

CHAPTER 2.6.7.

CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER

Article 2.6.7.1.

The pig is the only natural host for classical swine fever (CSF) virus. The definition of pig includes all varieties of *Sus scrofa*, both domestic **breeds** and wild **bear**. For the purposes of this chapter, a distinction is made between domestic pigs (permanently captive and **owned farmed** free-range pigs) and wild pigs (including feral pigs).

Pigs exposed to CSF virus prenatally may be persistently infected throughout life and may have an *incubation period* of several months before showing signs of disease. Pigs exposed postnatally have an *incubation period* of 7-10 days, and are usually infective between post-infection days 5 and 14, but up to 3 months in cases of chronic infections.

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

Article 2.6.7.2.

The CSF status of a country, *zone* or *compartment* can only be determined after considering the following criteria in domestic and wild pigs, as applicable:

1. ~~a risk assessment has been conducted, identifying all potential factors for CSF occurrence and their historic perspective;~~
21. CSF should be notifiable in the whole country, and all clinical signs suggestive of CSF should be subjected to field and/or laboratory investigations;
32. an on-going awareness programme should be in place to encourage reporting of all *cases* suggestive of CSF;
43. the *Veterinary Administration* should have current knowledge of, and authority over, all domestic pigs in the country, *zone* or *compartment*;
54. the *Veterinary Administration* should have current knowledge about the population and habitat of wild pigs in the country or *zone*.

Article 2.6.7.3.

CSF free country, zone or compartment

1. ~~CSF free status~~ **CSF free status** ~~in the absence of an outbreak~~
- a) a) Historically free status

A country, ~~or zone or compartment~~ may be considered free from the disease ~~after conducting a risk assessment as referred to in Article 2.6.7.2. but~~ without formally applying a specific surveillance programme, if the provisions of Article 3.8.1.6. are complied with.

b)

2. Free status as a result of a specific surveillance programme

~~A country, zone or compartment which does not meet the conditions of point 1 above may be considered free from CSF when a risk assessment as referred to in Article 2.6.7.2. has been conducted, surveillance in accordance with Appendix 3.8.8. has been in place for at least 12 months, and when no outbreak has been observed for at least 12 months.~~

3.2. ~~CSF free status following an outbreak~~ b) Free status as a result of an eradication programme

A country, ~~or zone or compartment~~ which does not meet the conditions of point a) ~~a) 1. or b) 2.~~ above ~~or a compartment~~ may be considered free from CSF when: if surveillance in accordance with Appendix 3.8.8. has been in place and after a *risk assessment* as referred to in Article 2.6.7.2. has been conducted, and

a) ~~where a stamping out policy without vaccination is practised and no outbreak has been observed in domestic pigs for at least 6 months;~~

~~OR~~

b) ~~where a stamping out policy with vaccination is practised, and either:~~

~~i) vaccinated pigs are slaughtered, and no outbreak has been observed in domestic pigs for at least 6 months after the last vaccinated pig was slaughtered; or~~

~~ii) where there are validated means of distinguishing between vaccinated and infected pigs, no outbreak has been observed in domestic pigs for at least 6 months;~~

~~OR~~

e) ~~where a vaccination strategy is practised without a stamping out policy;~~

- i) vaccination has been banned in all domestic pigs in the country, *zone* or *compartment* for at least 12 months, unless there are validated means of distinguishing between vaccinated and infected pigs;
- ii) if vaccination has been practised within the past 5 years, surveillance in accordance with Appendix 3.8.8. has been in place for at least 6 months to demonstrate the absence of infection within the population of domestic pigs 6 months to one year old; and
- iii) no *outbreak* has been observed in domestic pigs for at least 12 months;

AND

in all cases, based on surveillance in accordance with Appendix 3.8.8., CSF infection is not known to occur in any wild pig population in the country or *zone*.

- i) there has been no *outbreak* of CSF during the past 12 months;
- ii) no evidence of CSFV infection has been found during the past 12 months;
- iii) no vaccination against CSF has been carried out during the past 12 months;
- iv) surveillance in accordance with Appendix 3.8.8. has been in place in domestic pigs for the past 12 months;

AND

in the case of a country or zone, surveillance in accordance with Appendix 3.8.8. has been in place to determine the CSF status of the wild pig population, and:

- v) there has been no clinical evidence or virological evidence of CSF in wild pigs during the past 12 months;
- vi) no seropositive wild pigs have been detected in the age class 6–12 months during the past 12 months;
- vii) there has been no vaccination in wild pigs for the past 12 months;
- viii) imported wild pigs comply with the relevant requirements in Article 2.6.7.7.

Article 2.6.7.4.

Country or zone free of CSF in domestic pigs but with infection in the a wild pig population

Requirements in points 23a to 23c of Article 2.6.7.3., as relevant, are complied with. As CSF infection may be present in the wild pig population, the following additional conditions are complied with:

1. a programme for the management of CSF in wild pigs is in place, taking into account the measures in place to manage the disease in the wild pig population, the presence of natural boundaries, the ecology of the wild pig population, and an assessment of the risk of disease spread;
2. zoning or compartmentalisation is applied the domestic pig population must be separated from the infected wild pig population through biosecurity measures to prevent transmission of CSF from wild pigs to domestic pigs.

Article 2.6.7.54.

Recovery of free status

Should a CSF *outbreak* occur in a previously free country, zone or compartment, the free status of the country, zone or compartment may be restored not less than 30 days after completion of a stamping-out policy where surveillance in accordance with Appendix 3.8.8. has been carried out with negative results, either:

If emergency vaccination has been practised within the CSF domestic pig control area, recovery of the free status cannot occur before all the vaccinated pigs have been slaughtered, unless there are validated means of distinguishing between vaccinated and infected pigs.

1. 3 months after the last case where a stamping-out policy without vaccination is practised;

OR

2. where a stamping-out policy with emergency vaccination is practised:

- i) 3 months after the last case and the slaughter of all vaccinated animals, or
- ii) 3 months after the last case without the slaughter of vaccinated animals where there are validated means of distinguishing between vaccinated and infected pigs;

OR

3. where a stamping-out policy is not practised, the provisions of point b) of Article 2.6.7.3 should be followed;

AND

in the case of a country or zones, based on surveillance in accordance with Appendix 3.8.8., CSFV infection is not known to occur in any wild pig population in the country or zone.

Article 2.6.7.6.

Country or zone free of CSF in wild pigs

A country or zone may be considered free from CSF in wild pigs when:

1. the domestic pig population in the country or zone is free from CSF infection;
2. surveillance in accordance with Appendix 3.8.8. has been in place to determine the CSF status of the wild pig population in the country, and in the country or zone:
 - a) there has been no clinical evidence, nor virological evidence of CSF in wild pigs during the past 12 months;
 - b) no seropositive wild pigs have been detected in the age class 6-12 months during the past 12 months;
3. there has been no vaccination in wild pigs for the past 12 months;
4. the feeding of swill to wild pigs is forbidden, unless the swill has been treated to destroy any CSF virus that may be present, in conformity with one of the procedures referred to in Article 3.6.4.1.;
5. imported wild pigs comply with the relevant requirements set forth in the present chapter.

Article 2.6.7.7.

When importing from countries, zones or compartments free of CSF, *Veterinary Administrations* should require:

for domestic pigs

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the animals:

1. showed no clinical sign of CSF on the day of shipment;
2. were kept in a country, zone or compartment free of CSF since birth or for at least the

past 3 months;

3. have not been vaccinated against CSF, nor are they the progeny of vaccinated sows, unless there are validated means of distinguishing between vaccinated and infected pigs.

~~Article 2.6.7.9.~~

~~When importing from countries free of CSF in domestic pigs but with infection in the wild pig population, Veterinary Administrations should require:~~

~~for domestic pigs~~

~~the presentation of an international veterinary certificate attesting that the animals:~~

- ~~1. were kept in a country or zone free of CSF in domestic pigs since birth or for at least the past 3 months;~~
- ~~2. have not been vaccinated against CSF, nor are they the progeny of vaccinated sows, unless there are validated means of distinguishing between vaccinated and infected pigs;~~
- ~~3. come from a CSF free zone or compartment;~~
- ~~4. showed no clinical sign of CSF on the day of shipment.~~

Article 2.6.7.96.

When importing from countries or zones with CSF infection in domestic pigs, Veterinary Administrations should require:

for domestic pigs

the presentation of an international veterinary certificate attesting that the animals:

- ~~1. have not been vaccinated against CSF nor are they the progeny of vaccinated sows, unless there are validated means of distinguishing between vaccinated and infected pigs showed no clinical sign of CSF on the day of shipment;~~
2. were kept since birth or for the past 3 months in a CSF free compartment;
- ~~3. showed no clinical sign of CSF on the day of shipment have not been vaccinated against CSF nor are they the progeny of vaccinated sows, unless there are validated means of distinguishing between vaccinated and infected pigs.~~

Article 2.6.7.107.

When importing from countries or zones free of CSF, Veterinary Administrations should require:

for wild pigs

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the animals:

1. showed no clinical sign of CSF on the day of shipment;
2. have been captured in a country or zone free from CSF;
3. have not been vaccinated against CSF, unless there are validated means of distinguishing between vaccinated and infected pigs;

and, if the *zone* where the animal has been captured is adjacent to a *zone* with infection in wild pigs:

4. were kept in a *quarantine station* for 40 days prior to shipment, and were subjected to a virological test and a serological test performed at least 21 days after entry into the *quarantine station*, with negative results.

Article 2.6.7.448.

When importing from countries, zones or compartments free of CSF, *Veterinary Administrations* should require:

for semen of domestic pigs

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that:

1. the donor animals:
 - a) were kept in a country, zone or compartment free of CSF since birth or for at least 3 months prior to collection;
 - b) showed no clinical sign of CSF on the day of collection of the semen;
2. the semen was collected, processed and stored in conformity with the provisions of Appendix 3.2.2.

Article 2.6.7.12.

~~When importing from countries free of CSF in domestic pigs but with infection in the wild pig population, *Veterinary Administrations* should require:~~

~~for semen of domestic pigs~~

~~the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that:~~

- ~~1. the donor animals:~~

- a) were kept in a country, zone or compartment free of CSF in domestic pigs since birth or for at least 3 months prior to collection;
 - b) showed no clinical sign of CSF on the day of collection of the semen and for the following 40 days;
2. the semen was collected, processed and stored in conformity with the provisions of Appendix 3.2.2.

Article 2.6.7. ~~439~~.

When importing from countries or *zones* considered infected with CSF in domestic pigs, *Veterinary Administrations* should require:

for semen of domestic pigs

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that:

1. the donor animals:
 - a) were kept in a compartment free of CSF in domestic pigs since birth or for at least 3 months prior to collection;
 - b) showed no clinical sign of CSF on the day of collection of the semen and for the following 40 days;
 - c) have not been vaccinated against CSF, and were subjected to a serological test performed at least 21 days after collection, with negative results;
2. the semen was collected, processed and stored in conformity with the provisions of Appendix 3.2.2.

Article 2.6.7. ~~440~~.

When importing from countries, *zones* or compartments free of CSF, *Veterinary Administrations* should require:

for *in vivo* derived embryos of pigs

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that:

1. the donor females showed no clinical sign of CSF on the day of collection of the embryos;
2. the embryos were collected, processed and stored in conformity with the provisions of Appendix 3.3.1.

Article 2.6.7.15.

When importing from countries free of CSF in domestic pigs but with infection in the wild pig population, *Veterinary Administrations* should require:

for *in vivo* derived embryos of pigs

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that:

1. the donor females:

- a) were kept in a country, zone or compartment free of CSF in domestic pigs since birth or for at least 3 months prior to collection;
- b) showed no clinical sign of CSF on the day of collection of the embryos;

2. the embryos were collected, processed and stored in conformity with the provisions of Appendix 3.3.1.

Article 2.6.7. 4611.

When importing from countries or zones considered infected with CSF in domestic pigs, *Veterinary Administrations* should require:

for *in vivo* derived embryos of pigs

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that:

1. the donor females:

- a) were kept in a compartment free of CSF in domestic pigs since birth or for at least 3 months prior to collection;
- b) showed no clinical sign of CSF on the day of collection of the embryos and for the following 40 days;
- c) have not been vaccinated against CSF and were subjected, with negative results, to a serological test performed at least 21 days after collection;

2. the embryos were collected, processed and stored in conformity with the provisions of Appendix 3.3.1.

Article 2.6.7. 4712.

When importing from countries, zones or compartments free of CSF, *Veterinary Administrations* should require:

for *fresh meat* of domestic pigs

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the entire consignment of meat comes from animals which:

1. have been kept in a country, zone or compartment free of CSF since birth or for at least the past 3 months;
2. have been slaughtered in an *approved abattoir*, have been subjected to ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections in accordance with Appendix 3.10.1. and have been found free of any sign suggestive of CSF.

Article 2.6.7.18.

~~When importing from countries or zones free of CSF in domestic pigs but with infection in the wild pig population, Veterinary Administrations should require:~~

~~for fresh meat of domestic pigs~~

~~the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the entire consignment of meat comes from animals which:~~

1. ~~were kept in a country, zone or compartment free of CSF in domestic pigs since birth or for at least the past 3 months;~~
2. ~~have been slaughtered in an *approved abattoir*, have been subjected to ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections as described in the Codex Alimentarius Code of Hygienic Practice for Meat and have been found free of any sign suggestive of CSF.~~

Article 2.6.7.1913.

When importing from countries or zones free of CSF, *Veterinary Administrations* should require:

for fresh meat of wild pigs

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that:

1. the entire consignment of meat comes from animals which:
 - a) have been killed in a country or zone free of CSF;
 - b) have been subjected to a post-mortem inspection as described in the Codex Alimentarius Code of Hygienic Practice for Meat in accordance with Appendix

3.10.1. in an approved examination centre, and have been found free of any sign suggestive of CSF;

and, if the *zone* where the animal has been killed is adjacent to a *zone* with infection in wild pigs:

2. a sample has been collected from every animal shot killed, and has been subjected to a virological test and a serological test for CSF, with negative results.

Article 2.6.7. 2014

Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for meat products of pigs (either domestic or wild), or for products of animal origin (from fresh meat of pigs) intended for use in animal feeding, for agricultural or industrial use, or for pharmaceutical or surgical use, or for trophies derived from wild pigs

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the products:

1. have been prepared:
 - a) exclusively from *fresh meat* meeting the conditions laid down in Articles 2.6.7. 1712, 2.6.7.18, or 2.6.7. 1913, as relevant;
 - b) in a processing establishment:
 - i) approved by the *Veterinary Administration* for export purposes;
 - ii) processing only meat meeting the conditions laid down in Articles 2.6.7. 1712, 2.6.7.18, or 2.6.7. 1913, as relevant;

OR

2. have been processed in an establishment approved by the *Veterinary Administration* for export purposes so as to ensure the destruction of the CSF virus in conformity with one of the procedures referred to in Article 3.6.4.2.

Article 2.6.7. 2415.

Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for products of animal origin (from pigs, but not derived from fresh meat) intended for use in animal feeding and for agricultural or industrial use

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the products:

1. have been prepared:
 - a) exclusively from products meeting the conditions laid down for *fresh meat* in Articles 2.6.7.1712, 2.6.7.18, or 2.6.7.1913., as relevant;
 - b) in a processing establishment:
 - i) approved by the *Veterinary Administration* for export purposes;
 - ii) processing only products meeting the conditions laid down in point a) above;

OR

2. have been processed in an establishment approved by the *Veterinary Administration* for export purposes so as to ensure the destruction of the CSF virus in conformity with one of the procedures referred to in Article 3.6.4.2.

Article 2.6.7.2216.

Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for bristles (from pigs)

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the products:

1. come from a country, zone or compartment free of CSF; or
2. have been processed in an establishment approved by the *Veterinary Administration* for export purposes so as to ensure the destruction of the CSF virus.

Article 2.6.7.2317.

Veterinary Administrations of importing countries should require:

for litter and manure (from pigs)

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the products:

1. come from a country, zone or compartment free of CSF; or
2. have been processed in an establishment approved by the *Veterinary Administration* for export purposes so as to ensure the destruction of the CSF virus.

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