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## **Explanation on the completion and interpretation of TRACES certificate for pigs from the EU (animal health certificate according to Directive 64/432/EEC)**

In the bilateral agreements between the EU and Switzerland (so-called Veterinary Annex of the Agricultural Agreement) it is recognized that Switzerland's swine population is considered to be officially free of Aujeszky's disease.

As a consequence, the following additional guarantees have to be confirmed in the TRACES certificate according to the wording of the bilateral agreement:

- Model 2: in section C, the certifications are adapted as follows:
- in point 4, relating to the additional guarantees, the following is added to the indents:
  - disease: Aujeszky's,
  - in accordance with Commission Decision 2008/185/EC, which shall apply *mutatis mutandis*;

(if, for technical reasons, it is not possible to insert 1:1 this text in the updated model certificate available in the TRACE System, the meaning of the guarantees has to be clear in every case).

### **Explanations on the additional guarantees to be listed on section C**

#### **Aujeszky's disease**

In the amendment to the Bilateral Agreement (2005/22/EC) to which the additional guarantees in section C.4 of this certificate refer, Switzerland was recognized in Appendix 2, I., B., Article 7, as officially free from Aujeszky's disease.

Based on the recognition of the disease-freedom status, the regulations set forth in the Commission Decision 2008/185/EG apply by analogy, i.e. **breeding and commercial pigs** from EU Member States or regions of EU Member States **not listed** in Appendix I have to fulfill the following guarantees:

- a) Aujeszky's disease is a notifiable disease in the Member State of origin;
- b) in the Member State of origin or the region of origin, a programme for the control and eradication of Aujeszky's disease is in place under the supervision of the regulatory authorities responsible, which meets the criteria laid down in Article 9 paragraph 1 of Council Directive 64/432/EEC and includes measures which ensure that the disease is not introduced to farms of different disease status in the wake of the transport and sale of pigs;
- c) the pig farm of origin meets the following requirements:
  - neither clinical nor pathological nor serological signs of Aujeszky's disease have been found on the farm in the last twelve months;
  - neither clinical nor pathological nor serological signs of Aujeszky's disease have been found on farms within a radius of 5 km of the farm of origin in the last twelve months; this rule does not apply, however, if surveillance and eradication measures with which the introduction of the pathogen has been effectively prevented on the farm of origin have been regularly carried out on these surrounding farms in the context of the eradication programme as defined in sub-paragraph b) and under the supervision of the regulatory authorities responsible;

- animals have not been vaccinated against Aujeszky's disease at least in the last twelve months;
  - the pigs have undergone serological tests for ADV-gE, ADV-gB or ADV-gD antibodies or complete AD viruses at least twice at intervals of at least four months and found to be free from Aujeszky's disease, and no gE antibodies have been detected in the vaccinated animals;
  - no pigs of relatively low health status with regard to Aujeszky's disease have been introduced in the last twelve months, unless the animals have been tested for Aujeszky's disease and proved to be negative;
- d) the pigs to be transferred meet the following requirements:
- they have not been vaccinated;
  - in the 30 days before their transfer, they have been separated off into housing permitted by the regulatory authorities responsible, so that any risk of infection of the animals with the pathogen has been effectively prevented;
  - from their birth onwards, they have been kept on the farm of origin or on a farm with equivalent health status,
    - i) for at least 30 days in the case of commercial pigs,
    - ii) for at least 90 days in the case of breeding pigs;
  - they have undergone serological tests for ADV-gB, ADV-gD or complete AD viruses at least twice at intervals of at least 30 days and found to be negative. Pigs younger than four months, however, must also undergo serological testing for ADV-gE viruses. The samples for the last test must be taken within the 15 days leading up to shipment of the animals and enough pigs in the isolation facility must be tested in order to
    - i) detect a 2% infection rate in the isolation facility among commercial pigs with a 95% probability of detection;
    - ii) detect a 0.1% infection rate in the isolation facility among breeding pigs with a 95% probability of detection.
- The first of these two tests, however, is not necessary if
- i) the animals undergo serological testing for Aujeszky's disease on the farm of origin between the 45th and 170th day before shipment in the context of the programme as defined in subparagraph b) and are found to be free from AD antibodies and also if no gE antibodies are found even in vaccinated pigs,
  - ii) the pigs to be transferred have been kept on the farm of origin from birth onwards,
  - iii) no pigs were introduced to the farm of origin while the pigs to be transferred were separated off.

Detailed requirements for **pigs intended for slaughter** are laid down in article 2 of Decision 2008/185/EC.

References to the repealed Decision 2001/618/EG shall be construed as reference to the Decision 2008/185/EC.