

FACILITATING SAFE TRADE: HOW TO USE THE TERRESTRIAL CODE TO SET HEALTH MEASURES FOR TRADE IN TERRESTRIAL ANIMALS AND PRODUCTS

Introduction

The OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code)* is a key part of the World Trade Organization (WTO) legal framework for international trade. To facilitate safe trade and taking into account the variable animal health situation of Member Countries, the *Terrestrial Code* provides many options in the selection of health (sanitary) measures. Member Countries should follow the recommendations in the *Terrestrial Code* when setting measures for trade in animals and animal products because this provides a sound and reliable basis to facilitate safe trade.

This document advises on the use of the *Terrestrial Code* to set health (sanitary) measures for trade in animals and animal products, consistent with the WTO Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS Agreement). It focuses on the *Terrestrial Code* recommendations for health measures relating to the importation of beef, pig meat and poultry meat for human consumption and provides tables summarising the recommendations in the *Terrestrial Code* for each of these commodities. In addition to using the *Terrestrial Code*, Member Countries are encouraged to consult the publication *International trade: the rights and obligations of OIE Member Countries*, the OIE *Handbook on Import Risk Analysis for Animals and Animal Products* and the OIE Internet page at www.oie.int.

More detailed information may be found in the List of References.

1. The WTO legal framework for international trade

Many OIE Member Countries are also members of the WTO and should, therefore, respect the provisions of WTO agreements. The SPS Agreement is a key text when considering trade in animals and animal products. This Agreement provides two options for establishing health (sanitary) measures: WTO Members are encouraged to base their health measures on the standards of the recognised international organisations, i.e. the OIE, for animal diseases and zoonoses, and the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC) for food safety and labelling. When there is no international standard or when a country wishes to apply measures that are more restrictive than the international standard, the SPS Agreement calls on Member Countries to ensure that their sanitary measures are based on an assessment, as appropriate to the circumstances, of the risks to human, animal or plant life or health, taking into account risk assessment techniques developed by the relevant international organizations.

For terrestrial animals and their products, the OIE standards are set out in the *Terrestrial Code*, the *Manual for Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines of Terrestrial Animals (Terrestrial Manual)* and Resolutions adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates, the supreme authority of the OIE. The OIE standards on import risk analysis are in the *Terrestrial Code* Chapter 2.1 and relevant guidelines are in the *Handbook on Import Risk Analysis for Animals and Animal Products*.

As the food production chain is a continuum 'from the farm gate to the plate', the OIE and the CAC take care to develop standards for foods of animal origin in a coordinated, collaborative manner. Detailed information on the relevant mechanisms may be found on the OIE website on under the menu 'Animal Production Food Safety'. Importing countries should consider both OIE and CAC recommendations when developing health measures to ensure that these address animal health and food safety in a comprehensive manner. Information on the CAC standards, recommendations and guidelines may be found at the CAC Internet page www.codexalimentarius.org.

In addition to the above mentioned points, the SPS Agreement establishes other obligations with respect to trade, including the application of principles such as harmonisation, equivalence and regionalisation. OIE standards relevant to these principles are contained in the *Terrestrial Code* (mainly in Section 5) and the OIE provides guidelines and recommendations relevant to these issues in the publication *International trade: the rights and obligations of OIE Member Countries*.

2. Using the standards in the *Terrestrial Code* to facilitate safe trade

The correct use of the standards in the *Terrestrial Code* provides for trade in animals and animal products to take place with an optimal level of sanitary safety while avoiding unjustified restrictions on trade. Member Countries are encouraged to apply the standards in the *Terrestrial Code* when setting health (sanitary) measures for trade in animals and animal products because this provides a sound and reliable basis to **facilitate safe trade**.

The recommendations in the *Terrestrial Code* are based on the most up-to-date scientific information and available techniques. In addition to the general recommendations provided in Volume 1, specific recommendations are provided in Volume 2 for diseases that are 'listed' according to the criteria in *Terrestrial Code* Chapter 1.2. Key terms that are used in the *Terrestrial Code* are defined in the Glossary. These terms and definitions should be used when developing health requirements and drafting veterinary health certificates for the purpose of international trade. The use of the diagnostic tests listed in *Terrestrial Code* Chapter 1.3, which are based on the tests (and vaccines) prescribed in the *Manual*, is recommended.

2.1. Volume 1 of the *Terrestrial Code*

Volume 1 contains 'horizontal' texts that are relevant to the range of species (birds, bees and mammals) and OIE listed diseases covered in the *Terrestrial Code*.

The sections of particular relevance to international trade are:

- Section 1 – Animal disease diagnosis, surveillance and notification
- Section 2 – Risk analysis
- Section 3 – Quality of Veterinary Services
- Section 4 – Articles on animal identification and traceability and on the use of zoning and compartmentalisation
- Section 5 – Trade measures, import/export procedures and veterinary certification.

Section 5 sets out the obligations of importing and exporting countries and the OIE procedures relevant to the SPS Agreement. As stated in this section, a Member Country may authorise the importation of animals or animal products under conditions more or less stringent than those recommended in the *Terrestrial Code*. However, if the conditions are more stringent, they should be based on a scientific risk analysis conducted in accordance with OIE standards.

The *Terrestrial Code* recommendations on health measures focus on the animal health situation in the *exporting* country. It is assumed that the disease is not present in the importing country or, if present, the disease is the subject of a control or eradication programme. Article 5.1.2 states that an international veterinary certificate should *not* include requirements for the exclusion of pathogens that are present in the importing country if these are *not* subject to any official control programme.

Consistent with the provisions in the SPS Agreement, the measures imposed on imported animals or products to manage the risks posed by a specific pathogen should not require a higher level of protection than that provided by measures applied as part of the official control programme in the importing country.

Measures should not be established for diseases that are not OIE listed unless the importing country has demonstrated through import risk analysis that the disease poses a significant risk.

The term ('under study') in the *Terrestrial Code* means that the text in parentheses has been discussed but not yet adopted by the World Assembly. These provisions are not part of the *Terrestrial Code*. Member Countries may wish to follow such recommendations in part or in full.

2.2. Volume 2 of the *Terrestrial Code*

This volume contains eight sections: each relates to specified host species. Each chapter covers a specific pathogen or disease. In some cases, there is more than one chapter for a pathogen/disease. The *Terrestrial Code* does not contain chapters for diseases that are not listed. If a disease is removed from the list because it no longer satisfies the criteria in Chapter 1.2, the related disease chapter is removed from the *Terrestrial Code*.

The recommendations in each disease chapter are designed to prevent the introduction of the subject disease into an importing country, taking into account the nature of the traded commodity and the animal health status of the exporting country. As used in the *Terrestrial Code*, 'commodity' means live animals, products of animal origin, animal genetic material, biological products and pathological material.

The objective is for all disease chapters to contain all the following elements:

- a brief description of the disease;
- a list of 'safe commodities' for which specific measures are not required, regardless of the status of the exporting country or zone for the disease;
- a list of commodities that are considered to require the measures described in the chapter, with the understanding that an importing country should not impose additional measures for such commodities;
- a list of the factors that should be taken into account in assessing the risks presented by the exporting country for that disease;
- lists of the requirements that should be met by a country, zone or compartment to achieve a specified disease status, for example: 'disease-free country', 'free zone with vaccination', 'country of negligible risk', 'disease-free flock';
- articles containing the recommended health measures to be applied to commonly traded commodities, taking into account the likelihood of the pathogen being transmitted through that commodity and the disease status of the exporting country.

Chapters that do not contain all these elements are gradually being updated and completed.

In addition to recommendations on safe commodities, some chapters identify the commodities that are capable of transmitting the specified disease through trade.

Where there is scientific evidence that a commodity may be associated with the transmission of a disease agent but there are no recommendations in the *Terrestrial Code*, Member Countries may conduct an import risk analysis. The national Delegate may seek guidance from the OIE at any time. For emerging diseases, where scientific knowledge is evolving rapidly, the OIE may publish a Technical Fact sheet pending the availability of more comprehensive information on the disease, including factors relevant to transmission and potential disease listing.

The concept of a 'safe commodity'

This concept is a key element of the OIE approach to facilitating safe trade. Where an animal product is listed as a safe commodity, the required health measures are limited to the general requirements in the *Terrestrial Code*. In the case of animal products, these include ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection of livestock, in accordance with Chapter 6.2.

A definition of this concept is proposed for adoption in 2015: 'Safe commodity means a commodity which in the form normally traded is considered safe for trade with respect to a listed disease... without the need for specific risk mitigation measures against the listed disease...and regardless of status of the country or zone of origin for that disease...'

3. The identification of hazards associated with the traded commodity

As defined in the *Terrestrial Code*, 'hazard identification is the process of identifying the pathogenic agents which could potentially be introduced in a commodity considered for importation'. This is the first step in the development of health (sanitary) measures.

The OIE World Animal Health Database (WAHID) is a valuable source of information on diseases reported by the exporting country and other information relevant to the credibility of the national Veterinary Services. The 'six-monthly report' function can also be used to compare the status of the importing and exporting country with respect to OIE listed diseases.

A pathogen that is present in both the importing and the exporting country should not be classified as a hazard unless the disease is the subject of an official control or eradication program in the importing country. However, an importing country may be justified in taking measures to prevent the entry of distinct strains or serotypes of a pathogen that are exotic to the importing country and that occur in an exporting country.

The following points should be taken into account when listing hazards for the purpose of setting import health measures:

- Pathogens that are *not* associated with the commodity should not be classified as hazards, e.g. poultry pathogens are not hazards when considering trade in beef.
- Certain species are considered as 'dead end hosts' for some pathogens (e.g. west Nile fever in equidae). In these species, the pathogen should not be classified as a hazard for the purposes of trade.
- The recommendations on 'safe commodities' should be respected.
- The nature of the commodity being traded has a significant bearing on risk. Processed commodities generally (but not always) present a lower risk than live animals. In the case of animal products that are processed for human consumption, relevant provisions in specific disease chapters, including on the inactivation of the pathogen, should be considered.
- In the case of semen and embryos, relevant provisions in Chapters 4.5 – 4.11 should also be taken into account.
- The exporting country may provide epidemiological evidence that allows the importing country to 'rule out' a pathogen from consideration as a hazard for the purpose of trade. In this case, the *Terrestrial Code* recommendations on surveillance and on the provisions for disease free country, zone and compartment, should be respected.

The evaluation of the Veterinary Services (Chapter 3.2), the identification and traceability of animals and animal products (Chapters 4.1 and 4.2), animal health surveillance (Chapter 1.4), official control programmes and management and husbandry practices related to biosecurity are important inputs for assessing the likelihood of pathogenic agents being present in, or absent from, the animal population of the exporting country, zone or compartment.

A Decision Tree approach may be used to determine whether a pathogenic agent is a hazard when developing health measures for the purpose of trade in animal products in Figure 1.

Figure 1 - Using a Decision Tree approach to determine whether a pathogenic agent is a hazard when developing health measures for the purpose of trade in animal products

1. Taking account of the methods of production, manufacturing or processing normally applied, is the commodity under consideration a potential vehicle for the pathogenic agent?
 - a) If the answer is YES, proceed to Step 2.
 - b) If the answer is NO, the pathogenic agent is not a hazard.
2. Is the pathogenic agent present in the exporting country?
 - a) If the answer is YES, proceed to Step 3.
 - b) If the answer is NO, is there sufficient confidence in the capacity and capability of the exporting country's Competent Authority to satisfactorily substantiate a claim that the pathogenic agent is absent?
 - If the answer is YES, the pathogenic agent is not a hazard.
 - If the answer is NO, contact the Competent Authority to seek additional information or clarification and proceed to Step 4. Assume that until otherwise demonstrated, the pathogenic agent is likely to be present in the exporting country.
3. Are there zones or compartments from which the commodity could be derived within the exporting country that are free of the pathogenic agent?
 - a) If the answer is YES, is there sufficient confidence in the capacity and capability of the exporting country's Competent Authority to satisfactorily substantiate a claim that the pathogenic agent is absent, and ensure that the commodity is only derived from these zones / compartments?
 - If the answer is YES, the pathogenic agent is not a hazard.
 - If the answer is NO, contact the Competent Authority to seek additional information or clarification and proceed to Step 4. Assume that until otherwise demonstrated, either the pathogenic agent is likely to be present in these zones or compartments, or the commodity is likely to be derived from other areas in the exporting country.
 - b) If the answer is NO proceed to step 4.
4. Is the pathogenic agent present in the importing country?
 - a) If the answer is YES, proceed to Step 5.
 - b) If the answer is NO, is the Competent Authority of the country able to satisfactorily substantiate a claim that it is absent?
 - If the answer is YES, the pathogenic agent is classified as a hazard.
 - If the answer is NO, proceed to Step 4. Assume the pathogenic agent is present, and explore options within a reasonable period of time to ascertain its presence or absence with a sufficient level of confidence.
5. For a pathogenic agent reported in both the exporting and the importing country, IF:
 - a) it is subject to an official control programme in the importing country, OR
 - b) there are zones or compartments of different animal health status, OR
 - c) local strains are likely to be less virulent than those reported internationally or in the exporting country:

THEN the pathogenic agent might be classified as a hazard.

From the *OIE Handbook on Import Risk Analysis* (2010)

4. *Terrestrial Code* recommendations on health measures for meat

In developing import health measures for the purpose of international trade, the importing country should ensure that all relevant articles in the *Terrestrial Code* have been considered, including both the general recommendations in Volume 1 (e.g. the provisions of Chapter 6.2 on ante- and post-mortem inspection) and the disease-specific recommendations in Volume 2.

Tables 1, 2 and 3 summarise the health measures recommended in the *Terrestrial Code* (2014) for the importation of beef, pig meat and poultry meat intended for human consumption. These are based on the relevant disease chapters in Volume 2, i.e. Section 8 (diseases affecting multiple species), Section 10 (aves), Section 11 (bovidae) and Section 15 (suidae). If fresh meat is eligible for trade, processed meat products may also be imported subject to similar conditions. If it is not possible to recommend health measures for the importation of fresh meat, it may still be possible to import meat that has been processed to inactivate the pathogen of concern.

5. Recommendations pertaining to veterinary health certificates

The *Terrestrial Code* sets out general provisions on certification in Chapters 5.1 and 5.2 and specific certification provisions in the individual disease chapters in Volume 2. The veterinary health certificate is, in effect, a written guarantee from the exporting country that commodities, at the time of export, comply with the health requirements of the importing country.

The requirements on an international veterinary certificate should reflect the animal health status of the exporting and the importing country. Importing countries should not impose requirements for diseases that are not transmitted by the traded commodity.

The international veterinary health certificate describes the animal health requirements and, where appropriate, public health requirements for the exported commodity. The certificate must be signed by a duly authorised veterinarian in the exporting country, who attests to the compliance of the exported commodities with the requirements of the importing country.

As stated in *Terrestrial Code* Article 5.2.3., certificates should be clearly worded and as simple as possible to facilitate compliance with the importing country's requirements. Member countries are encouraged to use the model certificates provided in *Terrestrial Code* Chapters 5.10-5.12. These models may be used 'as is', or modified as appropriate to the specific situation.

6. Other aspects that should be considered when developing import health measures

6.1. The distribution of animal diseases, including zoonoses

The founding mandate of the OIE was to share information on the distribution of animal diseases, including zoonoses. According to the OIE Organic Statutes, Member Countries are responsible to disclose relevant information about animal diseases and the OIE must make immediate reports to Governments on emerging diseases and other significant epidemiologic events. The OIE must also publish and disseminate periodic reports on the global animal disease situation to all Member Countries.

Standards for disease notification and listing are contained in *Terrestrial Code* Chapters 1.1 and 1.2 respectively. The legal obligations of Member Countries to notify the OIE on diseases are found in the OIE publication *Notification of animal and human diseases: Global legal basis* on the OIE Internet page. The OIE publication on disease control and surveillance, *Guidelines for Animal Disease Control*, is also available on the OIE Internet page.

The World Animal Health Information Database (WAHID) Interface provides access to data on animal health and disease, including diseases in wild animals, in the OIE World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS), including:

- immediate notifications and follow-up reports submitted by OIE Member Countries notifying exceptional epidemiological events in their territory
- six-monthly reports on the status of OIE-listed diseases in each country/territory. These can be used to compare the status of countries for listed diseases.
- annual reports providing health information, including on veterinary staffing, laboratories and vaccines.

Information may be obtained on a country/territory basis or for specific diseases, including lists and maps showing the prophylactic and control measures in use.

The following scientific publications, which are available at the OIE online Bookshop and on the Internet, also contain information on the distribution of animal diseases:

- The *Scientific and Technical Review* (published annually);
- The *Bulletin* (published quarterly);
- Disease Information (published weekly);
- World Animal Health (published annually);

Importing countries should use all available sources to obtain up-to-date information on the health status of an exporting country, the occurrence of OIE listed diseases and the control programmes that are in place. Consultation with the exporting country is essential to confirm the accuracy of information obtained from all sources and to clarify any doubts or concerns.

6.2. Recognition of the health status of a country or zone

The *Terrestrial Code* Chapter 1.6 contains the standards for official recognition of disease status and there are standard operating procedures for the granting, suspension and recovery of official disease status. These are published, along with the updated list of countries and zones that have official recognition, on the Internet page at the menu 'Animal Health in the World'.

The OIE role in granting official disease status is recognised in the SPS Agreement, reflecting the important contribution of such decisions to facilitating safe trade.

In the past decade the OIE has increased the number of diseases for which official status may be granted. With effect from 2015, Member Countries will be able to seek official recognition in relation to African horse sickness (AHS), classical swine fever (CSF), contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP), foot and mouth disease (FMD), bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) and peste des petits ruminants (PPR). Rinderpest is no longer the subject of official recognition at the country level, following the declaration of global freedom in 2011. The OIE may also endorse official control programmes for FMD and PPR upon application by a Member Country.

For diseases other than those mentioned above, a Member Country may make a self-declaration regarding the status of a country or zone; a disease-free compartment can also be the subject of a self-declaration. The general procedures for self-declaration are in Chapter 1.6 and specific disease-related requirements (for certain diseases) are in Volume 2. The exporting country has the obligation to provide epidemiological evidence to substantiate a claim to freedom of a country, zone or compartment from specified diseases. At the Delegate's request, the OIE may publish a self-declaration in the OIE Bulletin for information of Member Countries. Such publications can be viewed on the Internet page at the menu 'Bulletins online'.

Self-declaration is made under the full responsibility of the Member Country concerned. The OIE is not responsible for inaccuracies in self-declarations concerning the status of a country, zone or compartment or for changes in status subsequent to the self-declaration.

6.3. The use of compartmentalisation.

Compartmentalisation is used for the purpose of disease control and can be a tool to facilitate safe trade. The concept is based on the establishment of an animal subpopulation that is free from specified diseases, through the implementation of management, biosecurity and husbandry practices that maintain the health status of animals in the compartment distinct from (and superior to) that the national herd. The objective is to establish a subpopulation that is free not only from disease but also from infection, so animals in a compartment should not be vaccinated for the specified diseases.

Terrestrial Code Article 5.3.7 sets out the sequence of steps to be taken in establishing a zone or compartment and having it recognised for international trade purposes. Such recognition depends on compliance with the *Terrestrial Code* Chapters 4.3 and 4.4, which contain standards on compartmentalisation and zoning and, for some diseases, recommendations in Volume 2.

On the Internet page the OIE has published practical guidance on the application of compartmentalisation, in the form of a *Checklist on the Practical Application of Compartmentalisation*, in the menu 'Our scientific expertise' and a *Checklist on the Practical Application of Compartmentalisation for Avian Influenza and Newcastle Disease*, in the menu 'International standard setting'.

The OIE does not provide official recognition of a compartment for any disease. However, on request of the national Delegate, the OIE may publish a URL link to a document or a website providing information on the self-declaration of a compartment, including contact details.

The OIE extended the compartmentalisation concept to the definition of a high health equine sub-population, as set out in *Terrestrial Code* Chapter 4.16. This approach provides for the harmonisation of health measures for the temporary movement of horses for competition.

6.4. The responsibilities of importing and exporting countries

The Veterinary Authority of the exporting country is responsible for ensuring that exported goods comply fully with the requirements of the importing country, regardless of whether an official veterinarian or a designated private veterinarian signs the health certificate.

National Veterinary Services must comply with fundamental ethical, organisational, legislative, regulatory and technical principles to assure the safety of exported animals and products and to maintain the confidence of trading partners. Credibility depends on compliance with OIE standards, recommendations and guidelines, notably with respect to disease reporting.

The evaluation of national Veterinary Services using the OIE PVS Tool and capacity building within the framework of the PVS Pathway may be used to improve the efficiency of Veterinary Services and can help to build confidence between trading partners.

The publication *Guidelines on the rights and obligations of OIE Member Countries* explains the trade-related rights and responsibilities of OIE Member Countries in the WTO context. It also discusses approaches to resolve differences between trading partners, including the OIE voluntary mediation process (see *Terrestrial Code* Article 5.3.8) and WTO procedures, both formal and informal.

6.5. Invasive alien species

In 2012 the OIE published *Guidelines for assessing the risk of non-native animals becoming invasive*. The OIE standards for import risk analysis cover the risk of movement of pathogens, while this document provides a complementary risk analysis-based framework to assess the risk of imported, non-native animals becoming invasive.

Table 1: Recommended health (sanitary) measures in the *Terrestrial Code* 2014 for the importation of beef for human consumption

Disease	Article	Provisions relate to:
Anthrax	8.1.4	Health inspection, non-vaccination, premises freedom
Aujeszky's disease		Defined in the <i>Terrestrial Code</i> as a disease affecting pigs - no measures required for beef
Bluetongue	8.3.2	Meat and meat products defined as a safe commodity
<i>B.abortus</i> , <i>B.melitensis</i> , <i>B.suis</i>	8.4.2, 19	Skeletal muscle meat and specified other parts defined as safe commodities
<i>Echinococcus granulosus</i>	8.5.2	Skeletal muscle meat / meat products defined as a safe commodity
<i>Echinococcus multilocularis</i>	8.6.2	All commodities are considered to be safe for the purpose of trade
Foot and mouth disease	8.7.22, 23, 25, 26, 34	Status of country, zone or compartment; vaccination; inspection; treatment of meat
Screwworm	8.10.4	No measures required for animal products
Rift Valley fever	8.13.11	Freedom from clinical signs, inspection, carcass treatment
Rinderpest	8.14.4	Declaration of global freedom (2011) - no measures required
<i>Trichinella</i> species	8.15.1	Defined as an infection of suids and equids - no measures required
BSE	11.4.1	Deboned skeletal muscle meat, prepared as prescribed, is a safe commodity
Bovine tuberculosis	11.5.9	Ante-and post-mortem inspection as described in Chapter 6.2.
CPB	11.7.2	Meat and meat products (excluding lung) are safe commodities

There are no recommended health measures for the importation of beef in relation to the following diseases:

Heartwater; Japanese encephalitis; paratuberculosis; rabies; trichinellosis; tularemia; west Nile fever; bovine anaplasmosis; bovine babesiosis; bovine genital campylobacteriosis; enzootic bovine leukosis; haemorrhagic septicaemia; infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis; theileriosis; trichomonosis

Table 2: Recommended health (sanitary) measures in the *Terrestrial Code* 2014 for the importation of pig meat for human consumption

Disease	Article	Provisions relate to:
Anthrax	8.1.4	Health inspection, non-vaccination, premises of origin freedom
Aujeszky's disease	8.2.3	Meat and meat products excluding head, thoracic or abdominal viscera are defined as a safe commodity
<i>B. abortus</i> , <i>B. melitensis</i> , <i>B. suis</i>	8.4.2, 19	Skeletal muscle meat and specified other parts defined as safe commodities
<i>Echinococcus granulosus</i>	8.5.2	Skeletal muscle meat / meat products defined as a safe commodity
<i>Echinococcus multilocularis</i>	8.6.2	All commodities are considered to be safe for the purpose of trade
Foot and mouth disease	8.7.22, 24, 26, 34	Status of country, zone or compartment; vaccination, inspection; treatment of meat
Screwworm infestation	8.10.4	No measures required for animal products
Rinderpest	8.13.1	Declaration of global freedom (2011) - no measures required
Trichinellosis	8.15.6, 7	Compartment free status; inspection; testing; treatment; meat produced in accordance with the Codex Code of Hygienic Practice for Meat
African swine fever	15.1.12, 13	Country, zone or compartment status; inspection; testing of wild pigs (Art 13)
Classical swine fever	15.2.14, 15, 23	Country, zone, compartment status, inspection; testing of wild or feral pigs; treatment of meat.

There are no recommended health measures for the importation of pig meat in relation to the following diseases:

Bluetongue; heartwater; Japanese encephalitis; paratuberculosis; rabies; Rift valley fever; rinderpest; tularemia; west Nile fever; transmissible gastroenteritis.

Table 3: Recommended health (sanitary) measures in the *Terrestrial Code* 2014 for the importation of poultry meat for human consumption

Disease	Article	Provisions relate to:
West Nile fever	8.17.2	Fresh meat and meat products of poultry are defined as safe commodities.
Avian influenza	10.4.19, 20, 26	Free country/zone/compartment, inspection; heat treatment (Art. 10.4.26)
Newcastle disease	10.9.14, 15, 21	Free country/zone/compartment, inspection; heat treatment (Art. 10.9.21)

There are no recommended health measures for the importation of poultry meat in relation to the following diseases:

Avian chlamydiosis; avian infectious bronchitis; avian infectious laryngotracheitis; avian mycoplasmosis; duck virus hepatitis; fowl typhoid and pullorum disease; infectious bursal disease.

List of references:

Guidelines for assessing the risk of non-native animals becoming invasive (OIE, 2012).

http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Our_scientific_expertise/docs/pdf/OIEGuidelines_NonNativeAnimals_2012.pdf

Codex Alimentarius Commission home page (CAC, accessed 1 July 2014)

<http://www.codexalimentarius.org>

Animal Production Food Safety (OIE, accessed 1 July 2014)

<http://www.oie.int/en/food-safety/food-safety-key-themes/>

Standard operating procedures for the granting, suspension and recovery of official disease status and list of countries and zones (OIE, accessed 1 July 2014)

<http://www.oie.int/en/animal-health-in-the-world/official-disease-status/official-recognition-policy-and-procedures/>

Bulletins Online (OIE, accessed 1 December 2014)

<http://www.oie.int/en/publications-and-documentation/bulletins-online/>

Checklist on the Practical Application of Compartmentalisation (OIE, 2012)

http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Our_scientific_expertise/docs/pdf/A_CMP_Checklist.pdf

Checklist on the Practical Application of Compartmentalisation for Avian Influenza and Newcastle Disease (OIE, 2007)

http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/International_Standard_Setting/docs/pdf/En_final_Compartmentalisation_AI_ND_10_05_2007.pdf

Guidelines for Animal Disease Control (OIE, 2014)

http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Our_scientific_expertise/docs/pdf/A_Guidelines_for_Animal_Disease_Control_final.pdf

Notification of animal and human diseases: Global legal basis (OIE, undated)

http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Animal_Health_in_the_World/docs/pdf/legal_basis/notification-EN.pdf

List of countries and zones that have an official disease status (OIE, accessed 1 July 2014)

<http://www.oie.int/en/animal-health-in-the-world/official-disease-status/official-recognition-policy-and-procedures/>

PVS Pathway (OIE, accessed 1 December 2014)

<http://www.oie.int/en/support-to-oie-members/pvs-pathway/>

Terrestrial Animal Health Code (OIE, 2014)

<http://www.oie.int/en/international-standard-setting/terrestrial-code/access-online/>

Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals (OIE, 2014)

<http://www.oie.int/en/international-standard-setting/terrestrial-manual/access-online/>

Guidelines on the rights and obligations of OIE Member Countries (OIE, revised 2013)

[http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/International_Standard_Setting/docs/pdf/Legal_rights_and_obligations/A Rights and obligations April 2013.pdf](http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/International_Standard_Setting/docs/pdf/Legal_rights_and_obligations/A_Rights_and_obligations_April_2013.pdf).

Handbook on Import Risk Analysis for Animals and Animal Products, V 1 and 2 (OIE, 2010).

Can be purchased online at:

http://web.oie.int/boutique/index.php?page=ficprod&id_produit=995&fichrech=1&lang=en

WAHID Interface (OIE, accessed 1 December 2014)

http://www.oie.int/wahis_2/public/wahid.php/Wahidhome/Home

Facilitation of International Competition Horse Movement (OIE, accessed 1 December 2014)

<http://www.oie.int/en/our-scientific-expertise/specific-information-and-recommendations/international-competition-horse-movement/>
