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From:	Secretary-General of the European Commission, signed by Ms Martine DEPREZ, Director
date of receipt:	12 May 2026
To:	Ms Thérèse BLANCHET, Secretary-General of the Council of the European Union
No. Cion doc.:	C(2026) 2983 annex
Subject:	ANNEX to the COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) .../... 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

Delegations will find attached document C(2026) 2983 annex.

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ANNEX

ANNEX

to the

COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION

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

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
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
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	*Abramis brama, Aristichthys nobilis, Carassius auratus, Ctenopharyngodon idella, Cyprinus carpio, Cyprinus carpio koi,*

carp (SVC)	*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.’.