Annex XXXIV

CHAPTER 12.7.

EQUINE INFLUENZA

EU position

The EU supports the adoption of the modified chapter.

Article 12.7.1.

General provisions

For the purposes of the *Terrestrial Code*, equine influenza (EI) is defined as an *infection* of domestic horses, donkeys and mules.

For the purposes of *international trade*, this chapter deals not only with the occurrence of clinical signs caused by equine influenza virus (EIV), but also with the presence of *infection* with EIV in the absence of clinical signs.

For the purposes of this chapter, isolation is defined as 'the separation of ~~horses~~ domestic equids from ~~horses~~ domestic equids of a different equine influenza health status, utilising appropriate biosecurity measures, with the purpose of preventing the transmission of *infection*'.

For the purposes of the *Terrestrial Code*, the *infective period* for ~~equine influenza~~ EI is 21 days.

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

When authorising import or transit of other *commodities* listed in this chapter, with the exception of those listed in Article 12.7.2., *Veterinary Authorities* should require the conditions prescribed in this chapter relevant to the EI status of the equine population of the *exporting country*, *zone* or *compartment*.

Article 12.7.2.

~~Trade in~~ Safe commodities

When authorising import or transit of the following *commodities*, *Veterinary Authorities* should not require any EIV related conditions, regardless of the EI status of the equine population of the *exporting country*, *zone* or *compartment*:

1. semen;

2. *in vivo* derived equine embryos collected, processed and stored in conformity with the provisions of Chapter 4.7. or Chapter 4.9. (under study).

~~When authorising import or transit of other *commodities* listed in this chapter, *Veterinary Authorities* should require the conditions prescribed in this chapter relevant to the EI status of the equine population of the *exporting country*, *zone* or *compartment*.~~

Article 12.7.3.

Determination of the EI status of a country, a zone or a compartment

The EI status of a country, a *zone* or a *compartment* can be determined on the basis of the following criteria:

1. the outcome of a *risk assessment* identifying all potential factors for EI occurrence and their historic perspective;

2. whether EI is notifiable in the whole country, an on-going EI awareness programme is in place, and all notified suspect occurrences of EI are subjected to field and, where applicable, laboratory investigations;

3. appropriate *surveillance* is in place to demonstrate the presence of *infection* in the absence of clinical signs in ~~horses~~ domestic equids.

Article 12.7.4.

~~Equine influenza~~ EI free country, zone or compartment

A country ~~or,~~ ~~a~~ *zone* or ~~a~~ *compartment* may be considered free from EI provided the *disease* is notifiable in the whole country and it shows evidence, through ~~of~~ an effective *surveillance* programme, planned and implemented according to the general principles in Chapter 1.4, that no *case* of EI occurred in the past two years. The *surveillance* may need to be adapted to parts of the country, *zone* or *compartment* depending on historical or geographical factors, industry structure, population data, movements of equids into the country, *zone* or *compartment*, wild equid populations or proximity to recent *outbreaks*.

A country ~~or,~~ ~~a~~ *zone* or ~~a~~ *compartment* seeking freedom from EI, in which vaccination is practised, should also demonstrate that EIV has not been circulating in the population of domestic and wild equidae during the past 12 months, through *surveillance*, in accordance with Chapter 1.4. In a country in which vaccination is not practised, *surveillance* ~~could~~ may be conducted using serological testing alone. In countries where vaccination is practised, the *surveillance* should include agent identification methods ~~of virus detection~~ described in the *Terrestrial Manual* for evidence of *infection*.

If an *outbreak* of clinical ~~equine influenza~~ EI occurs in a previously free country, *zone* or *compartment*, free status can be regained 12 months after the last clinical *case*, providing that *surveillance* for evidence of *infection* has been carried out during that 12-month period in accordance with Chapter 1.4.

Article 12.7.5.

Recommendations for the importation of ~~horses~~ domestic equids for immediate slaughter

Veterinary Authorities should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the ~~horses~~ domestic equids showed no clinical sign of EI on the day of shipment.

Article 12.7.6.

Recommendations for the importation of ~~horses~~ domestic equids for unrestricted movement

Veterinary Authorities should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the ~~horses~~ domestic equids:

1. came from an EI free country, *zone* or *compartment* in which they had been resident for at least 21 days; in the case of a vaccinated ~~horse~~ domestic equid, information on its vaccination status should be included in the veterinary certificate;

OR

2. came from a country, *zone* or *compartment* not known to be free from EI, were subjected to pre-export isolation for 21 days and showed no clinical sign of EI during isolation nor on the day of shipment; and

3. were immunised according to the manufacturer's instructions with a vaccine complying with the standards described in the *Terrestrial Manual* between 21 and 90 days before shipment either with a primary course or a booster; information on their vaccination status should be included in the veterinary certificate.

For additional security, countries that are free of EI or undertaking an eradication programme may also request that the ~~horses~~ domestic equids were tested negative for EIV by ~~PCR~~ an agent identification test for EI described in the *Terrestrial Manual* conducted on ~~nasopharyngeal swabs~~ samples collected on two occasions at ~~21~~ 7 to 14 days and ~~3~~ less than 5 days before shipment.

Article 12.7.7.

Recommendations for the importation of ~~horses~~ domestic equids which will be kept in isolation (see Article 12.7.1.)

Veterinary Authorities should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the ~~horses~~ domestic equids:

1. came from an EI free country, *zone* or *compartment* in which they had been resident for at least 21 days; in the case of a vaccinated ~~horse~~ domestic equid, information on its vaccination status should be included in the veterinary certificate;

OR

2. showed no clinical sign of EI in any premises in which the ~~horses~~ domestic equids had been resident for the 21 days prior to shipment nor on the day of shipment; and

3. were immunised according to the manufacturer's instructions with a vaccine complying with the standards described in the *Terrestrial Manual*; information on their vaccination status should be included in the veterinary certificate.

Article 12.7.8.

Recommendations for the importation of fresh meat of ~~horses~~ equids~~, mules or donkeys~~

Veterinary Authorities should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the *fresh meat* came from ~~horses, mules or donkeys~~ equids which had been subjected to ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections as described in Chapter 6.2.

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CHAPTER 12.10.

EQUINE VIRAL ARTERITIS

EU position

The EU supports the adoption of the modified chapter.

Article 12.10.1.

General provisions

The *infective period* for equine viral arteritis (EVA) shall be 28 days for all categories of equine except sexually mature stallion where the *infective period* may be for the life of the animal. Because the *infective period* may be extended in the case of virus shedding in semen, the status of seropositive stallions should be checked to ensure that they do not shed virus in their semen.

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

Article 12.10.2.

Recommendations for the importation of uncastrated male equines

Veterinary Authorities of *importing countries* should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the animals showed no clinical sign of EVA on the day of shipment and during the 28 days prior to shipment and met one of the following requirements:

1. were isolated for the 28 days prior to shipment and were subjected, to a test for EVA, as prescribed in the *Terrestrial Manual*, carried out on a single blood sample collected during the 21 days prior to shipment with negative result; or

2. were subjected between 6 and 9 months of age to a test for EVA, as prescribed in the *Terrestrial Manual*, carried out on two blood samples collected at least 14 days apart with stable or decreasing titre, immediately vaccinated for EVA and regularly revaccinated according to the manufacturer's instructions; or

3. met the following requirements:

   a) were isolated ~~for 28 days~~; and

   b) not earlier than 7 days of commencing isolation were tested, with negative results, with a test for EVA as prescribed in the *Terrestrial Manual*; and

   c) were then immediately vaccinated; and

   d) were kept separated from other equidae for 21 days following vaccination; and

   e) were revaccinated regularly according to the manufacturer's instructions; or

4. have been subjected to a test for EVA, as prescribed in the *Terrestrial Manual*, carried out on a blood sample with positive results and then: either

a) were subsequently test mated to two mares within ~~12~~ 6 months prior to shipment which were subjected to two tests for EVA as prescribed in the *Terrestrial Manual* with negative results on blood samples collected at the time of test mating and again 28 days after the mating; or

b) were subjected to a test for equine arteritis virus as prescribed in the *Terrestrial Manual* with negative results, carried out on semen collected during the ~~28 days~~ 6 months prior to shipment;or

c) were subjected to a test for equine arteritis virus as prescribed in the *Terrestrial Manual* with negative results, carried out on semen collected within 6 months after the blood sample was tested, then immediately vaccinated, and revaccinated regularly.

Article 12.10.3.

Recommendations for the importation of equines other than uncastrated males

Veterinary Authorities of *importing countries* should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the animals showed no clinical sign of EVA on the day of shipment and

EITHER

1. were kept in an *establishment* where no animals have shown any signs of EVA for the 28 days prior to shipment; and ~~either~~

~~1~~a) ~~were isolated for the 28 days prior to shipment and~~ were subjected to a test for EVA, as prescribed in the *Terrestrial Manual*, carried out ~~either:~~

~~a.~~ ~~on a single blood sample collected during the 28 days prior to shipment with negative results, or~~

~~b.~~ on blood samples collected on two occasions at least 14 days apart within 28 days prior to shipment, which demonstrated stable or declining antibody titres; or

b) regularly vaccinated according to the manufacturer's instructions;

OR

2. were isolated for the 28 days prior to shipment and during this period the animals showed no signs of EVA ~~and were subjected, between 6 and 9 months of age, to a diagnostic test for EVA, as prescribed in the *Terrestrial Manual*, carried out on two blood samples collected at least 14 days apart, on a single blood sample with negative results or stable or declining titre, and immediately vaccinated for EVA and regularly revaccinated according to the manufacturer's instructions.~~

Article 12.10.4.

Recommendations for the importation of semen

Veterinary Authorities of *importing countries* should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the animal donors were kept for the 28 days prior to semen collection in an *establishment* where no equine has shown any clinical sign of EVA during that period and showed no clinical sign of EVA on the day of semen collection; and

1. were subjected between 6 and 9 months of age to a test for EVA as prescribed in the *Terrestrial Manual* on two blood samples with stable or decreasing titre, immediately

vaccinated for EVA and regularly revaccinated according to the manufacturer's instructions; or

2. were isolated and not earlier than 7 days of commencing isolation were subjected to a test for EVA as prescribed in the *Terrestrial Manual* on a blood sample with negative results, immediately vaccinated for EVA, kept for 21 days following vaccination separated from other equidae and regularly revaccinated according to the manufacturer's instructions; or

3. were subjected to a test for EVA as prescribed in the *Terrestrial Manual* on a blood sample with negative results within 14 days prior to semen collection, and had been separated from other equidae not of an equivalent EVA status for 14 days prior to blood sampling from the time of the taking of the blood sample until the end of semen collection; or

4. have been subjected to a test for EVA as prescribed in the *Terrestrial Manual* carried out on a blood sample with positive results and then: either

   a) were subsequently test mated to two mares within ~~12~~ 6 months prior to semen collection, which were subjected to two tests for EVA as prescribed in the *Terrestrial Manual* with negative results on blood samples collected at the time of test mating and again ~~28 days~~ ~~6 months~~ 28 days after the test mating, or

   b) were subjected to a test for equine arteritis virus as prescribed in the *Terrestrial Manual* with negative results, carried out on semen collected within ~~one year~~ 6 months prior to collection of the semen to be exported; or

   c) were subjected to a test for equine arteritis virus as prescribed in the *Terrestrial Manual* with negative results, carried out on semen collected within 6 months after the blood sample was tested, then immediately vaccinated, and revaccinated regularly; or

5. were, for frozen semen, subjected with negative results either:

   a) to a test for EVA as prescribed in the *Terrestrial Manual* carried out on a blood sample taken not earlier than 14 days and not later than 12 months after the collection of the semen for export; or

   b) to a test for equine arteritis virus as prescribed in the *Terrestrial Manual* carried out on an aliquot of the semen collected immediately prior to processing or on an aliquot of semen collected within 14 to 30 days after the first collection of the semen to be exported.

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