



JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME

CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION

36th Session, FAO Headquarters

Rome, Italy, 1-5 July 2013

OIE CONTRIBUTION TO THE 36TH SESSION OF THE CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION¹

1. The World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) thanks the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC) for the invitation to participate in meetings of its Commission, Committees and expert groups during the past year and appreciates the opportunity for collaboration in the development of Codex standards so we prevent gaps, overlaps or potential contradictions in adopted standards.

2. The relationship between the OIE and the CAC is particularly important because risks to human health and food safety may arise at the farm or at any subsequent stage in the food production continuum. Therefore, risk management must be tailored to detect and address risks at the appropriate stage(s). The OIE is responsible for setting standards in the domain of animal health (including zoonotic diseases) including animal production food safety, i.e. the management of risks arising at the level of the farm to primary processing, and the CAC in the domain of food safety. Therefore, for food safety and international trade, the standard setting activities of the OIE and the CAC are thus interdependent and complementary.

3. In the year since the 35th CAC Session, OIE representatives have attended the following Codex meetings:

- CCFICS Physical Working Group meeting on draft Principles and guidelines for national food control systems (July 2012);
- 32nd Session Codex Committee on Fish and Fishery Products (October 2012);
- 44th Session of the Codex Committee on Food Hygiene (November 2012);
- electronic Working Group on Animal Feeding (2012);
- 20th Session Codex Committee on Food Import and Export Inspection and Certification Systems (February, 2013);
- Codex *Ad Hoc* Intergovernmental Task Force on Animal Feeding (February 2013);
- CCFH electronic Working Group on draft Guidelines for Control of Specific Zoonotic Parasites in Meat: *Trichinella spiralis* and *Cysticercus bovis* (2012/2013);
- CCGP electronic Working Group on Codex/OIE Cooperation (2012/2013).

4. In 2002, the OIE established the Animal Production Food Safety (APFS) Working Group, endorsed every year by the OIE World Assembly of Delegates, with the view to improving the coordination and harmonisation of standard setting activities of the OIE and CAC. The CAC Secretary or representatives and, on an observer basis, the Chair of CAC, regularly attend the annual meeting of the APFS Working Group. Through this mechanism and through participation in each other's standard setting procedures, the OIE and CAC collaborate closely in the development of standards relevant to the whole food production continuum, taking care to avoid gaps, duplications and contradictions. OIE Members strongly support this collaboration.

Harmonisation of OIE and CAC approaches to standard setting in the food production continuum

5. Although, it is generally acknowledged that good progress has been made by the OIE and the Codex in improving cooperation and coordination, the OIE believes that further strengthening of the relationship

¹ This document has been prepared under the responsibility of the OIE.

between the OIE and the Codex, could provide many important benefits, not only at the international level but also at the country level, in terms of wider acceptance and simplified/enhanced implementation of the standards of both international organisations, and that this could bring practical benefits for international trade. To this end, the OIE welcomed the decision of the 27th Session of the Codex Committee on General Principles (CCGP), to establish an electronic working group (eWG) on Codex/OIE Cooperation which will provide another opportunity to strengthen cooperation between the OIE and Codex. The OIE is actively participating in this eWG. In addition, the OIE has offered to provide logistic support for a physical working group meeting, to be held prior to the next session of the CCGP (April 2014), and is working with Canada on this matter.

6. Regular participation in each other's standard setting work has helped to improve the coverage by official standards of the whole food production continuum and to avoid gaps, duplications and potential contradictions in the standards and guidelines of the two organisations. This is particularly evident in the recent work by both organisations on *Salmonella* in poultry, and the current work on *Trichinella*, where a whole food chain approach has been taken.

Collaboration

7. In addition to collaboration at the international level the OIE is taking steps to support collaboration at the national level, consistent with discussions within the SPS Committee. The list of OIE Permanent Delegates is available at: <http://www.oie.int/en/about-us/our-members/delegates/> Contact details of OIE National Focal Points for animal production food safety (APFS) are available on the Regional representatives websites at: <http://www.oie.int/en/about-us/wo/regional-representations/>

8. The OIE acknowledges the importance of collaboration between OIE and Codex at the national level between OIE Delegates and OIE National Focal Points, and Codex contact points, in order to better coordinate the standard setting activities of the two organisations. To this end, the OIE has invited the participation of Codex representatives in some seminars for National Focal Points in APFS. Coordination at the regional and sub-regional level is also encouraged.

9. During the FAO/OIE/WHO annual Tripartite meeting held at the OIE Headquarters in February 2012, FAO and WHO asked the OIE to encourage its Member Countries to designate INFOSAN Focal Points from their official Veterinary Services and to notify officially WHO and FAO. In addition, the OIE has encouraged its Delegates to nominate a national OIE Focal Points for animal production food safety and to designate the same person as the INFOSAN Focal Point or, depending on national administrative arrangements, as the INFOSAN Emergency Contact Point. This will strengthen the coordination and cooperation between different services at national level for activities related to Public Health.

OIE work programme on animal production food safety

10. The OIE Animal Production Food Safety (APFS) Working Group functions as a steering committee for the OIE's work programme on standards to protect consumers from food-borne hazards arising at the production phase of the food chain. Current and former high level officials of the FAO, WHO and Codex are members of the Working Group. The Working Group held its 12th meeting in November 2012. The report of this meeting is available on the OIE website at: http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Food_Safety/docs/pdf/A_APFSWG_Nov_2012.pdf

11. At the OIE 81st General Session in May 2013, the World Assembly of Delegates unanimously adopted Resolution No. 22 on APFS work priorities of the OIE (<http://www.oie.int/en/about-us/key-texts/resolutions-and-recommendations/resolutions-adopted-by-the-oie-international-committee/>).

12. Since 2010, the OIE has been developing revised *Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code)* chapters on *Trichinella* infection and *Echinococcosis/hydatidosis*. The revised chapters were initially developed by an expert *ad hoc* Group on Zoonotic Parasites, which included participation from the WHO, FAO and Codex. The OIE was pleased to include the two Co-chairs of the Codex Working Group on Guidelines for Control of Specific Zoonotic Parasites in Meat in a meeting of the OIE *ad hoc* Group on Zoonotic Parasites. The OIE will continue to invite chairs or relevant experts of a Codex Working Group to OIE *ad hoc* Groups, when relevant, and considers this to be an important means of ensuring alignment of relevant standard development work between the two organisations.

13. The draft chapter on Infection with *Trichinella* spp. (Chapter 8.13.) was revised with the objective of recommending control measures at the on-farm level to help prevent foodborne illness in humans. Drafts of

this chapter had been circulated among Member Countries on several occasions with subsequent review and amendment by the Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission (Code Commission). The revised chapter was adopted at the General Session in May 2013 (and is presented in [Annex 1](#)).

14. The chapter provides recommendations for on-farm prevention of *Trichinella* infection in domestic pigs (*Sus scrofa domestica*), and safe trade of meat and meat products derived from suids and equids. It provides for establishing a 'negligible risk compartment' in pigs kept under controlled management conditions on the basis of the clear and objective means of establishing this status. Article 8.13.6 'Recommendations for the importation of meat or meat products of domestic pigs' now provides three options for risk management: (i) from domestic pigs originating from a *compartment* with a negligible risk for *Trichinella infection* (ii) from domestic pigs tested negative by an approved method for the detection of *Trichinella* larvae or (iii) processed to ensure the inactivation of *Trichinella* larvae in accordance with Codex recommendations.

15. As part of the ongoing collaboration between OIE and Codex in standard setting, an OIE representative attended the 44th Session of the Codex Committee on Food Hygiene (CCFH), in November 2012, where discussions were held on the development of the Proposed Draft Guidelines for Control of Specific Zoonotic Parasites in Meat. The OIE noted that the CCFH had proposed an alternative pathway to achieving a negligible risk compartment for Infection with *Trichinella* spp. that would rely less on on-going verification of farms but would provide for on-going monitoring of a representative sample of slaughtered pigs to confirm the status of the compartment. In response to several Member Country comments considered at their February 2013 meeting, the Code Commission amended the text in Chapter 8.13. to address this proposal.

The OIE will continue to be modify and improve the text, especially in light of the collaboration with the CAC.

16. The OIE will continue to participate in the eWG on the Proposed Draft Guidelines for Control of Specific Zoonotic Parasites in Meat to ensure the development of respective standards that cover the entire food production continuum for this pathogen.

17. Collaboration between OIE and CAC should not occur uniquely at the international level. The OIE encourages its national Delegates to collaborate with national Delegates to the CAC, in particular to discuss at national level alignment of relevant standards under development by the respective organisations, in particular to ensure alignment of their comments on each organisation's respective texts on *Trichinella*.

18. The current OIE *Terrestrial Code* Chapter 8.4. on Echinococcosis/hydatidosis was separated into two chapters: *E. granulosus*, and *E. multilocularis*. Whilst these zoonotic parasites are associated with failure of general hygiene practices, rather than specific foods, the transmission of infection to humans can be prevented and controlled by measures implemented on-farm. These revised chapters were adopted at the General Session in May 2013.

19. With respect to the prioritisation of pathogens for future standard setting, OIE experts are reviewing the scientific literature on *Salmonella* spp. in food producing animals other than poultry (i.e. pigs, cattle, small ruminants) and on verotoxigenic E.coli (VTEC) in food-producing animals. The objective is to determine the usefulness and feasibility of developing OIE advice on the control of these pathogens in the production phase to reduce foodborne illness.

The OIE, through its APFS Working Group, examined the updated literature review on the control of *Salmonella* spp. in food-producing animals other than poultry to reduce foodborne illness, by applying measures at the farm level. Given the need for a whole food chain approach to salmonella risk management and the diversity of global animal production systems, it was recommended that a co-ordinated approach between OIE and Codex is essential to significantly improve salmonella risk management in these animals. Therefore, should Codex initiate new work on *Salmonella* spp. in food-producing animals other than poultry, the OIE would aim to participate to ensure a whole food chain approach. The literature review will be published in the OIE Scientific and Technical Review as it provides very valuable information.

20. In the important field of biotechnology, an OIE *ad hoc* Group has been actively reviewing a number of chapters in the OIE *Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals (Terrestrial Manual)*. It proposed splitting Chapter 1.1.7. 'Biotechnology in the diagnosis of infectious diseases and vaccine development' into two chapters, one on new and emerging diagnostic technologies and one on vaccines. To

this end, Chapter 1.1.7a. ‘The application of biotechnology to the development of veterinary vaccines’ was adopted by the OIE World Assembly in May 2010. A new chapter 1.1.7. ‘Biotechnology in the diagnosis of infectious diseases’ was adopted in May 2012. For the 2012 edition of the Terrestrial Manual, these two chapters were included as guidelines. Chapter 1.1.8. ‘Principles of veterinary vaccine production’ will be revised to include information on benefit–risk assessment of veterinary vaccines, including biotechnology-derived vaccines, and a specific section on safety.

21. The OIE participated as an observer to the Codex ad hoc Intergovernmental Task Force on Antimicrobial Resistance and will actively participate in the follow up of the work in collaboration with WHO and FAO, in accordance with the mandate of each organisation. The OIE convened a new *ad hoc* Group on Antimicrobial Resistance in 2010 to update the existing chapters in the OIE *Terrestrial Code* and *Terrestrial Manual* related to antimicrobial resistance and the use of antimicrobial agents in animals. The Group met 5 times from 2010 to January 2013 with the participation of representatives from WHO and FAO at each meeting and a representative of the Codex Alimentarius secretariat to the relevant meetings to ensure consistency with the most recent work done by CAC. The updated versions of the Terrestrial Code chapters 6.7. “Harmonisation of national antimicrobial resistance surveillance and monitoring programmes” and 6.8. “Monitoring of the quantities and usage patterns of antimicrobial agents used in food producing animals” as well as the Terrestrial Manual Guideline 3.1. “Laboratory methodologies for bacterial antimicrobial susceptibility testing” were adopted in 2012 during the 80th General Session by the World Assembly of Delegates. Chapter 6.9. “Responsible and prudent use of antimicrobial agents in veterinary medicine” was adopted at the General Session in May 2013. Chapter 6.10. “Risk assessment for antimicrobial resistance arising from the use of antimicrobials in animals” is under review.

22. The OIE list of antimicrobial agents of veterinary importance, which is published on the OIE Website, was updated by the OIE *ad hoc* Group on Antimicrobial Resistance taking into account the WHO lists of critically important antimicrobials for human medicine, and was proposed for adoption at the 81st General Session in May 2013. The OIE will continue and strengthen its collaboration on Antimicrobial Resistance with WHO and FAO through the Tripartite approach.

23. The OIE organised a Global Conference on the Responsible and Prudent Use of Antimicrobial Agents for Animals, “International Solidarity to Fight against Antimicrobial Resistance”, in Paris, France, from 13 to 15 March 2013. The presentations, abstracts and recommendations of the conference are available on the OIE website at: http://www.oie.int/eng/A_AMR2013/presentations.htm.

24. The OIE’s scientific work is supported by its worldwide network of 277 OIE Reference Centres. In the area of veterinary medicinal products, the OIE collaborates with four Reference Centres. For contact details refer to: <http://www.oie.int/en/our-scientific-expertise/collaborating-centres/introduction/>

25. The OIE continued to actively assist Member Countries to build and implement effective legislation to assure the quality, safety and efficiency of veterinary medicinal products. The OIE is an associate Member of the VICH (International Co-operation on Harmonisation of Technical Requirements for Registration of Veterinary Medicinal Products). OIE has supported the formation of a VICH Outreach Forum for non-VICH countries meeting certain criteria. This Forum has now met twice, back to back with the VICH Steering Committee meeting. The OIE is also actively promoting the need for harmonisation in the approval and registration process for veterinary medicinal products and has implemented a global programme for capacity building for OIE Focal Points for Veterinary Products to enhance awareness and to improve the governance related to veterinary medicinal products covering registration, production, distribution, use and control methods, adapted to the needs of Member Countries.

Codex Committee on Food Import and Export Inspection and Certification Systems (CCFICS)

26. The CCFICS warrants particular mention, as its work is of direct relevance to OIE standards and to the OIE global programme for strengthening SPS capacity of Member countries. The standards developed by CCFICS are relevant to Section 5 (Trade measures, import/export procedures and certification) and Section 6 (Veterinary Public Health) in the OIE *Terrestrial* and in the *Aquatic Animal Health Code (Aquatic Code)*. The Principles and Guidelines for the Conduct of Assessments of Foreign Official Inspection and Certification Systems (Annex to CAC/GL 26-1997) are pertinent to the *OIE Tool for the Evaluation of Performance of Veterinary Services (OIE PVS Tool)* and the standard under development on National Food Control Systems (NCFS) is directly relevant to *Terrestrial Code* Chapter 6.1 on the Role of Veterinary Services in Food Safety. The OIE has regularly attended meetings of the working group on NCFS and has

encouraged Codex Members to take full account of animal health issues and Veterinary Services in the development of recommendations on NCFCS. The work of CCFICS will continue to be of significant interest to the OIE, in particular the development of standards that have a bearing on inspection and sanitary certification, and related governmental competencies.

27. The OIE considers it a priority to maintain good communications with the secretariats of CCFICS and other Codex committees that are addressing topics relevant to the OIE, in addition to the well-established linkages with the CAC Secretariat.

28. The OIE standards provide the legal basis for the quality of veterinary services and aquatic animal health services, and these address animal production food safety and related activities, including the legislative framework. OIE Members and donors have strongly supported the *OIE PVS Pathway*, a global initiative to strengthen veterinary services and aquatic animal health services, based on the use of the OIE PVS Tool. PVS assessment addresses food safety, including veterinary inspection at abattoirs and food of animal origin production, processing and distribution establishments and the certification of animal products for trade.

29. Given the strong support of OIE Members for the *OIE PVS Pathway* in the strengthening of national infrastructures, the OIE has appreciated the positive response of CCFICS in taking account of this initiative in its work.

Codex Work on Animal Feed

30. The OIE has been following the work of the Codex ad hoc Intergovernmental Codex Task Force on Animal Feeding and endorsed the decision that ‘agents which may adversely affect animal health but which have no impact on food safety’ are not considered in the document under development, being outside the CAC scope. This is consistent with the respective roles and responsibilities of the OIE and Codex. The OIE will continue to contribute to the work of Codex in the area of animal feed.

31. The OIE noted that the *Terrestrial Code* and the *Aquatic Code* include standards on the control of hazards of animal health and public health importance in animal feed.

SPS Capacity Building for OIE Members

The OIE PVS Pathway

32. As part of the OIE global initiative for Good Governance of National Veterinary Services, and at specific Member’s request, the OIE conducts assessments of the quality of Veterinary Services and Aquatic Animal Health Services using the OIE PVS Tool. Subsequent steps in the PVS Pathway include PVS Gap Analysis, Veterinary Legislation missions and PVS follow up missions, to help improve compliance of the veterinary infrastructure with the OIE quality standards set out in the *Terrestrial Code*.

The *PVS Tool* was revised and in the latest edition (2013) the critical competency on food safety is expanded to include points that address the standards of food producing premises.

To date the OIE has received 124 national requests and 113 missions have been completed. Relevant information may be found at: <http://www.oie.int/support-to-oie-members/pvs-pathway/>

OIE Members that have received an OIE PVS Evaluation may benefit from a follow-up mission to provide advice and assistance in modernising their national veterinary legislation. To date the OIE has received 36 official requests for missions and 25 have been completed.

The Global Food Safety Partnership (GFSP)

33. The OIE has been engaged in discussions regarding the new Global Food Safety Partnership (GFSP), a World Bank initiative, which is a Public-Private Partnership for capacity building to support better food safety practices across the global agri-food sector. Of particular interest is the key objective to help both public and private sectors at country level seeking to meet international standards.

The OIE is working in collaboration with other international agencies, including FAO and WHO, on the first food safety capacity building needs assessment to be conducted in Zambia. The OIE will continue to emphasise the importance of using existing methodologies and assessments when undertaking country assessments.

The OIE will continue to engage actively on this project.

National focal points

34. The OIE encourages all Member countries to nominate National Focal Points, under the authority of the OIE Delegate, for seven strategic issues, including animal production food safety and veterinary products. The creation of these OIE National Focal Points aims to improve communication and standard setting activities between the OIE, its Members and agencies responsible for food safety, veterinary products, and SPS matters at the national level on these important topics.

Specific training for OIE National Focal Points for 178 Member Countries in APFS and veterinary products is underway worldwide, on a region by region basis.

35. To date, APFS Focal Point seminars have been held in all OIE regions of the world (Europe, the Middle East, Africa, the Americas, and Asia the Far East and Oceania). At the second cycle of training in Asia in November 2012, a special session on OIE/Codex cooperation was held taking advantage of the occasion of the biannual meeting of the Codex Regional Coordinating Committee for Asia (CCASIA) held the following week in Tokyo. The Codex Secretariat and a representative from CCASIA Secretariat made presentations on the history and ongoing collaboration between the OIE and Codex, current Codex issues, and Codex activities in Asia. Country participants were encouraged to improve communication with their domestic Codex counterparts.

36. Training workshops for Focal Points on veterinary products have been held in Europe, the Americas, Africa and Asia the Far East and Oceania. In line with the 'One Health' concept, the WHO has been invited to participate in these training activities and will also be involved in the third cycle of training that is starting in the second half of 2013.

CHAPTER 8.13.

INFECTION WITH *TRICHINELLA* SPP.

Article 8.13.1.

General provisions

Trichinellosis is a widely distributed *zoonosis* caused by eating raw or undercooked *meat* from *Trichinella* infected food producing *animals* or *wildlife*. Given that clinical signs of trichinellosis are not generally recognised in *animals*, the importance of trichinellosis lies exclusively in the *risk* posed to humans and costs of control in *slaughter* populations.

The adult parasite and the larval forms live in the small intestine and muscles (respectively) of many mammalian, avian and reptile host species. Within the genus *Trichinella*, twelve genotypes have been identified, eight of which have been designated as species. There is geographical variation amongst the genotypes.

Prevention of *infection* in susceptible species of domestic *animals* intended for human consumption relies on the prevention of exposure of those *animals* to the *meat* and *meat products* of *Trichinella* infected *animals*. This includes consumption of food waste of domestic animal origin, rodents and *wildlife*.

Meat and *meat products* derived from *wildlife* should be considered a potential source of *infection* for humans. Therefore untested *meat* and *meat products* of *wildlife* may pose a public health *risk*.

For the purposes of the *Terrestrial Code*, *Trichinella infection* is defined as an *infection* of suids or equids by parasites of the genus *Trichinella*.

This chapter provides recommendations for on-farm prevention of *Trichinella infection* in domestic pigs (*Sus scrofa domesticus*), and safe trade of *meat* and *meat products* derived from suids and equids. This chapter should be read in conjunction with the Codex Alimentarius Code of Hygienic Practice for Meat (CAC/RCP 58-2005).

Methods for the detection of *Trichinella infection* in pigs and other animal species include direct demonstration of *Trichinella* larvae in muscle samples. Demonstration of the presence of *Trichinella*-specific circulating antibodies using a validated serological test may be useful for epidemiological purposes.

When authorising the import or transit of the *commodities* covered in this chapter, with the exception of those listed in Article 8.13.2., *Veterinary Authorities* should apply the recommendations in this chapter.

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

Article 8.13.2.

Safe commodities

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

- 1) hides, skins, hair and bristles;
- 2) semen, embryos and oocytes.

Article 8.13.3.

Measures to prevent infection in domestic pig herds kept under controlled management conditions

- 1) Prevention of *infection* is dependent on minimising exposure to potential sources of *Trichinella*:
 - a) facilities and the surrounding environment should be managed to prevent exposure of pigs to rodents and *wildlife*;
 - b) raw food waste of animal origin should not be present at the farm level;

- c) feed should comply with the requirements in Chapter 6.3. and should be stored in a manner to prevent access by rodents and *wildlife*;
 - d) a rodent control programme should be in place;
 - e) dead *animals* should be immediately removed and disposed of in accordance with provisions of Chapter 4.12.;
 - f) introduced pigs should originate from *herds* officially recognised as being under controlled management conditions as described in point 2, or from *herds* of a *compartment* with a negligible risk of *Trichinella infection*, as described in Article 8.13.5.
- 2) The *Veterinary Authority* may officially recognise pig *herds* as being under controlled management conditions if:
- a) all management practices described in point 1 are complied with and recorded;
 - b) visits by approved auditors have been made periodically to verify compliance with good management practices described in point 1; the frequency of inspections should be *risk*-based, taking into account historical information, *slaughterhouse* monitoring results, knowledge of established farm management practices and the presence of susceptible *wildlife*;
 - c) a subsequent programme of audits is conducted, taking into account the factors described in point b.

Article 8.13.4.

Prerequisite criteria for the establishment of compartments with a negligible risk of *Trichinella* infection in domestic pigs kept under controlled management conditions

Compartments with a negligible risk of *Trichinella infection* in domestic pigs kept under controlled management conditions can only be established in countries, in which the following criteria, as applicable, are met:

- 1) *Trichinella infection* is notifiable in the whole *territory* and communication procedures on the occurrence of *Trichinella infection* are established between the *Veterinary Authority* and the public health authority;
- 2) the *Veterinary Authority* has knowledge of, and authority over, all domestic pigs;
- 3) the *Veterinary Authority* has knowledge of the distribution of susceptible species of *wildlife*;
- 4) an *animal identification* and *traceability* system for domestic pigs is implemented in accordance with the provisions of Chapters 4.1. and 4.2.;
- 5) *Veterinary Services* have the capability to assess the epidemiological situation, detect the presence of *Trichinella infection* (including genotype, if relevant) in domestic pigs and identify exposure pathways.

Article 8.13.5.

Compartment with a negligible risk of *Trichinella* infection in domestic pigs kept under controlled management conditions

The *Veterinary Authority* may recognise a *compartment* in accordance with Chapter 4.4. as having negligible risk of *Trichinella infection* in domestic pigs kept under controlled management conditions if the following conditions are met:

- 1) all *herds* of the *compartment* comply with the requirements in Article 8.13.3.;
- 2) Article 8.13.4. has been complied with for at least 24 months;
- 3) the absence of *Trichinella infection* in the *compartment* has been demonstrated by a *surveillance* programme which takes into account current and historical information, and *slaughterhouse* monitoring results, as appropriate, in accordance with Chapter 1.4.;
- 4) once a *compartment* is established, a subsequent programme of audits of all *herds* within the *compartment* is in place to ensure compliance with Article 8.13.3.;

- 5) if an audit identifies a lack of compliance with the criteria described in Article 8.13.3. and the *Veterinary Authority* determines this to be a significant breach of biosecurity, the *herd(s)* concerned should be removed from the *compartment* until compliance is re-established.

Article 8.13.6.

Recommendations for the importation of meat or meat products of domestic pigs

Veterinary Authorities of importing countries should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the entire consignment of *meat* or *meat products*:

- 1) has been produced in accordance with the Codex Code of Hygienic Practice for Meat (CAC/RCP 58-2005);

AND

- 2) either:

- a) comes from domestic pigs originating from a *compartment* with a negligible risk for *Trichinella infection* in accordance with Article 8.13.5.;

OR

- b) comes from domestic pigs that tested negative by an approved method for the detection of *Trichinella* larvae;

OR

- c) was processed to ensure the inactivation of *Trichinella* larvae in accordance with the recommendations of the Codex (under study).

Article 8.13.7.

Recommendations for the importation of meat or meat products of wild or feral pigs

Veterinary Authorities of importing countries should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the entire consignment of *meat* or *meat products*:

- 1) has been produced in accordance with the Codex Code of Hygienic Practice for Meat (CAC/RCP 58-2005);

AND

- 2) either:

- a) comes from *wild* or *feral* pigs that tested negative by an approved method for the detection of *Trichinella* larvae;

OR

- b) was processed to ensure the inactivation of *Trichinella* larvae in accordance with the recommendations of the Codex (under study).

Article 8.13.8.

Recommendations for the importation of meat or meat products of domestic equids

Veterinary Authorities of importing countries should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the entire consignment of *meat* or *meat products*:

- 1) has been produced in accordance with the Codex Code of Hygienic Practice for Meat (CAC/RCP 58-2005);

AND

- 2) comes from domestic equids that tested negative by an approved method for the detection of *Trichinella* larvae.

Article 8.13.9.

Recommendations for the importation of meat or meat products of wild and feral equids

Veterinary Authorities of importing countries should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the entire consignment of *meat* or *meat products*:

1) has been inspected in accordance with the provisions in Chapter 6.2;

AND

2) comes from *wild* or *feral* equids that tested negative by an approved method for the detection of *Trichinella* larvae.
