificial insemination centre where no case of Teschovirus encephalomyelitis was officially reported during that period, and that the establishment or artificial insemination centre was not situated in an Teschovirus encephalomyelitis infected zone.

Article 15.6.10.

Recommendations for importation from Teschovirus encephalomyelitis free countries

for fresh meat of pigs

Veterinary Authorities should require the presentation of an international veterinary certificate attesting that the entire consignment of meat comes from animals:
1. which have been kept in a country free from Teschovirus encephalomyelitis since birth or for at least the past 40 days;
2. which have been slaughtered in an approved abattoir and have been subjected to ante-mortem and post mortem inspections for Teschovirus encephalomyelitis with favourable results.
Annex III (contd)

**Article 15.6.11.**

**Recommendations for importation from countries considered infected with Teschovirus encephalomyelitis**

**for fresh meat of pigs**

Veterinary Authorities should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the entire consignment of meat comes from animals:

1. which have not been kept in an Teschovirus encephalomyelitis infected zone;

2. which have been slaughtered in an approved *abattoir* not situated in an Teschovirus encephalomyelitis infected zone and have been subjected to ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections for Teschovirus encephalomyelitis with favourable results.

**Article 15.6.12.**

**Recommendations for importation from countries considered infected with Teschovirus encephalomyelitis**

**for meat products of pigs**

Veterinary Authorities should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that:

1. the entire consignment of *meat products* comes from animals which have been slaughtered in an approved *abattoir* and have been subjected to ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections for Teschovirus encephalomyelitis with favourable results;

2. the *meat products* have been processed to ensure the destruction of the Teschovirus encephalomyelitis virus;

3. the necessary precautions were taken after processing to avoid contact of the meat with any source of Teschovirus encephalomyelitis virus.

**Article 15.6.13.**

**Recommendations for importation from Teschovirus encephalomyelitis free countries**

**for products of animal origin (from pigs) intended for use in animal feeding or for agricultural or industrial use**

Veterinary Authorities should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that these products come from animals which have been kept in a country free from Teschovirus encephalomyelitis since birth or for at least the past 40 days.

**Article 15.6.14.**

**Recommendations for importation from countries considered infected with Teschovirus encephalomyelitis**

**for meal and flour from blood, meat, defatted bones, hooves and claws (from pigs)**
Veterinary Authorities should require the presentation of an international veterinary certificate attesting that these products have been processed using heat treatment to ensure the destruction of Teschovirus encephalomyelitis virus.

Article 15.6.15.

Recommendations for importation from countries considered infected with Teschovirus encephalomyelitis

for bristles

Veterinary Authorities should require the presentation of an international veterinary certificate attesting that these products have been processed to ensure the destruction of Teschovirus encephalomyelitis virus, in premises controlled and approved by the Veterinary Authority of the exporting country.

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