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COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) 2026/1052

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amending and correcting Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards rules for entry into the Union, and the movement and handling after entry of consignments of certain animals, germinal products and products of animal origin

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on transmissible animal diseases and amending and repealing certain acts in the area of animal health ('Animal Health Law') ([1]), and in particular Articles 234(2), 237(4) and 239(2) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692 ([2]) supplements the animal health rules laid down in Regulation (EU) 2016/429 as regards the entry into the Union and the movement and handling after entry of consignments of certain animals, germinal products and products of animal origin.

(2) Article 1(1) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692 describes the subject matter and scope of that Delegated Regulation, and it refers to rules, inter alia, on the entry into the Union of consignments of products of animal origin, and the movement and handling of such consignments after their entry. Gelatine and collagen as defined in Annex I, points 7.7 and 7.8, to Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council ([3]) are due to their production process considered to be products of animal origin which do not represent a risk as regards transmissible animal diseases falling within the scope of Regulation (EU) 2016/429. In addition, highly refined products of animal origin listed in Section XVI of Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 are products of animal origin for which, evidence has been provided that the treatment of the raw materials used for their manufacturing eliminates any risk to animal or public health. It is therefore appropriate to exclude gelatine, collagen and highly refined products of animal origin from the scope of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692. Article 1(1) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692 should therefore be amended accordingly.

(3) In addition, Article 1(3), point (b), of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692 exempts captive birds imported for conservation programmes approved by the competent authority of the Member State of destination from the application of the specific animal health requirements for the entry into the Union of poultry and captive birds. In order to ensure the correct application of this exclusion, that exemption should instead be provided for as a derogation in Article 62 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692 which lays down derogations from the animal health requirements for the entry into the Union of captive birds subject to procedural and substantive conditions. Furthermore, the competent authority of the Member State of entry should be permitted to authorise the entry not only of captive birds but also of their hatching eggs for conservation programmes accepted by the competent authority of the Member State of destination. Articles 1 and 62 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692 should therefore be amended accordingly.

([1]) OJ L 84, 31.3.2016, p. 1, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2016/429/oj.

([2]) Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692 of 30 January 2020 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards rules for entry into the Union, and the movement and handling after entry of consignments of certain animals, germinal products and products of animal origin (OJ L 174, 3.6.2020, p. 379, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_del/2020/692/oj).

([3]) Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 laying down specific hygiene rules for food of animal origin (OJ L 139, 30.4.2004, p. 55, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2004/853/oj).

(4) Article 10(3) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692 lays down requirements concerning the application of specific conditions related to the disease freedom from particular diseases of the third country or territory of origin, or zone thereof. In order to clarify the applicability of specific conditions that are not limited to the disease freedom, it is appropriate to include additional provisions concerning the applicability of further specific conditions or animal health guarantees set out in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/429 in a new Article 10a of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692.

(5) Articles 21, 43 and 53 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692 lay down requirements for the identification of ungulates, ratites and captive birds respectively. In order to ensure the conformity of these provisions with the relevant ISO standards, Articles 21, 43 and 53 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692 should therefore be amended.

(6) Article 24 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692 lays down requirements for ungulates that are part of a consignment intended for entry into the Union. In accordance with paragraph 6 of that Article, consignments of equine animals are to comply with the specific conditions set out in Annex XI, point 2, depending on the sanitary group, as determined in accordance with Annex XI, point 1, to which the third country or territory, or zone thereof has been assigned in the list. In order to prevent the spread of relevant equine diseases from third countries or territories, or zones thereof to the territory of the Union, it is also necessary to apply those specific conditions to a third country or territory, or zone thereof where a disease referred to in Annex XI, points 2.1 to 2.5, has been reported during the period indicated in Annex IV, point 2 or 3. Therefore, Article 24(6) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692 should be amended accordingly. However, when a disease referred to in Annex XI, points 2.1 to 2.5, has never been reported in the third country or territory, or zone thereof, or has been absent during the period indicated in Annex IV, point 2 or 3, the animals of the consignment should be exempted from the specific conditions set out in Annex XI, point 2, and consignments of equine animals should be permitted to enter the Union. Therefore, a new paragraph 7 should be added to Article 24 of that Delegated Regulation to provide for that possibility. Article 24 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692 should therefore be amended accordingly.

(7) Articles 148 and 149 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692 lay down requirements for the entry into the Union of consignments of meat products. In addition, Part B of Annex XXV to that Delegated Regulation lays down specific conditions for the entry into the Union of fresh meat originating from a third country or territory, or zone thereof, where vaccination against foot and mouth disease has been carried out. In order to ensure appropriate risk mitigation, those specific conditions should be reflected respectively in Article 148, point (b), and Article 149(1), point (b), of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692 as regards the possibilities for sourcing fresh meat for the processing of meat products intended for entry into the Union. Articles 148 and 149 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692 should therefore be amended accordingly.

(8) Article 155 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692 lays down treatment requirements for dairy products entering into the Union from third countries. Article 121 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692 lays down treatment requirements for the entry into the Union of consignments of products of animal origin, other than fresh or raw, including dairy products. For the sake of consistency, Article 155 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692 should be amended so that it refers to Article 121. Article 155 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692 should therefore be amended accordingly.

(9) Article 157 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692 lays down requirements for the entry into the Union of consignments of dairy products subject to a risk-mitigating treatment and processed from milk. These requirements should be altered so as to allow the entry into the Union of consignments of dairy products subject to a risk-mitigating treatment processed from raw milk or dairy products therefrom. Article 157 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692 should therefore be amended accordingly.

(10) Article 160 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692 lays down specific animal health requirements for the entry into the Union of consignments of egg products. These requirements should be altered so as to allow, under certain conditions, the entry into the Union of consignments of egg products originating from a third country or territory, or zone thereof listed for the entry into the Union of egg products. Article 160 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692 should therefore be amended accordingly.

(11) Article 162 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692 lays down requirements for the entry into the Union of consignments of composite products containing processed products of animal origin. Article 162(2), point (a)(ii), of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692 should be amended to include a reference to Title 1 of Part IV of that Delegated Regulation indicating, inter alia, where the risk-mitigating treatment, specifically assigned by the Union in the list, to the third country or territory, or zone thereof and the species of the processed product of animal origin, shall be applied. In addition, for the sake of consistency, in Article 162(2), point (b)(ii), of Delegated Regulation, the reference to the Union should be replaced by a reference to a Member State. Article 162 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692 should therefore be amended accordingly.

(12) Article 163 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692 lays down specific requirements for entry into the Union of consignments of composite products containing dairy products or egg products, or both which have been treated to become shelf-stable at ambient temperature. That Article should lay down more detailed requirements as regards the origin of the dairy products used for the production of shelf-stable composite products, and where the required risk-mitigation treatment should be applied. In addition, Article 163 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692 should be aligned to the public health requirements for the entry into the Union of composite products laid down in particular, in Annex III, Section XVI, to Regulation (EC) No 853/2004, and in Article 2, point (9), Article 20(1) and Article 22(1), point (a), of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/2292 ([4]) as regards the application of risk-mitigating treatment and the documentation to accompany consignments of composite products containing dairy products or egg products, or both which have been treated to become shelf-stable at ambient temperature at entry into the Union. Article 163 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692 should therefore be amended accordingly.

(13) Article 22(4), point (b), Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692 provides that, consignments of equine animals, shall only be permitted to enter the Union if the animals of the consignment originate from a third country or territory or zone thereof where vaccination against the category A diseases referred to in Part C of Annex IV has not been carried out in accordance with the details set out in that Annex, Part C, point 2. In order to ensure appropriate risk mitigation measures and effective surveillance for African horse sickness and to avoid possible misunderstanding, the reference to systematic vaccination should be deleted from Annex IV, Part C, point 2. Therefore, Annex IV, Part C, point 2, to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692 should be amended accordingly.

(14) In accordance with Articles 37(c), point (i), 105(c), point (i) and 141(c), point (i) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692 the competent authority of the third country or territory of origin where vaccination against highly pathogenic avian influenza is carried out, is to provide guarantees that the vaccination programme complies with the requirements set out in Annex XIII to that Delegated Regulation. The minimum information to be included in those vaccination programmes should be aligned with Annex III to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/361 ([5]). Annex XIII to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692 should therefore be amended accordingly.

(15) Annexes XXVII and XXVIII to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692 set out respectively the lists of risk-mitigating treatments for milk and dairy products and for egg products. At the Commission's request, the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) assessed certain risk-mitigating treatments for products of animal origin, including for milk and dairy products and for egg products, and the EFSA's conclusions on the effectiveness of those risk-mitigation treatments have been published in a scientific opinion on the 'Assessment of the control measures of the Category A diseases of the Animal Health Law: prohibitions in restricted zones and risk-mitigating treatments for products of

([4]) Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/2292 of 6 September 2022 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to requirements for the entry into the Union of consignments of food-producing animals and certain goods intended for human consumption (OJ L 304, 24.11.2022, p. 1, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_del/2022/2292/oj).

([5]) Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/361 of 28 November 2022 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and the Council as regards rules for the use of certain veterinary medicinal products for the purpose of prevention and control of certain listed diseases (OJ L 52, 20.2.2023, p. 1, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_del/2023/361/oj).

animal origin and other materials' ([6]). Annexes XXVII and XXVIII to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692 should be updated to take account of the effective risk-mitigating treatments recommended in that EFSA opinion and current international standards. Annexes XXVII and XXVIII to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692 should therefore be amended accordingly.

(16) Annex XXIX to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692 sets out the list of species susceptible to diseases for which Member States have national measures in accordance with Article 226 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429. Recent EFSA opinions concerning bacterial kidney disease ([7]), infection with *Gyrodactylus salaris* ([8]), infectious pancreatic necrosis ([9]), infection with salmonid alphavirus ([10]), and spring viraemia of carp ([11]) have updated the lists of species of aquatic animals which are susceptible to those diseases. Annex XXIX to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692 should, therefore, be amended to take those EFSA opinions into account.

(17) Annex XXX to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692 sets out the conditions under which certain species are regarded as vectors for listed diseases of aquatic animals. For infection with *Mikrocytos mackini,* Annex XXX does not list any vector species. A recent EFSA opinion on 'Species which may act as vectors or reservoirs of diseases covered by the Animal Health Law: Listed pathogens of molluscs' ([12]) has identified *Crassostrea virginica* as a vector for infection with *Mikrocytos mackini*. Annex XXX to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692 should, therefore, be amended to take that EFSA opinion into account.

(18) Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692 should therefore be amended accordingly.

(19) In addition, Article 12 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692 provides for derogations regarding the residency period for certain equine animals. The current title of that Article incorrectly refers to derogations only for registered horses for competition, races and cultural events. The title of Article 12 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692 should therefore be corrected to reflect its content accurately.

(20) Article 31(1) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692 provides for a derogation from, among other things, the requirement of listing of the third country or territory of origin of ungulates laid down in Article 3, point (a)(i), of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692. It is necessary to correct Article 31(1) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692 to ensure it accurately refers to Article 3, point (a)(i), of that Regulation. Article 31 to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692 should therefore be corrected accordingly.

(21) Part B of Annex IV to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692 sets out the specific conditions to be provided by the competent authority of the third country or territory where the third country or territory, or zone thereof has been free from certain diseases for less than the period set out in the table in Part A of that Annex. The erroneous reference to breeding equine animals should be deleted from the row for infection with *Burkholderia mallei* (Glanders)

([6]) Assessment of the control measures of the Category A diseases of the Animal Health Law: prohibitions in restricted zones and risk-mitigating treatments for products of animal origin and other materials: https://efsa.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.2903/j.efsa.2022.7443.

([7]) Assessment of listing and categorisation of animal diseases within the framework of the Animal Health Law (Regulation (EU) 2016/429): Bacterial kidney disease (BKD): https://efsa.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.2903/j.efsa.2023.8326.

([8]) Assessment of listing and categorisation of animal diseases within the framework of the Animal Health Law (Regulation (EU) 2016/429): infection with Gyrodactylus salaris (GS): https://efsa.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.2903/j.efsa.2023.8325.

([9]) Assessment of listing and categorisation of animal diseases within the framework of the Animal Health Law (Regulation (EU) 2016/429): infectious pancreatic necrosis (IPN): https://efsa.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.2903/j.efsa.2023.8028.

([10]) Assessment of listing and categorisation of animal diseases within the framework of the Animal Health Law (Regulation (EU) 2016/429): Infection with salmonid alphavirus (SAV): https://efsa.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.2903/j.efsa.2023.8327.

([11]) Assessment of listing and categorisation of animal diseases within the framework of the Animal Health Law (Regulation (EU) 2016/429): Spring Viraemia of Carp (SVC): https://efsa.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.2903/j.efsa.2023.8324.

([12]) Species which may act as vectors or reservoirs of diseases covered by the Animal Health Law: Listed pathogens of molluscs: https://efsa.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.2903/j.efsa.2023.8173.

in the table in Part B of Annex IV to that Delegated Regulation as the surveillance programme carried out in the establishment of origin of equine animals to be dispatched to the Union should cover all susceptible animals. Annex IV to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692 should therefore be corrected accordingly.

(22) Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692 should therefore be corrected accordingly,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Amendments to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692

Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692 is amended as follows:

(1) Article 1 is amended as follows:

(a) in paragraph 1, the following subparagraph is added:

'This Regulation shall not apply to the entry and the movements and handling after the entry into the Union of consignments of the following products of animal origin:

(a) gelatine and collagen as defined in Annex I, points 7.7. and 7.8, to Regulation (EC) No 853/2004;

(b) highly refined products of animal origin listed in Annex III, Section XVI, to Regulation (EC) No 853/2004.';

(b) in paragraph 3, point (b) is replaced by the following:

'(b) poultry and captive birds (Title 3)';

(2) the following Article 10a is inserted:

'*Article 10a*

Further specific conditions

1. In addition to the specific conditions referred to in Article 10(3) of this Regulation, consignments of animals, germinal products and products of animal origin falling within the scope of this Regulation and originating from a third country or territory or zone thereof, or compartment thereof in the case of aquaculture animals, shall be permitted to enter the Union if they comply with all the relevant animal health requirements for entry into the Union laid down in this Regulation, as well as, where applicable, any further specific conditions or animal health guarantees concerning listed diseases which have been assigned by the Union in the list to the listed third country, territory or zone thereof in accordance with Article 231, point (c), of Regulation (EU) 2016/429.

2. Any further specific conditions referred to in paragraph 1, shall be determined having regard to the criteria laid down in Article 230(1), points (a), (b), (e), (f) and (h), of Regulation (EU) 2016/429.';

(3) Article 21 is replaced by the following:

'*Article 21*

Identification of ungulates

1. Consignments of ungulates, other than equine animals, shall only be permitted to enter the Union if the animals of the consignment were individually identified prior to being dispatched from the establishment of origin, by at least one of the following means of identification, which establishes an unequivocal link between the animal and the accompanying animal health certificate:

(a) a conventional ear tag with a visible, legible and indelible display of an identification code made up of the code of the exporting country conforming with ISO standard 3166-1, and a unique code in numeric characters;

(b) an electronic ear tag with a visible, legible and indelible display of an identification code made up of the code of the exporting country conforming with ISO standard 3166-1, and a unique code in numeric characters. The visible and the electronic identification codes shall be consistent.

2. Consignments of equine animals shall only be permitted to enter the Union if the animals of the consignment were individually identified prior to being dispatched from the establishment of origin by at least one of the following methods:

(a) one of the following means of identification which establishes an unequivocal link between the animal and the accompanying animal health certificate:

(i) an injectable transponder with an identification code made up of the code of the exporting country conforming with ISO standard 3166-1, and a unique code in numeric characters;

(ii) a conventional ear tag, with a visible, legible and indelible display of an identification code made up of the code of the exporting country conforming with ISO standard 3166-1, and a unique code in numeric characters;

(iii) an electronic ear tag with a visible, legible and indelible display of an identification code made up of the code of the exporting country conforming with ISO standard 3166-1, and a unique code in numeric characters. The visible and the electronic identification codes shall be consistent.

(b) in the case of equine animals other than those intended for slaughter, an identification document, issued at the latest at the time of certification for entry into the Union, which:

(i) describes and depicts the animal, including the alternative methods of identification, so as to establish an unequivocal link between the animal and the accompanying identification document;

(ii) contains information on the individual code emitted by an implanted injectable transponder in the case where this code does not comply with the specifications referred to in point (a).

3. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, consignments of ungulates intended for confined establishments may be permitted to enter the Union if those animals are individually identified by an injectable transponder or an alternative method of identification which ensures an unequivocal link between the animal and its accompanying entry documentation.

4. Where ungulates are identified with an electronic identifier which does not comply with ISO standards 11784 and 11785, the operator responsible for the entry into the Union of the consignments of ungulates shall provide the reading device which enables at any time the verification of the identification of the animal.

5. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, based on the request of a third country or territory of origin to the Commission and subject to its agreement, the code of the exporting country referred to in paragraph 1 and in paragraph 2(a), may be replaced by a code that is different from ISO standard 3166-1.';

(4) Article 24 is amended as follows:

(a) paragraph 6 is replaced by the following:

'6. In addition to requirements laid down in paragraph 1 of this Article, consignments of equine animals shall only be permitted to enter the Union if the animals of the consignment comply with the specific conditions set out in Annex XI, point 2, either:

(a) depending on the sanitary group, as determined in accordance with Annex XI, point 1, to which the third country or territory, or zone thereof has been assigned in the list, or

(b) where African horse sickness, Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis, *Burkholderia mallei* (Glanders), dourine or surra *(Trypanosoma evansi)* has been reported during the period indicated in Part A of Annex IV, point 2 or 3, in the third country or territory, or zone thereof.';

(b) the following paragraph 7 is added:

'7. By way of derogation from paragraph 6, point (a), and from the specific conditions set out in Annex XI, point 2, the consignments of equine animals shall be permitted to enter the Union, if a disease, indicated in the table in of Annex XI, point 1, has never been reported, or has been absent for the period indicated in Part A of Annex IV, point 2 or 3, in the third country or territory, or zone thereof.';

(5) Article 43 is replaced by the following:

'*Article 43*

Identification of breeding ratites and productive ratites

1. Consignments of breeding ratites and productive ratites shall only be permitted to enter the Union if the animals of the consignment are individually identified prior to being dispatched from the establishment of origin, by at least one of the following means of identification displaying an identification code establishing an unequivocal link between the animal and the accompanying animal health certificate:

(a) a neck-tag with a visible, legible and indelible display of an identification code made up of the code of the third country or territory of origin conforming with ISO standard 3166-1, and a unique code in numeric characters;

(b) an injectable transponder with a legible and indelible display of an identification code made up of the code of the third country or territory of origin conforming with ISO standard 3166-1, and a unique code in numeric characters.

2. When the injectable transponder does not comply with ISO standards 11784 and 11785, the operator responsible for the entry into the Union of the consignment of ratites shall provide the reading device which enables at any time the verification of the identification of the animals.';

(6) Article 53 is replaced by the following:

'*Article 53*

Requirements concerning the identification of captive birds

1. Consignments of captive birds shall only be permitted to enter the Union if the animals in the consignment are identified prior to being dispatched from the establishment of origin, by at least one of the following means of identification establishing an unequivocal link between the animals and the accompanying animal health certificate:

(a) a closed-ring attached at least to one leg of the bird with the visible, legible and indelible display of an identification code made up of the code of the third country or territory where they were initially identified conforming with ISO standard 3166-1, and a unique code in numeric characters;

(b) an injectable transponder with a legible and indelible display of an identification code made up of the code of the third country or territory where they were initially identified conforming with ISO standard 3166-1, and a unique code in numeric characters.

2. Where captive birds are identified with an injectable transponder as referred to in paragraph 1, point (b), which does not comply with the ISO standards 11784 and 11785, the operator responsible for the entry into the Union of the consignment of captive birds shall provide the reading device which enables at any time the verification of the identification of the captive birds.

3. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, the competent authority may accept in exceptional circumstances captive birds which do not comply with the provisions of that paragraph as far as the means of identification and the individual identification number are concerned, subject to compliance with the following conditions:

(a) the final destination of the captive bird is a confined establishment;

(b) the captive bird was initially identified under a different internationally recognised standard;

(c) it was not possible to reidentify the captive bird in accordance with the rules provided for in paragraph 1;

(d) there is no doubt about the third country or territory where the captive bird was initially identified;

(e) the means of identification with the individual identification code of the captive bird establishes an unequivocal link between the animal and the accompanying animal health certificate.';

(7) in Article 62, the following paragraph is added:

'4. By way of derogation from the requirements laid down in Articles 53 to 61 and 115 and 116, the competent authority of the Member State of entry may authorise the entry into the Union of consignments of captive birds or of their hatching eggs which do not comply with those requirements where:

(a) they are intended for entry into the Union for conservation programmes or purposes accepted by the competent authority of the Member State of destination, and

(b) the competent authority of the Member State of destination granted a specific authorisation for the entry of each consignment and determined the rules applicable for such entry.';

(8) Article 148 is replaced by the following:

'*Article 148*

Meat products not subject to a risk-mitigating treatment

Consignments of meat products shall only be permitted to enter the Union if the meat products of the consignment have not undergone a risk-mitigating treatment in accordance with Annex XXVI where:

(a) the third country or territory or zone thereof of origin is listed for entry into the Union of fresh meat of the relevant species, and specific conditions in accordance with Title 2, Chapters 1 and 2 of Part IV, are not required for entry into the Union of such fresh meat;

(b) the fresh meat used for the processing of the meat product complied with all the requirements for entry into the Union of fresh meat and therefore was eligible for entry into the Union and originated from at least one of the following:

(i) the third country or territory or zone thereof where the meat product was processed;

(ii) a third country or territory or zone thereof which is listed for entry into the Union of fresh meat of the relevant species without the obligation to apply specific conditions referred to in Part B of Annex XXV;

(iii) a Member State.';

(9) in Article 149, paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:

'1. Consignments of meat products that do not fulfil the requirements provided for in Article 148, shall only be permitted to enter the Union if they have undergone at least the risk-mitigating treatment set out in Annex XXVI specifically assigned by the Union in the list to the third country or territory or zone thereof of origin of the meat product in accordance with Article 121, and if the fresh meat used for the processing of the meat products originated from at least one of the following:

(a) the third country or territory or zone thereof where the meat product has been processed;

(b) a listed third country or territory or zone thereof authorised for entry into the Union of fresh meat of the relevant species without the obligation to apply specific conditions referred to in Part B of Annex XXV;

(c) a Member State.';

(10) Article 155 is replaced by the following:

'*Article 155*

Treatment of dairy products

Consignments of dairy products shall only be permitted to enter into the Union if the dairy products of the consignment have been treated in accordance with Article 121 as required in Articles 156 or 157.';

(11) Article 157 is replaced by the following:

'*Article 157*

Dairy products subject to a risk-mitigating treatment

1. Consignments of dairy products which do not comply with the requirements laid down in Article 156 shall only be permitted to enter the Union if the dairy products of the consignment have undergone at least one of the risk-mitigating treatments provided for in column A of the table in Annex XXVII where:

(a) they were processed from raw milk or dairy products therefrom, and obtained from the species *Bos taurus, Ovis aries, Capra hircus, Bubalus bubalis* or *Camelus dromedarius*;

(b) the third country or territory of origin, or zone thereof was not free from foot and mouth disease and infection with rinderpest virus for at least 12 months prior to the date of milking or if vaccination against those diseases was carried out during that period.

2. Consignments of dairy products shall only be permitted to enter into the Union if the dairy products of the consignment have undergone at least one of the risk-mitigating treatments provided for in column B of the table in Annex XXVII where they were processed from raw milk or dairy products therefrom, obtained from species of animals other than those referred to in paragraph 1, point (a).

3. Consignments of dairy products that have been processed from raw milk or dairy products therefrom, obtained from more than one species of animal shall only be permitted to enter into the Union if those dairy products have undergone either:

(a) at least the most severe of the risk-mitigating treatments assigned to each species of animals of origin where the mixing of raw milk or dairy products takes place before the final processing of the dairy product; or

(b) the risk-mitigating treatment assigned to each species of animals of origin where the mixing of the products takes place after processing of each ingredient of the dairy product.';

(12) Article 160 is replaced by the following:

'*Article 160*

The third country or territory of origin, or zone thereof of the egg products

Consignments of egg products shall only be permitted to enter into the Union if the egg products of the consignment either:

(a) originate from a third country or territory, or zone thereof listed for the entry into the Union of eggs, and which applies a disease surveillance programme for highly pathogenic avian influenza that complies with the requirements established in either:

(i) Annex II to this Regulation; or

(ii) the relevant Chapter of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code of the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH); or if they

(b) originate from a third country or territory, or zone thereof listed for the entry into the Union of egg products and where they have undergone an appropriate risk-mitigating treatment as set out for that particular egg product in the tables in points 1 and 2 in Annex XXVIII, to achieve the inactivation of the highly pathogenic avian influenza virus and the Newcastle disease virus.';

(13) in Article 162, paragraph 2 is amended as follows:

(a) point (a)(ii) is replaced by the following:

'(ii) the animal health requirements for entry into the Union of the specific product of animal origin, as laid down in Titles 1, 3, 4 and 5 of this Part;';

(b) point (b)(ii) is replaced by the following:

'(ii) in a Member State; or';

(14) Article 163 is replaced by the following:

'*Article 163*

Specific requirements for certain composite products containing dairy products, or egg products, or both

1. Consignments of composite products that do not contain colostrum-based products or meat products, except gelatine, collagen, and highly refined products of animal origin listed in Section XVI of Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 853/2004, and that have been treated to become shelf-stable at ambient temperature, shall be permitted to enter into the Union if they contain:

(a) dairy products that comply with one of the following conditions:

(i) the dairy products have been obtained either in a Member State or in a third country or territory, or zone thereof listed for the entry into the Union of dairy products without undergoing a specific risk-mitigating treatment; and the third country or territory, or zone thereof where the composite product is produced, if different, is also listed for the entry into the Union of dairy products without undergoing a specific risk-mitigating treatment;

(ii) the dairy products have undergone a risk-mitigating treatment referred to in column A or B of the table in Annex XXVII, relevant for the species of origin of the milk, provided that the dairy products have been obtained either in a Member State or in a third country or territory, or zone thereof listed for the entry into the Union of dairy products without undergoing a specific risk-mitigating treatment where that risk-mitigating treatment was applied; and the third country or territory, or zone thereof where the composite product is produced is listed for the entry into the Union of dairy products that have undergone a specific risk-mitigating treatment;

(iii) the dairy products have undergone a risk-mitigating treatment referred to in column A or B of the table in Annex XXVII, relevant for the species of origin of the milk, provided that the dairy products have been obtained in a third country or territory, or zone thereof listed for the entry into the Union of dairy products that have undergone a specific risk-mitigating treatment where that risk-mitigating treatment was applied; and the third country or territory, or zone thereof where the composite product is produced, if different, is also listed for the entry into the Union of dairy products that have undergone a specific risk-mitigating treatment;

(iv) the dairy products have undergone a risk-mitigating treatment referred to in column B of the table in Annex XXVII, regardless of the species of origin of the milk, provided that the dairy products have been obtained either in a Member State where that risk-mitigating treatment was applied, or in a third country or territory, or zone thereof listed for the entry into the Union of dairy products without undergoing a specific risk-mitigating treatment where that risk-mitigating treatment was applied, or in a third country or territory, or zone thereof listed for the entry into the Union of dairy products where that risk-mitigating treatment was applied; and the third country or territory, or zone thereof where the composite product is produced is listed for the entry into the Union of dairy products;

(b) egg products that have undergone an appropriate risk-mitigating treatment as set out for that particular egg product in the tables in points 1 and 2 in Annex XXVIII, to achieve the inactivation of highly pathogenic avian influenza virus and Newcastle disease virus; and the third country or territory, or zone thereof where the composite product is produced, if different, is also listed for entry into the Union of egg products.

2. By way of derogation from Article 3, point (a)(i), of this Regulation, and paragraph 1 of this Article, the consignments of composite products containing dairy products referred to in paragraph 1, point (a)(iv), and the consignments of composite products containing egg products referred to in paragraph 1, point (b), of this Article that have been treated to become shelf-stable at ambient temperature shall be permitted to enter into the Union if those composite products are produced in a third country or territory, or zone thereof which is not specifically listed for the entry into the Union of those products of animal origin but is listed for entry into the Union of either meat products, dairy products or egg products in accordance with this Regulation, or of fishery products in accordance with Article 127 of Regulation (EU) 2017/625.

3. By way of derogation from Article 3, point (c)(i), of this Regulation the consignments of composite products referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, shall be permitted to enter the Union accompanied by a declaration corresponding to a private attestation defined in Article 2, point (9), of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/2292 (*).

4. The declaration referred to in paragraph 3, shall:

(a) only accompany consignments of composite products where the final destination of the composite products is in the Union;

(b) be prepared and signed by the food business operator as defined in Article 3, point (3), of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council (**), responsible for entry into the Union of the consignment of composite products, attesting that the composite products in the consignment comply with the requirements laid down in paragraph 1 or 2, or both.

_____

(*) Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/2292 of 6 September 2022 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to requirements for the entry into the Union of consignments of food-producing animals and certain goods intended for human consumption (OJ L 304, 24.11.2022, p. 1, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_del/2022/2292/oj).

(**) Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety (OJ L 31, 1.2.2002, p. 1, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2002/178/oj).';

(15) Annexes IV, XIII, XXI, and XXVII to XXX are amended in accordance with Part A of the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

Corrections to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692

Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692 is corrected as follows:

(1) The title of Article 12 is replaced by the following:

'*Article 12*

Derogations regarding the residency period for certain equine animals';

(2) in Article 31, paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:

'1. By way of derogation from the requirements laid down in Article 3, point (a)(i), and Article 28(1), consignments of ungulates from establishments in third countries or territories which do not comply with those requirements shall be permitted to enter into the Union if they are intended for a confined establishment and provided that:

(a) exceptional unforeseen circumstances render compliance with those requirements impossible;

(b) those consignments comply with the conditions laid down in Article 32.';

(3) Annex IV is corrected in accordance with Part B of the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 3

Entry into force

This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 12 May 2026.

For the Commission
The President
Ursula VON DER LEYEN

ANNEX

PART A

Amendments to certain Annexes to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692

Annexes IV, XIII, XXI, and XXVII to XXX to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692 are amended as follows:

(1) in Annex IV, in Part C, in point 2, the row for African horse sickness is replaced by the following:

'African horse sickness	— No vaccination has been carried out in the third country or territory of origin, or zone thereof during the last 12 months prior to the date of dispatch to the Union and the equine animals have not been vaccinated at least in the last 40 days prior to the date of dispatch to the Union';

(2) in Annex XIII, point 1 is replaced by the following:

'1. *MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR VACCINATION PROGRAMMES CARRIED OUT IN A THIRD COUNTRY OR TERRITORY OR ZONE THEREOF*

Vaccination programmes against highly pathogenic avian influenza submitted by a third country or territory must include at least the following information:

(1) a description of the reasons for the decision to introduce the vaccination;

(2) data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease, including previous outbreaks in poultry or wild birds;

(3) the main objectives of the vaccination strategy, selected bird population(s) and area;

(4) a risk assessment based on:

— highly pathogenic avian influenza outbreaks within that third country or territory, or zone thereof,

— highly pathogenic avian influenza outbreaks in a neighbouring country or territory, or zone thereof,

— other risk factors such as certain areas, type of poultry husbandry or categories of poultry or captive birds;

(5) a description of the geographical area, including maps, in which vaccination is carried out;

(6) the number of establishments keeping poultry or captive birds in vaccination area;

(7) the number of establishments keeping poultry or captive birds where vaccination is carried out, if different from the number referred to in point 6;

(8) the species and categories of poultry or captive birds exempted from vaccination and reasoning for that exemption;

(9) the species and categories of poultry or captive birds in the geographical area where vaccination is carried out;

(10) the approximate number of poultry or captive birds in the establishments referred to in point 7;

(11) a summary of the vaccine characteristics, including the name of the product(s) and the name of the manufacturer(s), and routes of administration, authorisation and quality control and guarantees that the vaccine used do not contain live avian influenza virus, whether attenuated or not;

(12) the handling, storage, supply, distribution and sale of avian influenza vaccines on the national territory;

(13) the implementation of a Differentiating Infected from Vaccinated Animals (DIVA) strategy;

(14) the envisaged duration of the vaccination campaign;

(15) the intended final use of vaccinated poultry or captive birds, and products thereof. Also taking into account vaccinated hatching eggs, if applicable;

(16) the provisions and restrictions on movements of vaccinated poultry or captive birds and products thereof. Also taking into account vaccinated hatching eggs, if applicable;

(17) clinical and laboratory tests, such as efficacy and pre-movement testing, carried out in the establishments vaccinated or located in the vaccination area;

(18) the record keeping system on the vaccination.';

(3) in Annex XXI, point 2(c)(i) is replaced by the following:

'(i) the individual identification number as displayed on the electronic transponder or the tattoo of the dog, cat or ferret;';

(4) Annexes XXVII, XXVIII, and XXIX are replaced by the following:

'*ANNEX XXVII*

RISK MITIGATING TREATMENTS FOR MILK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS

	A	B
Species of origin of the milk and the dairy products	*Bos taurus, Ovis aries, Capra hircus, Bubalus bubalis* and *Camelus dromedarius*	Other than *Bos taurus, Ovis aries, Capra hircus, Bubalus bubalis* and *Camelus dromedarius*
Animal health status of the third country	1. **Third countries not officially free of foot and mouth (FMD) for the preceding 12 months** 2. **Third countries where vaccination against FMD is practised**	**Any**
Heat treatment, namely a sterilisation process, to achieve a minimum F_0 value of 3	Yes	Yes
Heat treatment ultra-high temperature (UHT) at a minimum of 132 °C for a minimum of one second	Yes	Yes
Heat treatment high temperature short time (HTST) pasteurisation at a minimum of 72 °C for a minimum of 15 seconds applied twice to milk with a pH value equal to or greater than 7,0	Yes	No
Heat treatment HTST pasteurisation at a minimum of 72 °C for a minimum of 15 seconds applied to milk with a pH value below 7,0	Yes	No

	A	B
Species of origin of the milk and the dairy products	*Bos taurus, Ovis aries, Capra hircus, Bubalus bubalis* and *Camelus dromedarius*	Other than *Bos taurus, Ovis aries, Capra hircus, Bubalus bubalis* and *Camelus dromedarius*
Heat treatment HTST pasteurisation at a minimum of 72 °C combined with a physical treatment to achieve pH value below 6 for a minimum of one hour	Yes	No
Heat treatment HTST pasteurisation at a minimum of 72 °C combined with desiccation	Yes	No

No: treatment not permitted

Yes: acceptable treatment

ANNEX XXVIII

RISK MITIGATION TREATMENTS FOR EGG PRODUCTS

1. *TREATMENTS OF EGG PRODUCTS FOR THE INACTIVATION OF HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA*

The following treatments are suitable for the inactivation of highly pathogenic avian influenza in the following egg products:

Egg product	Heat treatment (with temperatures reaching at the core of the product at least the indicated value for a minimum of the time indicated)	
	Core temperature (in degrees Celsius (°C))	Duration of treatment (in seconds (s) or hours (hr))
Liquid egg white	55,6 °C	870 s
	56,7 °C	232 s
10 % salted yolk	62,2 °C	138 s
Plain or pure egg yolk	60 °C	288 s
Dried egg white	67 °C	20 hr
	54,4 °C	513 hr
Whole eggs	60 °C	188 s
	completely cooked	
Whole egg blends	60 °C	188 s
	61,1 °C	94 s
	completely cooked	

2. *TREATMENTS OF EGG PRODUCTS FOR THE INACTIVATION OF INFECTION WITH NEWCASTLE DISEASE VIRUS*

The following treatments are suitable for the inactivation of infection with Newcastle disease virus in the following egg products:

Egg product	Heat treatment (with temperatures reaching at the core of the product at least the indicated value for a minimum of the time indicated)	
	Core temperature (in degrees Celsius (°C))	Duration of treatment (in seconds (s), minutes (min) or hours (hr))
Liquid egg white	55 °C	2 278 s
	57 °C	986 s
	59 °C	301 s
10 % salted yolk	55 °C	176 s
Plain or pure egg yolk	61,1 °C	3 min and 30 s
	60 °C	6 min and 12 s

Egg product	Heat treatment (with temperatures reaching at the core of the product at least the indicated value for a minimum of the time indicated)	
	Core temperature (in degrees Celsius (°C))	Duration of treatment (in seconds (s), minutes (min) or hours (hr))
Dried egg white	57 °C	50 hr and 24 min
Fortified egg	62,2 °C	3 min and 30 s
	61,1 °C	6 min and 12 s
Sugared/salted egg	63,3 °C	3 min and 30 s
	62,2 °C	6 min and 12 s
Whole eggs	55 °C	2 521 s
	57 °C	1 596 s
	59 °C	674 s
	completely cooked	

ANNEX XXIX

LIST OF SPECIES SUSCEPTIBLE TO DISEASES FOR WHICH MEMBER STATES HAVE NATIONAL MEASURES IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 226 OF REGULATION (EU) 2016/429

Disease	Susceptible species
Koi herpes virus disease	As listed in column 3 of the table in the Annex to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1882
Spring viraemia of carp (SVC)	*Abramis brama, Aristichthys nobilis, Carassius auratus, Ctenopharyngodon idella, Cyprinus carpio, Cyprinus carpio koi, Cyprinus rubrofuscus, Danio rerio, Notemingonus crysoleucas, Percocypris pingi, Pimephales promelas, Rutilus kutum, Rutilus rutilus, Silurus glanis*
Bacterial kidney disease (BKD)	*Anoplopoma fimbria, Lota lota, Notropis cornutus, Onchorhynchus clarkii, Oncorhyncus gorbuscha, Oncorhynchus keta, Oncorhynchus kisutch, Oncorhynchus mykiss, Oncorhynchus nerka, Oncorhynchus tshawytscha, Pimephales promelas, Plecoglossus altivelis, Salvelinus alpinus, Salvelinus fontinalis, Salvelinus namaycush, Salmo salar, Salmo trutta, Thymallus thymallus*
Infectious pancreatic necrosis (IPN)	*Anarhichas minor, Anguilla anguilla, Anguilla japonica, Brevoortia tyrannus, Channa striata, Coregonus lavaretus, Ctenolabrus rupestris, Danio rerio, Dicentrarchus labrax, Esox lucius, Gadus morhua, Hippoglossus hippoglossus, Limanda limanda, Morone saxatilis, Merluccius merluccius, Microstomus kitt, Oncorhynchus clarkii, Oncorhynchus gorbuscha, Oncorhynchus keta, Oncorhynchus kisutch, Oncorhynchus mykiss, Oncorhynchus rhodurus, Oncorhynchus tshawytscha, Pleuronectes platessa, Scophthalmus maximus, Salmo salar, Salmo trutta, Salvelinus alpinus, Salvelinus fontinalis, Salvelinus namaycush*
Infection with *Gyrodactylus salaris* (GS)	*Oncorhynchus mykiss, Salmo trutta, Salmo salar, Salvelinus alpinus, Salvelinus fontinalis, Salvelinus namaycush, Thymallus thymallus*
Infection with salmonid alphavirus (SAV)	*Limanda limanda, Oncorhynchus mykiss, Salmo salar, Salvelinus alpinus*';

(5) in Annex XXX, the row for infection with *Mikrocytos mackini* is replaced by the following:

'Infection with *Mikrocytos mackini*	As listed in column 4 of the table in the Annex to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1882	Regarded as vectors of *Mikrocytos mackini* when in contact with species listed in column 3 of the table in the Annex to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1882 through co-habitation or through water supply.'.

PART B

Correction to Annex IV to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692

In Annex IV, Part B, the row for infection with *Burkholderia mallei* (Glanders) is replaced by the following:

'Infection with *Burkholderia mallei* (Glanders)	(a) the disease was not reported in the establishment of origin during the last six months prior to the date of dispatch to the Union; (b) the Commission has recognised the surveillance programme carried out to demonstrate the absence of infection in the establishment of origin during that period of six months.'.