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ANNEXES 1 to 30

ANNEXES

to the

COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) .../...

on animal health requirements for the entry into the Union, movement and handling after entry of certain animals, germinal products and products for animal origin from third countries or territories

ANNEX I

LIST OF DISEASES REQUIRED TO BE NOTIFIED AND REPORTED IN THE EXPORTING THIRD COUNTRY OR TERRITORY

1. TERRESTRIAL ANIMALS

All the listed diseases referred to in Article 5 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429, and listed in Annex II thereto for the listed species of terrestrial animals in the Annex to Regulation (EU) 2018/1882.

2. GERMINAL PRODUCTS

2.1. From ungulates

- Foot and mouth disease
- Infection with *Brucella abortus, B.melitensis* and *B.suis*
- Infection with Mycobacterium tuberculosis complex (*M. bovis, M.caprae* and *M. tuberculosis*)
- Infection with bluetongue virus (serotypes 1-24)
- Infection with epizootic haemorragic disease virus
- Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis
- Bovine viral diarrhoea
- Bovine genital campylobacteriosis
- Trichomonosis
- Enzootic bovine leuKosis
- Ovine epididymitis (*Brucella ovis*)
- Infection with equine arteritis virus
- Equine infectious anemia
- Contagious equine metritis
- Classical swine fever
- Infection with Aujeszky's disease virus
- Infection with porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus

2.2. From poultry and captive birds

All the listed diseases referred to in Article 5 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 and listed in Annex II thereto, relevant for the listed species of poultry and captive birds in the Annex to Regulation (EU) 2018/1882, from which germinal products authorised to enter the Union are obtained.

3. PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN FROM UNGULATES, POULTRY AND WILD GAME BIRDS

3.1. Fresh meat from ungulates

- Foot and mouth disease
- Infection with rinderpest virus
- Infection with Rift Valley virus
- Sheep pox and goat pox
- Peste des petits ruminants
- Classical swine fever
- African swine fever

3.2. Fresh meat from poultry and wild game birds

- Highly pathogenic avian influenza
- Infection with Newcastle disease virus

3.3. Meat products from ungulates

- Foot and mouth disease
- Infection with rinderpest virus
- Classical swine fever
- African swine fever

3.4. Meat products from poultry and wild game birds

- Highly pathogenic avian influenza
- Infection with Newcastle disease virus

3.5. Milk, colostrum, dairy products and colostrum-based products

- Foot and mouth disease
- Infection with rinderpest virus

4. AQUATIC ANIMALS AND PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN FROM AQUATIC ANIMALS

- Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis
- Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia
- Infectious haematopoietic necrosis
- Infection with highly polymorphic region (HPR) deleted Infectious salmon anaemia virus
- Koi herpes virus
- Infection with Mikrocytos mackini
- Infection with Perkinsus marinus
- Infection with Bonamia ostreae
- Infection with Bonamia exitiosa
- Infection with Marteilia refringens

– Infection with Taura syndrome virus
– Infection with yellow head virus
– Infection with white spot syndrome virus

ANNEX II

MINIMUM INFORMATION FOR DISEASE SURVEILLANCE PROGRAMMES

(referred to in Article 10)

The submission of a disease surveillance programme should include at least the following information:

(a) a description of the epidemiological situation of the disease before the date of beginning of the implementation of the surveillance programme, and data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease;

(b) the targeted animal population, epidemiological units and zones of the surveillance programme;

(c) the organisation of the competent authority, supervision of the implementation of the surveillance programme and official controls to be applied during the implementation of the programme and the role of all relevant operators, animal health professionals, veterinarians, animal health laboratories and other natural or legal person concerned;

(d) a description and demarcation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the surveillance programme is to be implemented;

(e) the indicators to measure the progress of the programme;

(f) the diagnostic methods to be used, the number of samples to be tested, and the frequency of testing and sampling patterns;

(g) the risk factors to be considered for the design of risk based targeted surveillance.

ANNEX III

Table 1. Requirements as regards the residency periods for ungulates, bees and bumblebees before their entry into the Union

Species and category of animals	*Minimum residency period in the third country or territory of origin or zone thereof, as referred to Article 11(2)(a)*	*Minimum residency period in the establishment of origin, as referred to in Article 11(2)(b)*	*Minimum period without contact with animals of a lower health status as referred to in Article 11(2)(c)*
Bovine, ovine, caprine and porcine animals	6 months or since birth, if the animals are less than 6 months of age	40 days, or since birth, if the animals are less than 40 days of age	30 days, or since birth, if the animals are less than 30 days of age
Bovine, ovine, caprine and porcine animals intended for slaughter	3 months, or since birth if the animals are less than 3 months of age	40 days, or since birth, if the animals are less than 40 days of age	30 days, or since birth, if the animals are less than 30 days of age
Equine animals other than registered horses intended for competition, races or invited for specific cultural events	3 months, or since birth if the animals are less than 3 months of age	30 days or since birth, if the animals are less than 30 days of age	15 days
Registered horses intended for competition, races or invited for specific cultural events	40 days	40 days	40 days
Ungulates other than bovine, ovine, caprine, porcine and equine animals	6 months or since birth, if the animals are less than 6 months of age	40 days, or since birth, if the animals are less than 40 days of age	6 months or since birth, if the animals are less than 6 months of age
Honeybees and bumblebees	Since hatching	Since hatching	Since hatching

Table 2. Requirements as regards the residency periods of poultry and captive birds before their entry into the Union

Category of birds	*The residency period applies to*	*Minimum residency period in the third country or territory of origin or zone thereof, as referred to Article 11(2)(a)*	*Minimum residency period in the establishment of origin, as referred to Article 11(2)(b)*	*Minimum period without contact with animals of a lower health status as referred to in Article 11(2)(c)*
Breeding poultry	AC	3 months or since hatching, if the animals are less than 3 months of age	6 weeks, or since hatching, if the animals are less than 6 weeks of age	6 weeks, or since hatching, if the animals are less than 6 weeks of age
Productive poultry for the production of meat and eggs for consumption	AC	3 months, or since hatching, if the animals are less than 3 months of age	6 weeks, or since hatching, if the animals are less than 6 weeks of age	6 week, or since hatching, if the animals are less than 6 weeks of age
Productive poultry for restocking supplies of game birds	AC	6 weeks, or since hatching, if the animals are less than 6 weeks of age	30 days, or since hatching	30 days, or since hatching
Poultry intended for slaughter	AC	6 weeks, or since hatching, if the animals are less than 6 weeks of age	30 days, or since hatching	30 days, or since hatching
Day-old chicks	AC	Since hatching	Since hatching	Since hatching
	FO	3 months	6 weeks	-
Less than 20 breeding poultry, productive poultry and poulry intended for slaughter other than ratites	AC	l3 months, or since hatching, if the animals are less than 3 months of age	3 weeks, or since hatching, if the animals are less than 3 weeks of age	3 weeks, or since hatching, if the animals are less than 3 weeks of age
Less than 20 day-old chicks	AC	Since hatching	Since hatching	Since hatching

other than ratites	FO	3 months	3 weeks	3 weeks prior to the date of collection of the eggs from which the day-old chicks have been hatched
Captive birds	AC	-	3 weeks or since hatching	3 weeks, or since hatching, if the animals are less than 3 weeks of age

AC = Animals of the consignment
FO = Flock of origin

ANNEX IV

PART A

1. Minimum periods in months of disease freedom of the third country or territory of origin or zone thereof, as provided for in Article 22(1) for **ungulates other than equine animals** :

	1.Bovine animals	*2. Ovine animals*	*3. Caprine animals*	*4. Porcine animals*	*5. Camelid animals*	*6. Cervid animals*	*7. Ungulates other than those referred to in columns 1,2,3,4,5,6,**
Foot and mouth disease	24 m**	24 m**	24 m**	24 m**	24 m**	24 m**	24 m**
Infection with rinderpest virus	12 m	12 m	12 m	12 m	12 m	12 m	12 m
Rift Valley fever virus	12 m	12 m	12 m	NA	12 m	12 m	12 m
Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia	12 m	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12 m
Peste des petits ruminants	NA	12 m	12 m	NA	12 m	12 m	NA
Sheep pox and goat pox	NA	12 m	12 m	NA	NA	NA	NA
Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia	NA	12 m	12 m	NA	NA	NA	12 m
African swine fever	NA	NA	NA	12 m	NA	NA	NA
Classical swine fever	NA	NA	NA	12 m**	NA	NA	12 m
Lumpy skin disease	12 m	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

* only applicable for listed species in accordance with the Annex to Regulation (EU) 2018/1882

** or specific conditions are provided by the competent authority of the third country or territory in accordance with Part B as provided for in Article 22(3)

NA = not applicable

2. Minimum periods in months of disease freedom of the third country or territory of origin or zone thereof in accordance with Article 22(2)(a) for **equine animals**:

African horse sickness	24 m

3. Minimum periods in months without a case or outbreak of disease reported in the third country or territory of origin or zone thereof in accordance with Article 22(2)(b) for **equine animals***:*

Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis	24 m
Infection with *Burkholderia mallei* (Glanders)**	36 m
Dourine**	24 m
Surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*)**	24 m

** or specific conditions are provided by the competent authority of the third country or territory in accordance with Part B as provided for in Article 22(3)

PART B

Specific conditions to be provided by the competent authority of the third country or territory where the third country or territory or zone thereof has been free from certain diseases for less than the period set out in the table in Part A of this Annex as referred to in Article 22(3):

Foot and mouth disease	Supplementary information to determine the date from which the third country or territory or zone thereof is considered to be free from foot and mouth disease.
Classical swine fever	(a) supplementary information to determine the date from which the third country or territory or zone thereof is considered to be free from classical swine fever; (b) the animals intended for entry into the Union have reacted negatively to tests for classical swine fever, carried out within a period of 30 days prior to the date of dispatch to the Union.
Infection with *Burkholderia mallei* (Glanders)	(a) no case or outbreak has been reported in the establishment of origin during a period of at least 6 months prior to the date of dispatch to the Union; (b) the Commission has recognised the surveillance programme carried out in breeding equine animals in the establishment of origin to demonstrate absence of infection during that period of 6 months.
Dourine	(a) there has been no case or outbreak of the disease in the establishment of origin for a period at least 6 months prior to the date of dispatch to the Union; (b) the Commission has recognised the surveillance programme carried out to demonstrate the absence of infection in the establishment of origin during that period of 6 months.
Surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*)	(a) there has been no case or outbreak of surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*) in the establishment of origin for a period of at least the 6 months prior to the date of dispatch to the Union; (b) the Commission has recognised the surveillance programme carried out to demonstrate the absence of infection in the establishment of origin during that period of 6 months.

PART C

1. Requirements as regards the absence of vaccination for the third country or territory of origin or zone thereof and for the **ungulates other than equine animals** as referred to in Article 22(4)(a):

	1.Bovine animals	*2. Ovine animals*	*3. Caprine animals*	*4. Porcine animals*	*5. Camelid animals*	*6. Cervid animals*	*7. Ungulates others than those referred to in columns 1,2,3,4,5,6**
Foot and mouth disease	NV/ NVA	NV/ NVA	NV/ NVA	NV/ NVA	NV/ NVA	NV/ NVA	NV/ NVA
Rift Valley fever virus	NV/ NVA	NV/ NVA	NV/ NVA	NA	NV/ NVA	NV/ NVA	NV/ NVA
Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia	NV/ NVA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NV/ NVA
Peste des petits ruminants	NA	NV/ NVA	NV/ NVA	NA	NV/ NVA	NV/ NVA	NA
Sheep pox and goat pox	NA	NV/ NVA	NV/ NVA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia	NA	NV/ NVA	NV/ NVA	NA	NA	NA	NV/ NVA
Classical swine fever	NA	NA	NA	NV/ NVA	NA	NA	NA
Lumpy skin disease	NVA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

NV = for a period of at least 12 months prior to the date of dispatch to the Union, no vaccination has been carried out in the third country, territory or zone and no vaccinated animals entered into the third country territory or zone
NVA = the animals intended for the entry into the Union have not been vaccinated
NA = not applicable

* only applicable for listed species in accordance with the Annex to Regulation (EU) 2018/1882

2. Requirements as regards the absence of vaccination for the third country or territory of origin or zone thereof and for the **equine animals** as referred to in Article 22(4)(b):

African horse sickness	- No systematic vaccination has been carried out in in the third country or territory of origin or zone thereof during a period of at least 12 months prior to the date of dispatch to the Union and the equine animals have not been vaccinated at least in the last 40 days prior to dispatch to the Union
Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis	- The equine animals have not been vaccinated at least in the last 60 days prior to dispatch to the Union

ANNEX V

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE ENTRY INTO THE UNION AS REGARDS THE DISEASE FREEDOM OF THE THIRD COUNTRY OR TERRITORY OF ORIGIN OR ZONE THEREOF FROM INFECTION WITH *MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS COMPLEX (M. BOVIS, M.CAPRAE, M. TUBERCULOSIS*) AND INFECTION WITH *BRUCELLA ABORTUS, B. MELITENSIS* AND *B. SUIS*

1. INFECTION WITH *MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS COMPLEX (M. BOVIS, M.CAPRAE AND M. TUBERCULOSIS)* (AS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 22(5))

1.1. Bovine animals

Where bovine animals do not originate from a third country or territory or zone thereof free of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis complex (M. bovis, M.caprae, M. tuberculosis)* as regards bovine animals, they must comply with one of the following requirements:

(a) they have been tested with one of the diagnostic methods provided for in Part 2 of Annex 1 to Regulation (EU) 2019/… *as regards animal health requirements for movements within the Union of terrestrial animals and hatching eggs* [document C(2019)4058] for infection with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex *(M. bovis, M. caprae* and *M. tuberculosis),* with negative results, during the period of 30 days prior to the date of dispatch to the Union; or

(b) they are less than six weeks old.

2. INFECTION WITH *BRUCELLA ABORTUS, B. MELITENSIS* AND *B. SUIS* (AS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 22(6))

2.1. Bovine animals

Where bovine animals do not originate from a third country or territory or zone thereof free of *Brucella abortus, B. melitensis* and *B. suis* without vaccination as regards bovine animals, they must comply with one of the following requirements:

(a) they have been tested with one of the diagnostic methods provided for in Part 1 of Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/… *as regards animal health requirements for movements within the Union of terrestrial animals and hatching eggs* [document C(2019)4058] for infection with *Brucella abortus, B. melitensis* and *B. suis*, with negative results, on a sample taken during the period of 30 days prior to the date of dispatch to the Union, and in the case of post-parturient females, the test has been carried out on a sample taken at least 30 days after parturition; or

(b) they are less than 12 months old; or

(c) they are castrated.

2.2. Ovine and caprine animals

Where ovine and caprine animals do not originate from a third country or territory or zone thereof free of Brucella (*B.abortus, B. melitensis* and *B. suis*) without vaccination as regards ovine and caprine animals, they must comply with one of the following requirements:

(a) they have been tested with one of the diagnostic methods provided for in Part 1 of Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/… *as regards animal health requirements for movements within the Union of terrestrial animals and hatching eggs* [document C(2019)4058] for infection with *Brucella abortus, B. melitensis* and *B. suis*, with negative results, on a sample taken during the period of 30 days prior to the date of dispatch to the Union, and in the case of post-parturient females, the test has been carried out on a sample taken at least 30 days after parturition; or

(b) they are less than 6 months old; or

(c) they are castrated.

ANNEX VI

PART A

SPECIFIC CONDITIONS FOR THE ENTRY INTO THE UNION OF UNGULATES AS REGARDS THE DISEASE FREEDOM OF THE THIRD COUNTRY OR TERRITORY OF ORIGIN OR ZONE THEREOF FOR INFECTION WITH BLUETONGUE VIRUS (SEROTYPE 1-24)

(AS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 22(7))

Where ungulates of listed species do not originate from a third country or territory or zone thereof free from infection with bluetongue virus (serotypes 1-24), they must originate from a third country or territory or zone thereof which complies with at least one of the following requirements:

(a) the animals have been kept in a third country or territory or zone thereof seasonally free from infection with bluetongue virus (serotypes 1-24) as defined in Regulation (EU) 2019/… *as regards rules for surveillance, eradication programmes, and disease-free status for certain listed and emerging diseases* [document C(2019)4056] :

  (i) for a period of at least 60 days prior to the date of dispatch to the Union;

  (ii) for a period of at least 28 days prior to the date of dispatch to the Union, and were subjected to a serological test, with negative results, carried out on samples collected at least 28 days following the date of the entry of the animal into the seasonally free from infection with bluetongue virus (serotypes 1-24) free third country or territory or zone thereof; or

  (iii) for a period of at least 14 days prior to the date of dispatch to the Union, and were subjected to a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) test, with negative results, carried out on samples collected at least 14 days following the date of entry of the animal into the seasonally BTV free third country or territory or zone thereof.

(a) the animals originate from a third country, territory or zone thereof with a surveillance system in place designed and implemented in accordance with Sections 1 and 2 of Chapter 1, Part II of Annex to Regulation (EU) 2019/… *as regards rules for surveillance, eradication programmes, and disease-free status for certain listed and emerging diseases* [document C(2019)4056] and have been vaccinated against all the serotypes (1 to 24) of bluetongue virus reported during the preceding two years in that third country, territory or zone thereof and the animals are still within the immunity period of time guaranteed in the specifications of the vaccine, and the animals comply with at least one of the following requirements:

  (i) they have been vaccinated more than 60 days prior to the date of dispatch to the Union; or

  (ii) they have been vaccinated with an inactivated vaccine and were subjected to a PCR test, with negative results on samples collected at least 14 days after the onset of the immunity protection set in the specifications of the vaccine.

(b) the animals originate from a third country, territory or zone thereof with a surveillance system in place designed and implemented in accordance with Sections 1 and 2 of Chapter 1, Part II of Annex to Regulation (EU) 2019/… *as regards rules for surveillance, eradication programmes, and disease-free status for certain listed*

and emerging diseases [document C(2019)4056] and the animals were subjected with positive results to a serological test able to detect specific antibodies against all serotypes (1-24) bluetongue virus reported during the preceding two years in that third country or territory or zone thereof, and:

(i) the serological test must have been carried out on samples collected at least 60 days prior to the date of movement;
or

(ii) the serological test must have been carried out on samples collected at least 30 days prior to the date of the movement and the animals were subjected to a PCR test, with negative results, carried out on samples collected not earlier than 14 days prior to the date of dispatch to the Union.

PART B

SPECIFIC CONDITIONS FOR THE ENTRY INTO THE UNION OF CONSIGNMENTS OF BOVINE ANIMALS AS REGARDS THE DISEASE FREEDOM OF THE THIRD COUNTRY OR TERRITORY OF ORIGIN OR ZONE THEREOF FOR ENZOOTIC BOVINE LEUKOSIS

(AS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 22(8))

Where bovine animals do not originate from a third country or territory or zone thereof free of enzootic bovine leukosis, they must come from a third country or territory or zone thereof where that disease has not been reported during the period of 24 months prior to the date of loading for dispatch to the Union, and:

(a) animals over the age of 24 months have been subjected to a laboratory examination for enzootic bovine leukosis with one of the diagnostic methods provided for in Part 4 of Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/…*as regards animal health requirements for movements within the Union of terrestrial animals and hatching eggs* [document C(2019)4058], with negative results, carried out on samples taken on two occasions at an interval of at least four months while kept in isolation from the other bovine animals of the same establishment, during the period of 12 months prior to date of dispatch to the Union; or

(b) animals less than 24 months of age, originate from 'uterine' mothers (dams), which have been subjected to a laboratory examination for enzootic bovine leukosis with one of the diagnostic methods provided for in Part 4 of Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/… *as regards animal health requirements for movements within the Union of terrestrial animals and hatching eggs* [document C(2019)4058] with negative results, carried out on samples taken during the period of 12 months prior to the date of dispatch to the Union on two occasions at an interval of not less than four months.

ANNEX VII

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE ENTRY INTO THE UNION OF UNGULATES AS REGARDS THE DISEASE OF THE THIRD COUNTRY OR TERRITORY OF ORIGIN OR ZONE THEREOF AS REGARDS CERTAIN CATEGORY C DISEASES

(AS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 22(9))

1. INFECTIOUS BOVINE RHINOTRACHEITIS/INFECTIOUS PUSTULAR VULVOVAGINITIS

1.1. Bovine animals

The animals must have been subject to quarantine for a period of at least 30 days prior to the date of dispatch to the Union and have been subjected to a serological test for the detection of antibodies against whole BoHV-1 or, in case of DIVA-vaccinated animals, antibodies against BoHV-1-gE, with one of the diagnostic methods provided for in Part 5 of Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/… *as regards animal health requirements for movements within the Union of terrestrial animals and hatching eggs* [document C(2019)4058], with a negative result, on a sample collected in the establishment of origin within the period of 15 days prior to the date of dispatch for the Union.

1.2. Camelid and cervid animals

In case that camelid and cervid animals are intended for entry into a Member State or zone thereof with disease-free status or with an approved eradication programme regarding infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis in bovine animals, they must come from an establishment in which no infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis has been reported on cervid animals the last 30 days prior to departure.

2. BOVINE VIRAL DIARRHOEA

The animals must have been tested for bovine viral diarrhoea virus antigen or genome with one of the diagnostic methods provided for in Part 6 of Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/… *as regards animal health requirements for movements within the Union of terrestrial animals and hatching eggs* [document C(2019)4058], with negative results, and either:

(a) the animals have been kept in an approved quarantine establishment for a period of at least 21 days prior to their departure and, in case of pregnant dams, they have been subjected to a serological test for the detection of antibodies against bovine viral diarrhoea virus with one of the diagnostic methods provided for in Part 6 of Annex I, with negative results, carried out on samples taken not less than 21 days after commencement of the quarantine; or

(b) the animals have been subjected to a serological test for the detection of antibodies against bovine viral diarrhoea virus with one of the diagnostic methods provided for in Part 6 of Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/… *as regards animal health requirements for movements within the Union of terrestrial animals and hatching eggs* [document C(2019)4058], with positive results, carried out on samples taken either prior to departure or, in case of pregnant dams, before insemination preceding the current gestation.

3. INFECTION WITH AUJESZKY DISEASE VIRUS

1. The animals must have been subjected to a serological test for the detection of antibodies against all Aujeszky's disease virus with one of the diagnostic methods provided for in Part 7 of Annex 1 to Regulation (EU) 2019/… *as regards animal health requirements for movements within the Union of terrestrial animals and hatching eggs* [document C(2019)4058], with a negative result, on a sample collected in the establishment of origin during the period of 15 days prior to the date of their dispatch to the Union.

2. For porcine animals less than 4 months of age descending from DIVA-vaccinated mothers, the serological test for the detection of antibodies against Aujeszky's disease virus gE protein provided for in Section 6 of Annex Y of Regulation (EU) 2019/… *as regards animal health requirements for movements within the Union of terrestrial animals and hatching eggs* [document C(2019)4058] may be used instead of the serological test referred to in point 1.

3. The number of porcine animals sampled for the serological tests referred to in points 1 and 2 must allow at least for the detection of 10% seroprevalence of the consignment with a 95% confidence.

ANNEX VIII

ANIMAL HEALTH REQUIREMENTS AS REGARDS THE ESTABLISHMENT OF ORIGIN OF UNGULATES

1. Minimum areas (in radius) and periods (in days) without a reported case or outbreak of certain diseases in the area in and around the establishment of origin of the **ungulates other than equine animals**, as referred to in Article 23(1)(a)(i)*:*

	1. Bovine animals	*2. Ovine animals*	*3. Caprine animals*	*4. Porcine animals*	*5. Camelid animals*	*6. Cervid animals*	*7. Ungulates others than those referred to in columns 1,2,3,4,5,6**
Foot and mouth disease	10 km / 30 days	10 km / 30 days	10 km / 30 days	10 km / 30 days	10 km / 30 days	10 km / 30 days	10 km /30 days
Infection with rinderpest virus	10 km / 30 days	10 km / 30 days	10 km / 30 days	10 km / 30 days	10 km / 30 days	10 km / 30 days	10 km /30 days
Rift Valley fever virus	10 km / 30 days	10 km / 30 days	10 km / 30 days	NA	10 km / 30 days	10 km / 30 days	10 km /30 days
Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia	10 km / 30 days	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10 km / 30 days
Peste des petits ruminants	NA	10 km / 30 days	10 km / 30 days	NA	10 km / 30 days	10 km / 30 days	NA
Sheep pox and goat pox	NA	10 km / 30 days	10 km / 30 days	NA	NA	NA	NA
Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia	NA	10 km / 30 days	10 km / 30 days	NA	NA	NA	10 km /30 days
African swine fever	NA	NA	NA	10 km / 30 days	NA	NA	NA
Classical swine fever	NA	NA	NA	10 km / 30 days	NA	NA	NA
Lumpy skin disease	10 km / 30 days	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Infection with epizootic haemorrhagic disease virus	150 km/ 2 years**	150 km/ 2 years**	150 km/ 2 years**	NA	150 km/ 2 years**	150 km/ 2 years**	150 km/ 2 years**

* only applicable for listed species in accordance with the Annex to Regulation (EU) 2018/1882

** not applicable if the animals originate from a third country, territory or zone thereof seasonally free of the disease in accordance with the relevant Chapter of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code of the World Animal Health Organisation (OIE)

2. Minimum periods without a reported case or outbreak of certain diseases in the establishment of origin for **ungulates other than equine animals** as referred to in Article 23(1)(a)(i):

	1. Bovine animals	*2. Ovine animals*	*3. Caprine animals*	*4. Porcine animals*	*5. Camelid animals*	*6. Cervid animals*	*7. Ungulates others than those referred to in columns 1,2,3,4,5,6**
Burkholderia mallei (Glanders)	NA		6 months	NA	Same as equine animals (point 4)	NA	
Rabies	30 days						
Surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*)	30 days**	30 days**	30 days**	NA	30 days**	30 days**	30 days**
Anthrax	15 days						
Infection with Aujeszky's disease virus	NA			30 days	NA		

* only applicable for listed species in accordance with the Annex to Regulation (EU) 2018/1882

** if a case or outbreak was reported in the establishment of origin during the period of 2 years prior to the date of dispatch to the Union, following the last outbreak the affected establishment must have remained under restriction until:

(a) the infected animals were removed from the establishment;

(b) the remaining animals on the establishment were subjected with negative result to a test for surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*) as described in [Part 3 of Annex I to regulation (EU) 2019/… *as regards animal health requirements for movements within the Union of terrestrial animals and hatching eggs* [document C(2019)4058] carried out on samples taken at least 6 months after the infected animals were removed from the establishment.

3. Minimum areas (in radius) and periods (in months) without a reported case or outbreak of equine infectious anaemia in the area in and around the establishment of origin of **equine animals** as referred to in Article 23(1)(a)(ii):

	Area	Period	Requirements to be complied with where there has been a case or outbreak in the establishment
Equine infectious anaemia	200 m	3 m[1]	All the equine animals were isolated until they were subjected a serological test for equine infectious anaemia carried out with negative results on 2 samples taken after the slaughter of the infected animal and 3 months apart

4. Minimum periods without a reported case or outbreak of certain diseases in the establishment of origin for **equine animals** as referred to in Article 23(1)(a)(ii):

	Period	Requirements to be complied with where there has been a previous reported case or outbreak in the establishment
Infection with Burkholderia mallei (Glanders)	6 m	Where an infection was reported in the establishment during the period of 3 years prior to the date of dispatch to the Union, following the last outbreak the establishment remained under movement restrictions by the competent authority until: – the infected animals have been killed and destroyed; and – the remaining animals were subjected to a test carried out as described in point 1 of Annex XI of [document C(2019)4058] with negative results on samples taken at least 6 months after the date on which the infected animals were killed and destroyed and the establishment cleaned and disinfected
Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis	6m	In case they come from an establishment situated in a third country, territory or zone thereof in which Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis has been reported during the last 2 years prior to the date of dispatch to the Union, they comply with the conditions in point (i) and the conditions in either of points (ii) or (iii): (i) during the period of at least 21 days prior to departure they have remained clinically healthy and any animal referred to in point (ii) or (iii) which showed a rise in body temperature, taken daily, have been subjected to a diagnostic test for Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis with the diagnostic method provided for in point (a) of Part 10(1) of Annex I of [document C(2019)4058], with negative results; and (ii) the animals were kept in quarantine for a period of at least 21 days protected from attacks by insect vector, and either – have been vaccinated against Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis with a complete primary course and revaccinated according to manufacturer's recommendations not less than 60 days and not more than 12 months prior to the date of dispatch; or – have been subjected to a test for Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis with the diagnostic

		method provided for in point (b) of Part 10(1) of Annex I of [document C(2019)4058], with negative results, carried out on a sample taken not less than 14 days after the date of entry into quarantine; (iii) the animals have been subjected to – a test for Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis with the diagnostic method provided for in point (b) of Part 10(1) of Annex I of [document C(2019)4058], without an increase in antibody titre, carried out on paired samples taken on two occasions with an interval of 21 days, the second of which was taken during a period of 10 days prior to the date of departure; and – a test for the detection of Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis virus genome with the diagnostic method provided for in Part 10(2) of Annex I [document C(2019)4058], with negative result, carried out on a sample taken within 48 hours prior to departure, and the animals have been protected from attacks by insect vectors after sampling until departure.
Dourine	6 m	Where an infection was reported in the establishment during the period of 2 years prior to the date of dispatch to the Union, following the last outbreak the establishment remained under movement restriction by the competent authority until: – the infected animals have been killed and destroyed or slaughtered, or the infected entire male equine animals have been castrated; and – the remaining equine animals in the establishment, with the exception of the castrated male equine animals referred to in first indent kept apart from female equine animals, were subjected to a test for dourine with the diagnostic method provided for in Part 8 of Annex I of [document C(2019)4058] with negative results, carried out on samples taken at least 6 months after the measures described in the first indent have been completed.
Surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*)	6 m	Where infection was reported in the establishment during the period of 2 years prior to the date of dispatch to the Union, the establishment remained under movement restriction by the competent authority until: – the infected animals have been removed from the establishment; and – the remaining animals have been subjected to a test for surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*) with one of the diagnostic methods provided for in [Part 3 of Annex I of document C(2019)4058] with negative results, carried out on samples taken at least 6 months after the last infected

		animal has been removed from the establishment.
Equine infectious anemia	90 d	Where an infection was reported in the establishment during the period of 12 months prior to the date of dispatch to the Union, following the last outbreak the establishment remained under movement restriction by the competent authority until: – the infected animals have been killed and destroyed or slaughtered; and – the remaining animals in the establishment have been subjected to a test foe equine infectious anemia with the diagnostic method provided for in Part 9 of Annex I of [document C(2019)4058] with negative results, carried out on samples taken on two occasions with a minimum interval of 3 months after the measures described in the first indent have been completed and the establishment was cleaned and disinfected.
Rabies	30 d	-
Anthrax	15 d	-

ANNEX IX

1. INFECTION WITH MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS COMPLEX *(M. BOVIS, M.CAPRAE AND M. TUBERCULOSIS)* *(AS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 23(2))*

Species	Requirements as regards the establishment of origin
Bovine animals	Free as regards bovine animals
Caprine animals Camelid animals Cervid animals	Subjected to a surveillance programme to detect infection in accordance with the procedures in [part 1 of Annex II of Regulation (EU) 2019/… document C(2019)4058] during at least the last 12 months prior to dispatch to the Union and during this period: (a) no infection has been reported in animals of the same species on the establishment during the period of 42 days prior to the date of dispatch to the Union; (b) no animals which do not fulfil the requirement set out in point (a) have been introduced into the establishment during the period of 12 months prior to the date of dispatch to the Union.

2. INFECTION WITH *BRUCELLA B. ABORTUS, B. MELITENSIS AND B. SUIS* (AS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 23(3))

Species	Requirements as regards the establishment of origin
Bovine animals	Free without vaccination as regards bovine animals
Ovine animals	Free without vaccination as regards ovine and caprine animals
Caprine animals	Free without vaccination as regards ovine and caprine animals
Porcine animals	Biosecurity and risk mitigating measures are in place to prevent the transmission of infection from wild animals of listed species likely to be infected
Camelid animals Cervid animals	Subjected to a surveillance programme to detect infection in accordance with the procedures in [Part 1 of Annex I of Regulation (EU) 2019/… document C(2019)4058] and compliance with the following requirements: (a) only animals from establishments in which a surveillance for infection with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis complex* (*M. bovis*, *M. caprae* and *M. tuberculosis*) has been carried out on the animals kept on the establishment in accordance with [point 1 and 2 of Part 1 of Annex II Regulation (EU) 2019/… document C(2019)4058] for at least the last 12 months prior to departure, can be introduced. During this period only caprine animals from establishments applying the measures provided for in this paragraph can be introduced in the establishments mentioned in this indent. (b) (ii) in case infection with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis complex*

	(M. bovis, M. caprae and *M. tuberculosis*) has been reported on the establishment, measures were taken in accordance with [part 1(3) of Annex II of Regulation (EU) 2019/… document C(2019)4058].

ANNEX X

SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR ENTRY INTO THE UNION OF CERTAIN SPECIES AND CATEGORIES OF UNGULATES AS REGARDS INFECTION WITH BRUCELLA AS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 24(5)

1. ***OVINE ANIMALS*:**

Uncastrated males of ovine animals must comply with the following requirements:

(a) they have remained for a continuous period of at least 60 days in an establishment where no case or outbreak of infection with *Brucella ovis* (contagious epididymitis) has been reported during the period of 12 months prior to the date of dispatch to the Union;

(b) they have been subjected to a serological test for contagious epididymitis during the period of 30 days prior to the date of dispatch to the Union.

2. ***PORCINE ANIMALS AND UNGULATES OF THE FAMILY TAYASSUIDAE***

Porcine animals and ungulates of the family *Tayassuidae* must have been subjected during the period of 30 days prior to date of dispatch to the Union to a buffered *Brucella* antigen test for the detection of *Brucella suis* with negative results.

ANNEX XI

SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR EQUINE ANIMALS AS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 24(6)

1. SANITARY GROUPS TO WHICH THIRD COUNTRIES, TERRITORIES OR ZONES THEREOF ARE ASSIGNED

Sanitary Group	Diseases for which specific requirements are required
A	equine infectious anaemia
B	equine infectious anaemia, glanders, dourine
C	equine infectious anaemia, Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis
D	equine infectious anaemia, glanders, dourine, Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis, surra
E	equine infectious anaemia, glanders, dourine, African horse sickness, surra
F	equine infectious anaemia, dourine, African horse sickness
G	equine infectious anaemia, glanders, dourine, surra

2. SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

2.1. Specific requirements for African horse sickness:

Equine animals must comply with the set of requirements laid down in one of the following points:

(a) the animals have been kept in isolation in vector protected premises for a period of at least 40 days prior to the date of dispatch to the Union;

(b) the animals have been kept in isolation in vector protected premises for a period of at least 30 days prior to the date of dispatch to the Union and have been subjected to a serological test, carried out by the same laboratory on the same day on blood samples taken during the isolation period in vector protected premises on two occasions with an interval of between 21 and 30 days, the second of which must have been taken within a period of 10 days prior to the date of dispatch, with negative results in each case or with negative result in an agent identification test on the second sample;

(c) the animals have been kept in isolation in vector protected premises for a period of at least 30 days prior to dispatch to the Union and prior to the date of a serological and an agent identification test for African horse sickness, carried out with negative result in each case on a blood sample taken not less than 28 days after the date of introduction into the vector-protected quarantine and within a period of 10 days prior to the date of dispatch;

(d) the animals have been kept in isolation in vector protected premises for a period of at least 14 days prior to dispatch and prior to an agent identification test for African horse sickness, carried out with negative result on a blood sample taken not less than 14 days after the date of introduction into the vector-proof quarantine and not more than 72 hours before the time of dispatch.

2.2. Specific requirements for Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis

Equine animals must comply with the set of requirements laid down in one of the following points:

(a) the animals:

(i) have been vaccinated against Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis with a complete primary course and revaccinated in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations during a period of not less than 60 days and not more than 12 months prior to the date of dispatch to the Union;

(ii) have been kept in vector-protected quarantine for a period of at least 21 days prior to the date of dispatch to the Union, and during that period they have remained clinically healthy, and their body temperature, taken daily, has remained within the normal physiological range;

(iii) any equine animal on the same holding which showed a rise in body temperature, taken daily, was subjected to a blood test for virus isolation for Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis with negative results;

or

(b) the animals:

(i) have not been vaccinated against Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis;

(ii) have been and was kept in vector-protected quarantine for a period of at least 21 days, and during that period they have remained clinically healthy, and their body temperature, taken daily, has remained within the normal physiological range;

(iii) any equine animal on the same holding which showed a rise in body temperature, taken daily, was subjected to a blood test for virus isolation for Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis with negative results;

(iv) the animals to be dispatched to the Union were subjected to a diagnostic test for Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis with negative results conducted on a sample taken not less than 14 days after the date of entry of the animals into the vector-protected quarantine and the animals have remained protected from vector insects until dispatch;

or

(c) the animals have been subjected to a haemagglutination inhibition test for Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis carried out by the same laboratory on the same day on samples taken on two occasions with an interval of 21 days, the second of which was taken during a period of 10 days prior to the date of dispatch, without an increase in antibody titre, and a RT-PCR (reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction) test for the detection of Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis virus genome, carried out with negative result on a sample taken within 48 hours prior to dispatch, and has been protected from vector attacks from the moment of the RT-PCR sampling until loading for dispatch, by combined use of approved insect repellents and insecticides on the animal and disinsection of the stable and the means in which it is transported.

2.3. Specific requirements for glanders

Equine animals must have been subjected to a complement fixation test for glanders as described in point 3.1. of Chapter 2.5.11 of the OIE Terrestrial Manual (Version adopted 2015) carried out with negative results at a serum dilution of 1 in 5 on a blood sample taken within a period of 30 days prior to the date of dispatch to the Union.

2.4. Specific requirements for dourine

Equine animals must have been subjected to a complement fixation test for dourine as described in point 3.1. of Chapter 2.5.3 of the OIE Terrestrial Manual (Version adopted 2013) carried out with negative results at a serum dilution of 1 in 5 on a blood sample taken within a period of 30 days prior to the date of dispatch to the Union, and not have been used for breeding during the period of at least 30 days prior to and after the date the sample was taken.

2.5. Specific conditions for surra

Equine animals must have been subjected to a card agglutination test for trypanosomiasis (CATT) as described in point 2.3. of Chapter 2.1.21 of the OIE Terrestrial Manual (Version adopted 2012) carried out with negative results at a serum dilution of 1 in 4 on a blood sample taken within a period of 30 days prior to the date of dispatch to the Union.

2.6. Specific conditions for equine infectious anaemia

Equine animals must have been subjected with negative results to an agar gel immunodiffusion test (AGID or Coggins test) or to an ELISA for equine infectious anaemia as described in point 2.1. or 2.2. of Chapter 2.5.6 of the OIE Terrestrial Manual (Version adopted 2013) carried out on a blood sample taken within a period not exceeding 90 days prior to the date of dispatch to the Union.

ANNEX XII

UNGULATES INTENDED FOR CONFINED ESTABLISHMENTS

PART A: Minimum periods (in months) without a reported case or outbreak of disease in the confined establishment of origin of the **ungulates intended for confined establishments in the Union**:

	1.Bovine animals	*2. Ovine animals*	*3. Caprine animals*	*4. Porcine animals*	*5. Camelid animals*	*6. Cervid animals*	*7. Ungulates others than those referred to in columns 1,2,3,4,5,6,7**
Foot and mouth disease	6 m	6 m	6 m	6 m	6 m	6 m	6 m
Rift Valley fever virus	6 m	6 m	6 m	NA	6 m	6 m	6 m
Contagious bovine pleuropn.	6 m	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6 m
Peste des petits ruminants	NA	6 m	6 m	NA	6 m	6 m	NA
Sheep pox and goat pox	NA	6 m	6 m	NA	NA	NA	NA
Contagious caprine pleuropn.	NA	6 m	6 m	NA	NA	NA	6 m
African swine fever	NA	NA	NA	6 m	NA	NA	NA
Classical swine fever	NA	NA	NA	6 m	NA	NA	NA
Lumpy skin disease	6 m	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Burkholderia mallei (Glanders)	NA	NA	6 m	NA	6 m	NA	NA
Brucella (*B. abortus, B. melitensis and B. suis*)	6 m	6 m	6 m	6 m	6 m	6 m	6 m
Mycobacterium tuberculosis complex (*M. bovis, M. caprae, M. tuberculosis*)	6 m	6 m	6 m	6 m	6 m	6 m	6 m
Rabies	6 m	6 m	6 m	6 m	6 m	6 m	6 m
Surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*)	30 days	30 days	30 days	NA	180 days	30 days	30 days
Anthrax	30 days	30 days	30 days	30 days	30 days	30 days	30 days
Infection with bluetongue virus (Serotypes 1-24)	6 m	6 m	6 m	NA	6 m	6 m	6 m

Aujeszky's disease virus	NA	NA	NA	12 m	NA	NA	NA

* only applicable for listed species in accordance with the Annex to Regulation (EU) 2018/1882

PART B: Minimum areas (in radius) and periods without a reported case or outbreak of certain diseases in the area around the confined establishment of origin of the **ungulates intended for confined establishments in the Union**:

	1.Bovine animals	*2. Ovine animals*	*3. Caprine animals*	*4. Porcine animals*	*5. Camelid animals*	*6. Cervid animals*	*7. Ungulates others than those referred to in column 1,2,3,4,5,6,7**
Foot and mouth disease	10 km / 30 days	10 km / 30 days	10 km / 30 days	10 km / 30 days	10 km / 30 days	10 km / 30 days	10 km /30 days
Rift Valley fever virus	150 km / 30 days	150 km / 30 days	150 km / 30 days	NA	150 km / 30 days	150 km / 30 days	150 km / 30 days
Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia	10 km / 30 days	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10 km / 30 days
Peste des petits ruminants	NA	10 km / 30 days	10 km / 30 days	NA	10 km / 30 days	10 km / 30 days	NA
Sheep pox and goat pox	NA	10 km / 30 days	10 km / 30 days	NA	NA	NA	NA
Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia	NA	10 km / 30 days	10 km / 30 days	NA	NA	NA	10 km / 30 days
African swine fever	NA	NA	NA	10 km / 12 m	NA	NA	NA
Classical swine fever	NA	NA	NA	10 km / 12 m	NA	NA	NA
Lumpy skin disease	150 km / 30 days	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Infection with bluetongue virus (Serotypes 1-24)	150 km / 30 days	150 km / 30 days	150 km / 30 days	NA	150 km / 30 days	150 km / 30 days	150 km / 30 days
Epizootic haemorrhagic disease	150 km / 30 days	150 km / 30 days	150 km / 30 days	NA	150 km / 30 days	150 km / 30 days	150 km / 30 days

Aujeszky's disease virus	NA	NA	NA	5 km /12 m **	NA	NA	NA

* only applicable for listed species in accordance with the Annex to Regulation (EU) 2018

** in addition, a virology and serology test must be carried out to rule out the presence of the disease 30 days prior to dispatch to the Union

PART C

Minimum periods of disease freedom (in months) of the third country or territory or zone thereof where the confined establishemnt of origin is located for **ungulates intended for confined establishments in the Union**:

	1.Bovine animals	*2. Ovine animals*	*3. Caprine animals*	*4. Porcine animals*	*5. Camelid animals*	*6. Cervid animals*	*7. Ungulates others than those referred to in columns 1,2,3,4,5,6,7**
Foot and mouth disease	12 m**	12 m**	12 m**	12 m**	12 m**	12 m**	12 m**
Infection with rinderpest virus	12 m	12 m	12 m	12 m	12 m	12 m	12 m
Rift Valley fever virus	48 m**	48 m**	48 m**	NA	48 m**	48 m**	48 m**
Epizootic haemorrhagic disease	24m**	24m**	24m**	NA	24m**	24m**	24m**
African swine fever	NA	NA	NA	12 m*	NA	NA	NA
Classical swine fever	NA	NA	NA	12 m*	NA	NA	NA
Brucella (*B. abortus, B. melitensis and B. suis*)	12 m **	12 m **	12 m **	12 m **	12 m **	12 m **	12 m **
Infection with bluetongue virus (Serotypes 1-24)	24m**	24m**	24m**	NA	24m**	24m**	24m**

* only applicable for listed species in accordance with the Annex to Regulation (EU) 2018

** or supplementary guarantees are provided by the competent authority of the third country or territory according to Part B

PART D

Supplementary guarantees to be provided by the competent authority of the third country or territory as regards certain listed diseases

Foot and mouth disease	(a) the animals have been subjected to a serological test for evidence of foot and mouth disease virus infection carried out in accordance with one of the prescribed tests for international trade laid down in the OIE Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals (OIE Terrestrial Manual), with negative results, taken within a period of 10 days prior to the date of dispatch to the Union; and (b) for *Bovidae*, *Cervidae* and Elephas *spp*.: a probang test for evidence of foot and mouth disease virus infection carried out in accordance with the procedures laid down in the OIE Terrestrial Manual, with negative results. The test must have been taken: (i) 10 days prior to the date of dispatch to the Union, for species other than African buffalo (*Synercus caffer*); (ii) on two occasions 15 days at least apart, the second of which must have been taken during the period of 10 days prior to the date of dispatch to the Union, for African buffalo (*Synercus caffer*).
Rift Valley fever virus	(a) the animals must: (i) have been kept in quarantine in a vector protected facility in the approved confined establishment for a period of at least 30 days prior to the date of dispatch to the Union; (ii) have showed no clinical signs of infection with Rift valley fever virus for a period of at least 30 days prior to the date of dispatch to the Union; (iii) have been protected from vectors when transported between the vector protected facility referred to in point (i) and loading for dispatch to the Union. (b) the animals have been subjected to a virus neutralisation test with negative results for evidence of infection with Rift valley fever virus in accordance with the OIE Terrestrial Manual, taken firstly at the date of commencement of the quarantine period and secondly at least 42 days from that that date and and during a period of 10 days prior to the dispatch to the Union.
African swine fever Classical swine fever	The animals have been subjected to a virology and serology test for the detection of African swine fever and classical swine fever in accordance with the test prescribed for international trade in the OIE Terrestrial Manual, taken during the period of 30 days prior to the date of dispatch to the Union.
Brucella (*B. abortus, B. melitensis and B. suis*)	(a) the animals have been subjected to a test as laid down and prescribed for international trade by the OIE Terrestrial Manual, during the period of the 30 days prior to the date of dispatch to the Union, or (b) they are castrated males of any age
Infection with bluetongue virus (Serotypes 1-24) Infections with epizootic haemorrhagic Disease virus	The animals must comply with the requirements set out in one of the following points: (a) they have been kept in quarantine in a vector-protected facility in the confined establishment for a period of at least 30 days prior to the date of dispatch to the Union and have been subjected to a serology test for infection with bluetongue virus (1-24) and infection with epizootic haemorrhagic disease virus carried out in accordance with the OIE Terrestrial Manual with negative results, carried out at least 28 days after the introduction of the animals into the confined establishment; (b) they have been kept in quarantine in a vector-protected facility in the approved confined establishment for a period of at least 30 days prior to the date of dispatch to the Union and have been subjected to a PCR test for infection with bluetongue virus (1-24) and infection with epizootic haemorrhagic disease virus in accordance with the OIE Terrestrial Manual, with negative results, carried out at least 14 days after the introduction into the confined establishment; (c) they come from a seasonally disease-free area and have been subjected during that disease-free period to a serology test for infection with bluetongue virus (1-24) and infection with epizootic haemorrhagic disease virus according to the OIE Terrestrial Manual, with negative results, carried

	out at least 28 days after introduction of the animals into the confined establishment; (d) they come from a seasonally free area and have been subjected during that period to a PCR test for infection with bluetongue virus (1-24) and infection with epizootic haemorrhagic disease virus in accordance with the OIE Terrestrial Manual, with negative results, carried out at least 14 days after the introduction of the animals into the approved confined establishment.

PART E

Requirements as regards the absence of vaccination for certain diseases for the third country or territory of origin or zone thereof and for the **ungulates intended for confined establishments:**

	1. Bovine animals	*2. Ovine animals*	*3. Caprine animals*	*4. Porcine animals*	*5. Camelid animals*	*6. Cervid animals*	*7. Ungulates others than those referred to in columns 1,2,3,4,5,6**
Foot and mouth disease	NVA	NVA	NVA	NVA	NVA	NVA	NVA
Rift Valley fever virus	NVA**	NVA**	NVA**	NA	NVA**	NVA**	NVA**
Classical swine fever	NA	NA	NA	NVA	NA	NA	NA
Brucella (*B. abortus*, *B.melitensis* and *B.suis*)	NVA**	NVA**	NVA**	NVA**	NVA**	NVA**	NVA**
Aujeszky's disease virus	NA	NA	NA	NVA	NA	NA	NA

NVA = the ungulates intended to the Union have not been vaccinated

NA = not applicable

* only applicable for listed species in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/1882

** or alternative guarantees are provided by the competent authority of the third country or territory according to Part D of this Annex

PART F

Requirements for the vector-protected structure required in confined establishments in third countries

Where required in Part D of this Annex, the vector-protected structure in the confined establishments in third countries or territories must comply with the following requirements:

(a) have appropriate physical barriers at entry and exit points;

(b) the openings of the vector-protected structure must be vector-screened with mesh of appropriate gauge, impregnated regularly with an approved insecticide according to the instructions of the manufacturer;

(c) vector surveillance and control must be carried out within and around the vector-protected structure;

(d) measures must be taken to limit or eliminate breeding sites for vectors in the vicinity of the vector-protected structure;

(e) standard operating procedures must be in place, including descriptions of back-up and alarm systems, for the operation of the vector-protected structure and for the transport of the animals from that structure to the place of loading for dispatch to the Union.

ANNEX XIII

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR VACCINATION PROGRAMMES AND ADDITIONAL SURVEILLANCE CARRIED OUT IN A THIRD COUNTRY OR TERRITORY OR ZONE THEREOF VACCINATING AGAINST HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA

1. Minimum requirements for vaccination programmes carried out in a third country or territory or zone thereof

Vaccination programmes against highly pathogenic avian influenza submitted by a third country or territory must include at least the following information:

(1) Objectives of the vaccination strategy, selected bird population(s) and area.

(2) Data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease, including previous outbreaks in poultry or wild birds.

(3) Description of the reasons for the decision on the introduction of vaccination.

(4) Risk assessment based on:

– Highly pathogenic avian influenza outbreaks within that third country or territory or zone thereof;

– Highly pathogenic avian influenza outbreak in a neighbouring country;

– Other risk factors such as certain areas, type of poultry husbandry or categories of poultry or other captive birds.

(5) Geographical area where vaccination is carried out.

(6) Number of establishments in vaccination area.

(7) Number of establishments where vaccination is carried out, if different from number in point 6.

(8) Species and categories of poultry or captive birds in the geographical area where vaccination is carried out.

(9) Approximate number of poultry or captive birds in the establishments referred to in point 7.

(10) Summary of the vaccine characteristics, authorisation and quality control.

(11) Handling, storage, supply, distribution and sale of avian influenza vaccines on the national territory.

(12) Implementation of a Differentiating Infected from Vaccinated Animals (DIVA) strategy.

(13) Envisaged duration of vaccination campaign.

(14) Provisions and restrictions on the movements of vaccinated poultry and poultry products derived from vaccinated poultry or vaccinated captive birds.

(15) Clinical and laboratory tests carried out in the establishments vaccinated or located in the vaccination area, such as efficacy and pre-movement testing.

(16) Means of record keeping.

2. Additional surveillance in third countries or territories or zones thereof that carry out vaccination against highly pathogenic avian influenza

Where vaccination is carried out in a third country or territory or zone thereof, all establishments where vaccination against avian influenza is carried out must be required to undergo laboratory testing and the following information, in addition to the information referred to in Annex 2, shall be submitted to the Commission:

(1) Number of vaccinated establishments in the area per category

(2) Number of vaccinated establishments to be sampled per poultry category

(3) Use of sentinel birds (namely, the species and number of sentinel birds used epidemiological unit

(4) Number of samples taken per establishment and/or epidemiological unit

(5) Data on vaccine efficacy.

ANNEX XIV

ANIMAL HEALTH REQUIREMENTS FOR RATITES, HATCHING EGGS THEREOF AND FRESH MEAT OF RATITES ORIGINATING IN A THIRD COUNTRY OR TERRITORY OR ZONE THEREOF NOT FREE FROM INFECTION WITH NEWCASTLE DISEASE VIRUS

1. Breeding ratites, productive ratites and ratites intended for slaughter originating in a third country or territory or zone thereof not free from infection with Newcastle disease virus must:

   (a) have been placed under official surveillance for a period of at least 21 days prior to the date of dispatch of the consignment for entry into the Union;

   (b) during the period referred to in point (a), they must have been kept in complete isolation away from direct or indirect contact with other birds, in facilities approved by the competent authority of the third country or territory of origin for this purpose;

   (c) have undergone a virus detection test for infection with Newcastle disease virus;

   (d) come from flocks in which surveillance for infection with Newcastle disease virus was carried out under a statistically based sampling plan which produced negative results for a period of at least six months immediately prior to the date of dispatch of the consignment for entry into the Union.

2. Day-old chicks of ratites and hatching eggs of ratites originating in a third country or territory or zone thereof not free from infection with Newcastle disease virus, must come from flocks:

   (a) which were placed in isolation under official surveillance for a period of at least 30 days prior to the date of laying of the hatching eggs intended for entry into the Union or from which the day-old chicks destined for entry into the Union are derived;

   (b) which underwent a virus detection test for infection with Newcastle disease virus;

   (c) where surveillance for infection with Newcastle disease virus was carried out under a statistically based sampling plan which produced negative results for a period of at least six months immediately prior to the date of dispatch of the consignment for entry to the Union;

   (d) which during the period of 30 days prior to the date of and during the laying of the hatching eggs intended for entry into the Union or from which the day-old chicks destined for entry into the Union are derived, were not in contact with poultry which do not fulfil the guarantees under points (a), (b) and (c).

3. Fresh meat of ratites originating in a third country or territory or zone thereof not free from infection with Newcastle disease virus must:

   (a) be de-boned and skinned;

   (b) come from ratites which were kept for a period of at least three months prior to the date of slaughter on establishments:

(i) on which there was no outbreak of infection with Newcastle disease virus or highly pathogenic avian influenza during the period of six months prior to the date of slaughter;

(ii) around which no outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza or infection with Newcastle disease virus occurred for a period of at least three months prior to the date of slaughter, with a distance of 10 kilometres from the perimeter of that part of the establishment which contains the ratites, including where appropriate the territory of a neighbouring Member State or third country;

(iii) on which surveillance for infection with Newcastle disease virus was carried out under a statistically based sampling plan, which produced negative results for a period of at least six months prior to the date of slaughter .

(c) surveillance as referred to in point (b)(iii) must have been carried out:

(i) by serology, in the case of ratites not vaccinated against infection with Newcastle disease virus;

(ii) by tracheal swabs of ratites, in the case of ratites vaccinated against infection with Newcastle disease virus;

(d) come from ratites which, if they were vaccinated against infection with Newcastle disease virus, they were not vaccinated with vaccines that did not meet the specific criteria set out in Part 1 of Annex 15 in the period of 30 days prior to the date of slaughter.

4. The virus detection testing provided for in paragraphs 1(c) and 2(b) must have been carried out:

(a) within the period of 7 to 10 days after the date of the entry of the ratites in isolation;

(b) on cloacal swabs or faeces samples from each bird.

5. The virus detection testing provided for in paragraphs 1(c) and 2(b) must have shown that no avian paramyxovirus type 1 isolates with an Intracerebral Pathogenicity Index (ICPI) of more than 0.4 was found and favourable results must have been available from all birds in the consignment before:

(a) breeding ratites, productive ratites or ratites intended for slaughter have left the facilities referred in 1(b) for dispatch to the Union;

(b) day-old chicks have left the hatchery for dispatch to the Union;

(c) hatching eggs have been loaded for dispatch to the Union.

ANNEX XV

CRITERIA FOR VACCINES AGAINST INFECTION WITH NEWCASTLE DISEASE VIRUS AND REQUIREMENTS FOR CONSIGNMENTS OF POULTRY, HATCHING EGGS AND FRESH MEAT OF POULTRY ORIGINATING FROM A THIRD COUNTRY OR TERRITORY OR ZONE THEREOF VACCINATING AGAINST INFECTION WITH NEWCASTLE DISEASE VIRUS

1. Criteria for vaccines against infection with Newcastle disease virus

1.1. *General criteria*

(a) Vaccines must comply with the standards set out in the Chapter on Newcastle disease in the Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals of the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE).

(b) Vaccines must be registered by the competent authorities of the third country or territory of origin concerned before being allowed to be distributed and used. For such registration, the competent authorities of the third country or territory of origin concerned must rely on a complete file submitted by the applicant containing data on the efficacy and innocuity of the vaccine. In the case of imported vaccines the competent authorities of the third country or territory of origin may rely on data checked by the competent authorities of the country where the vaccine is produced, as far as these checks have been carried out in conformity with OIE standards.

(c) In addition to the requirements set out in points (a) and (b), imports or the production and distribution of the vaccines must be controlled by the competent authorities of the third country or territory of origin concerned.

(d) Before distribution of the vaccines is allowed, each batch of vaccines must be tested on innocuity, in particular regarding attenuation or inactivation and absence of undesired contaminating agents, and on efficacy on behalf of the competent authorities of the third country or territory of origin.

1.2. *Specific criteria*

Live attenuated vaccines against infection with Newcastle disease virus must be prepared from a Newcastle disease virus strain for which the master seed has been tested and shown to have an intracerebral pathogenicity index (ICPI) of either:

(a) less than 0.4, if not less than 107 EID50 are administered to each bird in the ICPI test;
or

(b) less than 0,.5, if not less than 10^8 EID_{50} are administered to each bird in the ICPI test.

2. Animal health requirements for poultry and hatching eggs originating from a third country or territory or zone thereof where vaccines used against infection with Newcastle disease virus do not meet the specific criteria set out in Part 1

Poultry and hatching eggs originating from a third country or territory or zone thereof where vaccines used against infection with Newcastle disease virus do not meet the specific criteria set out in point 1.2 of Part 1, must meet the following requirements:

(a) poultry and the flocks of hatching eggs must not have been vaccinated with such vaccines for a period of at least 12 months prior to the date of loading of the consignment for dispatch to the Union;

(b) the flocks of origin of poultry and hatching eggs must have undergone a virus isolation test for infection with Newcastle disease virus not earlier than two weeks prior to the date of loading of the consignment for dispatch to the Union or, in the case of hatching eggs, not earlier than two weeks prior to the date of collection of the eggs:

(i) carried out in an official laboratory;

(ii) on a random sample of cloacal swabs taken from at least 60 birds in each flock;

(iii) in which no avian paramyxoviruses with an Intracerebral Pathogenicity Index of more than 0.4 have been found.

(c) poultry and the flocks of origin of hatching eggs must have been kept in isolation under official surveillance on the establishment of origin during the two-week period referred to in point (b);

(d) poultry and the flocks of origin of hatching eggs must not have been in contact with poultry not meeting the requirements set out in points (a) and (b):

(i) in the case of poultry during the period of 60 days prior to the date of loading of the consignment for dispatch to the Union;

(ii) in the case of hatching eggs, during the period of 60 days prior to the date of collection of the eggs.

(e) day-old chicks and the hatching eggs from which the day-old chicks are derived must not have been in contact in the hatchery or during transport to the Union with poultry or hatching eggs not meeting the requirements set out in points (a) to (d).

3. Animal health requirements for fresh meat of poultry originating from a third country or territory or zone thereof where vaccines used against infection with Newcastle disease virus do not meet the specific criteria set out in Part 1

Fresh meat of poultry originating from a third country or territory or zone thereof where vaccines used against infection with Newcastle disease virus do not meet the specific criteria set out in point 1.2 of Part 1, must originate from poultry that meet the following health requirements:

(a) the poultry have not been vaccinated with live attenuated vaccines prepared from an infection with Newcastle disease virus master seed showing a higher pathogenicity than lentogenic strains of the virus within the period of 30 days prior to the date of slaughter;

(b) the poultry underwent a virus isolation test for infection with Newcastle disease virus, carried out in an official laboratory at the time of slaughter on a random sample of cloacal swabs from at least 60 birds in each flock concerned and in which no avian paramyxoviruses with an Intracerebral Pathogenicity Index (ICPI) of more than 0,4 were found;

(c) the poultry have not been in contact during the period of 30 days prior to the date of slaughter with poultry that does not fulfil the conditions set out in points (a) and (b).

4. Information to be provided when flocks of poultry and hatching eggs are vaccinated against infection with Newcastle disease virus

Where flocks of poultry and hatching eggs are vaccinated against infection with Newcastle disease virus, the following information shall be provided for the consignment:

(a) identification of the flock;

(b) age of the birds;

(c) date of vaccination;

(d) name and type of virus strain used;

(e) batch number of vaccine;

(f) name of vaccine;

(g) manufacturer of vaccine.

ANNEX XVI

REQUIREMENTS AS REGARDS THE INFORMATION TO BE MENTIONED ON THE CONTAINERS OF POULTRY, CAPTIVE BIRDS AND HATCHING EGGS

1. Breeding poultry and productive poultry shall be transported in containers which bear the following indications:
   (a) the name and ISO code of the third country or territory of origin;
   (b) the species of poultry concerned;
   (c) the number of animals;
   (d) the category and type of production for which they are intended;
   (e) the name, address and approval number of the establishment of origin;
   (f) the name of the Member State of destination.
2. Poultry intended for slaughter shall be transported in containers which bear the following indications:
   (a) the name and ISO code of the third country or territory of origin;
   (b) the species of poultry concerned;
   (c) the number of animals;
   (d) the category and type of production for which they are intended;
   (e) the name, address and registration number of the establishment of origin;
   (f) the name of the Member State of destination.
3. Day-old chicks shall be transported in containers which shall bear the following indications:
   (a) the name and ISO code of the third country or territory of origin;
   (b) the species of poultry concerned;
   (c) the number of animals;
   (d) the category and type of production for which they are intended;
   (e) the name, address and approval number of the establishment of origin of the day-old chicks;
   (f) the approval number of the establishment of origin of the flock of origin;
   (g) the name of the Member State of destination.
4. Captive birds shall be transported in containers which bear the following indications:
   (a) the name and ISO code of the third country or territory of origin;
   (b) the number of animals;
   (c) the name, address and approval number of the establishment of origin;
   (d) the specific identification number of the container;
   (e) the name of the Member State of destination.

5. Hatching eggs of poultry shall be transported in containers which bear the following indications:

(a) the word "hatching";

(b) the name and ISO code of the third country or territory of origin;

(c) the species of poultry concerned;

(d) the number of eggs;

(e) the category and type of production for which they are intended;

(f) the name, address and approval number of the establishment of origin of the eggs;

(g) the approval number of the establishment of origin of the flock of origin, if different from point (f);

(h) the name of the Member State of destination.

6. Specified pathogen-free eggs shall be transported in containers which bear the following indications:

(a) the wording "SPF eggs for diagnostic, research or pharmaceutical use only;

(b) the name and ISO code of the third country or territory of origin;

(c) the number of eggs;

(d) the name, address and approval number of the establishment of origin;

(e) the name of the Member State of destination.

7. Hatching eggs of captive birds shall be transported in containers which bear the following indications:

(a) the name and ISO code of the third country or territory of origin;

(b) the number of animals;

(c) the name, address and approval number of the establishment of origin;

(d) the specific identification number of the container;

(e) the name of the Member State of destination.

ANNEX XVII

REQUIREMENTS FOR TESTING OF CONSIGNMENTS OF LESS THAN 20 HEADS OF POULTRY OTHER THAN RATITES AND LESS THAN 20 HATCHING EGGS THEREOF BEFORE THE ENTRY INTO THE UNION

Consignments of less than 20 heads of poultry other than ratites or less than 20 hatching eggs of poultry other than ratites must have been tested negative for the diseases referred to in point (e) of Article 49 and point (e)(ii) of Article 111 as follows:

(a) in the case of breeding poultry, productive poultry and poultry intended for slaughter other than ratites, the animals must have been tested negative in serological and/or bacteriological tests, within the period of 30 days prior to the date of loading of the consignment for dispatch to the Union;

(b) in the case of hatching eggs of poultry other than ratites and day-old chicks other than ratites, the flock or origin must have tested negative in serological tests and/or bacteriological tests within the period of 90 days prior to the date of loading of the consignment for dispatch to the Union at a level which gives 95 % confidence of detecting infection at 5 % prevalence;

(c) where the animals have been vaccinated against the infection with any serotype of *Salmonella* or *Mycoplasma*, only bacteriological testing must be used, but the confirmation method must be capable of differentiating live vaccinal strains from field strains.

ANNEX XVIII

SAMPLING AND TESTING OF POULTRY OTHER THAN RATITES AFTER THE ENTRY INTO THE UNION

1. The official veterinarian shall take samples from breeding poultry other than ratites, productive poultry other than ratites and day-old chicks thereof which have entered into the Union from a third country or territory or zone thereof, for virological examination as follows:

   (a) Between the seventh and the fifteenth day following the date when they were placed on the establishments of destination in the Union, cloacal swabs must be taken at a level which gives a 95% confidence of detecting infection at 5% prevalence;

   (b) Testing of samples must be carried out for:

      (i) highly pathogenic avian influenza;

      (ii) infection with Newcastle disease virus.

2. Samples may be pooled, subject to a maximum of five samples from individual birds in each pool.

ANNEX XIX

ANIMAL HEALTH REQUIREMENTS FOR GRANTING APPROVAL OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF ORIGIN OF CAPTIVE BIRDS

1. The animal health requirements in relation to biosecurity measures, as referred to in Article 57, shall be the following:

   (a) only animals coming from other approved establishments are introduced into the establishment;

   (b) were birds are introduced into the establishment from sources other than approved establishments, they may be introduced into the establishment after approval for such an introduction is given by the competent authority of the third country or territory, provided that such animals are isolated for a period of at least 30 days from the date they were introduced into the establishment in accordance with the instructions given by the competent authority of the third country or territory, before being added to the collection of birds on the establishment.

2. The animal health requirements in relation to the facilities and equipment on the establishment, as referred to in Article 57, shall be the following:

   (a) the establishment must be clearly demarcated and separated from its surroundings;

   (b) the establishment must have adequate means for catching, confining and isolating animals and have available adequate approved quarantine facilities and approved procedures for animals coming from establishments that have not been approved;

   (c) the establishment must either have suitable arrangements or on-site facilities and equipment for the appropriate disposal of the bodies of animals which die of a disease or are euthanised.

3. The animal health requirements of the establishment in relation to record keeping, as referred to in Article 57, shall be the following:

   (a) it must keep up-to-date records indicating:

      (i) the number and identity (namely, the age, sex, species and individual identification number where practical) of the animals of each species present in the establishment;

      (ii) the number and identity (namely, the age, sex, species and individual identification number where practical) of animals arriving in the establishment or leaving it, together with information on their origin or destination, the transport from or to the establishment and the animal health status;

      (iii) the results of blood tests or any other diagnostic procedures;

      (iv) cases of disease and, where appropriate, the treatment administered;

      (v) the results of the post-mortem examinations on animals that have died in the establishment, including still-born animals;

      (vi) observations made during any isolation or quarantine period.

(b) the establishment shall keep the records referred to in point (a) following the date of approval, for a period of at least 10 years.

4. The animal health requirements in relation to personnel on the establishment, as referred to in Article 57, shall be the following:

(a) the person responsible for the establishment must have adequate ability and knowledge;

(b) the operator responsible for the establishment must secure, by contract or other legal instrument, the services of a veterinarian approved by and under the control of the competent authority of the third country or territory, who:

(i) shall ensure that appropriate disease surveillance and control measures in relation to the disease situation of the third country or territory concerned are approved by the competent authority and applied in the establishment; such measures must include the following:

– an annual disease surveillance plan including appropriate zoonoses control of the animals;

– clinical, laboratory and post-mortem testing of animals suspected to be affected by diseases;

– vaccination of susceptible animals against diseases as appropriate, in conformity with the Terrestrial Animal Health Code and the Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals of the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE);

(ii) shall ensure that any suspect deaths or the presence of any other symptoms suggesting that animals have contracted highly pathogenic avian influenza, infection with Newcastle disease virus or avian chlamydiosis is notified without delay to the competent authority of the third country or territory;

(iii) shall ensure that animals entering the establishment have been isolated as necessary, and in accordance with the requirements of Articles … and the instructions, if any, given by the competent authority of the third country or territory;

(iv) shall be responsible for the day to day compliance with the animal health requirements laid down in Article ...

5. The animal health requirements of the establishment in relation to health status, as referred to in Article 57, shall be the following:

(a) it must be free from highly pathogenic avian influenza, infection with Newcastle disease virus and avian chlamydiosis; in order for the establishment to be declared free from those diseases, the competent authority of the third country or territory shall assess the records on the animal health status kept for a period of at least three years prior to the date of the application for approval and the results of the clinical and laboratory tests carried out on the animals therein. However, new establishments shall only be approved on the results of the clinical and laboratory tests carried out on the animals in such establishments;

(b) it must either have an arrangement with a laboratory to perform post-mortem examinations, or have one or more appropriate premises where such

examinations may be performed by a competent person under the authority of a veterinarian approved for that purpose by the competent authority of the third country or territory.

ANNEX XX

EXAMINATION, SAMPLING AND TESTING PROCEDURES OF CAPTIVE BIRDS FOR HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA AND NEWCASTLE DISEASE

1. During quarantine either the sentinel birds, or if sentinel birds are not used, the captive birds, shall be subjected to the following procedures:

   (a) with the use of sentinel birds:

      (i) blood samples for serological examination must be taken from all sentinel birds within a period of not less then 21 days following the date of their entry into the quarantine and within a period of at least three days prior to the date of the end of the quarantine;

      (ii) if sentinel birds show positive or inconclusive serological results for the samples referred to in point (i):

         – the imported birds must be subjected to a virological examination;

         – cloacal swabs (or faeces) and tracheal or oropharyngeal swabs must be taken from at least 60 birds or from all birds if the consignment is less than 60 birds;

   (b) without the use of sentinel birds:

      – imported birds must be examined virologically (namely, serological testing not being appropriate);

      – Tracheal or oropharyngeal or cloacal swabs (or faeces) must be taken from at least 60 birds or from all birds if the consignment is less than 60 birds, during the period of the first 7 to 15 days of the quarantine.

2. In addition to the testing set out in point 1, the following samples shall be taken for virological examination:

   (a) cloacal swabs (or faeces) and tracheal or oropharyngeal swabs, if possible, from clinically ill birds or ill sentinel birds;

   (b) from the intestinal contents, brain, trachea, lungs, liver, spleen, kidneys and other obviously affected organs as soon as possible following the death from either:

      (i) dead sentinel birds and all birds dead on arrival in the quarantine and those which die during quarantine;
      or

      (ii) in the case of high mortality in small birds of large consignments, from at least 10 % of the dead birds.

3. For virological examination, pooling of samples up to a maximum of five samples of individual birds in one pool shall be allowed.

   Faecal material must be pooled separately from other organ and tissue samples.

ANNEX XXI

SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS AS REGARDS DOGS, CATS AND FERRETS INTENDED FOR ENTRY INTO THE UNION

1. ANTIBODY RABIES TITRATION TEST REQUIREMENTS:

(a) Must be carried out on a sample collected by a veterinarian authorised by the competent authority during the period commencing at least 30 days after the date of vaccination and ending 3 months before the date of issue of the certificate.

(b) must measure a titre of neutralising antibody to rabies virus equal to or greater than 0,5 IU/ml;

(c) must be certified by an official report from the official laboratory on the result and a copy of this report must be attached to the animal health certificate accompanying the animals to the Union;

(d) does not have to be renewed on an animal, which following the antibody rabies titration test with satisfactory results, has been revaccinated against rabies within the period of validity of the previous vaccination referred to in point (a).

2. TREATMENT AGAINST INFESTATION WITH *ECHINOCCOCUS MULTILOCULARIS*

Prior to the entry into the Union, dogs shall be treated against infestation with *Echinococcus multilocularis*, as follows:

(a) the treatment must consist of an approved medicinal product which contains the appropriate dose of praziquantel or pharmacologically active substances, which alone or in combination, have proven to reduce the burden of mature and immature intestinal forms of *Echinococcus multilocularis* in the host species concerned;

(b) the treatment must be administered by a veterinarian within a period commencing not more than 120 hours and ending not less than 24 hours before the time of arrival in the Union;

(c) the following details of the treatment must be certified by the administering veterinarian in the document referred to in Article 76(1)(a)(iv):

(i) transponder or tattoo alphanumeric code of the dog, cat or ferret;

(ii) name of the product and manufacturer of the treatment against infestation with *Echinococcus multilocularis;*

(iii) date and time of treatment;

(iii) name, stamp and signature of the administering veterinarian.

ANNEX XXII

REQUIREMENTS AS REGARDS THE RESIDENCY PERIODS OF HATCHING EGGS BEFORE THE ENTRY INTO THE UNION

Category of hatching eggs	*Minimum residency period applies to*	*Minimum residency period in the third country or territory of origin or zone thereof, as referred in Article 98(a)*	*Minimum residency period in the establishment of origin, as referred to in Article 98(b)*	*Minimum period without contact with* poultry or hatching eggs of lower health status, captive birds or wild birds *as referred to in Article 98(c)*
Hatching eggs of poultry	Flock of origin	3 months	6 weeks	6 weeks
Consignments of Less than 20 hatching eggs of poultry other than ratites	Flock of origin	3 months	3 weeks	3 week

ANNEX XXIII

REQUIREMENTS AS REGARDS THE RESIDENCY PERIOD BEFORE SLAUGHTER OR KILLING OF THE KEPT UNGULATES OF ORIGIN OF THE FRESH MEAT

1. The period during which the ungulates must have remained in the third country or territory of origin or zone thereof before the date of slaughter or killing, as referred to in Article 131(2)(a), shall be either:

   (a) at least three months prior that date; or

   (b) less than three months prior to that date, if the ungulates are less than three months of age.

2. The period for which the kept ungulates must have remained in their establishment of origin without having come into contact with ungulates of a lower health status, as referred to in Article 131(2)(b) and (c), shall be a period of at least 40 days prior to the date of slaughter or killing where such animals:

   (a) originate from a third country, territory or zone thereof which applies one or more of the specific conditions set out in Part B of Annex 24;

   (b) are covered by derogation provided for in Article 132.

ANNEX XXIV

DISEASE FREEDOM IN THE THIRD COUNTRY OR TERRITORY OF ORIGIN OF THE PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN

Part A

Minimum periods (in months) of disease freedom of the third country or territory of origin or zone thereof in accordance with Article 131(1).

	1. Bovine animals	*2. Ovine animals*	*3. Caprine animals*	*4. Porcine animals*	*5. Camelid animals*	*6. Cervid animals*	*7. Ungulates other than those referred to in columns 1,2,3,4,5,6**
Foot and mouth disease	12 m**	12 m**	12 m**	12 m**	12 m**	12 m**	12 m**
Infection with rinderpest virus	12 m	12 m	12 m	12 m	12 m	12 m	12 m
Rift Valley fever virus	12 m	12 m	12 m	12 m	12 m	12 m	12 m
Peste des petits ruminants	12 m	12 m	12 m	12 m	12 m	12 m	12 m
Sheep pox and goat pox	12 m	12 m	12 m	12 m	12 m	12 m	12 m
African swine fever	NA	NA	NA	12 m	NA	NA	NA
Classical swine fever	NA	NA	NA	12 m**	NA	NA	NA

* only applicable to listed species in accordance with Annex to Regulation (EU) 1882/2018

** this period may be reduced where specific conditions, in accordance with Part B, are provided by the competent authority of the third country or territory

Part B

Specific conditions to be provided by the competent authority where the third country or territory or zone thereof has been free of the disease for a period of less than 12 months as provided for in the derogation laid down in Article 131(2):

Foot and mouth disease	Supplementary information to guarantee the determination of a date from which the third country or territory or zone thereof shall be considered to be free from the disease
Classical swine fever	

ANNEX XXV

VACCINATION IN THE THIRD COUNTRY OR TERRITORY OF ORIGIN OR ZONE THEREOF AND IN THE ANIMALS OF ORIGIN AND OF THE PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN

Part A

Animal health Requirements as regards the absence of vaccination in the third country or territory of origin or zone thereof and for the establishment of origin of the ungulates from which the fresh meat is obtained:

	1. Bovine animals	*2. Ovine animals*	*3. Caprine animals*	*4. Porcine animals*	*5. Camelid animals*	*6. Cervid animals*	*7. Ungulates other than those referred to in columns 1,2,3,4,5,6**
Foot and mouth disease	NV/NVE**	NV/NVE**	NV/NVE**	NV/NVE	NV/NVE**	NV/NVE**	NV/NVE**
African swine fever	NA	NA	NA	NV/NVE	NA	NA	NA
Classical swine fever	NA	NA	NA	NV/NVE	NA	NA	NA

NV = for a period of at least 12 months prior to the date of dispatch to the Union: No vaccination has been carried out in the third country or territory or zone thereof and there have been no entries of vaccinated animals in the third country territory or zone

NVE= no vaccinated animals in the establishment of origin of the ungulates from which the fresh meat is obtained

NA = not applicable

* only applicable for listed species in accordance with Annex to Regulation (EU) 2018/1882

** or specific conditions, in accordance with Part B, are provided by the competent authority of the third country or territory

Part B

Specific conditions to be provided by the competent authorities where vaccination against foot and mouth disease has been carried out in the third country or territory or zone thereof for a period of less than 12 months as referred to in Article 131(4).

1. FROM A THIRD COUNTRY, TERRITORY OR ZONE THEREOF WHICH IS FREE FROM FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE AND WHERE VACCINATION FOR FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE STRAINS A, O OR C IS PRACTISED

The competent authorities of the third country or territory of origin has provided supplementary information to guarantee the absence of foot and mouth disease virus in fresh meat and compliance with the following requirements:

(a) a vaccination programme against foot and mouth disease is carried out and controlled by the competent authority of the third country or territory of origin;

(b) either:

(i) in case of bovine, ovine and caprine animals, which originate from establishments, in and around which, in an area with a 25 kilometres radius, there has been no reported case or outbreak of foot and mouth disease or rinderpest during the period of 60 days prior to the date of dispatch to the Union;

(ii) in case of kept ungulates other than bovine, ovine and caprine, porcine and equine animals, originate from establishments in and around which in an area of 50 kilometres radius, there has been no reported case or outbreak of foot and mouth disease or rinderpest, during the period of 90 days prior to the date of dispatch to the Union;

(c) the meat is fresh meat other than offal, is de-boned meat and obtained from carcasses:

(i) in which the main accessible lymphatic glands have been removed;

(ii) which have been submitted to maturation at a temperature above +2°C for at least 24 hours before the bones were removed;

(iii) in which the pH value of the meat was below 6,0 when tested electronically in the middle of the *longissimus-dorsi* muscle after maturation and before de-boning.

2. FROM A THIRD COUNTRY, TERRITORY OR ZONE THEREOF WHICH IS FREE FROM FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE AND WHERE VACCINATION FOR FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE STRAINS A, O OR C IS PRACTISED

In addition to the requirements set out in point 1 the competent authority of the third country or territory has provided additional guarantees for conditions which are specific for the third country, territory or zone thereof and which support the absence of foot and mouth disease virus in the fresh meat from the zone.

3. FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE FREE ZONES WHERE VACCINATION IS NOT PRACTISED

3.1. Foot and mouth disease strains SAT or ASIA 1

The competent authorities of a third country or territory of origin shall provide the necessary supplementary information to guarantee the absence of the foot and mouth disease virus in the fresh meat and compliance with the following animal health requirements; where the fresh meat originates from a foot and mouth freedom zone where vaccination is not practised, but which is in a third country or territory in which vaccination for FMD strains SAT or ASIA 1 is practiced in other zones or where those strains are endemic in part(s) of the third country or territory or in the neighbouring Member State or third countries:

(a) the animals originate from establishments in and around which, in an area with a 10 kilometres radius, there has been no case or outbreak of foot and mouth disease [or rinderpest] during the period of 12 months prior to the date of…;

(b) the meat is not authorised for export to the Union until 21 days have elapsed following the date of slaughter;

(c) the meat is fresh meat other than offal, is de-boned meat and obtained from carcasses:

(i) in which the main accessible lymphatic glands have been removed;

(ii) which have been submitted to maturation at a temperature above +2°C for a period of at least 24 hours before the bones were removed.

3.2. Foot and mouth disease strains A, O or C

The competent authorities of the third country or territory of origin shall provide the following supplementary information, where the fresh meat originates in a foot and mouth disease-free zone where vaccination against foot and mouth disease is not practised, but which is in a third country or territory in which vaccination against foot and mouth disease strains A, O or C is practised, and the competent authorities of the third country or territory have provided additional guarantees on conditions which are specific for the third country or territory or zone and which support the absence of foot and mouth disease virus in the fresh meat from the zone:

(a) the surveillance programme for foot-and-mouth disease applicable for the free zone, demonstrating the absence of foot and mouth disease is carried out and controlled by the competent authorities of the third country or territory of origin;

(b) guarantees on the application of the animal health requirements set out in points (b) and (c) of Part 1;

ANNEX XXVI

RISK MITIGATING TREATMENTS FOR MEAT PRODUCTS

1. RISK MITIGATING TREATMENTS FOR MEAT PRODUCTS LISTED IN DESCENDING ORDER OF SEVERITY:

B = Treatment in a hermetically sealed container to a Fo value of three or more.

C = A minimum temperature of 80°C, which must be reached throughout the meat product during its processing.

D = A minimum temperature of 70°C, which must be reached throughout the meat or stomachs, bladder intestines during the processing of meat products and treated stomachs, bladders and intestines, or for raw a treatment consisting of natural fermentation and maturation of not less than nine months and resulting following characteristics:

— Aw value of not more than 0,93;

— pH value of not more than 6,0.

D1 = Thorough the cooking of meat, previously deboned and defatted, subjected to heating so that an in temperature of 70°C or greater is maintained for a minimum period of 30 minutes.

E = In the case of 'biltong'-type products, a treatment to achieve:

— Aw value of not more than 0,93;

— pH value of not more than 6,0.

F = A heat treatment ensuring that a center temperature of at least 65°C is reached for a period of time as nece to achieve a pasteurization value (Pv) equal to or above 40.

2. RISK MITIGATING TREATMENTS FOR CASINGS:

Casing 1 = Salting with sodium chloride (NaCl), either dry or as saturated brine (aw < 0,80), for a continuous period of 30 days or longer, at a temperature of 20°C or above.

Casing 2 = Salting with phosphate supplemented salt containing 86,5 % NaCl, 10,7 % Na2HPO4 and 2,8% Na3PO4 (weight/weight/weight), either dry or as saturated brine (aw < 0.80), for a continuous period of 30 days or longer, at a temperature of 20°C or above.

Casing 3 = Salting with NaCl for 30 days

Casing 4 = Bleaching

Casing 5 = Drying after scraping.

ANNEX XXVII

RISK MITIGATING TREATMENTS FOR MILK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS

	A	**B**
Species of origin of the milk and the dairy products	***Bos Taurus, Ovis aries, Capra hircus, Bubalus bubalis and Camelus dromedarius***	**Other than *Bos Taurus, Ovis aries, Capra hircus, Bubalus bubalis and Camelus dromedarius***
Animal health status of the third country	**1. Third countries not officially free of foot and mouth (FMD) for the preceding 12 months** **2. Third countries where vaccination against FMD is practiced**	**Any**
Sterilization process, to achieve an Fo value equal to or greater than 3	Yes	Yes
Ultra-high temperature (UHT) treatment at not less than 135°C in combination with a suitable holding time	Yes	Yes
High temperature short time pasteurization treatment (HTST) at 72°C for 15 seconds applied twice to milk with a pH equal to or greater than 7,0 achieving, where applicable, a negative reaction to a alkaline phosphatase test, applied immediately after the heat treatment	Yes	No
HTST treatment of milk with a pH below 7,0	Yes	No
HTST treatment combined with another physical treatment by either: (i) lowering the pH below 6 for one hour, or (ii) additional heating equal to or greater than 72 °C, combined with desiccation	Yes	No

No: treatment not permitted
Yes: required treatment

ANNEX XXVIII

RISK MITIGATION TREATMENTS FOR EGG PRODUCTS

1. TREATMENTS OF EGG PRODUCTS FOR THE INACTIVATION OF HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA VIRUSES

(c) Liquid egg white, either with 55,6°C for 870 seconds or with 56,7°C for 232 seconds.

(d) 10% salted yolk, with 62,2°C for 138 seconds.

(e) Dried egg white, either with 67°C for 20 hours or with 54,4°C for 513 hours.

(f) Whole eggs, either at least with 60°C for 188 seconds, or completely cooked.

(g) Whole egg blends, either at least with 60°C for 188 seconds, at least with 61,1°C for 94 seconds, or completely cooked.

2. TREATMENTS OF EGG PRODUCTS FOR THE INACTIVATION OF INFECTION WITH NEWCASTLE DISEASE VIRUS

(a) Liquid egg white, either with 55°C for 2278 seconds, with 57°C for 986 seconds, or with 59°C for 301 seconds.

(b) 10% salted yolk, with 55°C for 176 seconds.

(c) Dried egg white, with 57°C for 50,4 hours.

(d) Whole eggs, either at least with 55°C for 2 521 seconds, with 57°C for 1 596 seconds, with 59°C for 674 seconds, or completely cooked.

ANNEX XXIX

LIST OF SPECIES SUSCEPTIBLE TO DISEASES FOR WHICH MEMBER STATES HAVE NATIONAL MEASURES IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 226 of REGULATION (EU) 2016/429

Disease	Susceptible species
Spring viraemia of carp (SVC)	Bighead carp (*Aristichthys nobilis*), goldfish (*Carassius auratus*), crucian carp (*Carassius carassius*), grass carp (*Ctenopharyngodon idellus*), common carp and koi carp (*Cyprinus carpio*), silver carp (*Hypophthalmichthys molitrix*), sheatfish (*Silurus glanis*), and tench (*Tinca tinca*), Orfe (*Leuciscus idus*)
Bacterial kidney disease (BKD)	Family: Salmonidae
Infectious pancreatic necrosis (IPN)	Rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*), brown trout (*Salmo trutta*), Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*) and (*Oncorhynchus spp.*), whitefish (*Coregonus lavaretus*)
Infection with Salmonid alphavirus (SAV)	Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*), rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), brown trout (*Salmo trutta*)
Infections with Gyrodactylus salaris (GS)	Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*), rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), Arctic char (*Salvelinus alpinus*), North American brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*), grayling (*Thymallus thymallus*), North American lake trout (*Salvelinus namaycush*) and brown trout (*Salmo trutta*) Any species which have been in contact with a susceptible species are also considered susceptible
Ostreid herpervirus 1 µvar (OsHV-1 µVar)	Pacific oyster (*Crassostrea gigas*)

ANNEX XXX

CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH SPECIES LISTED IN COLUMN 4 OF COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2018/1882 ARE REGARDED AS VECTORS

List of diseases	Vectors	Conditions under which species of aquatic animals listed in column 4 of the Annex of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1882 are regarded as vectors
Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis (EHN)	As listed in the fourth column of the Annex of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1882	Regarded as vectors of EHN under all conditions.
Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia (VHS)		Regarded as vectors of VHS when in contact with species listed in column 3 of the Annex of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1882 through co-habitation or through water supply.
Infectious haematopoietic necrosis (IHN)		Regarded as vectors of IHN when in contact with species listed in column 3 of the Annex of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1882 through co-habitation or through water supply.
Infection with highly polymorphic region (HPR) deleted infectious salmon anaemia virus (HPR-deleted ISAV)		No vector species listed for HPR-deleted ISAV.

List of diseases	Vectors	Conditions under which species of aquatic animals listed in column 4 of the Annex of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1882 are regarded as vectors
Infection with Mikrocytos mackini		No vector species listed for *Mikrocytos mackini*.
Infection with Perkinsus marinus		Regarded as vectors of *Perkinsus marinus* when in contact with species listed in column 3 of the Annex of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1882 through co-habitation or through water supply.
Infection with Bonamia ostreae		Regarded as vectors of *Bonamia ostreae* when in contact with species listed in column 3 of the Annex of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1882 through co-habitation or through water supply.
Infection with Bonamia exitiosa		Regarded as vectors of *Bonamia exitiosa* when in contact with species listed in column 3 of the Annex of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1882 through co-habitation or through water supply.
Infection with Marteilia refringens		Regarded as vectors of *Marteilia refringens* when in contact with species listed in column 3 of the Annex of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1882 through co-habitation or through water supply.

List of diseases	Vectors	Conditions under which species of aquatic animals listed in column 4 of the Annex of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1882 are regarded as vectors
Infection with Taura syndrome virus		Regarded as vectors of Taura syndrome virus when in contact with species listed in column 3 of the Annex of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1882 through co-habitation or through water supply.
Infection with yellow head virus		Regarded as vectors of Taura syndrome virus when in contact with species listed in column 3 of the Annex of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1882 through co-habitation or through water supply.
Infection with white spot syndrome virus		Regarded as vectors of Taura syndrome virus when in contact with species listed in column 3 of the Annex of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1882 through co-habitation or through water supply.