Tissues	Cattle		Sheep and goats	
	BSE		Scrapie	
	Infectivity	PrP^{TSE}	Infectivity	PrP^{TSE}
Tears	NT	NT	NT	NT
Nasal mucus	NT	NT	NT	NT
Urine ([4]) ([5])	–	NT	NT	NT
Faeces	–	NT	–	NT

([1]) Embryos from BSE-affected cattle have not transmitted disease to mice, but no infectivity measurements have been made on foetal calf tissues other than blood (negative mouse bioassay). Calves born of dams that received embryos from BSE-affected cattle have survived for observation periods of up to seven years, and examination of the brains of both the unaffected dams and their calves revealed no spongiform encephalopathy or PrP^{TSE}.

([2]) Intracerebral inoculation of muscle homogenates has not transmitted disease to (1) primates from humans with sCJD; (2) mice or cattle from cattle with BSE; and (3) mice from sheep and goats with natural or experimentally-induced scrapie. However, older reports described single instances of transmission from goat and hamster muscle, and a more recent report described transmission from the muscle of wild type and transgenic mice, but as each of these studies were conducted with passaged strains of TSE, their relevance to natural disease remains undetermined. A recent human case report described a patient with CJD and inclusion body myositis with abundant PrP^{TSE} in diseased muscle. After much deliberation, the committee nevertheless elected to retain muscle in the 'no detected infectivity' tissue category until more information about uncomplicated natural infections becomes available.

([3]) Evidence that infectivity is not present in milk includes temporo-spatial epidemiologic observations failing to detect maternal transmission; clinical observations of over a hundred calves nursed by infected cows that have not developed BSE; and experimental observations that milk from infected cows has not transmitted disease when administered intracerebrally or orally to mice. Experiments are in progress in which large volumes of milk from experimentally infected cows are concentrated and tested for the presence of PrP^{TSE}.

([4]) Single reports of transmission of CJD infectivity from human cord blood, colostrum, and urine have never been confirmed and are considered improbable.

([5]) A previously unreported PrP type, termed PrP^{u}, has been identified in the urine of sporadic and familial CJD patients, but its significance for transmission risk remains to be determined.

Notice of the expiry of certain anti-dumping measures

(2004/C 24/04)

Further to the publication of a notice of impending expiry ([1]), following which no request for a review was received, the Commission gives notice that the anti-dumping measures mentioned below will shortly expire.

This notice is published in accordance with Article 11(2) of Council Regulation (EC) No 384/96 of 22 December 1995 ([2]) on protection against dumped imports from countries not members of the European Community.

Product	Country(ies) of origin or exportation	Measures	Reference	Date of expiry
Hardboard	Bulgaria Estonia Latvia Lithuania Poland Russia	Duty	Regulation (EC) No 194/1999 (OJ L 22, 29.1.1999, p. 16) as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1899/2001 (OJ L 261, 29.9.2001, p. 1)	29.1.2004
	Bulgaria Estonia Lithuania Poland	Undertaking	Decision 1999/71/EC (OJ L 22, 29.1.1999, p. 71) as last amended by Decision 2001/707/EC (OJ L 261, 29.9.2001, p. 65)	

([1]) OJ C 100, 26.4.2003, p. 11.

([2]) OJ L 56, 6.3.1996, p. 1, as last amended by Council Regulation (EC) No 1972/2002 (OJ L 305, 7.11.2002, p. 1).