

CHAPTER 15.2.

INFECTION WITH CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER
VIRUS

Australian Comments – indicated in blue font

Article 15.2.1.

General provisions

The pig (*Sus scrofa*, both domestic and wild) is the only natural host for classical swine fever virus (CSFV). For the purposes of this chapter, a distinction is made between:

≡ domestic and captive wild pigs, whether permanently housed captive or farmed free ranging, used for the production of meat, or other commercial products or purposes use use, or for breeding; and

Rationale: Australia suggests the edits above to Article 15.2.1 to improve readability.

Article 15.2.5ter.

Direct transfer of pigs within a country from a containment zone to a free zone for slaughter

In order not to jeopardise the status of a free zone, pigs should only leave the containment zone if transported by mechanised vehicle directly to for slaughter in the nearest designated slaughterhouse/abattoir under the following conditions:

- 1) the containment zone has been officially established according to the requirements in Article 15.2.54;
- 2) the pigs should be transported under the supervision of the Veterinary Services Authority in a vehicle, which was cleaned and disinfected before loading, directly from the establishment of origin to the slaughterhouse/abattoir without coming into contact with other pigs;

Rationale: Australia suggests replacing 'Services' with 'Authority' in Article 15.2.5ter point 2 to improve consistency with Article 15.2.5bis and Chapter 8.8 Article 8.8.9 'Direct transfer of FMD susceptible animals from a containment zone for slaughter in a free zone (whether vaccination is practised or not)'.

Article 15.2.119.

Recommendations for importation from countries or zones ~~considered infected with classical swine fever virus~~ not free from CSF

For semen of domestic and captive wild pigs

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

- 1) the donor animals males:
 - a) were kept in a compartment free from CSF since birth or for at least three months prior to collection in an establishment in which surveillance, in accordance with Articles 15.2.2621, to 15.2.3226, demonstrated that no case of CSF occurred in the past 12 months;
 - b) showed no clinical sign of CSF on the day of collection of the semen and for the following 40 days;
 - c) met one of the following conditions:

- i) were subjected to a virological test performed on a blood sample taken on the day of collection, with negative results; or
 - ii) ~~were not been~~ vaccinated against CSF and were subjected to a serological test performed on a sample taken at least 21 days after collection, with negative results; or
 - iii) have been vaccinated against CSF and were subjected to a serological test performed on a sample taken at least 21 days after collection, ~~which and it has been conclusively demonstrated that any antibody is due to was~~ caused elicited by the vaccine; or
 - iiii) ~~have been vaccinated against CSF and were subjected to a virological test performed on a sample taken on the day of collection and it has been conclusively demonstrated that the bear is negative for virus genome;~~
- 2) the semen was collected, processed and stored in ~~conformity~~ accordance with the provisions of Chapters 4.5. and 4.6.

Article 15.2. ~~1311~~.

~~Recommendations for importation from countries or zones considered infected with classical swine fever virus not free from CSF~~

For in vivo derived embryos of domestic pigs

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

- 1) the donor females:
 - a) ~~were kept in a compartment free from CSF since birth or for at least three months prior to collection in an establishment in which surveillance, in accordance with Articles 15.2.2621, to 15.2.3226., demonstrated that no case of CSF occurred in the past three months;~~

General Comment: Australia notes that there are different surveillance requirements listed in Articles 15.2.11 and 15.2.9.

Article 15.2.11 requires establishments holding donor females to demonstrate that no case of CSF occurred in the past three months, whereas Article 15.2.9 requires establishments holding donor males to demonstrate that no case of CSF occurred in the past 12 months.

Australia would like to clarify why this difference exists between these two articles.

It is not clear from Article 15.2.11 point 1.a) whether the time period during which 'no case of CSF occurred' refers to a period prior to the arrival of the donor female, or is inclusive of the time the donor female has been housed in the establishment. This comment is also applicable to Article 15.2.9.

Article 15. 2. ~~1412~~bis.

Recommendations for importation from countries or zones not free from CSF, where an official control programme exists

For fresh meat of domestic pigs and captive wild pigs

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

- 1) ~~the meat comes from~~ pigs from which the ~~meat comes derives is derived~~ meat comes derives is derived ~~complying complied complying~~ with Article 15.2. ~~87~~;
- 2) ~~the pigs were transported under the supervision of the Veterinary Services Authority, in a vehicle which was cleaned and disinfected before the pigs were loaded;~~

Rationale: Australia suggests the edits in point 1 to improve readability. Australia also suggests the replacement of 'Services' with 'Authority' in Article 15.2.12.bis point 2 to improve consistency with Article 15.2.5.bis and Article 8.8.8 of chapter 8.8. Direct transfer of FMD susceptible animals from an infected zone for slaughter in a free zone (whether vaccination is practised or not).

Article 15.2.2116bis.

Recommendations for the importation of other pig products commodities

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

- 1) originated from domestic or captive wild pigs in a country, zone or compartment free from CSF and were processed in a facility approved by the Veterinary Authority for export purposes; or
- 2) were processed in a manner to ensure the destruction of that has been demonstrated to inactivate CSFV in a facility approved by the Veterinary Authority for export purposes, and that appropriate precautions were taken after processing to avoid contact cross-contamination of the product with any source of CSFV.

Rationale: Australia suggests amendments to Article 15.2.16bis point 2) above to improve readability.

Article 15.2.2823.

Surveillance strategies

1. Introduction

The population covered by *surveillance* aimed at detecting disease and *infection* should include the domestic pig population and *wild and feral* pig populations within the country or zone to be recognised as free from *infection* with CSFV.

Rationale: Australia suggests the insertion of 'the' in Article 15.2.23 point 1 to improve readability.