

## TERMINOLOGY: USE OF THE TERMS 'NOTIFY', 'NOTIFIABLE DISEASE', 'REPORT' AND 'REPORTABLE DISEASE'

### Article 3.2.12.

[...]

6. regular and timely official *notification or report* to WOA, World Trade Organization, trading partners and other relevant organisations of changes in *animal* disease status, regulations and *sanitary measures* and systems, in accordance with the procedures established by these organisations, including Chapters 1.1. and 1.3.;

[...]

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### Article 3.4.1.

[...]

*Veterinary legislation* should, at a minimum, provide a basis for *Competent Authorities* to meet their obligations and the recommendations as defined in the *Terrestrial Code* and the relevant recommendations of the Codex Alimentarius Commission. It should also comply with the relevant requirements of international instruments related to the mitigation of biological threats. In addition, there is an obligation for World Trade Organization (WTO) Members under the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS Agreement) to notify report to the WTO of changes in *sanitary measures*, especially changes in legislation that affect trade, and provide relevant information.

[...]

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### Article 4.2.1.

1. *Animal identification* and *animal traceability* are tools for addressing *animal* health (including zoonoses) and food safety issues. These tools may significantly improve the effectiveness of activities such as: the management of disease *outbreaks* and food safety incidents, *vaccination* programmes, *herd* or *flock* husbandry, zoning or compartmentalisation, *surveillance*, early warning, early response and reporting and notification systems, *animal* movement controls, inspection, certification, fair practices in trade and the utilisation of veterinary drugs, *feed* and pesticides at farm level.

[...]

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### Article 4.3.3.

#### 1. Desired outcomes

Desired outcomes should be defined through consultation between the *Veterinary Authority* and interested parties, which should include those in the *animal* production and processing chain, private sector *veterinarians*, scientific research organisations and other public and private organisations. Desired outcomes may be defined in terms of any or all of the following:

a. *animal* health (e.g. disease *surveillance*, reporting and notification; detection and control of disease; *vaccination* programmes);

[...]

Article 4.5.7.

Emergency response and ~~notification~~ reporting

Early detection, diagnosis and ~~notification~~ reporting of notifiable diseases are critical to minimise the consequences of *outbreaks*.

In the event of suspicion of occurrence of the disease for which the *compartment* was defined, the free status of the *compartment* should be immediately suspended. If confirmed, the status of the *compartment* should be immediately revoked and *importing countries* should be ~~notified~~ reported following the provisions of Article 5.3.7.

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| United States | <p><b>Comment category:</b> Editorial</p> <p><b>Proposed amended text:</b> In the event of suspicion of occurrence of the disease for which the <i>compartment</i> was defined, the free status of the <i>compartment</i> should be immediately suspended. If confirmed, the status of the <i>compartment</i> should be immediately revoked and <i>importing countries</i> should be <del>notified</del> <u>reported-informed</u> following the provisions of Article 5.3.7.</p> <p><b>Rationale:</b> Use of “reported” in this context creates confusion. Recommend “informed” to maintain logical sentence structure.</p> <p><b>Supporting evidence:</b> N/A</p> |
|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

In case of an occurrence of any infectious disease not present in accordance with the baseline *animal* health report of the *compartment* referred to in Article 4.5.4., the management of the *compartment* should ~~notify~~ report to the *Veterinary Authority*, and initiate a review to determine whether there has been a breach in the *biosecurity* measures. If a significant breach in *biosecurity*, even in the absence of *outbreak*, is detected, export certification as a free *compartment* should be suspended. Disease free status of the *compartment* may only be reinstated after the *compartment* has adopted the necessary measures to re-establish the original *biosecurity* level and the *Veterinary Authority* re-approves the status of the *compartment*.

[...]

Article 4.5.8.

[...]

The *Veterinary Authority* has the final authority in granting, suspending and revoking the status of a *compartment*. The *Veterinary Authority* should continuously supervise compliance with all the requirements critical to the maintenance of the *compartment* status described in this chapter and ensure that all the information is readily accessible to the *importing countries*. Any significant change should be ~~notified~~ reported to the *importing country*.

Article 4.15.5.

[...]

Bee-keepers should:

3. immediately ~~notify~~ report to the *Veterinary Authority* or other *Competent Authority* of any suspicion of a notifiable listed ~~notified~~ disease of bees in the breeding apiary and in other epidemiologically linked apiaries;

[...]

Article 5.1.4.

Responsibilities in case of an incident related to importation

1. *International trade* involves a continuing ethical responsibility. Therefore, if within the recognized *incubation periods* of the various diseases subsequent to an export taking place, the *Veterinary Authority* becomes aware of the appearance or reappearance of a disease which has been specifically included in the *international veterinary certificate*, there is an obligation for this *Veterinary Authority* to ~~notify~~ inform the

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*importing country*, so that the imported *commodities* may be inspected or tested and appropriate action be taken to limit the spread of the disease should it have been inadvertently introduced.

[...]

3. In *case* of suspicion, on reasonable grounds, that an official certificate may be fraudulent, the *Veterinary Authorities* of the *importing country* and *exporting country* should conduct an investigation. Consideration should also be given to ~~notifying~~ informing any third country that may have been implicated. All associated consignments should be kept under official control, pending the outcome of the investigation. The *Veterinary Authorities* of all countries involved should fully cooperate with the investigation. If the certificate is found to be fraudulent, every effort should be made to identify those responsible so that appropriate action can be taken in accordance with the relevant legislation.

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Article 5.9.5.

[...]

8. Responsible quarantine officials should immediately ~~notify~~ report to the *Veterinary Authority* of any severe and/or unusual illnesses and deaths occurring in quarantined non-human primates.

[...]

Article 6.6.5.

[...]

8. The responsible *veterinarian* should evaluate the results of *surveillance* testing for Salmonella and supervise the implementation of appropriate control measures. These results should be available to the *veterinarian* before marketing if a veterinary certificate for *flock* Salmonella status is required. When required by the *Competent Authority*, the *veterinarian* or other person responsible for ~~notification~~ reporting should ~~notify~~ report to the *Competent Authority* if the presence of Salmonella of the relevant serotype is confirmed.

[...]

Article 7.3.6.

[...]

At the time of certification, the *veterinarian* should ~~notify~~ inform the *animal* handler or the driver of any factors affecting the fitness of *animals* to travel for a particular *journey*.

Article 7.4.4.

[...]

3. Facilities and equipment

Specific arrangements should be made to ensure that holding and loading facilities including ramps, trucks, and air-conditioning *units* are available at departure, all in transit and arrival airports. This should include identification of specific staff who are responsible and the method of contacting them, e.g. telephone number and address.

Specific ~~notification reports~~ should be given to all those responsible for providing facilities or equipment at the destination and in transit stops immediately before departure.

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| <b>United States</b> | <p><b>Comment category:</b> Editorial</p> <p><b>Proposed amended text:</b> Specific <del>notification reports</del> <u>reports instruction</u> should be given to all those responsible for providing facilities or equipment at the destination and in transit stops immediately before departure.</p> <p><b>Rationale:</b> Use of “reports” in this context creates confusion. Recommend “instruction” for better clarity.</p> <p><b>Supporting evidence:</b> N/A</p> |
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Containers should be loaded so as to ensure access can be made to the animals at all times.

[...]

Article 7.8.6.

[...]

#### 4. Advice on zoonotic risks and notifiable diseases

The use of some species of *animals* poses a significant *risk* of the transmission of zoonotic disease, e.g. some nonhuman primates. The *veterinarian* should be consulted to identify sources of *animals* that minimise these *risks* and to ~~advise~~advise on measures that may be taken in the *animal* facility to minimize the *risk* of transmission, e.g. personal protective equipment, appropriate *disinfection* procedures, air pressure differentials in *animal* holding rooms, etc. *Animals* brought into the institution may carry notifiable diseases ~~that require notification to government officials~~. It is important that the *veterinarian* be aware of, and comply with, these requirements.

[...]

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#### Article 7.9.5.

[...]

##### 1. b. Animal health management

[...]

Cattle at higher *risk* of disease or *distress* will require more frequent inspection by *animal handlers*. If *animal handlers* are not able to correct the causes of ill-health or *distress* or if they suspect the presence of a ~~listed reportable~~ notifiable disease they should seek advice from those having training and experience, such as *veterinarians* or other qualified advisers.

[...]

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#### Article 7.10.4.

[...]

##### 1. b. Animal health management, preventive medicine and veterinary treatment

[...]

If persons in charge are not able to identify the causes of diseases, ill-health or *distress*, or to correct these, or if they suspect the presence of a ~~reportable~~ notifiable disease, they should seek advice from *veterinarians* or other qualified advisers. Veterinary treatments should be prescribed by a *veterinarian*.

[...]

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#### Article 8.1.1.

[...]

Anthrax ~~should be~~ is a notifiable disease in the ~~whole entire~~ country.

[...]

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#### Article 8.2.2.

[...]

1. AD is a notifiable disease in the ~~whole entire~~ country, and all clinical signs suggestive of AD are subjected to field and *laboratory* investigations;

[...]

Article 8.7.3.

[...]

2. A country or a *zone* may be considered free from EHD when *infection* with EHDV is a *notifiable disease* in the entire country, importation of *animals* and their semen or embryos is carried out in accordance with this chapter and either:

[...]

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Article 8.15.2.

[...]

a. it has a record of regular and prompt *animal* disease ~~reporting~~ notification in accordance with Chapter 1.1.;

b. *infection* with rabies virus is a *notifiable disease* in the entire country and any change in the epidemiological situation or relevant events are ~~reported~~ notified in accordance with Chapter 1.1.;

[...]

Article 8.15.4.

[...]

a. it has a record of regular and prompt *animal* disease ~~reporting~~ notification in accordance with Chapter 1.1.;

b. dog-mediated rabies is a *notifiable disease* in the entire country and any change in the epidemiological situation or relevant events are ~~reported~~ notified in accordance with Chapter 1.1.;

[...]

Article 8.15.11.

[...]

For its *official control programme* for dog-mediated rabies to be endorsed by WOA, the Member Country should:

1. have a record of regular and prompt *animal* disease ~~reporting~~ notification in accordance with Chapter 1.1.;

[...]

The Member Country's *official control programme* for dog-mediated rabies will be included in the list of programmes endorsed by WOA only after the submitted evidence has been accepted by WOA. Retention on the list requires an annual update on the progress of the *official control programme* and information on significant changes concerning the points above. Changes in the epidemiological situation and other significant events should be ~~reported~~ notified to WOA in accordance with Chapter 1.1.

[...]

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Article 8.17.4.

[...]

However, rinderpest should still be a *notifiable disease* in the ~~whole entire~~ territory and countries are still required to carry out general *surveillance* in accordance with Chapter 1.4. to detect rinderpest should it recur and to comply with WOA notification ~~reporting~~ obligations concerning the occurrence of unusual epidemiological events in accordance with Chapter 1.1.

[...]

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Article 8.19.3.

[...]

1. the *infection* is a notifiable disease in the entire country;

[...]

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Article 8.23.3.

[...]

1. the *infection* is a notifiable disease in the entire country for at least the past two years;

[...]

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Article 9.1.3.

[...]

2. acarapisosis is a notifiable disease in the ~~whole entire~~ country or *zone*, and all clinical signs suggestive of acarapisosis are subjected to field and *laboratory* investigations;

[...]

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Article 9.2.3.

[...]

2. American foulbrood is a notifiable disease in the ~~whole entire~~ country or *zone*, and all clinical signs suggestive of American foulbrood are subjected to field and *laboratory* investigations;

[...]

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Article 9.3.3.

[...]

2. European foulbrood is a notifiable disease in the ~~whole entire~~ country or *zone*, and all clinical signs suggestive of European foulbrood are subjected to field and *laboratory* investigations;

[...]

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Article 9.4.3.

[...]

2. the presence of *A. tumida* is a notifiable disease in the ~~whole entire~~ country, and all signs suggestive of *A. tumida infestation* are subjected to field and *laboratory* investigations;

[...]

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Article 9.5.3.

[...]

2. the presence of *Tropilaelaps* spp. is a notifiable disease in the ~~whole entire~~ country or *zone*, and all clinical signs suggestive of *Tropilaelaps* spp. *infestation* are subjected to field and *laboratory* investigations;

[...]

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Article 9.6.3.

[...]

2. the presence of *Varroa* spp. is a notifiable disease in the ~~whole entire~~ country or *zone*, and all clinical signs suggestive of varroosis are subjected to field and *laboratory* investigations;

[...]

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Article 10.9.2.

[...]

1. ND is a notifiable disease in the ~~whole entire~~ country, an ongoing ND awareness programme is in place, and all ~~notified reported~~ suspect occurrences of ND are subjected to field and, where applicable, *laboratory* investigations;

[...]

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Article 11.7.2.

[...]

1. the disease is a notifiable disease in the entire country;

[...]

Article 11.7.3.

[...]

1. the disease is a notifiable disease in the ~~whole entire~~ country;

[...]

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Article 11.8.2.

1. Qualification

[...]

a. the disease or suspicion of the disease is a notifiable disease;

[...]

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Article 11.10.3.

1. A country or a *zone* may be considered free from *infection* with *Theileria* when the disease is a notifiable disease in the entire country, importation of bovines and water buffaloes and their *commodities* is carried out in accordance with this chapter, and:

[...]

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Article 12.6.4.

A country, *zone* or *compartment* may be considered free from EI provided that *infection* with EIV is a notifiable disease in the ~~whole entire~~ country and it shows evidence, through an effective *surveillance* programme, planned and implemented in accordance with the general principles in Chapter 1.4., that no *case* of *infection* with EIV 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 within and into the country, *zone* or *compartment*, wild equine *populations* or proximity to recent *outbreaks*.

[...]

Article 14.8.3.

[...]

i. scrapie has been a notifiable disease in the entire country for at least 25 years; and

[...]