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 Commission Implementing 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 haemorrhagic 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 that are relevant for the listed species of poultry and captive birds in the Annex to Commission Implementing 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 fever 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 must include at least the following information:

(a) a description of the epidemiological situation of the disease before the date the surveillance programme began to be implemented, and data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease;

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

(c) a description of:

(i) the organisation of the competent authority;

(ii) how the implementation of the surveillance programme is supervised;

(iii) the official controls to be applied during the implementation of the programme;

(iv) 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, honeybees 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(b)(i)***	***Minimum residency period in the establishment of origin, as referred to in Article 11(b)(ii)***	***Minimum period without contact with animals of a lower health status as referred to in Article 11(b)(iii)***
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 equine animals	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 except for African horse sickness risk areas where the period shall be 40 days	15 days

Registered equine animals	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, except for African horse sickness risk areas where the period shall be 40 days	15 days
Registered horses re-entering after temporary export for competition, races or cultural equestrian events	up to 30 days or up to 90 days in case of specific competitions, races or cultural equestrian events	Not established	During the entire period of temporary export
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(b)(i)***	***Minimum residency period in the establishment of origin, as referred to Article 11(b)(ii)***	***Minimum period without contact with animals of a lower health status as referred to in Article 11(b)(iii)***
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

AC = Animals of the consignment

FO = Flock of origin

NA = not applicable

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	3 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 other than ratites	AC	Since hatching	Since hatching	Since hatching
	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	NA	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

NA = not applicable

ANNEX IV

PART A

1. Minimum periods 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*[a]**
Foot and mouth disease	24 months[b]	24 months[b]	24 months[b]	24 months[b]	24 months[b]	24 months[b]	24 months[b]
Infection with rinderpest virus	12 months	12 months	12 months	12 months	12 months	12 months	12 months
Infection with Rift Valley fever virus	12 months	12 months	12 months	NA	12 months	12 months	12 months
Infection with *Mycoplasma mycoides subsp. mycoides SC* (Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia)	12 months	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12 months
Infection with peste des petits ruminants virus	NA	12 months	12 months	NA	12 months	12 months	NA
Sheep pox and goat pox	NA	12 months	12 months	NA	NA	NA	NA
Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia	NA	12 months	12 months	NA	NA	NA	12 months

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

b 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

African swine fever	NA	NA	NA	12 months	NA	NA	NA
Classical swine fever	NA	NA	NA	12 months[b]	NA	NA	12 months
Infection with lumpy skin disease virus	12 months	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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

b 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 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 months

3. Minimum periods during which disease has not been 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 months
Infection with *Burkholderia mallei* (Glanders)	36 months[a]
Dourine	24 months[a]
Surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*)	24 months[a]

a 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) (b)	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; the animals intended for entry into the Union have reacted negatively to a test for the detection of 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) (b)	the disease not reported in the establishment of origin during a period of at least 6 months prior to the date of dispatch to the Union; 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) (b)	the disease not reported in the establishment of origin for a period at least 6 months prior to the date of dispatch to the Union; 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) (b)	the disease has not been reported in the establishment of origin for a period of at least the 6 months prior to the date of dispatch to the Union; 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*[a]**
Foot and mouth disease	NV/NVA	NV/NVA	NV/NVA	NV/NVA	NV/NVA	NV/NVA	NV/NVA
Infection with rinderpest virus	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
Infection with *Mycoplasma mycoides subsp. mycoides SC* (Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia)	NV/NVA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NV/NVA
Infection with peste des petits ruminants virus	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

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

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

Classical swine fever	NA	NA	NA	NV/NVA	NA	NA	NA
Infection with lumpy skin disease virus	NVA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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

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

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 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 using one of the diagnostic methods provided for in Part 2 of Annex I to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/688 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 6 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 using one of the diagnostic methods provided for in Part 1 of Annex I to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/688 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 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 using one of the diagnostic methods provided for in Part 1 of Annex I to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/688 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 FROM INFECTION WITH BLUETONGUE VIRUS (SEROTYPES 1-24) FOR A PERIOD OF 2 YEARS

. . . . . .

(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 Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689:

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

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

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

(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 Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689 and have been vaccinated against all the serotypes (1 to 24) of bluetongue virus reported during the preceding 2 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 have undergone 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;

(c) 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 Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689 and the animals have undergone, with positive results, a serological test able to detect specific antibodies against all serotypes (1-24) bluetongue virus reported during the preceding 2 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 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 an establishment where that disease has not been reported during the period of 24 months prior to the date of dispatch to the Union, and:

(a) if the animals are over the age of 24 months, they have been subjected to a laboratory examination for enzootic bovine leukosis using one of the diagnostic methods provided for in Part 4 of Annex I to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/688, carried out, with negative results either:

(a) on samples taken on two occasions at an interval of at least 4 months while the animals were kept in isolation from the other bovine animals of the same establishment; or

(b) on a sample taken during the last 30 days prior to their dispatch to the Union, and all bovine animals over 24 months kept in the establishment have been subjected to a laboratory examination for enzootic bovine leucosis with one of the diagnostic methods provided for in Part 4 of Annex I to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/688, carried out, with negative results, on samples taken on two occasions at an interval of not less than 4 months during the last 12 months prior to the date of dispatch to the Union;

(b) if the animals are less than 24 months of age, they were born to dams, which have been subjected to a laboratory examination for enzootic bovine leukosis using one of the diagnostic methods provided for in Part 4 of Annex I to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/688, carried out, with negative results, on samples taken on two occasions at an interval of not less than 4 months during the period of 12 months prior to the date of dispatch to the Union.

ANNEX VII

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE ENTRY INTO THE UNION OF UNGULATES 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 not been vaccinated and they must have been kept in quarantine for a period of at least 30 days prior to the date of dispatch to the Union and have undergone a serological test for the detection of antibodies against whole BoHV-1. One of the diagnostic methods provided for in Part 5 of Annex I to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/688 must have been used, and a negative result obtained. In addition, the test must have been carried out 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**

Camelid and cervid animals 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, must come from an establishment in which infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis has not been reported on animals of the same species as the animals of the consignment during the last 30 days prior to dispatch to the Union.

2. **BOVINE VIRAL DIARRHOEA**

The animals have not been vaccinated against bovine viral diarrhoea and must have been tested for bovine viral diarrhoea virus antigen or genome using one of the diagnostic methods provided for in Part 6 of Annex I to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/688, 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 the case of pregnant dams, they have been subjected to a serological test for the detection of antibodies against bovine viral diarrhoea virus using one of the diagnostic methods provided for in Part 6 of Annex I to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/688, 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 using one of the diagnostic methods provided for in Part 6 of Annex I to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/688, with positive results, carried out on samples taken either prior to departure or, in the case of pregnant dams, before insemination preceding the current gestation.

3. **INFECTION WITH AUJESZKY'S DISEASE VIRUS**

The animals have not been vaccinated against infection with Aujeszky's disease virus and must have been:

(a) kept in an approved quarantine establishment for a period of at least 30 days; and

(b) subjected to a serological test for the detection of antibodies against whole Aujeszky's disease virus with the diagnostic method provided for in Part 7 of Annex I to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/688, with a negative result, carried out on samples taken on two occasions at an interval of not less than 30 days, the last sample taken during the period of 15 days prior to the date of dispatch to the Union.

ANNEX VIII

ANIMAL HEALTH REQUIREMENTS AS REGARDS THE ESTABLISHMENT OF ORIGIN OF UNGULATES

1. Minimum areas (radius) and periods (prior to dispatch to the Union) without reported disease 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*[a]**
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
Infection with 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
Infection with *Mycoplasma mycoides subsp. mycoides SC* (Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia)	10 km/30 days	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10 km/30 days
Infection with peste des petits ruminants virus	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

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

b 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)

NA = not applicable

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
Infection with lumpy skin disease virus	10 km/30 days	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Infection with epizootic haemorrhagic disease virus	150 km/2 years[b]	150 km/ 2 years[b]	150 km/ 2 years[b]	NA	150 km/ 2 years[b]	150 km/ 2 years[b]	150 km/ 2 years[b]

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

b 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)

NA = not applicable

2. Minimum periods without reported disease 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***[a]
Burkholderia mallei (Glanders)	NA		6 months	NA	Same as equine animals (point (4)	NA	

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

b if the disease 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 underwent, with negative result, a test for surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*) as described in Part 3 of Annex I to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/688 carried out on samples taken at least 6 months after the infected animals were removed from the establishment.

NA = not applicable

Rabies	30 days						
Surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*)	30 days[b]	30 days[b]	30 days[b]	NA	30 days[b]	30 days[b]	30 days[b]
Anthrax	15 days						
Infection with Aujeszky's disease virus	NA			30 days	NA		

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

b if the disease 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 underwent, with negative result, a test for surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*) as described in Part 3 of Annex I to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/688 carried out on samples taken at least 6 months after the infected animals were removed from the establishment.

NA = not applicable

3. Minimum areas (radius) and periods 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 an outbreak in the establishment**
Equine infectious anaemia	200 m	3 months	All the equine animals were isolated until they were subjected a serological test for equine infectious anaemia carried out with negative results on two 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 outbreak in the establishment
Infection with *Burkholderia mallei* (Glanders)	6 months	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 3.1 of Chapter 2.5.11 of the OIE Terrestrial Manual (Version adopted 2015) 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	6 months	If 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 Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/688, 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 Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/688, 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 Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/688, 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 Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/688, 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 months	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 Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/688 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 months	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 undergone a test for surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*) using one of the diagnostic methods provided for in Part 3 of Annex I of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/688 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 days	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 for equine infectious anemia with the diagnostic method provided for in Part 9 of Annex I of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/688 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 days	—
Anthrax	15 days	—

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
Ovine animals	In the establsihment, infection with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex (*M. bovis, M. caprae* and *M. tuberculosis*) has not been reported during the last 42 days prior to dispatch to the Union
Caprine animals	In the establsihment, surveillance for infection with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex (*M. bovis, M. caprae* and *M. tuberculosis*) has been carried out on animals of the same species as the animals of the consignment kept on the establishments
Camelid animals	
Cervid animals	

	in accordance with the procedures provided for in point 1 and 2 of Part 1 of Annex II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/688 during at least the last 12 months prior to dispatch to the Union and during this period: (a) only animals of the same species as the animals of the consignment from establishments applying the measures provided in the paragraph have been introduced in the establishment; (b) in case infection with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex (*M. bovis, M. caprae* and *M. tuberculosis*) has been reported in animals of the same species as the animals of the consignment kept on the establishment, measures were taken in accordance with Part 1(3) of Annex II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/688.

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

Species	**Requirements as regards the establishment of origin**
Bovine animals	The establsihment is free without vaccination as regards bovine animals
Ovine animals	The establsihment is free without vaccination as regards ovine and caprine animals
Caprine animals	The establsihment is free without vaccination as regards ovine and caprine animals
Porcine animals	In the establishment, infection with *Brucella abortus*, *B. melitensis* and *B. suis* has not been reported during the last 42 days prior to dispatch to the Union and during the last 12 months prior to dispatch to the Union: (a) biosecurity and risk mitigating measures, including housing conditions and feeding systems, have been applied in the establishment as necessary to prevent transmission of infection with *Brucella abortus*, *B. melitensis* and *B. suis* from wild animals of listed species to porcine animals kept on the establishment and only porcine animals from establishments applying equivalent

	biosecurity measures have been introduced; or (b) surveillance for infection with *Brucella abortus*, *B. melitensis* and *B. suis* has been carried out on the porcine animals kept on the establishment in accordance with Annex III to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/688, and during the same period: — only porcine animals from establishments applying the biosecurity measures or the surveillance measures provided for in points (a) or (b) have been introduced in the establishment, and — in case infection with *Brucella abortus*, *B. melitensis* and *B. suis* has been reported in porcine animals kept on the establishment, measures were taken in accordance with [Part 1(3) of Annex II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/688
Camelid animals	Infection with *Brucella abortus, B. melitensis* and *B. suis* in camelid animals has not been reported during the last 42 days prior to dispatch to the Union, and they have been subjected to a test for the detection of infection with *Brucella abortus, B. melitensis* and *B. suis* with one of the diagnostic methods provided for in Part 1 of Annex I to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/688, with negative results, carried out on a sample taken during the last 30 days prior to dispatch to the Union, and in the case of post-parturient females, taken at least 30 days after parturition
Cervid animals	Infection with *Brucella abortus, B. melitensis* and *B. suis* in cervid animals has not been reported during the last 42 days prior to ddispatch to the Union

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, others than those intended for slaughter in the Union, must comply with the following requirements:

(a) they have remained for a continuous period of at least 60 days in an establishment where infection with *Brucella ovis* (contagious epididymitis) has not been reported during the period of 12 months prior to the date of dispatch to the Union;

(b) they have undergone a serological test for the detection of *Brucella ovis* (contagious epididymitis), with negative results, during the 30 days prior to the date of dispatch to the Union.

2. UNGULATES OF THE FAMILY *TAYASSUIDAE*

Ungulates of the family *Tayassuidae* must have undergone a test for the detection of *Brucella suis* using one of the diagnostic methods provided for in point 2 of Part 1 of Annex I of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/688, with negative results, during the period of 30 days prior to the date of dispatch to the Union.

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 points set out below.

(a) the animals have been kept in isolation in vector-protected facilities for a period of at least 30 days prior to dispatch to the Union and a serological and an agent identification test for African horse sickness were 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 facilities and within a period of 10 days prior to the date of dispatch;

(b) the animals have been kept in isolation in vector-protected facilities for a period of at least 40 days prior to the date of dispatch to the Union and serological tests to detect antibodies against African horse sickness -virus were carried out with no significant increase in antibody titre on blood samples collected on two occasions, with an interval of not less than 21 days, the first sample being collected at least 7 days after introduction into the vector-protected facilities;

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

(d) there is documented evidence that the animals have been vaccinated against African horse sickness with a complete primary course, and revaccinated according to manufacturer's instructions, with a licensed vaccine against all serotypes of the African horse sickness virus present in the source population at least 40 days prior to entry into the vector-protected facilities, and the animals have been kept in isolation in vector-protected facilities for a period of at least 40 days;

(e) the animals have been kept in isolation in vector-protected facilities for a period of at least 30 days prior to the date of dispatch to the Union and underwent a serological test for the detection of antibodies against the African horse sickness virus, carried out by the same laboratory, on the same day, on blood samples taken during the isolation period in vector-protected facilities on two occasions with an interval of between 21 and 30 days. The second of these must have been taken within a period of 10 days prior to the date of dispatch, with negative results in each case or with a negative result in an agent identification test for African horse sickness virus on the second sample.

2.2. Specific requirements for Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis

Equine animals must comply with at least one of the following requirements:

(a) the animals 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 and 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.

Any other equine animal on the same establishment 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;

(b) the animals have not been vaccinated against Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis and have been and were 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. During quarantine the animals 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; the animals remained protected from vector insects until dispatch.

Any other equine animal on the same establishment that showed a rise in body temperature, taken daily, was subjected to a blood test for virus isolation for Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis with negative results;

(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 an 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 have 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 animals and disinsection of the stable and the means in which they are transported.

2.3. **Specific requirements for infection with *Burkholderia mallei* (Glanders)**

Equine animals must have undergone 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). The test must have been 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 undergone 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). The test must have been 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. In addition, the tested animals must 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 (*Trypanosoma evansi*)**

Equine animals must have undergone 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). The test must have been 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 undergone an agar gel immunodiffusion test (AGID test) or to an enzyme-linked immunoassay (ELISA) for equine infectious anaemia, as described in points 2.1 and 2.2 of Chapter 2.5.6 of the OIE Terrestrial Manual (Version adopted 2013). The test

must have been carried out, with negative results, 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 without reported 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***[a]
Foot and mouth disease	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months
Infection with Rift Valley fever virus	6 months	6 months	6 months	NA	6 months	6 months	6 months
Infection with *Mycoplamsma mycoides* subsp. Mycoides SC (Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia)	6 months	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6 months
Infection with peste des petits ruminants virus	NA	6 months	6 months	NA	6 months	6 months	NA

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

NA = not applicable

Sheep pox and goat pox	NA	6 months	6 months	NA	NA	NA	NA
Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia	NA	6 months	6 months	NA	NA	NA	6 months
African swine fever	NA	NA	NA	6 m	NA	NA	NA
Classical swine fever	NA	NA	NA	6 m	NA	NA	NA
Infection with lumpy skin disease virus	6 m	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Infection with *Burkholderia mallei* (Glanders)	NA	NA	6 months	NA	6 months	NA	NA
Infection with *Brucella abortus, B. melitensis* and *B. suis*	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months
Infection with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex (*M. bovis, M. caprae, M. tuberculosis*)	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months
Rabies	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months
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

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

NA = not applicable

Infection with bluetongue virus (Serotypes 1-24)	6 months	6 months	6 months	NA	6 months	6 months	6 months
Infection with Aujeszky's disease virus	NA	NA	NA	12 months	NA	NA	NA

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

NA = not applicable

PART B

Minimum areas (radius) and periods without reported disease 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*[a]**
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 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
Infection with *Mycoplasma mycoides* subsp. Mycoides SC	10 km/30 days	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10 km/30 days

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

b 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

NA = not applicable

(Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia)							
Infection with Peste des petits ruminants virus	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 months	NA	NA	NA
Classical swine fever	NA	NA	NA	10 km/12 months	NA	NA	NA
Infection with lumpy skin disease virus	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
Infection with epizootic haemorrhagic disease 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
Infection with Aujeszky's disease virus	NA	NA	NA	5 km/12 months[b]	NA	NA	NA

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

b 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

NA = not applicable

PART C

Minimum periods of disease freedom of the third country or territory or zone thereof where the confined establishment 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***[a]
Foot and mouth disease	12 months[b]	12 months[b]	12 months[b]	12 m[b]	12 months[b]	12 months[b]	12 months[b]
Infection with rinderpest virus	12 months	12 months	12 months	12 months	12 months	12 months	12 months
Infection with Rift Valley fever virus	48 months[b]	48 months[b]	48 months[b]	NA	48 months[b]	48 months[b]	48 months[b]
African swine fever	NA	NA	NA	12 months[b]	NA	NA	NA
Classical swine fever	NA	NA	NA	12 months[b]	NA	NA	NA
Infection with Brucella abortus, B. melitensis and *B. suis*	12 months[b]	12 months[b]	12 months[b]	12 months[b]	12 months[b]	12 months[b]	12 months[b]
Infection with bluetongue virus	24 months[b]	24 months[b]	24 months[b]	NA	24 months[b]	24 months[b]	24 months[b]

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

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

NA = not applicable

(Serotypes 1-24)							
Infection with epizootic haemorrhagic disease virus	24 months[b]	24 months[b]	24 months[b]	NA	24 months[b]	24months[b]	24 months[b]

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

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

NA = not applicable

PART D

Alternative 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 must have undergone 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, on samples 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 carried out: (i) 10 days prior to the date of dispatch to the Union, for species other than African buffalo (*Syncerus 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 (*Syncerus caffer*).
Infection with 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 disease symptoms 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; and (b) the animals have undergone a virus neutralisation test with negative results for evidence of infection with Rift valley fever virus in accordance with the OIE Terrestrial Manual, carried out firstly on samples taken at the date of commencement of the quarantine period and secondly on samples taken 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 undergone 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, carried out on samples taken during the period of 30 days prior to the date of dispatch to the Union.
Infection with *Brucella abortus, B. melitensis* and *B. suis*	The animals: (a) have undergone a test as laid down and prescribed for international trade by the OIE Terrestrial Manual, on samples taken 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)	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 undergone 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 undergone 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 undergone during that disease-free period 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 on samples taken at least 28 days after introduction of the animals into the confined establishment; (d) they come from a seasonally free area and have undergone during that period a PCR test for infection with bluetongue virus (1-24) and infection with epizootic
Infections with epizootic haemorrhagic disease virus	

	haemorrhagic disease virus in accordance with the OIE Terrestrial Manual, with negative results, carried out on samples taken at least 14 days after the introduction of the animals into the approved confined establishment.

PART E

Requirements as regards the absence of vaccination against 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*[a]**
Foot and mouth disease	NVA	NVA	NVA	NVA	NVA	NVA	NVA
Infection with Rift Valley fever virus	NVA[b]	NVA[b]	NVA[b]	NA	NVA[b]	NVA[b]	NVA[b]
Classical swine fever	NA	NA	NA	NVA	NA	NA	NA
Infection with *Brucella abortus*, *B. melitensis* and *B. suis*	NVA[b]	NVA[b]	NVA[b]	NVA[b]	NVA[b]	NVA[b]	NVA[b]

a only applicable for listed species in accordance with Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1882

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

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

NA = not applicable

Infection with Aujeszky's disease virus	NA	NA	NA	NVA	NA	NA	NA

a only applicable for listed species in accordance with Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1882

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

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

NA = not applicable

PART F

Requirements for the vector-protected facility in confined establishments in third countries

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

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

(b) the openings of the vector-protected facility 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 facility;

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

(e) standard operating procedures must be in place, including descriptions of back-up and alarm systems, for the operation of the vector-protected facility 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 to introduce the 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 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 the 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 movements of vaccinated poultry and poultry products derived from vaccinated poultry or vaccinated captive birds;

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

(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 highly pathogenic avian influenza is carried out must be required to undergo laboratory testing and the following information must be submitted to the Commission, in addition to the information referred to in Annex II:

(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 per 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) have been kept in complete isolation during the period referred to in point (a), 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 6 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 of the hatching eggs 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 6 months immediately prior to the date of dispatch of the consignment for entry to the Union;

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

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 for a period of at least 3 months prior to the date of slaughter were kept on establishments:

(i) on which there was no outbreak of infection with Newcastle disease virus or highly pathogenic avian influenza during the 6 months prior to the date of slaughter;

(ii) around which there were no outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza or infection with Newcastle disease virus for a period of at least 3 months prior to the date of slaughter within 10 km of the perimeter of the part of the establishment containing 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 6 months prior to the date of slaughter;

(c) have undergone surveillance as referred to in point (b)(iii):

(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 vaccinated against infection with Newcastle disease virus, were not vaccinated with vaccines that did not meet the specific criteria set out in Part 1 of Annex XV during 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 7 to 10 days of the date the ratites entered 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 were found. In addition, favourable results must have been available from all birds in the consignment before:

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

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

(c) hatching eggs were 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, insofar 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 freedom from extraneous agents, and on efficacy. The testing is performed under the control 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 ICPI of either:

(a) less than 0,4, if not less than 10^7 EID_{50} 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 POINT 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 must meet the requirements set out below:

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

(b) the flocks of origin of poultry and of hatching eggs must have undergone a virus isolation test for infection with Newcastle disease virus not earlier than 2 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 2 weeks prior to the date the eggs were collected. The test must have been carried out in an official laboratory on a random sample of cloacal swabs taken from at least 60 birds in each flock, and no avian paramyxoviruses with an ICPI 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 the consignment was loaded for dispatch to the Union;

(ii) in the case of hatching eggs, during the period of 60 days prior to the date the eggs were collected;

(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 POINT 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 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 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 ORIGIN OF POULTRY, FLOCKS OF ORIGIN OF HATCHING EGGS AND HATCHING EGGS ARE VACCINATED AGAINST INFECTION WITH NEWCASTLE DISEASE VIRUS**

Where the flocks of origin of poultry, the flocks of origin of hatching eggs or hatching eggs are vaccinated against infection with Newcastle disease virus, the following information must 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 the vaccine;

(f) name of the vaccine;

(g) manufacturer of the 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 must 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 must 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 must 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 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 must 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 must 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 must 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 must 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 eggs;

(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 THEIR 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 110 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 of 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 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 for virological examination from breeding poultry other than ratites, productive poultry other than ratites and day-old chicks other than ratites which have entered into the Union from a third country or territory or zone thereof. The samples must be collected as follows:

(a) between the seventh and the fifteenth day following the date when the animals were placed in 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 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 56, are as follows:

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

(b) birds may be introduced into the establishment from sources other than approved establishments after approval for such introduction is given by the competent authority of the third country or territory, provided that such animals are isolated for 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 in the establishment.

2. The animal health requirements in relation to the facilities and equipment on the establishment, as referred to in Article 56, are as follows:

(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 in relation to record keeping, as referred to in Article 56, are as follows:

(a) the operator responsible for the establishment 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 operator responsible for the establishment must 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, as referred to in Article 56, are as follows:

(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) ensures 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 programme 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 OIE;

(ii) ensures that any suspect deaths or the presence of any other symptoms indicative of 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) ensures that animals entering the establishment have been isolated as necessary and in accordance with the requirements of paragraph 1(b) and with the instructions, if any, given by the competent authority of the third country or territory.

5. The animal health requirements in relation to health status, as referred to in Article 56, are as follows:

(a) the establishment 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 must only be approved based on the results of the clinical and laboratory tests carried out on the animals in such establishments;

(b) the operator responsible for the establishment 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 must undergo the following procedures:

(a) cases involving the use of sentinel birds:

(i) blood samples for serological examination must be taken from all sentinel birds within a period of not less than 21 days following the date of their entry into the quarantine and within a period of at least 3 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 undergo 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) cases not involving the use of sentinel birds:

— imported birds must be examined virologically (i.e. serological testing is not 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 must 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 death, from:

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

(ii) in the case of high mortality in large consignments made of small birds, 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 is 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 the primary vaccination, within a current valid vaccination series, 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 as regards 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 primary vaccination referred to in point (a) and all subsequent valid vaccinations in the series.

2. TREATMENT AGAINST INFESTATION WITH *ECHINOCCOCUS MULTILOCULARIS*

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

(a) the treatment must consist of an approved veterinary 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 product must be administered by a veterinarian within a period commencing not more than 48 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 animal health certificate referred to in Article 3(1)(c)(i):

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

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

  (iii) the name of the manufacturer of the product;

  (iv) the date and time of treatment;

  (v) the 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), must be either:

(a) at least 3 months prior that date; or

(b) less than 3 months prior to that date, if the ungulates are less than 3 months of age.

2. 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), for at least the 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 XXIV;

(b) are covered by the 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 133(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*[a]**
Foot and mouth disease	12 m[b]	12 m[b]	12 m[b]	12 m[b]	12 m[b]	12 m[b]	12 m[b]
Infection with rinderpest virus	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[b]	NA	NA	NA

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

b 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

NA = not applicable

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 133(1):

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

ANNEX XXV

VACCINATION IN THE THIRD COUNTRY OR TERRITORY OF ORIGIN OR ZONE THEREOF AND IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF ORIGIN OF THE ANIMALS FROM WHICH THE FRESH MEAT IS OBTAINED

PART A

Animal health requirements regarding the absence of vaccination in the third country or territory of origin or zone thereof and in 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*[a]**
Foot and mouth disease	NV/NVE[b]	NV/NVE[b]	NV/NVE[b]	NV/NVE	NV/NVE[b]	NV/NVE[b]	NV/NVE[b]
Infection with rinderpest virus	NV/NVE[b]	NV/NVE[b]	NV/NVE[b]	NV/NVE	NV/NVE[b]	NV/NVE[b]	NV/NVE[b]
African swine fever	NA	NA	NA	NV/NVE	NA	NA	NA
Classical swine fever	NA	NA	NA	NV/NVE	NA	NA	NA

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

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

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

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 133(3)

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

The competent authority of the third country or territory of origin must provide 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 in kept bovine animals and controlled by the competent authority of the third country or territory of origin;

(b) the fresh meat is obtained from either:

(i) bovine, ovine and caprine animals that originate from establishments in and around which, in an area with a 25 kilometres radius, foot and mouth disease or rinderpest have not been reported during the 60 days prior to the date of dispatch to the slaughterhouse;

or

(ii) kept ungulates of listed species other than bovine, ovine, caprine and porcine that originate from establishments in and around which in an area of 50 kilometres radius, foot and mouth disease or rinderpest have not been reported during the 90 days prior to the date of dispatch to the slaughterhouse;

or

(iii) wild ungulates that comply with the requirements laid down in Article 138;

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

(i) in which the main accessible lymph nodes 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 AGAINST FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE STRAINS A, O OR C IS PRACTISED AND IS SUBJECT TO ADDITIONAL SPECIFIC CONDITIONS**

In addition to the requirements set out in point 1, the competent authority of the third country or territory must comply with additional specific conditions in relation to the vaccination programme which support the absence of foot and mouth disease virus in 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

Where fresh meat originates from a foot and mouth disease-free zone where vaccination is not practised, but that zone is in a third country or territory in which vaccination against foot and mouth disease (FMD) strains SAT or ASIA 1 is practised 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, the competent authorities of a third country or territory of origin of such meat must provide the necessary supplementary information to guarantee the absence of the foot and mouth disease virus in the fresh meat and to guarantee compliance with the following animal health requirements:

(a) the fresh meat is obtained from either:

  (i) kept animals of listed species that originate from establishments in and around which, in an area of 10 kilometres radius, foot and mouth disease or rinderpest have not been reported during the period of 12 months prior to the date of slaughter;

  or

  (ii) wild ungulates that comply with the requirements laid down in Article 138;

(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 de-boned fresh meat other than offal, obtained from carcasses:

  (i) in which the main accessible lymphnodes 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

Where fresh meat originates in a foot and mouth free zone where vaccination against foot and mouth disease is not practised, but that zone is in a third country or territory in which vaccination against foot and mouth disease strains A, O or C is practised, and where the competent authorities of the third country or territory have provided additional guarantees on conditions 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, the competent authorities of the third country or territory of origin must provide the following supplementary information:

(a) guarantees that 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 Point 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 F_o 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, bladders and intestines during the processing of meat products and treated stomachs, bladders and intestines, or for raw ham, a treatment consisting of natural fermentation and maturation of not less than nine months and resulting in the 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 de-boned and defatted, subjected to heating so that an internal 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 core temperature of at least 65 °C is reached for a period of time as necessary to achieve a pasteurisation 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 < 0,8), 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 % Na_2HPO_4 and 2,8 % Na_3PO_4 (weight/weight/weight), either dry or as saturated brine (aw < 0,8), 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***	**Other than *Bos Taurus, Ovis aries, Capra hircus,***
No : treatment not permitted		
Yes : acceptable treatment		

	bubalis* and *Camelus dromedarius	***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 practised	Any
Sterilisation process, to achieve an F_o 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 pasteurisation 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 : acceptable treatment

ANNEX XXVIII

RISK MITIGATION TREATMENTS FOR EGG PRODUCTS

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

The following treatments are suitable for the inactivation of highly pathogenic avian influenza in the following egg products:

Egg product	**Treatment**	
	Core temperature (in degrees Celsius (°C))	**Duration of treatment (in seconds (s) or hours (hr))**
Liquid egg white	55,6 °C	870 s
	56,7 °C	232 s
10 % salted yolk	62,2 °C	138 s
Dried egg white	67 °C	20 hr
	54,4 °C	513 hr
Whole eggs	60 °C	188 s
	completely cooked	
Whole egg blends	60 °C	188 s
	61,1 °C	94 s
	completely cooked	

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

The following treatments are suitable for the inactivation of infection with Newcastle disease virus in the following egg products:

Egg product	**Treatment**	
	Core temperature (in degrees Celsius (°C))	**Duration of treatment (in seconds (s) or hours (hr))**
Liquid egg white	55 °C	2 278 s
	57 °C	986 s
	59 °C	301 s
10 % salted yolk	55 °C	176 s
Dried egg white	57 °C	50,4 hr
Whole eggs	55 °C	2 521 s
	57 °C	1 596 s
	59 °C	674 s
	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*), tench (*Tinca tinca*), Orfe (*Leuciscus idus*)
Bacterial kidney disease (BKD)	Family: Salmonidae
Infectious pancreatic necrosis (IPN)	Brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*), brown trout (*Salmo trutta*), Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*), (*Oncorhynchus* spp.) whitefish (*Coregonus lavaretus*)
Infection with salmonid alphavirus (SAV)	Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*), rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), brown trout (*Salmo trutta*)
Infection 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*), brown trout (*Salmo trutta*) Any species which have been in contact with a susceptible species are also regarded as susceptible
Ostreid herpes virus 1 μvar (OsHV-1 μVar)	Pacific oyster (*Crassostrea gigas*)

ANNEX XXX

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

List of diseases	Vectors	Conditions under which the species of aquatic animals listed in column 4 of the table in the Annex to Commission Implementing Regulation

		(EU) 2018/1882 are regarded as vectors
Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis	As listed in column 4 of the table in the Annex to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1882	Regarded as vectors of Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis under all conditions.
Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia		Regarded as vectors of Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia when in contact with species listed in column 3 of the table in the Annex to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1882 through co-habitation or through water supply.
Infectious haematopoietic necrosis		Regarded as vectors of Infectious haematopoietic necrosis when in contact with species listed in column 3 of the table in the Annex to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1882 through co-habitation or through water supply.
Infection with highly polymorphic region (HPR) deleted infectious salmon anaemia virus		No vector species listed for infection with highly polymorphic region (HPR) deleted infectious salmon anaemia virus.
Infection with *Mikrocytos mackini*		No vector species listed for infection with *Mikrocytos mackini*.
Infection with *Perkinsus marinus*		Regarded as vectors of *Perkinsus marinus* when in contact with species listed in column 3 of the table in the Annex to 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 table in the Annex to 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 table in the Annex to 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 table in the Annex to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1882 through co-habitation or through water supply.
Infection with Taura syndrome virus		Regarded as vectors of Taura syndrome virus when in contact with species listed in column 3 of the table in the Annex to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1882 through co-habitation or through water supply.
Infection with yellow head virus		Regarded as vectors of yellow head virus when in contact with species listed in column 3 of the table in the Annex to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1882 through co-habitation or through water supply.
Infection with white spot syndrome virus		Regarded as vectors of white spot syndrome virus when in contact with species listed in column 3 of the table in the Annex to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1882 through co-habitation or through water supply.

Changes to legislation:
There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692.