Note to the Code Commission:

During the 85th General Session, the delegate of Costa Rica, on behalf of the 29 countries of the Americas, intervened during the discussion on the new Chapter of Salmonella in pigs, to provide some suggested wording to the definition of commercial production pigs that was proposed in that Salmonella chapter. The OIE definition and the additional wording to the definition provided by Costa Rica are as follows:

*Commercial systems for the production of pigs: systems whose purpose includes some or all of the following operations: breeding, rearing and management of pigs for the production of meat, excluding backyard farms and family pig farms for own use.*

With this adjustment to the definition of domestic commercial production pigs, the distinction of different swine groups can be better made, thus clearly distinguishing domestic pigs that are produced in commercial production systems from domestic pigs raised in backyard farms, family farms “for own use” and captive wild pigs – which is an important epidemiological distinction needed to be made in Code chapters such as African swine fever, Classical swine fever, and Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome.

Article 6.Y.1.

Introduction

Nontyphoidal salmonellosis is one of the most common foodborne bacterial diseases in the world with Salmonella Enteritidis and S. Typhimurium (including monophasic variants) being the predominant serotypes identified in humans in most countries. S. Enteritidis is primarily associated with poultry while S. Typhimurium may be present in many mammalian and avian hosts. These serotypes and several others occur at variable prevalence in pigs depending on the region. In some countries S. Infantis and S. Choleraesuis may cause salmonellosis in humans.

Salmonella infection in pigs is mostly subclinical, although clinical disease such as enteritis and septicaemia in weaned pigs may occur. Subclinical infection, including a carrier state, can be of variable duration and can play an important role in the spread of Salmonella within and between herds and pose a public health risk.

Salmonella serotypes and their prevalence in pigs may vary considerably within and between farms, countries and regions. It is important for Veterinary Authorities and producers to consider serotypes of Salmonella, their occurrence and the disease burden in pig and human populations when they developing and implementing strategies for the prevention and control of Salmonella in commercial pig production systems.

Article 6.Y.2.

Definitions

For the purpose of this chapter:
**Commercial pig production systems**: means those systems in which the purpose of the operation includes some or all of the following: breeding, rearing and management of pigs for the production of meat, excluding backyard farms and family pig farms for own use.

**Rationale**: see “note to the Code Commission” above.

**Feed**: means any material (single or multiple), whether processed, semi-processed or raw, which is intended to be fed directly to terrestrial animals (except bees).

**Feed ingredient**: means a component part or constituent of any combination or mixture making up a feed, whether or not it has a nutritional value in the animal's diet, including feed additives. Ingredients are of plant (including aquatic plants) or terrestrial or aquatic animal origin, or other organic or inorganic substances.

Article 6.Y.3.